



High Performance Yarn Roundslings








Lift-It® offers High Performance Yarn roundslings made with the same ISO-9001/AS9100 assured quality, skilled craftsmanship, and commitment to customer service that has made Lift-It® Manufacturing an industry leader in the fabrication of polyester roundslings for decades.

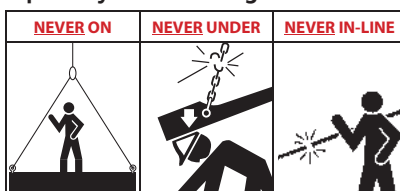
High Performance Yarn Roundslings are made from Ultra High Modulus Polyethylene (UHMPE) fibers encapsulated in a durable, double layer cover. UHMPE fiber is significantly lighter than equivalent strength polyester roundslings or wire rope, allowing for fewer riggers to perform the job in less time. With 75% less elongation than comparable polyester slings, overhead clearance is maximized in low headroom situations.

These strong, lightweight & economical slings are built to order, proof Tested to 200%, and shipped from our Pomona, California facility in days, not weeks, with 24-7-365 fabrication available to satisfy customers emergency needs.

HIGH PERFORMANCE YARN ROUNDSLING SPECIFICATIONS

Polyester Cover	Work Load Limits (Lbs.) (5:1 Design Factor)					Approximate	
	Choker	Vertical	Basket Hitches				
	Stock Number			90° 	60° 	45° 	Weight (Lbs. / Ft.) (Bearing-Bearing)
RSHP-1000	8,000	10,000	20,000	17,320	14,140	.38	2
RSHP-1500	12,000	15,000	30,000	25,980	21,210	.48	2
RSHP-2000	16,000	20,000	40,000	34,640	28,280	.55	2
RSHP-2500	20,000	25,000	50,000	43,300	35,350	.63	3
RSHP-3000	24,000	30,000	60,000	51,960	42,420	.75	3
RSHP-4000	32,000	40,000	80,000	69,280	56,560	.88	3
RSHP-5000	40,000	50,000	100,000	86,600	70,700	1.13	4
RSHP-6000	48,000	60,000	120,000	103,920	84,840	1.25	4
RSHP-7000	56,000	70,000	140,000	121,240	98,980	1.38	4
RSHP-8500	68,000	85,000	170,000	147,220	120,190	1.75	5
RSHP-10000	80,000	100,000	200,000	173,200	141,400	2.00	5
RSHP-12500	100,000	125,000	250,000	216,500	176,750	2.50	5
RSHP-13500	108,000	135,000	270,000	233,820	190,890	3.13	7
RSHP-15000	120,000	150,000	300,000	259,800	212,100	3.50	7
RSHP-17500	140,000	175,000	350,000	303,100	247,450	4.25	7
RSHP-20000	160,000	200,000	400,000	346,400	282,800	4.75	8
RSHP-25000	200,000	250,000	500,000	433,000	353,500	5.75	8
RSHP-30000	240,000	300,000	600,000	519,600	424,200	7.00	12
RSHP-35000	280,000	350,000	700,000	606,200	494,900	8.25	14
RSHP-40000	320,000	400,000	800,000	692,800	565,600	9.75	16
RSHP-50000	400,000	500,000	1,000,000	866,000	707,000	12.00	18

Make Sure All Personnel are Clear of Loads and Alert to Risks, Especially in the "Danger Zone".



Overloaded and/or damaged slings, rigging hardware and/or sling protection may fail, and the unplanned release of tension may:

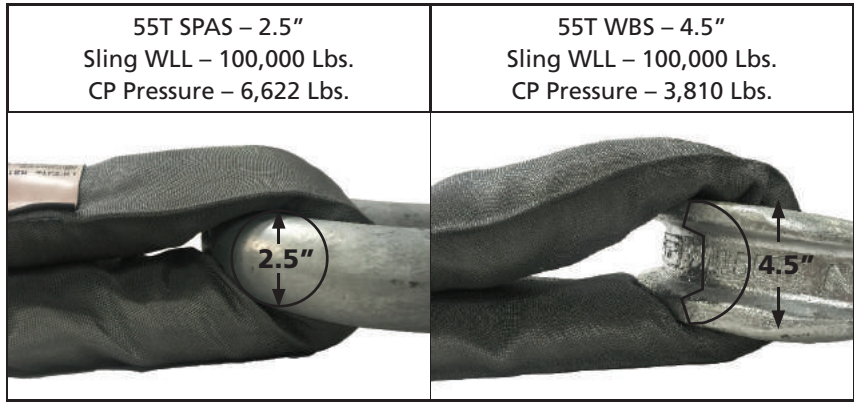
- Strike personnel with deadly recoil and/or impact force.
- Become deadly projectiles resulting in SEVERE INJURY or DEATH.

