

20 YEARS of

# super slings inc.

Secure Solutions

# WEB SLINGS



Slings	Web Slings	Round Slings	Synthetic Chain Slings	Wire Rope Slings	Chain Slings	Shackles & Turnbuckles	Hooks & Links	Lifting Points	Hoists & Blocks	Lifting Devices	Pipe & Hose Restraints	Tie Down Assemblies	Tie Down Accessories	Towing & Recovery	Rope & Cordage
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# WARNING!

This bulletin contains important safety information about the use of synthetic web slings, however; it **DOES NOT** contain all the information you need to know about handling, lifting and manipulating materials and loads safely. Sling use is one part of the lifting system and it is your responsibility to consider all risk factors prior to using and rigging device or product. Failure to do this may result in severe **INJURY** or **DEATH** due to sling failure and/or loss of load

## The following six points briefly summarize some important safety issues:

- 1 All Users must be trained** in sling selection, use and inspection, cautions to personnel, environmental effects and rigging practices.
- 2 Inspect sling for damage** regularly, if the sling is damaged, remove it from service.
- 3 Protect sling from damage.** ALWAYS protect slings in contact with edges, corners, protrusions, or abrasive surfaces with materials of sufficient strength, thickness and construction to prevent damage.
- 4 Do not exceed a sling's rated capacity.** ALWAYS consider the effect of sling angle and tension on the slings rated capacity.
- 5 Do not stand on, under or near a load** with the sling under tension. All personnel should be alert to dangers of falling and/or uncontrolled loads, sling tension and the potential for snagging.
- 6 Maintain and store slings properly.** Slings should be protected from mechanical, chemical and environmental damage.

### 1. All Sling Users Must be Trained and Knowledgeable

All web sling users must be trained on the proper use of web slings.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Safety Standard for Slings (ASME B30.9) states:

"Synthetic webbing sling users shall be trained in the selection, inspection, cautions to personnel, effects of the environment and rigging practices as covered" by Chapter 9-5.

Albert Occupational Health & Safety Code States; "competent" in relation to a person, means adequately qualified, suitably trained and with sufficient experience to safely perform work without supervision or with only a minimal degree of supervision;

It is important that all sling users be knowledgeable about the safe and proper use and application of slings and be thoroughly familiar with the manufacturer's recommendations and safety materials provided with each product. In addition, all sling users need to be aware of their responsibilities as outlined in all applicable standards and regulations. If you are unsure whether you are properly trained and knowledgeable, or if you are unsure of what the standards and regulations require of you, ask your employer for information and/or training—**DO NOT** use web slings until you are absolutely sure of what you are doing. Remember, when it comes to using web slings, lack of skill, knowledge and care can result in severe **INJURY** or **DEATH** to you and others.

### 2. Slings Must Be Regularly and Properly Inspected

Even seemingly "minor" damage to a web sling can significantly reduce its capacity to hold or lift objects and increases the chance that the sling will fail during use. For example, one sling manufacturer has shown that a 3/8" (9.5mm) cut (much smaller than the cut shown in Table 2) caused a sling to break under load at almost half its non-damaged capacity. Therefore, it is very important that web slings are regularly and properly inspected. If you are not sure whether a sling is damaged, **DO NOT USE IT.**

### 2a. How to inspect slings

To detect possible damage, you should perform a visual inspection of the entire sling and also feel along its entire length, as some damage may be felt more than seen. You should look and feel for any of the types of conditions listed in Table 1. Table 2 shows examples of some of these types of damage, but note that they are relatively extreme examples provided for illustration purposes only.

### 2b. What to do if you identify damage in a sling

If you identify ANY of these types of damage in a sling, **remove it from service immediately**, even if the damage you feel or see is not as extensive as shown in the pictures in Table 2. Slings that are removed from service must be destroyed and rendered completely unusable unless they can be repaired and proof tested by the sling's manufacturer or other qualified person. You should never ignore sling damage or attempt to perform temporary field repairs of damaged slings (e.g., tie knots in the webbing, etc.).

**Table 1.** Web Sling Removal from service Criteria

The entire web sling must be **inspected regularly** and it shall be **removed from service** if ANY of the following are detected:

- If sling identification tag is missing or not readable.
- Holes, tears, cuts, snags or embedded materials.
- Broken or worn stitches in the load bearing splices.
- Knots in any part of the sling webbing.
- Acid or alkali burns.
- Melting, charring or weld spatter on any part of the web sling.
- Excessive abrasive wear or crushed webbing.
- Signs of Ultraviolet (UV) light degradation.
- Distortion, excessive pitting, corrosion or other damage to fittings(s).
- If provided, exposed red core yarn. However if damage is present and red yarns are not exposed **DO NOT USE** the sling.
- Any conditions which cause doubt as to the strength of the web sling.

## 2c. How often to inspect slings

A three-stage procedure is recommended to help ensure that web slings are inspected with appropriate frequency:

**Initial Inspection:** Whenever a sling is initially received, it must be inspected by a designated person to help ensure that the correct web sling has been received and is undamaged and that the web sling meets applicable requirements for its intended use.

**Frequent Inspection:** The entire sling must be inspected before each shift or day in Normal service and before each use in Severe service applications.

**Periodic Inspection:** Every sling must be inspected "periodically" by a qualified and designated person. In order to validate the frequent level of inspection, the periodic inspection should be performed by someone other than the individual(s) who most commonly performs the frequent inspection. The frequency of periodic inspections is based on the sling's actual or expected frequency of use, severity of service conditions, the nature of the work performed with the sling and experience gained during the inspection of other slings used in similar circumstances. General guidelines for the frequency of periodic inspections are:

- Normal service—yearly
  - Severe service—monthly to quarterly
  - Special service—as recommended by a qualified person
- Periodic inspections intervals must not exceed one year. Written records are not required for frequent inspections, but WSTDA WS-1 or ASME B30.9 require that a written record of the most recent periodic inspection be maintained. See WSTDA WS-1 or ASME B30.9 for more information about definitions of Normal, Severe and Special service conditions.

## 3. Slings Must be Adequately Protected from Damage

### 3a. Avoid environmental degradation

Environmental factors such as an exposure to sunlight, dirt or gritty-type matter and cyclical changes in temperature and humidity, can result in an accelerated deterioration of web slings. The rate of this deterioration will vary with the level of exposure to these conditions and with the thickness of the sling material. For example, single ply slings will generally degrade more rapidly with this exposure than multiple ply slings. Web slings that are used outdoors regularly should generally be permanently removed from service within a period of 2 to 4 years. All web slings that are exposed to these conditions should be highly scrutinized during their inspections.

Visible indications of such deterioration can include the following:

- Fading of webbing color.

- Uneven or disoriented surface yarn of the webbing.
- Shortening of the sling length.
- Reduction in elasticity and strength of the sling material due to an exposure to sunlight, often evident by an accelerated abrasive damage to the surface yarn of the sling.
- Breakage or damage to yarn fibers, often evident by a fuzzy appearance of the web.
- Stiffening of the web, which can become particularly evident when web slings are exposed to outdoor conditions without being used or cyclically tensioned.

### 3b. Avoid actions that cause damage to slings

You should always avoid any action that causes the types of damage identified in the previous section of this Safety Bulletin, including (but not limited to):

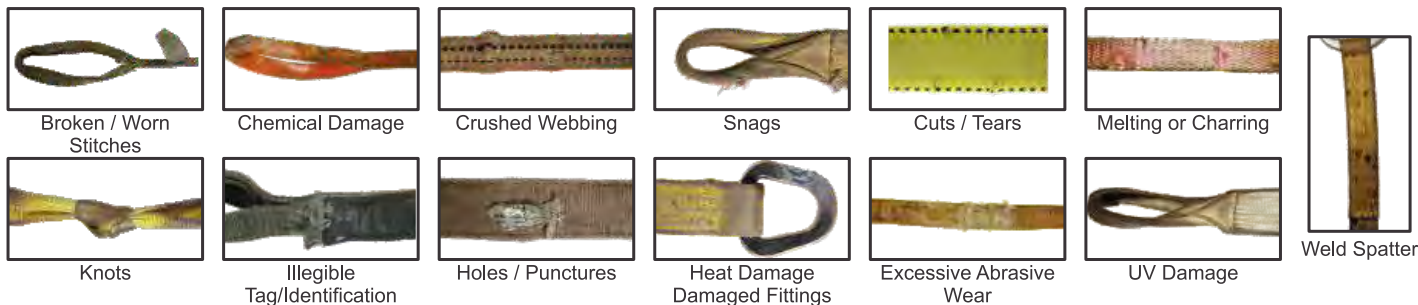
- Dropping or dragging slings on the ground, floor or over abrasive surfaces.
- Pulling slings from under loads when the load is resting on the sling—place blocks under load if feasible.
- Shortening or adjusting sling using methods not approved by the sling manufacturer or qualified person.
- Twisting, kinking or knotting the sling.
- Exposing slings to damaging acids or alkalis.
- Exposing slings to sources of heat damage or weld spatter.
- Using slings or allowing exposure to temperatures above 194°F (90°C) or below -40°F (-40°C).
- "Tip loading" a sling on a hook instead of centering it in the base or "bowl" of the hook.
- Using hooks, shackles or other hardware that have edges or surfaces that could damage sling.
- Running/driving over slings with a vehicle or other equipment.

