

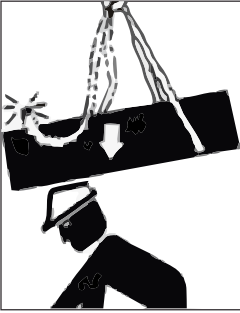
super 20 YEARS of slings inc.

Secure Solutions

ROPE & CORDAGE



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



WARNING!

THE IMPROPER USE OF ROPE MAY BE DANGEROUS! Rope WILL FAIL if worn-out, overloaded, misused, damaged or improperly maintained or abused. Rope failure may cause death, serious injury or property damage. ALWAYS INSPECT rope for WEAR, DAMAGE, or ABUSE. NEVER USE rope that is WORN-OUT, DAMAGED or ABUSED. Users of rope should be TRAINED. DO NOT shock load rope. DO NOT OVERLOAD rope. If condition of rope is in doubt, it should be RETIRED from service. Never stand in line of a rope in use.

THE IMPROPER USE OF ROPE MAY BE DANGEROUS!

Rope is one of the oldest and most used tools known to mankind. Every day our rope gets shipped all over the USA and Canada to be used in an amazing variety of applications. One thing we take very seriously is the safe use of rope for those applications that involve lifting, pulling, towing or, most important, human support. Please keep the following in mind....

- Do not overload rope
- Avoid shock loading rope whenever possible
- Do not use rope in applications beyond the heat rating of the rope
- Be sure to use the correct size rope for the job
- Avoid any area around the linear length of loaded rope
- Keep rope away from all chemicals to prolong safe working life.

It is the user's responsibility to use rope in a safe manner!!!

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON ROPE

Due to variations in rope applications, rope conditions, environmental factors and the degree of risk to life or property damage, it is not realistic to make specific recommendations as to the exact loads any given rope can handle.

It is the users' responsibility to completely understand the safe use and operation of a rope used for any specific or general task. The user needs to be aware of all environmental, load or other variable factors that affect the safe use of rope. Failure to do so can cause severe personal injury or death as well as property and/or environmental damage. The user of this rope assumes all such risks. In addition, any safety training or skill training required for the safe use of rope in any capacity is the sole responsibility of the user. KEEP READING BELOW AND THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND....

Applying a Load to Rope

When weight is applied to rope, various factors come into play. These factors dictate whether it is a dynamic load or a static load.

Dynamic Loads:

Impart varying amounts of weight on the rope, for example, a load that drops or a load that swings. This movement can greatly increase the force placed on a rope, in some cases 2 to 5 times the weight of the item. It is crucial that the correct type of rope is chosen for these applications.

Static Loads:

Impart a consistent weight on the rope, for example, a rope holding a single weighted item. Static loads can also be briefly subject to dynamic loads. Being aware of lifting or pulling factors is crucial to maintaining a safe working environment.

Working Loads

In a broad generalization, most working loads vary from 1/10 to 1/4 of the average break strength of the rope. Applications for rope used in life support or personal fall protection environments must use the 1/10 ratio.

Knots & Splices

Wherever possible, use splices constructed to safe specifications. A proper splice on a rope can maintain 80% to 100% of the new rope average break strength. Trained personnel should construct all splices. If knots are used on a rope, be aware that they can reduce the rope's strength by up to 50%. If knots are required, be sure to select the proper knot for the job.

Storage of Rope

Natural fibre ropes should be stored in a clean, dry place to maximize their safe working life. Long term storage of synthetic ropes should also be in a cool, dry place. 3-Strand ropes should be coiled or spooled and braided products can be flaked or coiled in a bag or box if desired.

Rope Strengths

All rope has a rating referred to as a "tensile strength" or "average break strength." This number is the amount of weight that the rope should be able to hold in ideal conditions, specifically, a new rope, with no knots or splices, at room temperature. These break strength numbers are based on actual destructive break testing by the manufacturer or a certified third-party testing facility. Ropes are tested over many cycles and the average break strength is determined and specified for the product. We test our ropes personally, and all our splicers have their work tested on an ongoing basis using a certified test bed facility. This is to ensure that their splicing work is perfect, and that their splicing technique and skills are 100% within acceptable splicing guidelines set by the rope industry. Even the best splices and best rope can break if overloaded or used improperly. Make sure you thoroughly understand what you are doing with a rope. Get the right rope for the right job. If you have questions or are even remotely unsure or have doubts..STOP and get the information you need to BE SURE you are doing things safely.

