

**Webbing Slings
for use with
small and medium
diameter pipes**

PD 72 rev A

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Webbing slings for use with Stanton Bonna small and medium diameter pipes

Stanton Bonna are able to supply polyester, flat woven webbing slings fitted with 2No. wear sleeves for use in handling concrete pipes.

The appropriate sling size for each pipe size is shown on the following table:

| DN | Pipe Barrel diameter | Pipe Barrel Circumference | Pipe Weight* | Sling |
|------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | (mm) | (mm) | (kg) | |
| 300 | 410 | 1288 | 425 | 2t x 4m GREEN |
| 375 | 485 | 1524 | 505 | |
| 450 | 578 | 1816 | 710 | |
| 525 | 669 | 2102 | 950 | |
| 600 | 768 | 2413 | 1215 | |
| 675 | 825 | 2592 | 1275 | |
| 750 | 910 | 2859 | 1500 | 3t x 5m YELLOW |
| 800 | 975 | 3063 | 1650 | |
| 900 | 1080 | 3393 | 2025 | |
| 1050 | 1260 | 3958 | 2700 | 5t x 6m RED |
| 1200 | 1440 | 4524 | 3500 | |

* Weights are given for a full length unit of 2.5m (effective length). Short length pipes (Rockers and Stubs) have an effective length no greater than half that of the full length unit. The sling ratings above allow for a 'Basket' or 'Choke' lift modification factor.

The slings are colour coded by lifting capacity.

The slings are manufactured to EN 1492-1. They are supplied new with '*evidence of thorough examination of lifting equipment*' as required by the Lifting Operation and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER), regulation 9.

It is the responsibility of the user to ensure periodic in-service examinations by a Competent Person and that routine daily inspections are carried out.

Lifting operations must only be carried out by Trained Slings to a formal Lifting Plan which has been confirmed and accepted by a Competent Person.

HSE publication: INDG290 '*Simple guide to the Lifting operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998*' offers further guidance.

Basket Lifting (through bore)

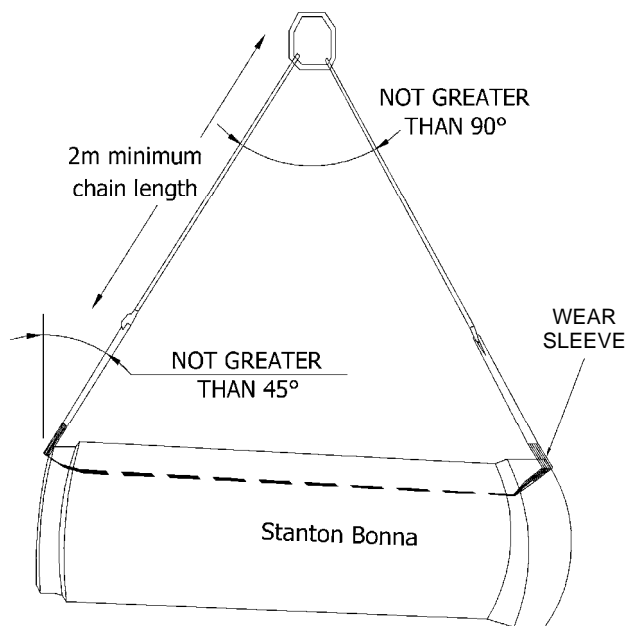
Slings must be used with a chain set with at least 2No. legs of at least 2m length.

The chain set used must be capable of safely carrying the load of the pipe.

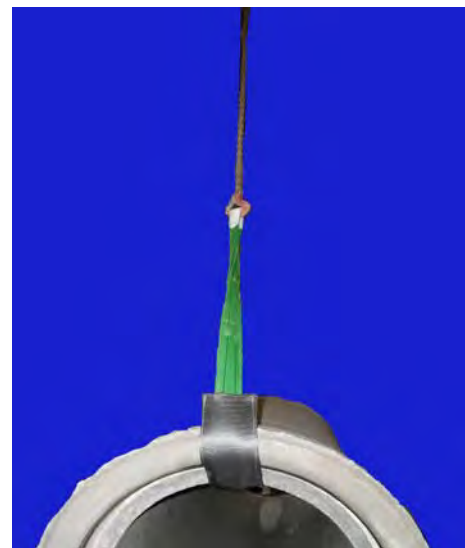
The sling must be carefully passed through the bore of the pipe and centralised so that there is an equal projection at each end.

The wear sleeves must be position at the ends of the pipe to protect the sling and protect the joint surface and gasket.

The angle of the sling/chain from the vertical must not be greater than 45° (included angle: not greater than 90°).