Synthetic slings are affected by some chemicals ranging from little to total degradation. Time, temperature and concentration factors affect the degradation. For specific applications, consult the manufacturer. In addition, water absorption can decrease the strength of nylon web slings by as much as 10–15% (its strength returns when the sling dries completely). For specific applications, consult the manufacturer.

### 3c. Safeguard slings with sufficient protection

Synthetic web slings can be damaged, abraded or cut as tension and compression between the sling, the connection points and the load develops. Surfaces in contact with the sling do not have to be very abrasive or have "razor" sharp edges in order to create the conditions for sling failure. Therefore, web slings must **ALWAYS be protected from being cut or damaged by corners, edges, protrusions or abrasive surfaces with protection sufficient for the intended purpose.**

**Table 2.** Types of damage you should look and feel for in web slings



**3c. Safeguard slings with sufficient protection (cont'd)**

There are a variety of types of ways to protect slings from such damage. A qualified person might select and use appropriate engineered protectors / softeners — commercially available products (e.g., sleeves, wear pads, edge wraps, body wraps, corner protectors, etc.) specifically designed to protect slings from damage. A qualified person might also design and construct their own methods of protection so long as the sling is adequately protected from and/or kept off of the damaging edge surface.

Regardless of the particular method chosen, the goal is to ensure that the sling, under tension, maintains its ability to securely lift the load while avoiding contact with damaging or abrasive surfaces under tension. A qualified person must carefully consider the most appropriate means to accomplish this goal. The protection used should not be makeshift (i.e., selecting and using cardboard, work gloves or other such items based solely on convenience or availability).

Regardless of the approach taken, a qualified person must ensure that the protection method chosen is appropriate for the types of damage to which the slings will be exposed. For instance, some protection provides abrasion resistance, but offers virtually no protection against cuts. Several "test" lifts, done in a non consequence setting, may be necessary to determine the suitability of the protection device(s). After each "test" lift, the protection device(s) and sling(s) need to be inspected for damage and suitability. You should keep in mind that no protection is "cut proof" and you should always operate within the specified limits of the sling and its accessories (e.g., fixtures, hardware, protection, etc.).

**4. Always Use Slings Properly**

When lifting loads, a trained, qualified and knowledgeable user must take into account the factors and issues addressed in this bulletin, as well as considering any other relevant factors not addressed herein (see Table 4). Among the factors related specifically to web slings, users must perform several activities, including (but not limited to) those discussed in the following subsections.

**4a. Assess the load**

Determine the weight of the load and make sure it does not exceed the sling's rated capacity or the capacity of any of the components of the rigging system. Users must also determine the load's center of gravity (CG) to make sure the rigging system used will be able to retain and control the load once lifted.

**4b. Select an appropriate sling/configuration**

Select a sling having suitable characteristics for the type, size and weight of the load, the type of hitch (see Table 3) and the environment. The sling must be securely

attached to the load and rigged in a manner to provide for load control to prevent slipping, sliding and/or loss of the load. A trained, qualified and knowledgeable user must determine the most appropriate method of rigging to help ensure a safe lift and control of the load.

Another important consideration is the sling-to-load angle—the angle formed between a horizontal line and the sling leg or body. This angle is very important and can have a dramatic effect on the rated capacity of the sling. When the sling-to-load angle decreases, the load on each leg increases. This principle applies in a number of conditions, including when one sling is used to lift at an angle and when a basket hitch or multi-legged bridle sling is used. Table 5 provides information about increased tension as a function of sling-to-load angle (assuming equally-loaded sling legs). Sling angles of less than 30 degrees are not recommended. Similarly, when the angle of choke is less than 120 degrees, the sling choker hitch capacity decreases. To determine the actual sling capacity at a given angle of choke, multiply the sling capacity rating (for a choker hitch) by the appropriate reduction factor determined from Table 6.

**4c. Do not misuse the sling**

Avoid accelerating or decelerating the load too quickly (i.e., "shock loading"). Do not use slings to pull on stuck or snagged objects and do not use slings for towing purposes.

**A web sling should only be used for lifting loads,**

**5. Make Sure All Personnel are Clear of Loads and Alert to Risks**

Even if you account for all of the factors/issues discussed in this Safety Bulletin, things can still go wrong. Therefore, all personnel must stand clear of lifted loads and never be under, on or near suspended loads. When using slings, no part of the body should be placed between the sling and load or between the sling and lifting hook. In addition, personnel must be alert to the potential for the sling to become snagged during a lift. Never use a web sling to pull on objects in a snagged or constrained condition.

**6. Properly Store and Maintain Slings**

In order to prevent damage to slings when not in use, you should store slings in a cool, dry and dark location. Slings should be stored in an area free from environmental or mechanical sources of damage, such as: weld spatter, splinters from grinding or machining, heat sources, chemical exposure, etc. Also, keep slings clean and free of dirt, grime and foreign materials.

If slings are cleaned, use only mild soap and water. Rinse sling thoroughly and let it dry completely before placing the sling back into storage or use. Do not machine wash slings. Machine washing results in significant loss of sling strength.

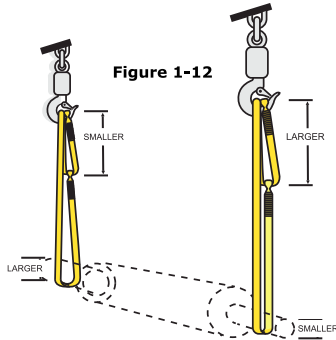
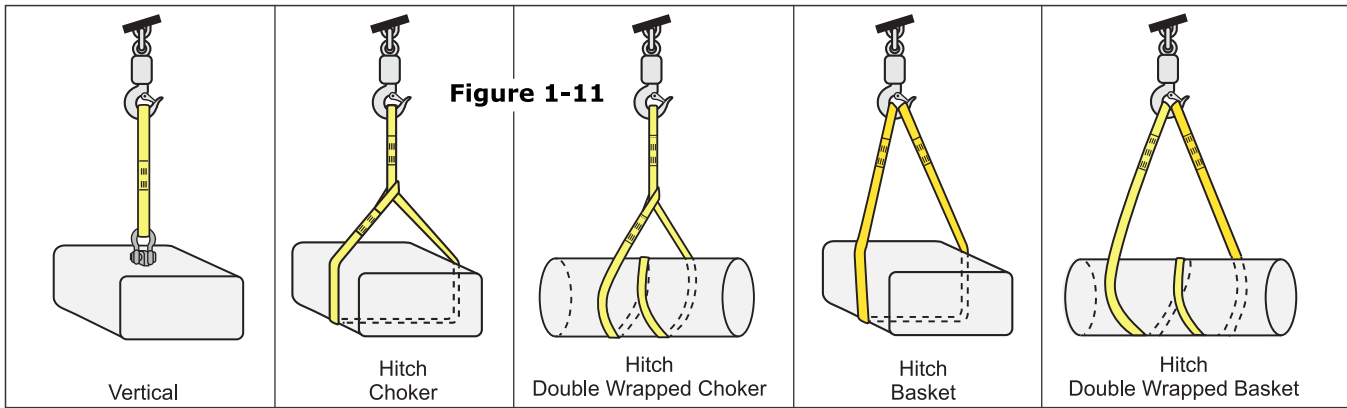
**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

This Catalog does not provide you with all the information you need to know in order to be considered trained and knowledgeable about rigging and lifting loads, but it does provide important information about the use of web slings within a rigging system. If you need more information about web slings and rigging practices or your responsibilities according to regulations and standards, talk to your employer. You and your employer can consult a number of sources of information to help ensure that you are properly trained and knowledgeable when using web slings, including (but not limited to):

- WSTDA-WS-1 Recommended Standard Specification for Synthetic Web Slings
- ASME B30.9 Synthetic Webbing Slings: Selection, Use and Maintenance

# Lift it up, Tie it down, Pull it around

**Table 3.** Common types of sling hitches



The **Web Sling Adjusting Hitch** is a method of rigging that is similar to a choker hitch, but where the choked section of the sling is also passed around the handling or lifting device. The bottom portion of the sling is either attached to the load or is passed around the load. The adjusting hitch can be used to effectively adjust the length of the web sling, which is accomplished by repositioning the choke point. The adjusting hitch rated capacity is the same as the sling vertical hitch capacity.

