

SYNTHETIC WEB TIE DOWNS 021



WARNING

FAILURE TO READ, UNDERSTAND AND FOLLOW THE USE AND INSPECTION INSTRUCTIONS FURNISHED WITH EACH TIEDOWN MAY RESULT IN SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

USE, CARE AND INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

Upon receipt of each new tiedown, make certain that it meets the requirements of your Purchase Order and that it has not been damaged in shipment.

ALWAYS INSPECT TIEDOWNS BEFORE EACH USE INSPECTION

Remove tiedowns from service if any of the following are visible:

- A. Cuts, tears, holes, excessive surface abrasion or crushed areas in webbing.
- B. Burns or chemical damage.
- C. Broken or worn stitching in the load bearing stitch pattern.
- D. Hardware, fittings or tensioning devices which are broken, bent, twisted, distorted, cracked, or have nicks and gouges.
- E. Knotted webbing.
- F. Splices or other makeshift repairs.
- G. Damaged loop ends.

OPERATING PRACTICES

- A. The aggregate working load limit of tiedown assemblies used to secure an article must be at least half the weight of the article.
- B. Before using, inspect tiedown webbing and all hardware.
- C. ALWAYS PROTECT WEBBING FROM BEING CUT OR DAMAGED BY CORNERS, EDGES, OR PROTRUSIONS.
- D. Re-tighten tiedowns periodically during run.
- E. Do not use for lifting purposes or towing.
- F. Load should be securely blocked and stabilized before tensioning the straps.
- G. Tiedowns shall not be loaded excess of the Working Load Limit (WLL). Consideration should be given to the angle from the vertical (cargo tiedown to load angle), which affects working load capacity.
- H. Use caution when tossing straps and chain anchor assemblies over a load.
- I. Attachment angles of less than 30 degrees should be avoided. In this situation, the number of tiedowns should be increased.
- J. Tiedowns shall not be tied into knots, or joined by knotting.
- K. All hardware must be in line with direction of pull to achieve full strength.
- L. Tiedowns should not be dragged on the floor, ground, or over an abrasive surface.
- M. Tiedowns shall be attached to provide control of the load and positioned in accordance with the applicable regulations.
- N. Nylon and polyester tiedowns shall not be used at temperatures in excess of 200°F.
- O. Prolonged exposure to sunlight and other forms of ultra-violet light will affect the strength of synthetic webbing in varying degrees ranging from slight to total degradation. Tiedowns should be stored in a cool, dry, and dark place, and not be exposed to sunlight when not in use.
- P. Many acids, alkalis and chemicals have an adverse effect on nylon and polyester.
- Q. Repairs, by users, of webbing, fittings, or stitching shall not be permitted.

Additional requirements and safe operating practices are outlined in current WSTDA, Federal, State, Provincial, CVSA Guidelines and/or other regulations as applicable.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL:

800-909-1964