Rope wear, knots, extreme hot or cold temperatures, chemicals, the manner in which the load is applied and other factors will result in a break strength lower than the stated average break strength.

A rope with a stated or advertised break strength, in pounds will not necessarily safely hold something that weighs that amount! Refer to the SAFE WORKING LOAD of a specific rope for more information. IF IN DOUBT, ASK A PROFESSIONAL

Synthetic Rope

Fibre Characteristics

GENERIC FIBER TYPE	NYLON	POLYESTER	POLYPROPYLENE	HMPE	LCP	ARAMID	PBO
Tenacity (g/deh ¹)	7.5 – 10.5	7 – 10	6.5	32 (SK-60) 40 (SK-75)	23 – 26	28	42
Elongation ²	15 – 28%	12 – 18%	18 – 22%	3.6%	3.3%	4.6%	2.5%
Coefficient of Friction ³	.12 – .15	.12 – .15	.15 – .22	.05 – .07	.12 – .15	.12 – .15	.18
Melting Point	425°– 490° F	480°– 500° F	330° F	300° F	625° F	930° F*	1200° F*
Critical Temperature ⁴	325° F	350° F	250° F	150° F	300° F	520° F	750° F
Specific Gravity	1.14	1.38	0.91	0.98	1.40	1.39	1.56
Creep ⁵	Negligible	Negligible	Application Dependent	Application Dependent	Negligible	Negligible	Negligibl

* Char temperature – does not melt

- TENACITY** is the measurement of the resistance of fiber to breaking.
- ELONGATION** refers to percent elongation of fiber at break.
- COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION** is based on reluctance to slip or slide.
- CRITICAL TEMPERATURE** is defined as the point at which degradation is caused by temperature alone.
- CREEP** is defined as a material's slow deformation that occurs while under load over a long period of time. Creep is mostly nonreversible. For some synthetic ropes, permanent elongation and creep are mistaken for the same property and used interchangeably when in fact creep is only one of the mechanisms that can cause permanent elongation.

ROPE CONSTRUCTION

All sizes stated are nominal diameters and do not reflect exact dimensions. Weights depicted are average net rope weights relaxed and standard tolerances are ± 5% unless agreed to in writing.

All Samson ropes are categorized for testing purposes as Class I or Class II ropes. Class I ropes are manufactured from polyolefin, nylon and or polyester fiber. Class II ropes are manufactured from high-modulus fiber (i.e., Dyneema®, Zylon®, Technora®, Vectran®).



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Rope & Cordage

Rope Selection

Select the Right Rope for the Job

Selecting a rope involves evaluating a combination of factors. Some of these factors are straightforward like comparing rope specifications. Others are not easily quantified, like color preference or how a rope feels in your hand. Cutting corners, reducing sizes, or strengths on an initial purchase creates unnecessary replacements, potentially dangerous conditions, and increases long-term costs. Fiber and construction being equal, a larger rope outlasts a smaller rope because of the greater surface wear distribution. Similarly, a stronger rope outlasts a weaker one because it will be used at a lower percentage of its break strength with less chance of being over stressed. The following areas should be considered in your rope selection.

Strength

When given a choice between ropes, select the strongest of any given size. A load of 200 pounds represents 2% of the strength of a rope with a breaking strength of 10,000 pounds. The same load represents 4% of the strength of a rope that has a breaking strength of 5,000 pounds. The weaker rope is having to work harder and as a result will have to be retired sooner. Braided ropes are stronger than twisted ropes of the same size and fiber type.

Note carefully the quoted breaking strengths of the various Samson products. These are average breaking strengths. Published breaking strengths are determined by standard cordage testing and do not cover conditions such as sustained loads or shock loading. These strengths are attained under laboratory conditions. Remember also, that this is a breaking strength— not a recommended working load.

Elongation

It is well accepted that ropes with lower elongation under load will give you better load control—a big help at complicated job sites. However, ropes with lower elongation that are shock loaded, like a lowering line, can fail without warning even though it appears to be in good shape. Low elongating ropes should be selected with the highest possible strength. Both twisted ropes and braided ropes are suitable for rigging. Twisted rope has lower strength and more stretch. Braided rope has higher strength and lower stretch.

Shock Loading

Working loads as described herein are not applicable when rope has been subjected to shock loading. Whenever a load is picked up, stopped, moved, or swung there is an increased force caused by the dynamic nature of the movement. The force increases as these actions occur more rapidly or suddenly, which is known as “shock loading.” Examples of applications where shock loading occurs include ropes used as a tow line, picking up a load on a slack line, or using rope to stop a falling object. In extreme cases, the force put on the rope may be two, three, or more times the normal load involved. Shock-loading effects are greater on a low elongation rope such as polyester than on a high-elongation rope such as nylon, and greater on a short rope than on a long one.