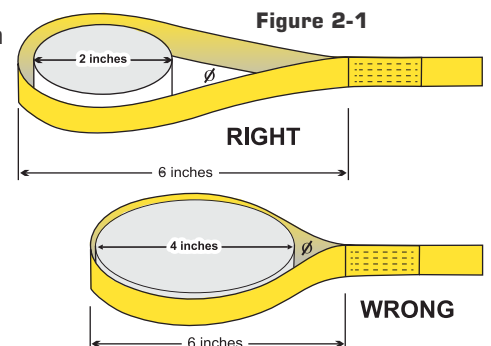
**The Adjusting Hitch is recommended for one ply and two ply slings not exceeding 2" in width. (See Figure 1-12).**

**Table 4.** Issues and factors to consider when handling, lifting and manipulating materials and loads

Categories			
Environment	Wind Weather Visibility	Environmental Temperature Object temperature Chemical Conditions & Exposure	Ground Stability Underground installations
Load	Weight Dimensions Center of Gravity (CG)	Attachment point integrity Susceptibility to crushing/compression Loose parts that could fall from load	Combination loads Damaging surfaces/edges Structural stability (bend/flex)
Equipment/Lift	Single/multiple cranes/hoists Maximum/planned operating radius	Ratio of lift to allowable load Clearance to surrounding facilities Power lines and other hazards Clearance between boom & lift	Emergency/contingency set down area Equipment inspection Ensure a clear path
Rigging	Sling selection Load control Lift point (over CG) Suitable Wear protection	Positive sling-to-load engagement Coefficient of friction: sling to load Appropriate hitch (for CG & load control) Coordination of multiple slings	Load is free to move and is not snagged Sling capacity is adequate for angle and tension
Personnel	Area Clear of unnecessary personnel Pre-Lift plan & meeting	Personnel are trained and qualified Signals: Visual, Audio, electronic, etc. Tag lines/Spotter requirements	Personnel away from load and other dangers

**WSTDA WS-1, 2.11.1** - Connection Point Diameter: The ratio of the length of a loop eye to the diameter of the object over which the loop eye is to be placed, should be a minimum of 3-to-1 relationship. Figure 2-1 illustrates a six inch eye length over a two in diameter hook or shackle. When using a ratio of 3-to-1, the angle of the two legs of the eye at its throat should not be so severe as to cause a part or tearing action at this point. (See Figure 2-1).

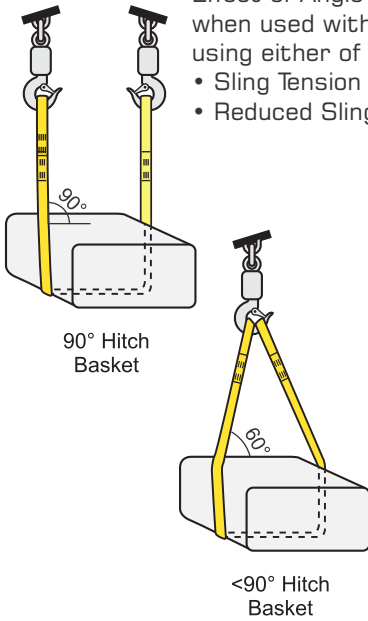
The minimum eye length, when measured flat, for a sling for use with a fitting, should not be less than 3.5 times the maximum thickness or diameter of the fitting. The angle formed in the eye of the sling should not exceed 20 degrees.



**Table 5.** Increased tension as a function of sling-to-load angle

Effect of Angle - Sling tensions are affected by angle of lift (sling angle), measured from the horizontal, when used with multi-legged web slings or basket hitches. The effect of this angle may be determined by using either of these two methods:

- Sling Tension Method (Recommended Method)
- Reduced Sling Capacity Method (Alternative Method)

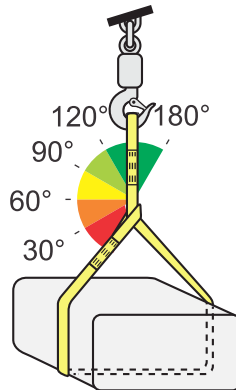


Capacity Reduction	
Angle/Deg Horizontal	Loss Factor
90	1.000
80	0.985
70	0.940
60	0.866
50	0.766
45	0.707
35	0.574
30	0.500

Sling Tension	
Angle/Deg Horizontal	Loss Factor
90	1.000
80	1.015
70	1.064
60	1.155
50	1.305
45	1.414
35	1.742
30	2.000

**Table 6.** Reduction in capacity as a function of angle of choke

**Choker Hitches:** For web slings used in a choker hitch, rated capacities are based on a choke angle of 120° or greater. For angles less than 120°, reduce capacity according to table 4-4



Angle of Choke (degrees)	Sling rated capacity factor as percentage of single leg choker hitch capacity
120-180	100%
105-120	82%
90-105	71%
60-90	58%
0-60	50%

**Environmental Considerations**



Nylon and polyester are seriously degraded at temperature above 180° F.

Prolonged exposure to ultraviolet light adversely affects nylon and polyester. Slings become bleached and stiff when exposed to sunlight or arc welding.

Many chemicals have an adverse effect on nylon and polyester. See chemical chart this page.

**Chemical Environment Data**

General guide only. For specific temperature, concentration and time factors, please consult Super Slings prior to purchasing or use.

Chemical	OK NO	
	Nylon	Polyester
Acids		*
Alcohols		
Aldehydes		
Strong Alkalis		**
Bleaching Agents		
Dry Cleaning Solvents		
Ethers		
Halogenated Hydro-Carbons		
Hydro-Carbons		
Ketones		
Oils Crude		
Oils Lubricating		
Soap & Detergents		
Water & Sea Water		
Weak Alkalis		

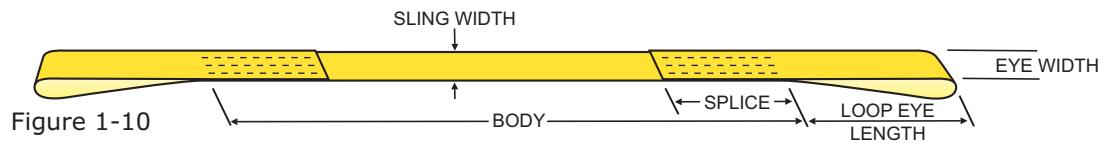
\* Disintegrated by concentrated sulfuric acid.

\*\* Degraded by strong alkalis at elevated temperatures.

# Lift it up, Tie it down, Pull it around

**Synthetic Web Slings** are made using polyester or nylon, class 7, flat webbing and are the preferred sling when lifting highly-polished, fragile or delicate loads that have to be protected from damage. The soft texture of the webbing will not mar, deface or scratch the loads while the wide surface area ensures a firm secure grip around the load. It's recommended to use sling protection between the sling and load edges when using web slings. Polyester is the standard material used in fabrication at Super Slings, Nylon webbing is available upon request.

## Web Sling Anatomy:



## Basic Sling Types:

### TYPE 1 - Triangle - Triangle Choker

Web sling made with a triangular fitting on one end and a slotted triangle choker fitting on the other end. It can be used in a vertical, basket or choker hitch.

(See Figure 1-1).



Figure 1-1

### TYPE 2 - Triangle - Triangle

Web sling made with a triangle fitting on both ends. It can be used in a vertical or basket hitch only.

(See Figure 1-2).



Figure 1-2

### TYPE 3 - Flat Eye

Web sling made with a flat loop eye on each end with the loop eye opening in the same plane as the sling body. This type of sling is sometimes called a flat eye sling, eye and eye sling or double eye sling.

(See Figure 1-3).



Figure 1-3

### TYPE 4 - Twisted Eye (Standard Stock Sling)

Web sling made with both loop eyes formed as in Type III, except that the loop eyes are turned at a right angle to the plane of the sling body. This type of sling is commonly referred to as a twisted eye sling.

(See Figure 1-4).



Figure 1-4

### TYPE 5 - Endless

TYPE V - Endless web sling, sometimes referred to as a grommet. It is a continuous loop formed by joining the ends of the webbing together with a load bearing splice.

(See Figure 1-5).