The Lift-It® Web Site, Resource Guide, and User Manuals that accompany our products contain important safety information about the proper selection, use, maintenance, and inspection of Slings, Sling Protection, Rigging Hardware, Hooks and Load Securement Gear. However, they DO NOT contain all the information you need to know about proper use and/or inspections of Slings, Sling Protection, Rigging Hardware and Hooks, collectively referred to as Rigging, used for load handling activities.



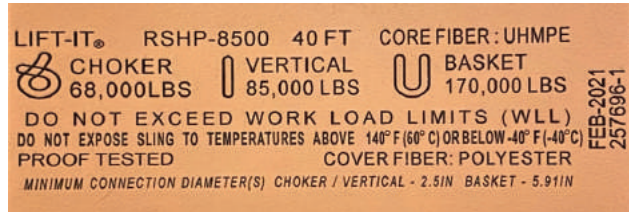
High Performance Yarn Roundslings

To potentially maximize the performance and service life of High Performance Roundslings, one approach may be the selection and use of Wide Body Shackles. The Wide Body Shackle (WBS) flange is larger than the diameter of an equivalently rated Screw Pin Anchor Shackle (SPAS). Larger contact diameters/flanges increase the size of the Sling connection point, which effectively decreases the connection point (CP) pressure. This has been proven in decades of use and testing of polyester roundslings, and may prove to be beneficial with High Performance Roundslings. **Go to www.lift-it.com to get pricing on our in stock Green Pin® Wide Body Shackles.**



Roundslings Tags must include the following mandatory information. If any of the mandatory information is missing or illegible the Roundslings must be **immediately** removed from service. Roundslings Tags shall be permanently marked with the following information:

- Manufacturer's name or trademark, or if repaired, the entity performing repairs.
- Manufacturer's code or Stock Number.
- Rated load for at least one hitch and the angle upon which it is based.
- Core material.
- Cover material, if different than Core material.
- Number of legs, if more than one.



Lift-It® High Performance Roundslings Tags feature ratings for Choker, Vertical and Basket Hitches as appropriate for the Sling type. Symbols are used to indicate the Angle of Loading on which Work Load Limits are based. These symbols effectively transcend language, literary and comprehension impediments. These symbols are used on Sling Tags and within the Work Load Limit charts.

Endless					Eye & Eye					Multi-Leg Bridle	
120° Choker	Vertical	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket	120° Choker	Vertical	90° Basket	60° Basket	45° Basket	60° AOL	45° AOL

ASME B30.9-7 – HIGH PERFORMANCE ROUNDSLING REMOVAL CRITERIA

High Performance Fiber Roundslings shall be removed from service if any of the following conditions are present:

- Missing or illegible Sling identification
- Acid or caustic burns.
- Evidence of heat damage.
- Holes, tears, cuts abrasive wear, or snags that expose the Core Yarns.
- Broken damaged Core Yarns.
- Weld splatter that exposes Core Yarns.
- Knots in the Roundslings, except for Core Yarn Knots inside the Cover installed by the manufacturer during the fabrication process.
- Fittings that are pitted, corroded, cracked, bent, twisted, gouged or broken.
- For Hooks, removal criteria as stated in ASME B30.10.
- For Rigging Hardware, removal criteria as stated in ASME B30.26.
- Other conditions, including visible damage, that cause doubt as to the continued use of the Sling.

Lift-It® Recommendations:

- Broken or worn stitching in the Cover which exposes the Core Yarns.
- Bunched or wadded Core Yarn.
- Empty or void areas throughout the sling, determined through Tactile inspection, that do not contain an even or uniform distribution of Core Yarns.

Users and inspection personnel must be read and understand the Lift-It® safety information provided in our printed materials and made readily available at www.lift-it.com, or by scanning the QR codes provided in our printed materials and included on the Lift-It® product tags and labels, for immediate access to the most current proper use and inspection requirements.