For example, the shock load on a winch line that occurs when a 5,000-lb object is lifted vertically with a sudden jerk may “weigh” 30,000 lb under the dynamic force. If the winch line is rated in the 30,000-lb break-strength range, it is very likely to break. Where shock loads, sustained loads, or where life, limb, or valuable property is involved, it is recommended that an increased working load factor be used.

It is recommended that a lower working load factor be selected with only expert knowledge of conditions and professional estimates of risk; if the rope has been inspected and found to be in good condition; and if the rope has not been subject to shock loads, excessive use, elevated temperatures, or extended periods under load.

For dynamic loading applications that involve severe exposure conditions, or for recommendations on special applications, consult the manufacturer.

Firmness

Select ropes that are firm and round and hold their shape during use. Soft or mushy ropes will snag easily and abrade quickly causing accelerated strength loss. Because the fibers are in a straighter line, which improves strength but compromises durability, loose or mushy rope will almost always have higher break strengths than a similar rope that is firm and holds its shape.

Construction and abrasion

It is important to choose the right rope construction for your application, because it affects resistance to normal wear and abrasion. Braided ropes have a round, smooth construction that tends to flatten out somewhat on a bearing surface. This distributes the wear over a much greater area, as opposed to the crowns of a 3 strand or, to a lesser degree, on an 8-strand rope.

Assigned working load factors

Assigned working load factors vary in accordance with the different safety practices and policies of utilities and industrial users. However, our recommendation, and one that is fairly well accepted in the industry, is a minimum 5:1 working load factor. Thus, your maximum workload should be approximately 1/5th, or 20%, of the quoted breaking strength. This factor provides greater safety and extends the service life of the winch line. Assume that you have seven identical ropes, each with a 30,000-lb breaking strength and you work these ropes daily with each rope lifting a different load, as shown in Table 5. Table 5 shows that the higher the working load factor, the greater the service life and the lower the replacement factor. Therefore, the working load factor directly reflects the economy of the purchase.

Table 5. Working loads for seven ropes with breaking strengths of 30,000 lb.

	Breaking Strength	Working Load*	Working Load Factor	Number of Lifts
1	30,000 lb	5,000 lb	6:1	1,000
2	30,000 lb	6,000 lb	5:1	750
3	30,000 lb	7,500 lb	4:1	500
4	30,000 lb	10,000 lb	3:1	300
5	30,000 lb	15,500 lb	2:1	100
6	30,000 lb	20,000 lb	1.5:1	25
7	30,000 lb	28,000 lb	1.1:1	5

***Relative values only.** The higher the working load factor the greater the service life, and, of course, the lower the replacement factor. Thus, a working load factor also directly reflects an economy factor; if you always lifting the same weight, then the stronger the rope, the higher the working load factor, and the longer the rope will last.

IMPORTANT NOTE: It is important to note that many industries are subject to state and federal regulation on workload limits that supersede the manufacturer’s recommendation. It is the responsibility of the rope user to be aware of and adhere to those laws and regulations.

UHMWPE 12-Strand Dyneema® Rope

UHMWPE Rope

Product details

UHMWPE12-Strand rope is an extremely high strength steel cable replacement made from Dyneema® SK-78 fibre, which has very little stretch and is light weight and neutrally buoyant in water. It is lighter and safer to handle with bare hands than steel cable.

Characteristics

- Extremely high strength
- Light weight (1/7 weight of steel)
- Abrasion resistant
- Low stretch
- Floats on water
- Easy to splice
- Flexible
- Lower creep
- Torque free

Applications

- Winch lines
- Tow lines
- Steel cable replacement
- Rigging lines / control line
- Utility line