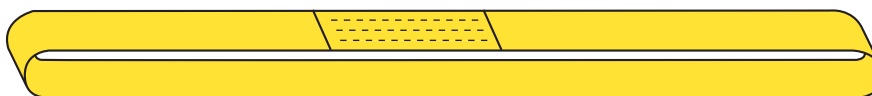


Figure 1-5

Sling Protection  
Web Slings  
Round Slings  
Synthetic Chain Slings  
Wire Rope Slings  
Chain Slings  
Shackles & Turnbuckles  
Hooks & Links  
Lifting Points  
Hoists & Blocks  
Lifting Devices  
Pipe & Hose Restraints  
Tie Down Assemblies  
Tie Down Accessories  
Towing & Recovery  
Rope & Cordage

**Specialty Sling Types:**

**TYPE 6 - Return Eye (Reverse Eye)**

Return eye (Reversed eye) web slings are formed by using multiple widths of webbing held edge to edge by abrasion resistant webbing attached on one or both sides of the web sling body and on one or both sides of the loop eyes to form a loop eye at each end, which are at a right angle to the plane of the web sling body. (See Figure 1-6).

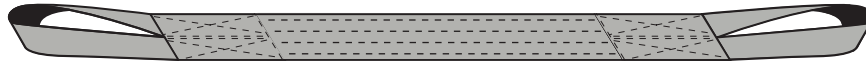


Figure 1-6

**TYPE 8 - Wide Body Cargo**

Wide Body Cargo slings basket the load. Loads are distributed over a wide surface area, protecting load surfaces from damage. For use in basket hitch only. (See Figure 1-7).

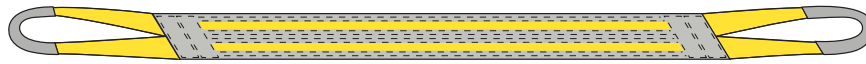


Figure 1-7

**TYPE 9 - Attached Eye Cargo**

A lighter duty, cargo sling, which is more economical than Wide Body Cargo slings. Attached Eye Cargo slings feature narrower eye widths to fit smaller hooks. For use in basket hitch only. (See Figure 1-8).



Figure 1-8

**TYPE 10 - Bridle Assembly**

A sling assembly featuring a single top connection point with web sling leg(s) and may feature connection hardware at the bottom of the leg(s). (See Figure 1-9).

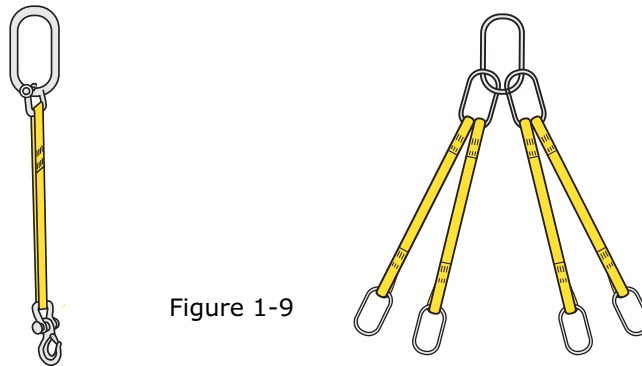


Figure 1-9

**TYPE "U" - UNI-LINK®**

UNI-LINK® Web Fitting functions both as a triangle and choker. No more need to position the sling before choking the load. Fits larger crane hooks than TC and TT sling fittings. (See Figure 1-10).



Figure 1-10

**Web Sling Plies:** The number of thicknesses of load bearing webbing used in the web sling assembly. (See Figure 1-15).

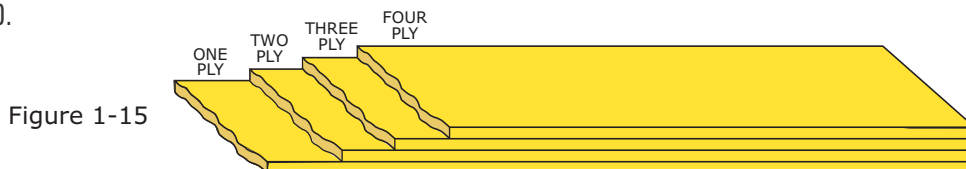


Figure 1-15



## OTHER WEB SLING & TIE DOWN ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS

### Recommended Standard Specifications for:

- Synthetic Web Slings (WSTDA-WS-1)
- Synthetic Polyester Roundslings (WSTDA-RS-1)
- High Performance Yarn (HPY) Roundslings (RS-1HP)
- Synthetic Webbing for Slings (WSTDA-WB-1)
- Sewing Threads for Slings & Tie Downs (WSTDA-TH-1)
- Synthetic Web Tie Downs (WSTDA-T-1)
- Winches Used With Web Tie Downs (WSTDA-T-3)
- Synthetic Webbing Used for Tie Downs (WSTDA-T-4)
- Load Binders Used with Chain Tie Downs (WSTDA-T-6)

### Operating, Care & Inspection Manuals for:

- Synthetic Polyester Roundslings (WSTDA-RS-2)
- Synthetic Web Tie Downs (WSTDA-T-2)

Download free, sing-use copies of the above Standards & Manuals at [www.wstda.com](http://www.wstda.com)

## NYLON & POLYESTER SYNTHETIC WEB SLINGS

WSTDA-WS-2

Available for Purchase from Web Sling & Tie Down Association:

### Warning Products: Available in English, Spanish and French

- Fabric Warning Labels for Web Slings, Roundslings and Tie Downs
- Paper Safety Bulletins for Web Slings, Roundslings and Tie Downs

### Illustrated Wall Chart

- Inspection of Web Slings & Roundslings (WSTDA-WSWC-1)

### UV Degradation Reports

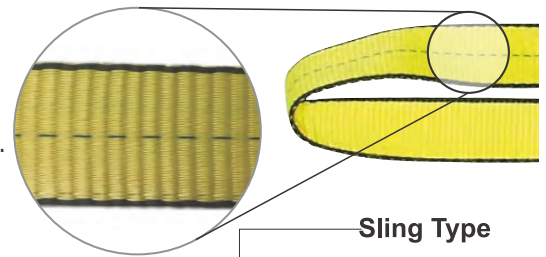
- UV Degradation Testing Program for Web Slings: Summary Report (2003) (WSTDA-UV-Sling-2003)
- UV Degradation Testing Program for Web Slings: Graphs (Mini Manual) (WSTDA-UV-MM-2005)
- UV Degradation Testing Program for Web Slings: Report (1981, revised 2005) (WSTDA-UVDR-1981)

For ordering information and prices, contact the association office or visit our website:

Web Sling & Tie Down Association, Inc.  
 9 Newport Drive, Suite 200, Forest Hill, Maryland 21050  
 Phone (443) 640-1070 Fax (443) 640-1031  
 Email: [wstda@stringfellowgroup.net](mailto:wstda@stringfellowgroup.net)  
 Web Site: [www.wstda.com](http://www.wstda.com)

## Synthetic Lifting Webbing Material

Our specialized "**BLACK GUARD EDGE**" significantly increases the life of sling webbing. This technology provides a solution to premature edge failure and better resistance to edge abrasion.



## HOW TO ORDER

### Definition of Web Sling Order Code

#### Sling Type (Two Letters)

- UU - Type U - Unilink on each end
- TC - Type 1 - Triangle & Choker
- TT - Type 2 - Triangle on each end
- EE - Type 3 - Flat Eye & Flat Eye
- EE - Type 4 - Twisted Eye & Twisted Eye
- EN - Type 5 - Endless
- RE - Type 6 - Reversed Eye

#### Number of Plies (One Digit)

1, 2, or 4

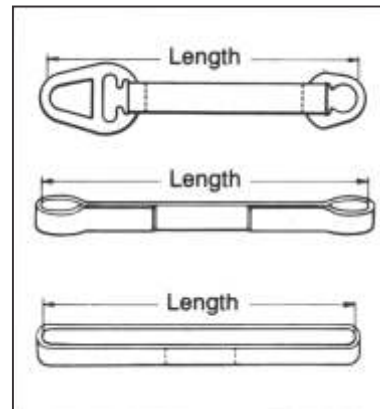
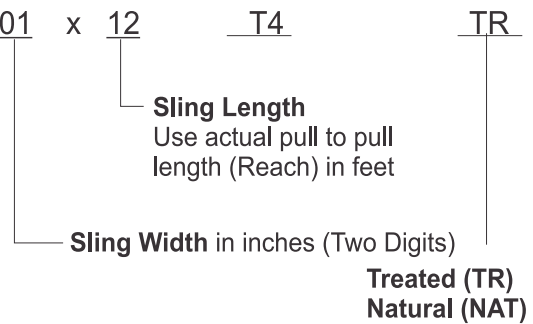
#### Web Class

All Super Slings web slings are rated Class 7, which is designated by "9"

### Length Tolerance for Web Sling

Sling Type	+ Tolerance *
1 Ply	+ 1.5" + 1.5% of sling length
2Ply	+ 2.0" + 2% of sling length
4 Ply	+ 3.0" + 3% of sling length

\* For web sling widths wider than 6", add 1/2" to these values. For tighter tolerance or matched set length requirements please consult with your Super Slings representative.



