



Chemical Environmental Data

	Acids	Alcohols	Aldehydes	Strong Alkalis	Bleaching Agents	Dry Cleaning Solvents	Ethers	Halogenated Hydrocarbon	Hydrocarbons	Ketones	Oils-Crude	Oils-Lubricating	Soaps & Detergents	Water & Sea Water	Weak Alkalis
Nylon	NO	OK	OK	OK	NO	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Polyester	*	OK	NO	**	OK	OK	NO	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK

*Disintegrated by concentrated sulfuric acid.

**Degraded by strong alkalis at elevated temperatures.

Physical Factors Effecting Strength

	Web Slings	Round Slings
Temperature	Nylon & Polyester are seriously degraded at temperatures above 194° F.	Polyester is seriously degraded at temperatures above 194° F.
Improper Loading	Shock loading, unbalanced loading, over loading and inadequate consideration for the effect of angle factors can adversely effect strength.	Shock loading, unbalanced loading, over loading and inadequate consideration for the effect of angle factors can adversely effect strength.
Cuts, Punctures, abrasions	Any of these can seriously degrade sling strength. Red core yarns can aid in locating damaged webbing.	When the sleeve on a round sling has been damaged so that the inner load bearing yarns are exposed, the sling MUST be discarded.
Foreign Matter	Material such as metal chips, weld splatter, heavy grit, etc. can damage a web sling both internally and externally.	Nylon & Polyester web slings are adversely affected by prolonged exposure to UV light, i.e. sunlight or arc welding.
Ultraviolet Light	Material such as metal chips, weld splatter, heavy grit, etc. can damage the round sling both internally and externally.	Round slings are adversely affected by prolonged exposure to UV light, i.e. sunlight or arc welding.



WARNING

Do not exceed rated capacities!