Diameter		Circumference		Weight		Average Tensile Strength	
[in]	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	lb/100ft	kg/100m	[lb]	[kg]
1/8	3.2	3/8	9.5	0.5	0.75	2,550	1,160
3/16	4.8	9/16	14.3	1	1.5	5,500	2,500
1/4	6.4	3/4	19.1	1.5	2.5	8,700	3,950
5/16	7.9	1	25.4	2	4	13,300	6,000
3/8	9.5	1-1/8	28.6	3.5	5	19,500	8,800
7/16	11.1	1-1/4	31.8	4	6	23,500	10,600
1/2	12.7	1-1/2	38.1	6	9.5	38,100	17,300
9/16	14.3	1-3/4	44.5	8	12	41,200	18,600
5/8	15.9	2	50.8	10	15	52,500	23,800
3/4	19.1	2-1/4	57.2	13	20	66,000	29,900
7/8	22.2	2-3/4	69.9	20	29	95,000	43,000
1	25.4	3	76.2	22	32	112,000	50,800
1-1/8	28.6	3-1/2	88.9	32	48	150,000	68,000
1-1/4	31.8	3-3/4	95.3	36	54	170,000	77,100
1-5/16	33.4	4	101.6	42	62	183,000	83,000
1-3/8	34.9	4-3/8	111.1	45	67	206,000	93,400
1-1/2	38.1	4-1/2	114.3	52	77	230,000	104,300
1-9/16	39.7	4-3/4	120.7	58	86	255,000	115,600
1-5/8	41.3	5	127	65	97	284,500	129,000
1-3/4	44.5	5-1/2	139.7	78	117	340,000	154,200
2	50.8	6	152.4	87	129	384,500	174,300
2-1/4	57.2	7	177.8	115	171	540,000	244,900
2-1/2	63.5	7-1/2	190.5	135	200	590,000	267,500
2-3/4	70	8-1/2	215.9	180	268	734,000	332,800
3	76.2	9	228.6	195	290	850,000	385,400
3-1/4	82.3	10	254	235	349	1,010,000	458,000
3-1/2	88.9	10-1/2	266.7	290	431	1,175,000	532,800
3-5/8	92.1	11	279.4	335	498	1,466,000	665,000
3-3/4	95.3	11-1/4	285.8	360	535	1,630,000	739,200
4	101.6	12	304.8	394	586	1,825,000	827,600

WARNING: NEVER EXCEED WORKING LOAD LIMIT!

Failure to follow instructions can result in serious property damage, injury or death!

For full user manual please visit www.superslings.ca

HMPE 12-Strand Rope

HMPE Rope

Product details

HMPE 12-strand is a hollow-braid rope made with HMPE fibre. It is an economical alternative to and direct replacement for steel cable in many applications and offers the best combination of value, performance and strength.



Characteristics

- Extremely high strength
- Light weight (1/7 weight of steel)
- Abrasion resistant
- Low stretch
- Floats on water
- Easy to splice
- Flexible
- Lower creep
- Torque free

Applications

- Winch lines
- Tow lines
- Steel cable replacement
- Rigging lines / control line
- Utility line

Diameter		Circumference		Weight		Average Tensile Strength	
[in]	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	lb/100ft	kg/100m	[lb]	[kg]
1/8	3.2	3/8	9.5	0.5	0.75	2,420	1,100
3/16	4.8	9/16	14.3	1	1.5	5,230	2,370
1/4	6.4	3/4	19.1	1.5	2.5	8,260	3,750
5/16	7.9	1	25.4	2	4	12,630	5,730
3/8	9.5	1-1/8	28.6	3.5	5	18,500	8,400
7/16	11.1	1-1/4	31.8	4	6	22,300	10,120
1/2	12.7	1-1/2	38.1	6	9.5	36,200	16,420
9/16	14.3	1-3/4	44.5	8	12	39,150	17,750
5/8	15.9	2	50.8	10	15	49,900	22,630
3/4	19.1	2-1/4	57.2	13	20	62,700	28,450
7/8	22.2	2-3/4	69.9	20	29	90,250	40,950
1	25.4	3	76.2	22	32	106,400	48,250
1-1/8	28.6	3-1/2	88.9	32	48	142,500	64,650
1-1/4	31.8	3-3/4	95.3	36	54	161,500	73,250
1-5/16	33.4	4	101.6	42	62	173,900	78,900
1-3/8	34.9	4-3/8	111.1	45	67	195,700	88,770
1-1/2	38.1	4-1/2	114.3	52	77	218,500	99,100
1-9/16	39.7	4-3/4	120.7	58	86	242,250	109,900
1-5/8	41.3	5	127	65	97	270,300	122,600
1-3/4	44.5	5-1/2	139.7	78	117	323,000	146,500
2	50.8	6	152.4	87	129	365,300	165,700
2-1/4	57.2	7	177.8	115	171	513,000	232,700
2-1/2	63.5	7-1/2	190.5	135	200	560,500	254,250
2-3/4	69.9	8-1/2	215.9	180	268	697,300	316,300
3	76.2	9	228.6	195	290	807,500	366,300
3-1/4	82.3	10	254	235	349	959,500	435,200
3-1/2	88.9	10-1/2	266.7	290	431	1,116,000	506,200
3-5/8	92.1	11	279.4	335	498	1,392,700	631,700
3-3/4	95.3	11-1/4	285.8	360	535	1,548,500	702,400
4	101.6	12	304.8	394	586	1,733,800	786,450

