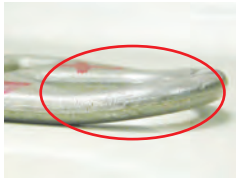
INSPECTION CRITERIA FOR WIRE MESH SLINGS

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

End Fitting Distortion / Wear



WHAT TO LOOK FOR
Fittings that have obvious areas of wear. Fittings that do not have legible rated capacity information or do not lie flat.

TO PREVENT
Never lift with the fitting against a load edge or set load directly onto the sling. Reduce wear by keeping loads within the rated capacity of the sling.

Broken Weld / Brazed Joint

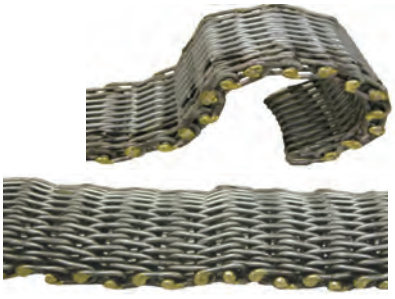
WHAT TO LOOK FOR
A crack or separation of the wire at the edge or in the body of the mesh.

TO PREVENT
Do not side load mesh. Tension on sling must be distributed evenly across the entire width of the mesh.

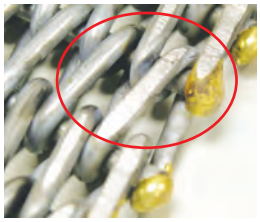
Overloading / Uneven Loading

WHAT TO LOOK FOR
Mesh does not lie flat, appears distorted and/or will not bend easily.

TO PREVENT
Do not load in excess of rated capacity. Load edges must be straight / flat and in contact with full width of mesh at bearing points.



Wear

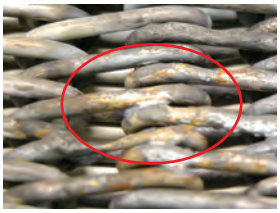


WHAT TO LOOK FOR
Flat areas on the individual wires. When wires have lost 25% or more of their original diameter, the sling must be taken out of service.

TO PREVENT
Do not drag sling on the ground and do not drag loads over slings. Use sling protection on high wear areas.

Corrosion / Heat Damage

WHAT TO LOOK FOR
Areas of discoloration. Remove slings with wire diameter reduction of 15% or more. Slings exposed to temperatures of 550°F or more must be removed from service.



TO PREVENT
Hang slings for storage away from moisture. If your conditions require temperatures above 550°F consider using stainless steel mesh.