Always measure sling pull to pull when flat

**Elasticity** - The stretch characteristics of web slings depends on the type of yarn and the web finish. Approximate stretch at RATED CAPACITY is:

**Nylon**  
 Treated - 10%  
 Untreated - 6%

**Polyester**  
 Treated - 5%  
 Untreated - 3%

# Web-Trap® Steel Triangle-Triangle Slings

## Basket Hardware Web Slings

Type 1

Single Ply Web-Trap® Triangle – Triangle Slings



Material Width	Stock Code	Working Load Limit [lbs]					Min Length	Weight	
		Vertical 90°	120° Choke	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		[ft]	10ft Sling
[in]									
2"	TT1 902	3,100	-	6,200	5,350	4,350	3	3.84	0.11
3"	TT1 903	4,700	-	9,400	8,100	6,600	3	6.21	0.18
4"	TT1 904	6,200	-	12,400	10,700	8,750	3	8.54	0.22
6"	TT1 906	9,300	-	18,600	16,100	13,150	5	13.39	0.32
8"	TT1 908	11,800	-	23,600	20,400	16,650	6	32.01	0.45
10"	TT1 910	14,700	-	29,400	25,450	20,750	8	40.89	0.60
12"	TT1 912	17,600	-	35,200	30,450	24,850	8	47.08	0.73



Double Ply Web-Trap® Triangle – Triangle Slings

Material Width	Stock Code	Working Load Limit [lbs]					Min Length	Weight	
		Vertical 90°	120° Choke	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		[ft]	10ft Sling
[in]									
2"	TT2 902	6,200	-	12,400	10,700	8,750	3	4.9	0.22
3"	TT2 903	8,600	-	17,600	15,200	12,400	3	7.84	0.35
4"	TT2 904	11,000	-	22,000	19,050	15,550	3	10.52	0.44
6"	TT2 906	16,500	-	33,000	28,550	23,300	5	15.7	0.66
8"	TT2 908	22,400	-	45,400	39,300	32,100	6	35.31	0.91
10"	TT2 910	28,000	-	56,800	49,150	40,150	6	44.4	1.18
12"	TT2 912	33,600	-	68,200	59,050	48,200	6	51.52	1.45

# Web-Trap® Steel Triangles & Choker Triangles

## Steel Triangles for Web Slings

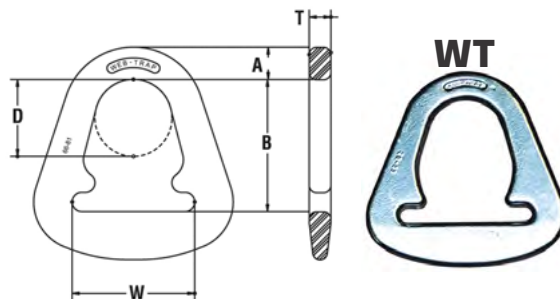
Product details

### Application

- Web-Trap® design keeps sling material in place, reducing wear and increasing sling life.
- Forged steel (unless noted).
- For use with one or two-ply web slings.
- Plated for corrosion resistance.
- Complies with ASME B30.9 sling capacities.

### Features and benefits

- Forged steel (unless noted).
- For use with one or two-ply



Model Number	Rated Capacity	Dimensions [in]						Weight
		[lbs]	A	B	C	D	T	
<b>Web-Trap® Triangles (WT)</b>								
WT2	6,200	11/16	2-3/8	-	1-3/4	9/16	2	1
WT3	8,600	13/16	3-7/16	-	2	9/16	3	2
WT4	11,500	15/16	4	-	2-3/8	9/16	4	2.6
WT6*	16,800	1-1/16	5-9/16	-	3-1/8	3/4	6	6.3
WT8*	22,400	1-7/16	6-1/2	-	4	3/4	8	10.2
WT10*	28,000	1-1/2	8-1/4	-	5	1	10	17
WT12*	33,600	1-3/4	8-3/4	-	5-1/2	1	12	24



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Sling Protection  
 Web Slings  
 Round Slings  
 Synthetic Chain Slings  
 Wire Rope Slings  
 Chain Slings  
 Shackles & Turnbuckles  
 Hooks & Links  
 Lifting Points  
 Hoists & Blocks  
 Lifting Devices  
 Pipe & Hose Restraints  
 Tie Down Assemblies  
 Tie Down Accessories  
 Towing & Recovery  
 Rope & Cordage

## Web-Trap® Steel Triangle-Choker Slings



### Basket/Choker Hardware Web Slings

Type 2

Single Ply Web-Trap® Triangle – Choker Slings

Material Width [in]	Stock Code	Working Load Limit [lbs]					Min Length [ft]	Weight	
		Vertical 90°	120° Choke	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		10ft Sling	per ft
2"	TC1 902	3,100	2,450	6,200	5,350	4,350	3	4.46	0.11
3"	TC1 903	4,700	3,750	9,400	8,100	6,600	3	7.21	0.18
4"	TC1 904	6,200	4,950	12,400	10,700	8,750	4	10.19	0.22
6"	TC1 906	9,300	7,400	18,600	16,100	13,150	6	16.30	0.32
8"	TC1 908	11,800	9,400	23,600	20,400	16,650	6	47.28	0.45
10"	TC1 910	14,700	11,750	29,400	25,450	20,750	8	54.09	0.60
12"	TC1 912	17,600	14,050	35,200	30,450	24,850	8	67.04	0.73



Double Ply Web-Trap® Triangle – Choker Slings

Material Width [in]	Stock Code	Working Load Limit [lbs]					Min Length [ft]	Weight	
		Vertical 90°	120° Choke	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		10ft Sling	per ft
2"	TC2 902	6,200	4,950	12,400	10,700	8,750	3	5.31	0.22
3"	TC2 903	8,600	7,000	17,600	15,200	12,400	3	8.52	0.35
4"	TC2 904	11,000	8,800	22,000	19,050	15,550	3	11.74	0.44
6"	TC2 906	16,500	13,200	33,000	28,550	23,300	6	17.96	0.66
8"	TC2 908	22,700	18,150	45,400	39,300	32,100	6	49.70	0.91
10"	TC2 910	28,000	22,700	56,800	49,150	40,150	6	56.46	1.18
12"	TC2 912	33,600	27,250	68,200	59,050	48,200	6	70.06	1.45

## Web-Trap® Steel Triangles & Choker Triangles

### Steel Triangles for Web Slings

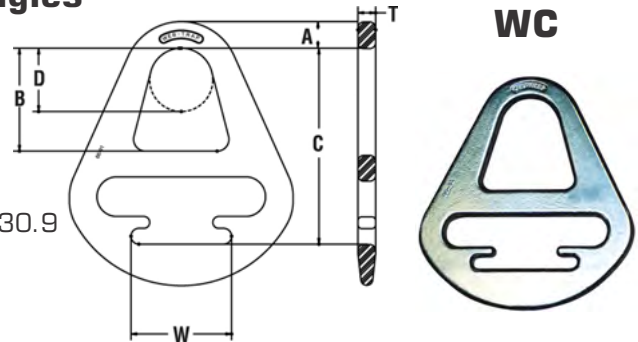
Product details

#### Application

- Web-Trap® design keeps sling material in place, reducing wear and increasing sling life.
- Forged steel (unless noted).
- For use with one or two-ply web slings.
- Plated for corrosion resistance.
- Complies with ASME B30.9 sling capacities.

