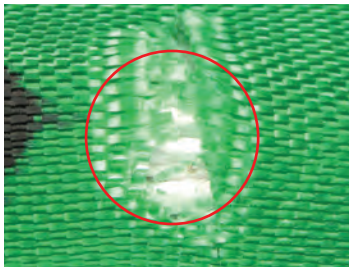
ROUNDSLING INSPECTION CRITERIA

The following photos illustrate some of the damage that occurs and indicates the sling must be taken out of service. For inspection frequency requirements, see the General Information section in this catalog.

Cuts to the Cover
(Internal Core Yarns Exposed)



WHAT TO LOOK FOR
Broken fibers of equal length indicate that the sling has been cut. When core yarns are exposed, the damage to the yarns cannot be determined. The sling must be taken out of service or inspected by a *Lift-All* expert.

TO PREVENT
Always protect synthetic slings from being cut by using cut protection.

SUGGESTED *LIFT-ALL* PRODUCT: *Edge Defender*™
See the Sling Protection section in this catalog for more sling protection options.

Cuts to the Cover
(Internal Core Yarns NOT Exposed)

WHAT TO LOOK FOR
The double-walled jacket protects the inner core yarns from damage. If the damage appears only to the outer jacket and does not expose the inner core yarns, the sling may remain in service (except chemical or heat damage). The sling may also be returned to *Lift-All* for inspection and repair to the jacket.

TO PREVENT
Use the appropriate sling protection between the sling and all edges that come in contact with the sling.

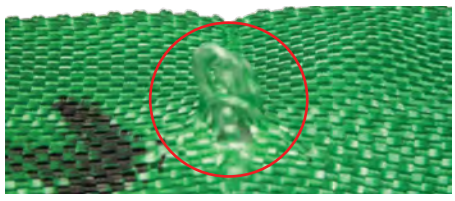
SUGGESTED *LIFT-ALL* PRODUCT: Wear Pad
See the Sling Protection section in this catalog for more sling protection options.

Holes, Snags, or Pulls

WHAT TO LOOK FOR
Punctures or areas where fibers stand out from the rest of the sling surface. Inspect the sling and remove from service if core yarn is exposed.

TO PREVENT
Avoid sling contact with protrusions, both during lifts and while transporting or storing.

SUGGESTED *LIFT-ALL* PRODUCT: Wear Pad
See the Sling Protection section in this catalog for more sling protection options.



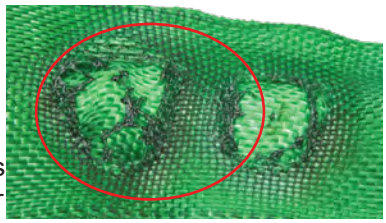
Knots

WHAT TO LOOK FOR
Knots compromise the strength of slings by not allowing all fibers to contribute to the lift as designed. Knots are rather obvious problems as shown here.

TO PREVENT
Never tie knots in slings.

ROUNDSLING INSPECTION CRITERIA

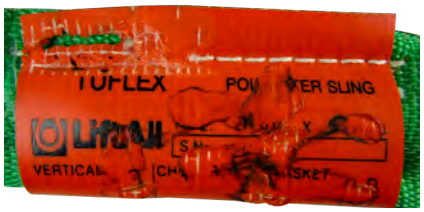
Heat / Chemical



WHAT TO LOOK FOR
Melted or charred fibers anywhere along the sling. Heat and chemical damage look similar and can damage sling fibers, compromising the sling's strength. Look for discoloration and/or fibers that have been fused together and may feel hard or crunchy. Slings showing heat or chemical damage must be removed from service.

TO PREVENT
Never use *Tuflex* roundslings where they can be exposed to temperatures in excess of 200°F, or around chemicals without confirming that the sling material is compatible with the chemicals being used. For elevated temperatures up to 350°F, use *KeyFlex* roundslings.

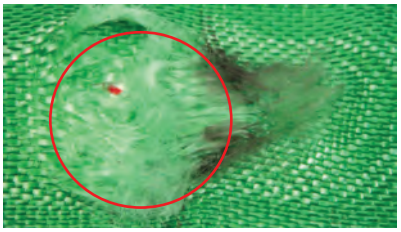
Illegible or Missing Tags



WHAT TO LOOK FOR
The information provided on the sling tag is important for knowing what sling to use and how it will function. If you cannot find or read all of the information on a sling tag, the sling must be taken out of service.

TO PREVENT
Never set loads down on top of slings or pull slings from beneath loads if there is any resistance. Load edges should never contact sling tags during the lift. Avoid paint or chemical contact with tags.

Abrasion



WHAT TO LOOK FOR
Areas of the sling that look and feel fuzzy indicate that the fibers have been broken by contact and movement against a rough surface. Affected areas are usually discolored. Inspect sling and remove from service if core yarn is exposed.

TO PREVENT
Never drag slings along the ground. Never pull slings from under loads that are resting on the sling. Use wear protection between slings and rough surface loads.

SUGGESTED *LIFT-ALL* PRODUCT: Wear Pad
See the Sling Protection section in this catalog for more sling protection options.

Scan and learn more about synthetic sling inspection criteria.