High Performance Yarn (HPY) Roundsling Safety Bulletin

⚠️ WARNING



This bulletin contains important safety information about the use of HPY roundslings. However, it **DOES NOT** contain all the information you need to know about handling, lifting, and manipulating materials and loads safely. Sling use is only one part of a lifting system and it is your responsibility to consider all risk factors prior to using any 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 (including limitations), use and inspection, hazards to personnel, environmental effects, and rigging practices. Users must know and follow all applicable standards and regulations.
- 2 Inspect sling for damage** before each use. If the sling is damaged, **IMMEDIATELY** 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 sling's capacity and NEVER OVERLOAD roundslings.
- 5 Do not stand on, under or near a load** with the sling under tension. Any unplanned release of tension could drop the load and/or strike personnel with deadly recoil force. Be alert in the "danger zone" (area under or near the load, in-line or near slings under tension, etc.)
- 6 Maintain and store slings properly.** Slings should be protected from UV light degradation, as well as from heat, chemical, environmental and/or mechanical damage.

1. All Sling Users Must be Trained and Knowledgeable

All HPY roundsling users must be trained on the proper use of roundslings. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers standard for sling safety (ASME B30.9) states:

"Synthetic roundsling users shall be trained in the selection, inspection, cautions to personnel, effects of the environment, and rigging practices as covered" by Chapter 9-7.

OSHA Guidance on Safe Sling Use (29 CFR 1910.184) states that a "qualified person" is one:

"who, by possession of a recognized degree or certificate of professional standing in an applicable field, or who, by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter and work."

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 use 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 (e.g., WSTDA RS-1HP; ASME B30) as well as all applicable provincial, state, federal, and OSHA regulations.

If you are unsure whether you have been properly trained, 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 roundslings until you are absolutely sure of what you are doing. Remember, when it comes to using roundslings, 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 roundsling can significantly reduce its capacity to hold or lift objects and increases the chance that the sling will fail during use. Therefore, it is very important that roundslings are regularly and properly inspected. In reality, there simply is no such thing as "minor" damage. 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 dam-

age 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 sling, etc.).

2c. How often to inspect slings?

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

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

Table 1. Roundsling inspection – Removal criteria.

The entire roundsling must be **inspected before each use** and it shall be **removed from service immediately** if ANY of the following are detected:

- missing or illegible sling identification tag
- holes, tears, cuts, embedded particles, excessive abrasive wear, or snags that expose the core yarn
- broken or damaged core yarn
- knots in any part of the sling (except for core yarn knots inside the cover installed by the manufacturer as part of the fabrication process)
- chemical damage (including acid or alkali burns)
- melting, charring or weld spatter on any part of the sling
- fittings that are pitted, corroded, gouged, or broken
- broken or worn stitching in the cover which exposes the core yarn
- any conditions which cause doubt as to the strength of the roundsling

Frequent Inspection—Slings must be inspected by the sling user before each use.

Periodic Inspection—Every sling must be inspected “periodically” by a qualified person. In order to validate the frequent level of inspection, the periodic inspection should be performed by someone other than the individual(s) that 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. Periodic inspection intervals must not exceed one year.

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

Written records documenting the condition of individual slings are not required for frequent inspections. WSTDA RS-1HP and ASME B30.9 require that a written record be maintained documenting when the most recent periodic inspection was performed. If a sling has been idle or in storage for more than 1 year since the last periodic inspection, prior to use the sling must be thoroughly inspected by a qualified person per the requirements for periodic inspection – maintain documentation that this inspection was performed. See WSTDA RS-1HP for more information about definitions of Normal, Severe, and Special service conditions.

3. Slings Must be Adequately Protected from Damage

3a. Avoid actions that cause damage to slings

You should always avoid any action that causes the types of damage identified in Section 2 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 slings using methods not approved by the sling manufacturer or qualified person
- twisting, kinking, or knotting the sling
- exposing slings to damaging chemicals
- exposing slings to sources of heat damage or weld spatter
- using slings or allowing exposure to temperatures below -40°F (-40°C) or above:
 - 158°F (70 °C) for roundslings with 100% HMPE load bearing core yarn
 - 350°F (175 °C) for roundslings with 100% aramid load bearing core yarn
 - Follow the manufacturers recommendations for roundslings using either blended, or other type core yarn material types not listed.
- “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

You also need to select and use proper connection hardware with HPY roundslings to avoid damage (consult the manufacturer).