#### Features and benefits

- Forged steel (unless noted).
- For use with one or two-ply



Model Number	Rated Capacity [lbs]	Dimensions [in]						Weight [lbs]
		A	B	C	D	T	W	
<b>Web-Trap® Choker Triangles (WC)</b>								
WC2	8,000	11/16	2-7/16	5-1/8	1-3/4	9/16	2	1.9
WC3	8,600	13/16	3-1/4	6-3/16	2	9/16	3	3.6
WC4	11,500	15/16	3-3/4	6-15/16	2-3/8	9/16	4	5.1
WC6*	16,800	1-1/16	4-3/4	8-7/8	3-1/8	3/4	6	12
WC8*	22,400	1-7/16	5-5/8	10	4	3/4	8	25
WC10*	28,000	1-1/2	7	11-13/16	5	1	10	38
WC12*	33,600	1-3/4	7-3/4	12-13/16	5-1/2	1	12	54



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## Unilink® Steel Triangle-Choker Slings

### Basket/Choker Hardware Web Slings

Type UU

Single Ply Unilink® Slings



Material Width	Stock Code	Working Load Limit [lbs]					Min Length	Weight	
		Vertical 90°	120° Choke	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		[ft]	10ft Sling
[in]									
2"	UU1 902	3,100	2,450	6,200	5,350	4,350	3	4.54	0.11
3"	UU1 903	4,700	3,750	9,400	8,100	6,600	3	8.49	0.18
4"	UU1 904	6,200	4,950	12,400	10,700	8,750	4	12.62	0.22



Double Ply Unilink® Slings

Material Width	Stock Code	Working Load Limit [lbs]					Min Length	Weight	
		Vertical 90°	120° Choke	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		[ft]	10ft Sling
[in]									
2"	UU2 902	6,200	4,950	12,400	10,700	8,750	3	7.00	0.22
3"	UU2 903	8,600	7,000	17,600	15,200	12,400	3	12.36	0.35
4"	UU2 904	11,000	8,800	22,000	19,050	15,550	3	17.46	0.44

## Unilink® Combination Triangle/Choker

### Steel Triangles for Web Slings

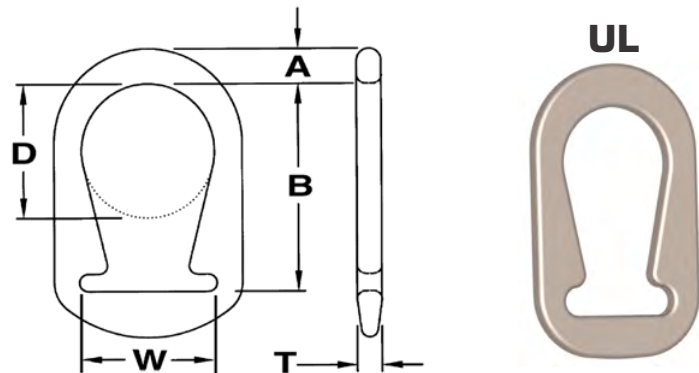
Product details

#### Application

- Unilink® design keeps sling material in place, reducing wear and increasing sling life.

#### Features and benefits

- Forged steel, Web-Trap® design.
- Large crane hook opening for easier rigging.
- Functions as both triangle and choker.
- Plated for corrosion resistance.
- Use with one or two ply web slings.
- Complies with ASME B30.9 sling capacities.



Model Number	Rated Capacity	Dimensions [in]						Weight
		[lbs]	A	B	C	D	T	
<b>Unilink® Combination Choker Triangles (UL)</b>								
UL2	8,000	11/16	3-11/16	-	2	9/16	2	1.1
UL3	8,600	7/8	5-1/16	-	3	5/8	3	2.4
UL4	11,500	3/4	6-3/16	-	4	5/8	4	4



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Sling Protection  
 Web Slings  
 Round Slings  
 Synthetic Chain Slings  
 Wire Rope Slings  
 Chain Slings  
 Shackles & Turnbuckles  
 Hooks & Links  
 Lifting Points  
 Hoists & Blocks  
 Lifting Devices  
 Pipe & Hose Restraints  
 Tie Down Assemblies  
 Tie Down Accessories  
 Towing & Recovery  
 Rope & Cordage

## Eye & Eye Web Sling Ratings (T3 & T4)

Eye & Eye web slings can be used in vertical, choker or basket hitches and have a fixed eye on each end. All sizes come standard with wear-pad in the eyes, 2" and wider come standard with tapered eyes.



### Single Ply Type 3 & 4 Slings

Material Width [in]	Stock Code	Eye Dimensions		Working Load Limit [lbs]					Min Length [ft]	Weight	
		Width	Length	Vertical 90°	120° Choke	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		10ft Sling	per ft
1"	EE1 901	1"	9"	1,600	1,250	3,200	2,750	2,250	4	0.77	0.05
2"	EE1 902	2"	12"	3,100	2,450	6,200	5,350	4,350	4	1.56	0.11
3"	EE1 903	1-1/2"	12"	4,700	3,750	9,400	8,100	6,600	4	2.65	0.18
4"	EE1 904	1-1/2"	14"	6,200	4,950	12,400	10,700	8,750	5	3.30	0.22
6"	EE1 906	2"	24"	9,300	7,400	18,600	16,100	13,150	8	4.85	0.32
8"	EE1 908	3"	24"	11,800	9,400	23,600	20,400	16,650	8	7.17	0.45
10"	EE1 910	3-1/2"	24"	14,700	11,750	29,400	25,450	20,750	8	9.38	0.60
12"	EE1 912	4"	30"	17,600	14,050	35,200	30,450	24,850	10	11.52	0.73



### Double Ply Type 3 & 4 Slings

Material Width [in]	Stock Code	Eye Dimensions		Working Load Limit [lbs]					Min Length [ft]	Weight	
		Width	Length	Vertical 90°	120° Choke	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		10ft Sling	per ft
1"	EE2 901	1"	9"	3,100	2,450	6,200	5,350	4,350	3	1.22	0.11
2"	EE2 902	2"	12"	6,200	4,950	12,400	10,700	8,750	4	2.46	0.22
3"	EE2 903	1-1/2"	12"	8,800	7,000	17,600	15,200	12,400	4	3.94	0.35
4"	EE2 904	1-1/2"	14"	11,000	8,800	22,000	19,050	15,550	5	4.84	0.44
6"	EE2 906	2"	24"	16,500	13,200	33,000	28,550	23,300	8	7.13	0.66
8"	EE2 908	3"	24"	22,700	18,150	45,400	39,300	32,100	8	10.31	0.91
10"	EE2 910	3-1/2"	24"	28,400	22,700	56,800	49,150	40,150	8	13.47	1.18
12"	EE2 912	4"	30"	34,100	27,250	68,200	59,050	48,200	10	16.56	1.45



### Four-Ply Type 3 & 4 Slings

Material Width [in]	Stock Code	Eye Dimensions		Working Load Limit [lbs]					Min Length [ft]	Weight	
		Width	Length	Vertical 90°	120° Choke	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		10ft Sling	per ft
1"	EE4 901	1"	12"	5,500	4,400	11,000	9,500	7,750	4	2.51	0.22
2"	EE4 902	2"	12"	11,000	8,800	22,000	19,050	15,550	4	4.94	0.40
3"	EE4 903	1-1/2"	18"	16,400	13,100	32,800	28,400	23,150	5	8.00	0.71
4"	EE4 904	2"	18"	20,400	16,300	40,800	35,300	28,850	6	10.12	0.89
6"	EE4 906	3"	24"	30,600	24,450	61,200	53,000	43,250	8	14.91	1.31
8"	EE4 908	4"	24"	CONTACT SUPER SLINGS					8	21.05	1.81
10"	EE4 910	5"	30"						10	27.53	2.36
12"	EE4 912	6"	36"						12	34.56	2.91



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Sling Protection  
Web Slings  
Round Slings  
Synthetic Chain Slings  
Wire Rope Slings  
Chain Slings  
Shackles & Turnbuckles  
Hooks & Links  
Lifting Points  
Hoists & Blocks  
Lifting Devices  
Pipe & Hose Restraints  
Tie Down Assemblies  
Tie Down Accessories  
Towing & Recovery  
Rope & Cordage

### Endless Web Sling Ratings

Endless web slings can be used in vertical, choker or basket hitches. The wear point on an endless sling can be rotated for longer lifespan.



