DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Abrasion: The mechanical wearing of surface resulting from frictional contact with materials or objects.

Breaking Strength: That total force (lbs. or kg.) at which the sling fails. The total weight strain which can be applied before failure. Usually at five times the rated capacity.

Competent Person: A person designated for inspection who is trained, qualified by knowledge and practical experience and the necessary instructions to enable the required test or examination to be carried out.

Twin-Path® Core: The load bearing multiple fibers of polyester, aramids, or K-Spec® which when wound into the seamless tubes become the load bearing yarns of the sling. If other materials are used follow the manufacturers recommendations.

Twin-Path® Cover: The seamless tubes, usually at least two separate and contrasting colors for easier inspection that contain the cores. Covers may be of polyester, Covermax® nylon, or aramids depending on the desired finished characteristics of the product.

Elongation: The measurement of stretch, expressed as a percentage of the finished length.

Fitting: A load bearing metal component which is fitted to the sling. Can be of steel, aluminum or other material that will sustain the rated capacity of the sling.

Hitch/Vertical:  A method of attachment whereby the sling extends from the crane hook to the load in a straight connection.

Hitch/Choker:  The sling is passed around the load and back through itself and is connected to the crane hook. The sling then tightens around the load when it is strained.

Hitch/Basket:  The sling is passed from the crane hook around the load and attached to the crane hook.

Length: The distance between bearing points of the sling.

Proof Load Test: A non-destructive load test usually to twice the rated capacity of the sling.

Synthetic Fiber: Man-made material used for the cover, the core and the thread of the Twin-Path® sling products.

Tattle-Tails: Tell-Tails which extend past the tag area of each sling. Extension of the load core yarns. When the sling is stretched beyond its elastic limit, they shrink and eventually disappear under the tag. Take out of service if less than 1/2˝ is exposed.

Thread: The synthetic yarn which is used to sew the sling covers and tag and to provide the stitch which separates the individual load cores.

Twin-Path® Sling: A patented and trademarked product which is composed of two separate load cores and two contrasting color covers.

DEFINITIONS

RATED LOAD
VALUE-RATED
CAPACITY
The maximum recommended load that should be exerted on the item. The following terms are also used for the term Rated Load: “SWL,” “Safe Working Load,” “Working Load,” “Working Load Limit,” and the “Resultant Safe Working Load.” All rated load values, unless noted otherwise, are for in-line pull with respect to the centerline of the item.

PROOF LOAD
The average load to which an item may be subjected before visual deformation occurs or a load that is applied in the performance of a proof test.

PROOF TEST
A term designating a tensile test applied to the item for the sole purpose of detecting injurious defects in the material or manufacture.

ULTIMATE LOAD
The average load at which the item is being tested fails or no longer supports the load.

SHOCK LOAD
A resulting load from the rapid change of movement, such as impacting or jerking, of a static load. A Shock Load is generally significantly greater than the static load.

DESIGN FACTOR
An industry term denoting theoretical reserve capability. Usually computed dividing the catalog stated ultimate load by the catalog stated working load limit and generally expressed as a ratio, for example 5 to 1.

CAUTIONS OR WARNINGS

All ratings shown in this literature are based upon the items being new or “in as new” condition. Catalog ratings are considered to be the greatest load that should be applied to the item; therefore, any shock loading must be considered when selecting the item for use in a system.

The products shown in this literature are subject to wear, misuse, overloading, corrosion, deformation, intentional alteration and other usage factors which may necessitate a reduction in the products Rated Capacity or a reduction in its Design Factor. Therefore, it is recommended that all products be regularly inspected to determine their condition as a basis for deciding if the product may continue to be used at the catalog assigned. WL, a reduced WL, a reduced design factor, or removed from service.