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.

3b. Safeguard slings with sufficient protection

Synthetic roundslings 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, **roundslings must ALWAYS be protected from being cut or damaged by corners, edges, protrusions or abrasive surfaces with protection sufficient for the intended purpose.**

Abrasion protection will not prevent damage from cutting. If protection against cutting is necessary, use only sling protection that has been designed, tested, and rated by the manufacturer.

There are a variety of types of ways to protect slings from damage. A qualified person might select and use appropriate engineered sling protection (e.g., sleeves, pads, corner protectors, etc.) specifically designed to protect slings from damage. Regardless of the method chosen:

- The goal is to ensure that the sling maintains its ability to securely lift the load while avoiding contact with damaging or abrasive surfaces under load.
- A qualified person must ensure that the protection method chosen is appropriate for the types of damage to which the slings will be exposed.

The protection used must not be makeshift (i.e., selecting and using cardboard, work gloves, or other such items based solely on convenience or availability).

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., hardware, sling protection, etc.).

Roundslings must always be protected from coming into direct contact with any edges unless the contacting edges meet both of the following criteria:

- The edges must be smooth and well-rounded. Edges that are chamfered or flattened at an angle do not meet this criterion.
- The size of the edge radii must be adequately large. Table 3 shows the minimum edge radii suitable for contact with unprotected high-performance yarn roundslings.

One way to measure an edge radius is to measure the distance between the leading edge of the radius that is being measured (Point A) and the point where the radius initiates from the bottom edge of the surface (Point B) (see Figure 1; to the right of Table 2 below).

Table 2. Types of damage to look and feel for in roundslings.

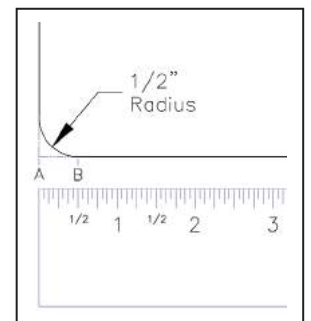
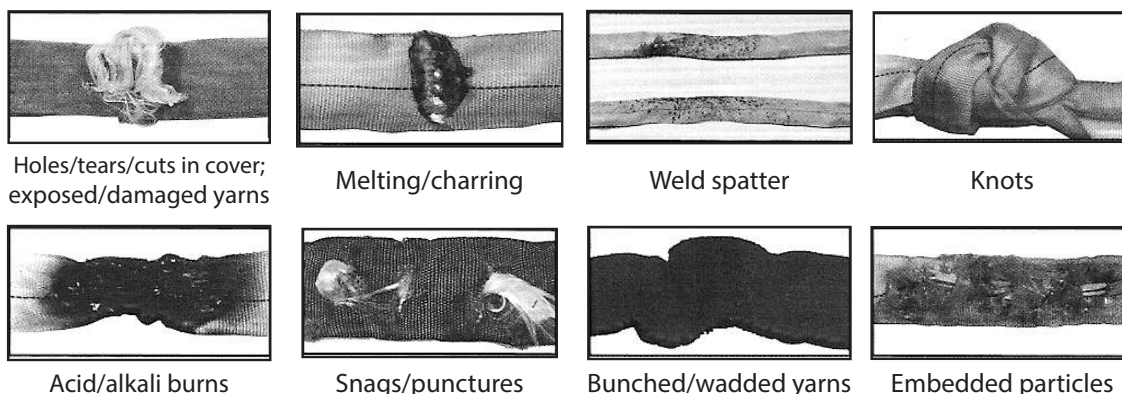


Figure 1

4. Always Use Slings Properly

When handling loads, a trained, qualified and knowledgeable user must take into account all risk factors and issues addressed in this bulletin, as well as considering any other relevant factors that may be appropriate. For roundslings, users must perform several activities, including (but not limited to) those discussed in the following subsections. Table 4 provides some, but not all, the factors that must be considered for successful load handling – also refer to ASME P30, ASME B30.9, and WSTDA RS-1HP for additional information.