### Single-Ply Type 5 Slings



Material Width [in]	Stock Code	Working Load Limit (lbs)					Min Length [ft]	Weight	
		Vertical 90°	120° Choke	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		10ft Sling	per ft
1"	EN1 901	3,200	2,550	6,400	5,500	4,500	2	1.17	0.11
2"	EN1 902	6,200	4,950	12,400	10,700	8,750	2	2.34	0.22
3"	EN1 903	9,400	7,500	18,800	16,250	13,250	2	3.69	0.35
4"	EN1 904	12,400	9,900	24,800	21,450	17,500	3	4.62	0.44
6"	EN1 906	18,600	14,850	37,200	32,200	26,300	3	6.79	0.65
8"	EN1 908	21,200	16,950	42,400	36,700	29,950	3	9.42	0.91
10"	EN1 910	26,500	21,200	53,000	45,850	37,450	3	12.3	1.18
12"	EN1 912	31,800	25,400	63,600	55,050	44,950	3	15.12	1.45

### Double-Ply Type 5 Slings



Material Width [in]	Stock Code	Working Load Limit (lbs)					Min Length [ft]	Weight	
		Vertical 90°	120° Choke	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		10ft Sling	per ft
1"	EN2 901	6,200	4,950	12,400	10,700	8,750	2	2.4	0.22
2"	EN2 902	12,400	9,900	24,800	21,450	17,500	2	4.8	0.44
3"	EN2 903	17,600	14,050	35,200	30,450	24,850	2	7.56	0.71
4"	EN2 904	22,000	17,600	44,000	38,100	31,100	3	9.46	0.89
6"	EN2 906	33,000	26,400	66,000	57,150	46,650	3	13.92	1.30
8"	EN2 908	42,300	33,800	84,600	73,250	59,800	4	19.26	1.81
10"	EN2 910	52,900	42,300	105,800	91,600	74,800	4	25.19	2.36
12"	EN2 912	63,500	50,800	127,000	109,950	89,800	5	30.96	2.91

### Four-Ply Type 5 Slings



Material Width [in]	Stock Code	Working Load Limit (lbs)					Min Length [ft]	Weight	
		Vertical 90°	120° Choke	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		10ft Sling	per ft
1"	EN4 901	11,000	8,800	22,000	19,050	15,550	3	4.72	0.40
2"	EN4 902	22,000	17,600	44,000	38,100	31,100	4	9.73	0.90
3"	EN4 903	32,900	26,300	65,800	56,950	46,500	4	15.3	1.41
4"	EN4 904	40,800	32,600	81,600	70,650	57,700	4	19.14	1.78
6"	EN4 906	61,200	48,950	122,400	106,000	86,550	5	28.18	2.61
8"	EN4 908	CONTACT SUPER SLINGS					8	21.05	1.81
10"	EN4 910						10	27.53	2.36
12"	EN4 912						12	34.56	2.91



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# Lift it up, Tie it down, Pull it around

## Reverse(Return) Eye Web Sling Ratings

Reverse Eye Slings are extremely durable slings that feature full body and eye wear pads. Eyes are twisted 90° to the sling body for tighter choker hitches and easy vertical and basket hitch rigging.



Single Ply Type 6 & 7 Slings

Material Width	Stock Code	Eye Dimensions		Working Load Limit [lbs]					Min Length	Weight	
		Width	Length	Vertical 90°	120° Choke	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		[ft]	10ft Sling
[in]											
2"	RE1 901	1"	9"	2,500	3,200	6,400	5,540	4,520	3	2.21	0.21
4"	RE1 902	1"	12"	5,000	6,400	12,800	11,080	9,050	4	4.02	0.40
6"	RE1 903	1-1/2"	12"	7,600	9,600	19,200	16,630	13,570	5	6.41	0.64



Double-Ply Type 6 & 7 Slings

Material Width	Stock Code	Eye Dimensions		Working Load Limit [lbs]					Min Length	Weight	
		Width	Length	Vertical 90°	120° Choke	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		[ft]	10ft Sling
[in]											
2"	RE2 901	1"	12"	5,000	6,400	12,800	11,080	9,050	4	3.44	0.32
4"	RE2 902	2"	18"	9,000	11,400	22,800	19,740	16,120	6	6.84	0.63
6"	RE2 903	1-1/2"	18"	13,000	17,000	34,000	29,440	24,040	6	10.28	0.99

## Wide Body Web Sling Ratings

Wide Body Web Slings are specifically designed for use in basket hitches where a larger surface area is required for load stability or for proper handling of fragile or highly finished surfaces. Eyes of slings are tapered to better fit in hoist or crane hooks.



Double Ply Wide Body Cargo Slings Type 8

Material Width	Stock Code	Eye Dimensions		Working Load Limit [lbs]			Min Length	Weight	
		Width	Length	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		[ft]	10ft Sling
[in]									
6"	WB2 903	1-1/2"	12"	18,800	16,200	13,200	4	5	0.44
8"	WB2 904	1-1/2"	12"	24,800	21,400	17,500	4	6.08	0.53
12"	WB2 906	2"	16"	37,200	32,200	26,300	6	9.06	0.81
16"	WB2 908	3"	20"	47,200	40,800	33,300	7	12.87	1.07
20"	WB2 910	3-1/2"	24"	58,800	50,900	41,500	8	17.58	1.35
24"	WB2 912	4"	30"	70,400	60,900	49,700	10	20.96	1.62

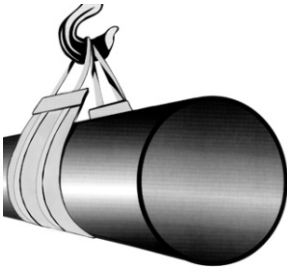


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- Web Slings
- Round Slings
- Synthetic Chain Slings
- Wire Rope Slings
- Chain Slings
- Shackles & Turnbuckles
- Hooks & Links
- Lifting Points
- Hoists & Blocks
- Lifting Devices
- Pipe & Hose Restraints
- Tie Down Assemblies
- Tie Down Accessories
- Towing & Recovery
- Rope & Carriage

### Attached Eye Web Sling Ratings

Attached Eye Web Slings are specifically designed for use in basket hitches where a larger surface area is required for load stability or for proper handling of fragile or highly finished surfaces. Eyes of slings are tapered to better fit in hoist or crane hooks.



Single Ply Attached-Eye Wide Body Slings Type 9

Material Width [in]	Stock Code	Eye Dimensions		Working Load Limit (lbs)			Min Length [ft]	Weight	
		Width	Length	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		10ft Sling	per ft
6"	WB2 903	1-1/2"	12"	18,800	16,200	13,200	4	5	0.44
8"	WB2 904	1-1/2"	12"	24,800	21,400	17,500	4	6.08	0.53
12"	WB2 906	2"	16"	37,200	32,200	26,300	6	9.06	0.81
16"	WB2 908	3"	20"	47,200	40,800	33,300	7	12.87	1.07
20"	WB2 910	3-1/2"	24"	58,800	50,900	41,500	8	17.58	1.35
24"	WB2 912	4"	30"	70,400	60,900	49,700	10	20.96	1.62



Single Ply Attached-Eye Wide Body Slings Type 9

Material Width [in]	Stock Code	Eye Dimensions		Working Load Limit (lbs)			Min Length [ft]	Weight	
		Width	Length	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		10ft Sling	per ft
6"	WB2 903	1-1/2"	12"	18,800	16,200	13,200	4	5	0.44
8"	WB2 904	1-1/2"	12"	24,800	21,400	17,500	4	6.08	0.53
12"	WB2 906	2"	16"	37,200	32,200	26,300	6	9.06	0.81
16"	WB2 908	3"	20"	47,200	40,800	33,300	7	12.87	1.07
20"	WB2 910	3-1/2"	24"	58,800	50,900	41,500	8	17.58	1.35
24"	WB2 912	4"	30"	70,400	60,900	49,700	10	20.96	1.62

### Custom Web Sling Assemblies

Custom is our specialty. Over the years we have manufactured all types of custom web slings assemblies, including, pail lifters, drum lifters, tool bag slings, transformer slings, cylinder lifters and many more. Contact your Super Slings representative with your custom requirements.



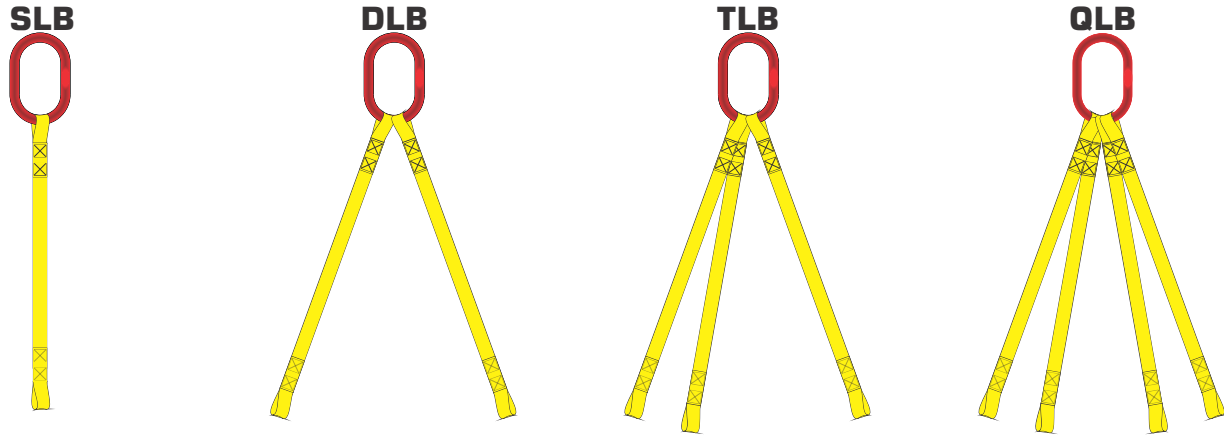
**WARNING!** NEVER EXCEED THE WORKING LOAD LIMIT. ALWAYS CHECK THE IDENTIFICATION TAG TO DETERMINE THE SLINGS RATED CAPACITY IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE APPLICATION. RATINGS LISTED ARE VALID FOR NEW SLINGS ONLY. ALWAYS INSPECT BEFORE USE