Sling centralised with equal projection at each end



Wear sleeve at Socket end



Wear sleeve at Spigot end

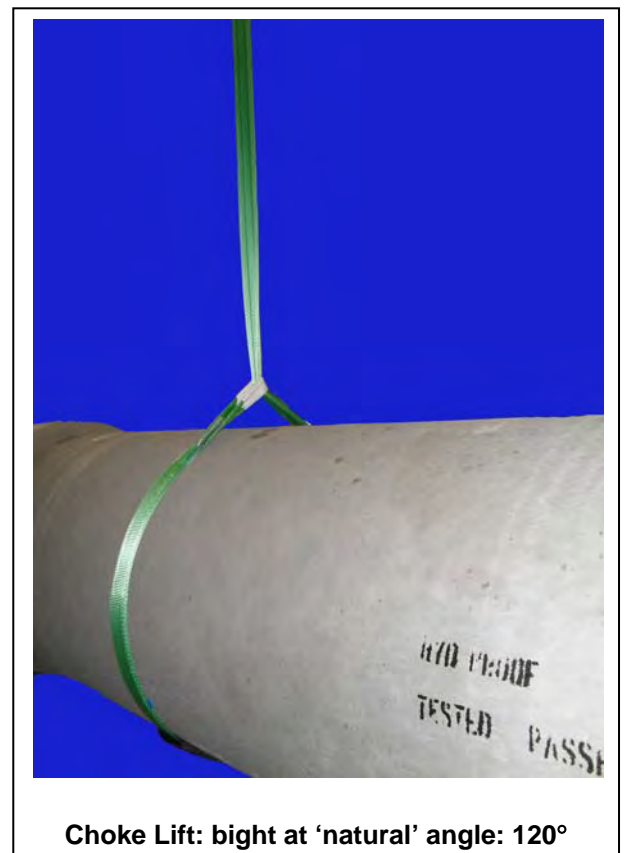
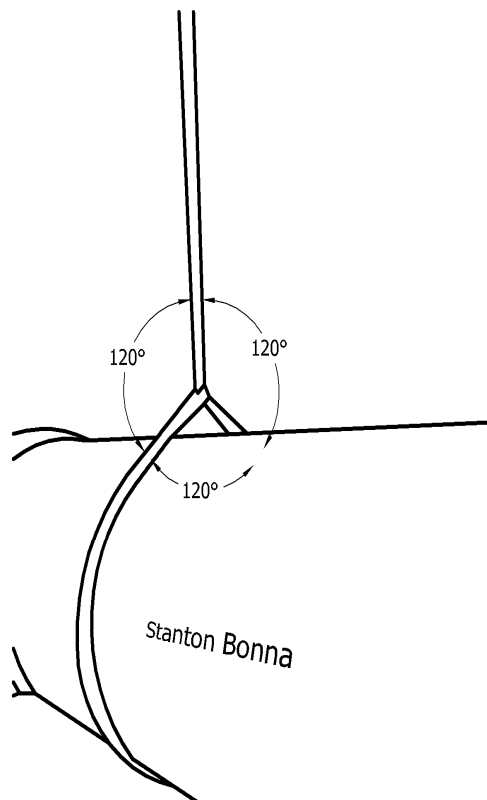
Choke Lifting (around barrel)

The sling must be wrapped around the barrel of the pipe in a choke at the balance point. Position the bight for the choke lift at 120°(natural angle)

A modification factor of 0.8 has been allowed for in the preceding table for this type of use.

A test lift may be necessary to confirm that the sling is in the correct position to ensure the pipe hangs correctly.

As an alternative to a single sling a pair of slings with a choke hitch and an included angle of no more than 90° should be considered for greater load stability.



General use of Flat Woven Webbing Slings

DOs and DON'Ts

Good lifting practice must be employed at all times.

DO

- Store and handle sling correctly (see 'Care of slings' below).
- Inspect slings and accessories before use and before placing into storage.
- Follow safe slinging practices
- Position the bight for choke lift at 120° (natural angle)
- Position the sling so that the load is uniformly spread over its width and protect the sling from sharp edges.
- Apply the correct modification factor for the slinging arrangement.

DON'T

- Attempt to shorten, knot or tie slings.
- Expose slings to direct heat or flames.
- Use slings at temperatures above 80° C or below 0° C without consulting the supplier.
- Expose slings to chemicals without consulting the supplier.
- Shock load slings.
- Use slings which are cut or which have loose or damaged stitching.

Care of slings

- Never return wet, damaged or contaminated slings to storage. They should be washed with clear water and dried naturally. Never force dry slings.
- Store slings hung from non-rusting pegs which allow the free circulation of air.
- The storage area should be dry, clean, free of any contaminants and shaded from direct sunlight. Polyester slings are resistant to acid but damaged by alkalis
- Do not alter, modify or repair a sling but refer such matters to a Competent Person.
- NOTE: The material from which the sling is manufactured may be identified by the colour of the label or printing on the label:
 - Polyester = Blue,
 - Polyamide (Nylon) = Green,
 - Polypropylene = Brownand the sling may also be dyed with a colour code to indicate SWL.

Using slings safely

- Do not attempt lifting operations unless you understand the use of the equipment, the slinging procedures and the modification factors to be applied.
- Do not use defective slings or accessories.
- Check the correct engagement with fittings and appliances, ensure smooth radii are formed, do not twist or cross slings and do not overcrowd fittings/hooks.
- Position the sling so that the load is uniformly spread over its width.
- Position the bight for a choke lift at the natural (120°) angle to prevent friction being generated.
- Ensure that stitching is in the standing part of the sling away from hooks and other fittings.
- Take the load steadily and avoid shock loads.
- Do not leave suspended loads unattended. In an emergency cordon off the area.

In-service inspection and maintenance

- Maintenance requirements are minimal. Slings must be cleaned with clear water. Do not expose slings to chemicals without consulting a Competent Person. Remember weak chemical solutions will become increasingly stronger by evaporation.
- Before each use inspect slings and, in the event of the following defects, refer the sling to a Competent Person for thorough examination:
 - illegible markings;
 - damaged,
 - chaffed or cut webbing;
 - damaged or loose stitching;
 - heat damage;
 - burns;
 - chemical damage;
 - solar degradation;
 - damaged or deformed end fittings.

When inspecting the slings it is essential that the wear sleeves are moved along the sling so that the entire length can be inspected.

Thorough examination of lifting equipment must be completed at intervals no greater than 6 monthly. More frequent examinations must be complete if adverse conditions are encountered in use.

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