4a. Assess the load

Determine the weight of the load (and, if more than one sling is used, the share of the load on each sling) and make sure it does not exceed the rated capacity of any sling or 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. When multiple slings and/or multiple leg bridles are used with non-symmetrical loads, an analysis by a qualified person should be done to prevent overloading of any sling and/or leg.

4b. Select an appropriate sling/configuration

Select a sling having suitable characteristics for the type, size, and weight of the load, the share of the load, the type of hitch (see Table 5), 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.

Table 3. Minimum edge radii suitable for contact with unprotected high performance yarn roundslings*.

Sling Size	Vertical Rated Capacity (lbs.)	Choker and Vertical Hitches	
		Min. Edge Radii (decimal inches)	Min. Edge Radii (fractional inches)
1H	10,000	.43	$\frac{7}{16}$
2H	15,000	.50	$\frac{1}{2}$
3H	20,000	.63	$\frac{5}{8}$
4H	25,000	.69	$\frac{11}{16}$
5H	30,000	.75	$\frac{3}{4}$
6H	40,000	.88	$\frac{7}{8}$
7H	50,000	.88	$\frac{7}{8}$
8H	60,000	1.00	1
9H	70,000	1.13	$1\frac{1}{8}$
10H	80,000	1.25	$1\frac{1}{4}$
11H	90,000	1.25	$1\frac{1}{4}$
12H	100,000	1.38	$1\frac{3}{8}$
13H	125,000	1.50	$1\frac{1}{2}$
14H	150,000	1.50	$1\frac{1}{2}$
15H	175,000	1.75	$1\frac{3}{4}$
16H	200,000	1.75	$1\frac{3}{4}$
17H	225,000	1.75	$1\frac{3}{4}$
18H	250,000	2.00	2
19H	275,000	2.00	2
20H	300,000	2.25	$2\frac{1}{4}$
21H	400,000	2.50	$2\frac{1}{2}$
22H	500,000	3.00	3
23H	600,000	3.50	$3\frac{1}{2}$

* The radii values apply to HPY roundslings that are fully tensioned to their rated capacity. When HPY roundslings are tensioned to lower force values, consult the manufacturer for minimum radii values.

Note: (1) Follow manufacturer's recommendations if they differ from those shown in Table 3. (2) Fractional inches are rounded up to the nearest $\frac{1}{16}$ ".

Another important consideration is the sling-to-load angle—the angle 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 deviates from 90°, 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 6 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 7.

4c. NEVER shock load or misuse slings and rigging

NEVER shock load the sling or the rigging (i.e., accelerate/decelerate the load too quickly). Working load limits are based on moderately dynamic lifting or load-handling activities. Instantaneous changes (rapid acceleration or sudden stops) constitute hazardous shock loading which may overload the sling leading to sling failure, the unplanned release of tension and/or loss of load control.

SEVERE INJURY or **DEATH** and/or property damage are potential outcomes of shock loading.

NEVER misuse slings and rigging:

- NEVER pull on stuck, snagged, or restrained objects (load-measuring devices/methods must be used to ensure overloading never occurs).
- NEVER use slings for towing purposes.

A HPY roundsling should only be used for load handling.

5. Make Sure All Personnel are Clear of Loads and Alert to Risks, Especially in the "Danger Zone"

Even if you account for all of the factors/issues discussed in this Safety Bulletin, things can still go wrong. Therefore, all personnel must be alert to potential risks associated with the use of HPY roundslings, especially in the "Danger Zone."

The "Danger Zone" is any area where (a) the load could fall on or swing into personnel or property, or (b) deadly recoil could be produced by an unplanned release of tension. Therefore:

- All personnel must stand clear of lifted loads and never be under, on, or near suspended loads.
- Personnel must not stand in-line with or next to rigging under tension. Any unplanned release of tension could strike personnel with deadly recoil force.
- Personnel must be alert to the potential for the sling and/or load to become snagged/hung-up during load handling.
- Once load-handling activities begin, sling users must NEVER place any part of the body between the sling and the load or between the sling and hook/shackle/connection point and/or load-handling device.
- Personnel must never ride the sling or load.

NEVER ON. NEVER UNDER. NEVER IN-LINE.