Sling Protection  
Web Slings  
Round Slings  
Synthetic Chain Slings  
Wire Rope Slings  
Chain Slings  
Shackles & Turnbuckles  
Hooks & Links  
Lifting Points  
Hoists & Blocks  
Lifting Devices  
Pipe & Hose Restraints  
Tie Down Assemblies  
Tie Down Accessories  
Towing & Recovery  
Rope & Cordage

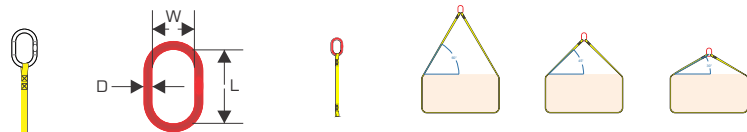


## Bridle Web Sling Ratings

Multi-leg bridle assemblies are ideal for loads equipped with multiple lifting points. They're lightweight, easy to use and economical. Available in Single, Double, Triple or Quadruple leg configurations. A large variety of hooks and other bottom attachments are available at the time of order.



### Single-Leg Bridles



Material Width [in]	Stock Code	Masterlink Dimensions [in]			Working Load Limits [lbs]				Min Sling Length [ft]	Weight	
		Width	Length	Dia,	Vertical 90°	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket		10ft Sling	per ft
<b>SINGLE-PLY</b>											
1"	SLB1 901	2.75	4.72	1/2	1,600	2,750	2,250	1,600	2	1.60	0.05
2"	SLB1 902	2.75	4.72	1/2	3,100	5,350	4,350	3,100	2	2.39	0.11
3"	SLB1 903	3.15	5.50	5/8	4,700	8,100	6,600	4,700	2	4.15	0.18
4"	SLB1 904	3.15	5.50	5/8	6,200	10,700	8,750	6,200	2	4.80	0.22
6"	SLB1 906	3.75	6.30	3/4	9,300	16,100	13,150	9,300	3	7.45	0.32
8"	SLB1 908	4.33	7.50	1	11,800	20,400	16,650	11,800	4	12.57	0.45
10"	SLB1 910	4.33	7.50	1	14,700	25,450	20,750	14,700	6	14.78	0.60
12"	SLB1 912	5.10	9.00	1-1/4	17,600	30,450	24,850	17,600	6	21.82	0.73
<b>DOUBLE-PLY</b>											
1"	SLB2 901	2.75	4.72	1/2	3,100	5,350	4,350	3,100	2	2.05	0.11
2"	SLB2 902	3.15	5.50	5/8	6,200	10,700	8,750	6,200	2	3.96	0.22
3"	SLB2 903	3.75	6.30	3/4	8,800	15,200	12,400	8,800	2	6.54	0.35
4"	SLB2 904	3.75	6.30	3/4	11,000	19,050	15,550	11,000	2	7.44	0.44
6"	SLB2 906	4.33	7.50	1	16,500	28,550	23,300	16,500	3	12.53	0.66
8"	SLB2 908	5.10	9.00	1-1/4	22,700	39,300	32,100	22,700	4	20.61	0.91
10"	SLB2 910	5.10	9.00	1-1/4	28,400	49,150	40,150	28,400	6	23.77	1.18
12"	SLB2 912	5.90	10.80	1-1/2	34,100	59,050	48,200	34,100	8	33.06	1.45

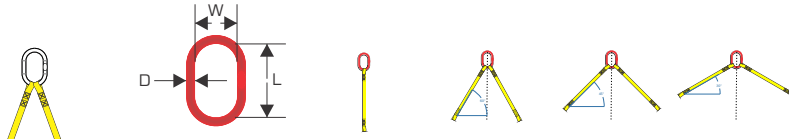


**NEVER EXCEED THE WORKING LOAD LIMIT.**  
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Bridle Web Sling Ratings continued

Sling Protection  
Web Slings  
Round Slings  
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Wire Rope Slings  
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Hooks & Links  
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Hoists & Blocks  
Lifting Devices  
Pipe & Hose Restraints  
Tie Down Assemblies  
Tie Down Accessories  
Towing & Recovery  
Rope & Cordage

Double-Leg Bridle



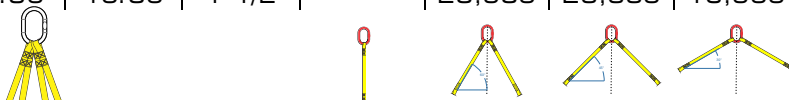
Material Width [in]	Stock Code	Masterlink Dimensions [in]			Working Load Limits [lbs]				Min Length [ft]	Weight	
		Width	Length	Dia,	90°	60°	45°	30°		10ft Sling	per ft
<b>SINGLE-PLY</b>											
1"	DLB1 901	2.75	4.72	1/2	-	2,750	2,250	1,600	2	2.37	0.10
2"	DLB1 902	3.15	5.50	5/8	-	5,350	4,350	3,100	2	4.62	0.22
3"	DLB1 903	3.75	6.30	3/4	-	8,100	6,600	4,700	2	7.90	0.36
4"	DLB1 904	4.33	7.50	1	-	10,700	8,750	6,200	2	12.00	0.44
<b>DOUBLE-PLY</b>											
1"	DLB2 901	3.15	5.50	5/8	-	5,350	4,350	3,100	2	3.94	0.22
2"	DLB2 902	4.33	7.50	1	-	10,700	8,750	6,200	2	10.32	0.44
3"	DLB2 903	4.33	7.50	1	-	15,200	12,400	8,800	2	13.28	0.71
4"	DLB2 904	5.10	9.00	1-1/4	-	19,050	15,550	11,000	2	19.98	0.89

Triple-Leg Bridle



Material Width [in]	Stock Code	Masterlink Dimensions [in]			Working Load Limits [lbs]				Min Length [ft]	Weight	
		Width	Length	Dia,	90°	60°	45°	30°		10ft Sling	per ft
<b>SINGLE-PLY</b>											
1"	TLB1 901	3.15	5.50	5/8	-	4,160	3,390	2,400	2	3.04	0.15
2"	TLB1 902	3.75	6.30	3/4	-	8,050	6,580	4,650	2	5.72	0.33
3"	TLB1 903	4.33	7.50	1	-	12,210	9,970	7,050	2	10.7	0.54
4"	TLB1 904	5.10	9.00	1-1/4	-	16,110	13,150	9,300	2	16.9	0.67
<b>DOUBLE-PLY</b>											
1"	TLB2 901	3.75	6.30	3/4	-	8,050	6,580	4,650	2	5.04	0.33
2"	TLB2 902	4.33	7.50	1	-	16,110	13,150	9,300	2	10.32	0.67
3"	TLB2 903	5.10	9.00	1-1/4	-	22,860	18,660	13,200	2	18.18	1.06
4"	TLB2 904	5.90	10.80	1-1/2	-	28,580	23,330	16,500	2	26.18	1.33

Quadruple-Leg Bridle



Material Width [in]	Stock Code	Masterlink Dimensions [in]			Working Load Limits [lbs]				Min Length [ft]	Weight	
		Width	Length	Dia,	90°	60°	45°	30°		10ft Sling	per ft
<b>SINGLE-PLY</b>											
1"	QLB1 901	3.75	6.30	3/4	-	5,540	4,520	3,200	2	4.14	0.20
2"	QLB1 902	4.33	7.50	1	-	10,740	8,770	6,200	2	8.52	0.44
3"	QLB1 903	5.10	9.00	1-1/4	-	16,280	13,290	9,400	2	15.6	0.73
4"	QLB1 904	5.10	9.00	1-1/4	-	21,480	17,530	12,400	2	16.9	0.89
<b>DOUBLE-PLY</b>											
1"	QLB2 901	4.33	7.50	1	-	10,740	8,770	6,200	2	7.84	0.44
2"	QLB2 902	5.10	9.00	1-1/4	-	21,480	17,530	12,400	2	15.22	0.89
3"	QLB2 903	5.90	10.80	1-1/2	-	30,480	24,890	17,600	2	24.38	1.41
4"	QLB2 904	5.90	10.80	1-1/2	-	38,100	31,110	22,000	2	26.18	1.78