



Instructions for the safe use of: Truss Straps

The information in this leaflet should be passed to the user of the equipment

ALWAYS:

- Store and handle Truss Straps correctly.
- Inspect Truss Straps and accessories before use.
- Follow safe practices, as given overleaf.

NEVER:

- Attempt to shorten, knot or tie Truss Straps.
- Expose Truss Straps to direct heat or flames.
- Use Truss Straps at temperatures above 80°C or below 0°C without consulting the supplier.

The storage area should be dry, clean, and free of any of contaminates and shaded from direct sunlight.

Selecting the Correct Truss Strap

Truss Straps are available in a range of sizes in single leg form. Select the Truss Straps to be used and plan the application taking the following into account:

Material - polyester is resistant to moderate strength acids but is damaged by alkalis; polyamide (Nylon) is virtually immune to alkalis but is damaged by acids; and polypropylene is little affected by acids or alkalis but is damaged by some solvents, tars and paints.

Capacity - the Truss Straps must be both long enough and strong enough for the load.

For use at temperatures exceeding 80°C or below 0°C refer to the supplier's instructions.

Storing and Handling Truss Straps

Never return wet, damaged or contaminated Truss Straps to storage.

They should be cleaned with clear water and dried naturally.

Never force dry Truss Straps.

Store Truss Straps hung from non-rusting pegs which allow the free circulation of air.

The storage area should be dry, clean, free of any contaminates and shaded from direct sunlight.

Do not alter, modify or repair a Truss Strap, but refer such matters to a Competent Person.

Using Truss Straps Safely

Do not attempt dynamic lifting operations unless you understand the use of the equipment, the procedures and the mode factors to be applied.

Do not use defective Truss Straps or accessories.

Check the correct engagement with fittings and appliances, ensure smooth radii are formed, do not twist or cross Truss Straps.

In-service Inspection and Maintenance

Maintenance requirements are minimal. Truss Straps may be cleaned with clear water. Remember weak chemical solutions will become increasingly stronger by evaporation. Regularly inspect Truss Straps and, in the event of the following defects, refer the Truss Straps to a Competent Person for thorough examination: illegible markings; damaged, chaffed or cut webbing; damaged or loose stitching; heat damage; burns; chemical damage; solar degradation; damaged or deformed end fittings.

GENERAL PURPOSE PRACTICE

ALWAYS:

- Check Truss Straps and equipment are free of damage.

NEVER:

- Use damaged Truss Straps or accessories.
- Twist, knot Truss Straps.
- Overload Truss Straps due to the weight of the load or the mode of use.

Operative Training

Truss Straps should only be used by trained operatives who understand the methods of rating and application of mode factors. ***

POLYESTER

Halogenated Hydrocarbons	OK	Hydrocarbons	OK
Acid	*	Ketones	OK
Alcohol	OK	Oil, Crude	OK
Aldehydes	No	Oil, Lubricating	OK
Strong Alkalis	**	Soaps & Detergents	OK
Bleaching Agents	OK	Water, Seawater	OK
Dry Cleaning Solvents	OK	Weak Alkalis	OK
Ethers	No		



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Polyester slings should be used whenever a minimum of stretch is required. They are unaffected by common acids and hot bleaching solutions.

Polyester Slings must not be used with Sulphuric Acid or Alkalis.

Not suitable for use at temperatures exceeding 200°C.

Stretch at rated capacity is 3% approx.

** Disintegrated by concentrated sulphuric acid

** Degraded by strong alkalis at high temperatures