6. Properly Maintain and Store Slings

Slings should be protected from UV light degradation, as well as from heat, chemical, environmental and/or mechanical damage. In order to prevent damage to slings, especially when not in use:

- Store slings in a cool, dry and dark location to protect against UV light degradation and heat damage.
- Store slings in an area free from environmental, chemical, or mechanical sources of damage (e.g., weld spatter, splinters from grinding or machining, heat sources, etc.).

Do not scrub or wash HPY roundslings, as a loss of strength is possible due to mechanical/chemical damage. Wet slings should be allowed to dry before being stored.

Table 4. Issues/factors to consider for safe load handling.

Categories	A Number of Issues/Factors to Consider		
Environment	Wind Weather Visibility	Environmental temperature Object and/or contact temperature Chemical conditions and 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 Allowable load Ratio of lift to allowable load	Clearance to surrounding facilities Power lines and other environmental hazards Clearance between boom and lift Emergency/contingency set down area	Equipment inspection Ensure a clear load path
Rigging	Sling selection Load control Lift point (over the CG) Positive sling-to-load engagement	Coefficient of friction: Sling-to-load Appropriate hitch (for CG and load control) Load is free to move and is not snagged Coordination of multiple slings	Sufficient sling protection Sling capacity is adequate for angle and tension
Personnel	Area clear of unnecessary personnel Personnel are trained and qualified	Signals: Visual, audible, electronic, etc. Personnel away from load and other dangers	Pre-lift plan and meeting Tag lines/spotter requirements

Table 5. Common types of sling hitches.

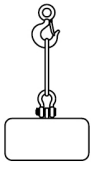
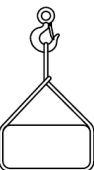
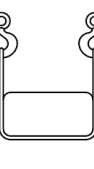
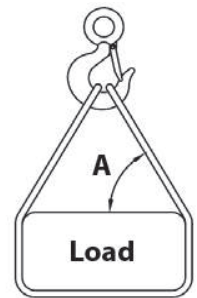
Hitch		Comments
Vertical (Straight-line) Hitch		One end is placed on the hook, while the other end is attached directly to the load. A tagline should be used to prevent load rotation.
Choker Hitch		Sling passes through one end around the load and the other end is placed on the hook. Rated capacity is normally 80% of that for a vertical hitch when the angle of choke is greater than 120°. Load control is limited with only one choker hitch. Also, the choke point should always be on the sling body—not on the cover splice, fitting(s) or tag.
Basket Hitch		The sling cradles the load while both ends are attached overhead. The rated capacity for a basket hitch is twice that for a vertical hitch (if basket is at 90° sling-to-load angle). As with the choker hitch, more than one basket hitch (or some other means) may be necessary to help ensure load control.

Table 6. Reductions in rated capacity as a function of sling-to-load angle.

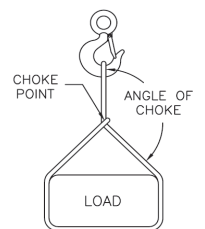
Angle "A" in degrees from horizontal	Tension Multiplier
90	1.000
85	1.004
80	1.015
75	1.035
70	1.064
65	1.104
60	1.155
55	1.221
50	1.305
45	1.414
40	1.555
35	1.742
30	2.000



Multiply the load weight (per leg) by the tension factor to determine the increased tension on the sling leg(s)

Table 7. Reductions in rated capacity as a function of angle of choke.

Angle of Choke (degrees)		Angle of Choke Reduction Factor
=>	<	
120	180	1.000
105	120	0.82
90	105	0.71
60	90	0.58
0	60	0.50



Actual Sling Capacity = Rated Capacity x Reduction Factor

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Where to Find Additional Information

This bulletin 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 roundslings within a rigging system. If you need more information about roundslings 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 when using roundslings, including (but not limited to):

- WSTDA-RS-1HP—Recommended Standard Specification for High Performance Yarn Roundslings
- ASME B30.9—Synthetic Roundslings: Selection, Use, and Maintenance
- ASME P30: Lift Planning for Load Handling Activities
- OSHA 29 CFR 1910.184—Slings
- OSHA Guidance on Safe Sling Use [<http://www.osha.gov/dsg/guidance/slings/synth-round.html>]
- Manufacturer's catalog, manual, website, bulletins, etc.
- Formal training provided by manufacturers or other entities
- Rigging handbooks



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