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Double Braid Nylon Rope

Double Braid Rope

Product details

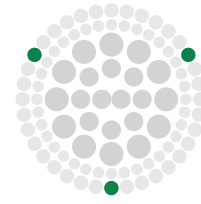
Double-Braid Nylon rope is manufactured from 100% nylon 66 fibre and constructed with a braided core and cover. The result is a product which has high strength, controlled stretch and is abrasion resistant. AB-Double™ Nylon is designed to be easy to splice and handle, making it an excellent choice for a wide range of applications. Our DBN meets Canadian government Type 1 specification for CAN/CGSB-40.16-95 (40-GP 16M Type 1).

Characteristics

- High strength
- Controlled stretch
- Good Abrasion resistance when dry
- Easy to splice
- Excellent shock absorption

Applications

- Dock and anchor lines
- Slings
- Tow lines
- General utility



Diameter		Circumference		Weight		Average Tensile Strength	
[in]	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	lb/100ft	kg/100m	[lb]	[kg]
1/4	6.5	3/4	20	1.5	2.2	2100	950
5/16	8	1	25	2.5	3.7	3400	1500
3/8	9.5	1-3/16	30	3.5	5	4800	2180
7/16	11	1-3/8	35	5	7.5	6500	2950
1/2	13	1-9/16	40	6.5	10	8300	3700
9/16	14.5	1-3/4	45	9.5	14	11700	5300
5/8	16	2	50	12	18	15200	6900
3/4	19	2-3/8	60	15	22.5	19100	8600
7/8	22	2-3/4	70	21	31	26000	11800
1	25.5	3-1/8	80	25	37.5	31000	14100
1-1/8	28.5	3-1/2	90	36	53	42500	19300
1-1/4	32	4	100	40.5	60	52000	23600
1-3/8	35	4-5/16	110	44	65.5	60000	27200
1-1/2	38	4-11/16	120	59	88	72000	32700
1-3/4	44.5	5-1/2	140	83	124	100000	45400
2	51	6-1/4	160	100	149	118000	53600
2-1/4	57	7-1/16	180	120	178.5	146000	66300
2-1/2	64	7-7/8	201	145	216	175000	79500



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3-Strand Nylon Rope

3-Strand Rope

Product details

Nylon rope exceeds twice the strength of Manila rope. It has high elongation (under load) when compared to other synthetic ropes. Nylon has higher energy absorption under shock and good abrasion resistance. When combined, these characteristics makes nylon rope the best in handling compared to other synthetics. It's utilized extensively in marine use such as mooring lines, towing slings, commercial fishing, utility rope, leisure boat, sailing etc. This rope does not float.

Characteristics

- Material: Synthetic Polymer
- Standard: ISO 9554, 1140
- Tested to: ISO 2307
- Finish: White
- Lay: Medium



Diameter		Circumference		WEIGHT PER		Average Strength		Minimum Strength	
[in]	[mm]	[in]	[mm]	lbs/100 ft	kg/100m	[lbs]	[kgs]	[lbs]	[kgs]
3/16	4.8	9/16	14.3	1	1.5	1,200	544	1,100	499
1/4	6.4	3/4	19.1	1.5	2.2	1,600	726	1,400	635
5/16	7.9	1	25.4	2.5	3.7	2,600	1,180	2,300	1,044
3/8	9.5	1-1/8	28.6	3.5	5.2	3,600	1,633	3,200	1,452
7/16	11.1	1-1/4	31.8	5	7.5	4,800	2,178	4,300	1,951
1/2	12.7	1-1/2	38.1	6.2	9.2	6,300	2,858	5,700	2,586
9/16	14.3	1-3/4	44.5	8.1	12.1	7,900	3,584	7,100	3,221
5/8	15.9	2	50.8	10.5	15.7	10,000	4,537	9,000	4,083
3/4	19.1	2-1/4	57.2	14.5	21.6	13,500	6,125	12,200	5,535
7/8	22.2	2-3/4	69.9	20	29.8	19,000	8,621	17,100	7,759
1	25.4	3	76.2	26	38.8	25,000	11,343	22,500	10,209
1-1/8	28.6	3-1/2	88.9	34	50.7	32,000	14,519	28,800	13,067
1-1/4	31.8	3-3/4	95.3	40	59.7	37,500	17,015	33,800	15,336
1-1/2	38.1	4-1/2	114.3	55	82.0	52,000	23,593	46,800	21,234
1-5/8	41.3	5	127	66.5	99.2	63,000	28,584	56,700	25,726
1 3/4	44.5	5-1/2	139.7	83	123.8	78,000	35,390	70,200	31,851
2	50.8	6	152.4	95	141.7	89,000	40,381	80,100	36,343



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Rope & Cordage

Manila Rope

Product details

Manila rope is very durable, flexible and resistant to salt water damage, allowing its use in hawsers, ship's lines, and fishing nets. These ropes have passed all routine quality control inspection and testing procedures, and, when new, have a guaranteed breaking strength in accordance with the requirements of US Federal Specification TR-605B, Type M Class 1, Amendment 3.

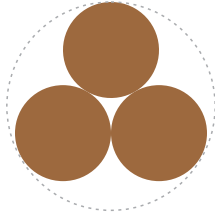
3 Strand Manila Rope

Manilla Rope

Characteristics

- Material: Manila Hemp
- Standard: USFS TR-605B

Made of natural fiber it offers low stretch, superb knot holding ability and is biodegradable.



Diameter		Length / Coil		Weight per Coil		Average Tensile Strength	
[in]	[mm]	[ft]	[m]	lbs	kg	[lb]	[kg]
1/4	6.5	1250	381	25	11	540	245
5/16	8	1725	526	50	23	900	409
3/8	9.5	1220	372	50	23	1215	552
1/2	13	600	183	45	20	2382	1,083
5/8	16	600	183	80	36	3960	1,800
3/4	19	600	183	100	45	4860	2,209
7/8	22	600	183	135	61	6930	3,150
1	25.5	600	183	162	74	8100	3,682

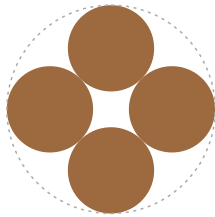


4 Strand Manila Rope

Manilla Rope

Characteristics

- Material: Manila Hemp
- Standard: USFS TR-605B



Diameter		Length / Coil		Weight per Coil	
[in]	[mm]	[ft]	[m]	lbs	kg
1	25	100	30	28	13
1	25	300	91	83	38
1-1/8	28	125	38	48	22
1-1/8	28	150	46	55	25
1-1/8	28	300	91	112	51
1-1/4	32	300	91	129	59



WARNING: NEVER EXCEED WORKING LOAD LIMIT!

Failure to follow instructions can result in serious property damage, injury or death!

For full user manual please visit www.superslings.ca

Polypropylene, Jumbo, 8-Strand, Yellow

Polypropylene Rope

Characteristics

- Jumbo Plastic Reels, Standard: ISO 2307
- General Purpose, commercial grade, Finish: Dyed Yellow
- Material: Synthetic Polypropylene, Lay Soft



Diameter		Length / Reel		Average Tensile Strength	
[in]	[mm]	[ft]	[m]	[lb]	[kg]
1/8	3.2	3000	914	350	159
3/16	4.8	2125	648	720	327
1/4	6.4	1300	396	1,050	477
5/16	7.9	975	297	1,700	773
3/8	9.5	630	192	2,450	1,114
1/2	12.7	335	102	3,600	1,636
5/8	15.9	200	61	5,500	2,500
3/4	19.1	125	38	8,000	3,636

Cotton Sash Cord

Cotton Rope

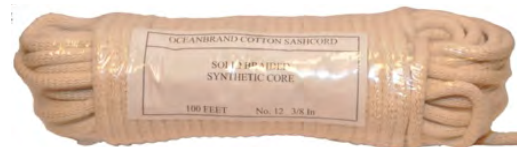
This cord has an interlocking solid braid construction, a durable composite cotton cover, and is polished with a weather resistant coating. It also has a synthetic reinforcing core. Hanks are 100' connected and shrink wrapped.

Characteristics

- Material: Synthetic
- Finish: White/Beige



Size		Length / Reel		10 lbs Reel length	
[in]	Code	[ft]	[m]	[ft]	[m]
3/16	#6	100	30	760	232
7/32	#7	100	30	660	201
1/4	#8	100	30	500	152
5/16	#10	100	30	350	107
3/8	#12	100	30	240	73
1/2	#16	100	30	-	-



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