

Test Report - Products					
<b>Prüfbericht-Nr.:</b> Test report no.:	CN2279HV 001	Auftrags-Nr.: Order no.:	244429800	Seite 1 von 35 Page 1 of 35	
Kunden-Referenz-Nr.: Client reference no.:	J.	Auftragsdatum: Order date:	2022-06-16		
Auftraggeber: Client:	Ningbo Force Rigging Co.,Lt Plant Huantianban Shangch China		Town Yingzhou Nin	gbo Zhejiang P.R.	
Prüfgegenstand: Test item:	Flat Woven Webbing Sling				
Bezeichnung / Typ-Nr.: Identification / Type no.:	QLD01, QLD02, QLD03, QL	D04			
Auftrags-Inhalt: Order content:	GS + AM Certification				
Prüfgrundlage:	EN 1492-1:2000+A1:2008				
Test specification:	Textile slings, part 1: Flat wo purpose use.  AfPS GS 2019:01 PAK	: Flat woven webbing slings made of man-made fibers for ge			
Wareneingangsdatum: Date of sample receipt:	2022-10-09				
Prüfmuster-Nr.: Test sample no:	A003349722-001~005		Detaillierte Fotodokumentation siehe Anlage zu diesem Bericht		
Prüfzeitraum: Testing period:	2022-10-17 - 2022-11-02				
Ort der Prüfung: Place of testing:	Kunshan	Deter	7-1-t-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	4-4:	
Prüflaboratorium: Testing laboratory:	TÜV Rheinland (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.		iled photo documen appendix to this re		
Prüfergebnis*: Test result*:	Pass				
geprüft von: tested by:	V2:UM Warf 2022.11.04	genehmigt von: authorized by:		2022.11.04	
<b>Datum:</b> Date:	<u>X2.00</u> ) 09:11:43 +08'00'	Ausstellungsdate lssue date:	um: $\frac{\chi}{}$	09:19:02 	
Stellung / Position:	ticky Wang / PE	Stellung / Position	n: Zhaohui Wa	ang / TC	
Foreseeable use was considered. Currently neither a safeguard clause procedure has been invoked nor is an increase in accidents known for this/these product(s).  This test report is only valid with the below part:  Attachment 1: Risk Assessment - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs).  Product is on TRLP's PAK negative list rev. 1.3/2015. The risk assessment is negative, categorization, evaluation or testing is not necessary.					
Zustand des Prüfgegens Condition of the test item a			andig und unbeschä e and undamaged	digt	
* Legende: P(ass) = entspricht o. * Legend: P(ass) = passed a.m		nicht o.g. Prüfgrundlage(n) test specification(s)	N/A = nicht anwendbar N/A = not applicable	N/T = nicht getestet $N/T$ = not tested	

Dieser Prüfbericht bezieht sich nur auf das o.g. Prüfmuster und darf ohne Genehmigung der Prüfstelle nicht auszugsweise vervielfältigt werden. Dieser Bericht berechtigt nicht zur Verwendung eines Prüfzeichens.

This test report only relates to the above mentioned test sample. Without permission of the test center this test report is not permitted to be duplicated in extracts. This test report does not entitle to carry any test mark.



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# Anmerkungen Remarks

Alle eingesetzten Prüfmittel waren zum angegebenen Prüfzeitraum gemäß eines festgelegten Kalibrierungsprogramms unseres Prüfhauses kalibriert. Sie entsprechen den in den Prüfprogrammen hinterlegten Anforderungen. Die Rückverfolgbarkeit der eingesetzten Prüfmittel ist durch die Einhaltung der Regelungen unseres Managementsystems gegeben.

Detaillierte Informationen bezüglich Prüfkonditionen, Prüfequipment und Messunsicherheiten sind im Prüflabor vorhanden und können auf Wunsch bereitgestellt werden.

The equipment used during the specified testing period was calibrated according to our test laboratory calibration program. The equipment fulfils the requirements included in the relevant standards. The traceability of the test equipment used is ensured by compliance with the regulations of our management system. Detailed information regarding test conditions, equipment and measurement uncertainty is available in the test laboratory and could be provided on request.

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Prüfklausel mit der Note \* wurden an qualifizierte Unterauftragnehmer vergeben und sind unter der jeweiligen Prüfklausel des Berichts beschrieben.

Abweichungen von Prüfspezifikation(en) oder Kundenanforderungen sind in der jeweiligen Prüfklausel im Bericht aufgeführt.

Test clauses with remark of \* are subcontracted to qualified subcontractors and descripted under the respective test clause in the report.

Deviations of testing specification(s) or customer requirements are listed in specific test clause in the report.

Die Entscheidungsregel für Konformitätserklärungen in diesem Prüfbericht basiert auf der "Null-Grenzwert-Regel" und der "Einfachen Akzeptanz" gemäß ILAC G8:2019 und IEC Guide 115:2021, es sei denn, in der auf Seite 1 dieses Berichts genannten angewandten Norm ist etwas anderes festgelegt oder vom Kunden gewünscht. Dies bedeutet, dass die Messunsicherheit nicht berücksichtigt wird und daher auch nicht im Prüfbericht angegeben wird.

The decision rule for statements of conformity in this test report is based on the "Zero Guard Band Rule" and "Simple Acceptance" in accordance with ILAC G8:2019 and IEC Guide 115:2021, unless otherwise specified in the applied standard mentioned on Page 1 of this report or requested by the customer. This means that measurement uncertainty is not taken in account and hence also not declared in the test report.



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	Product description	

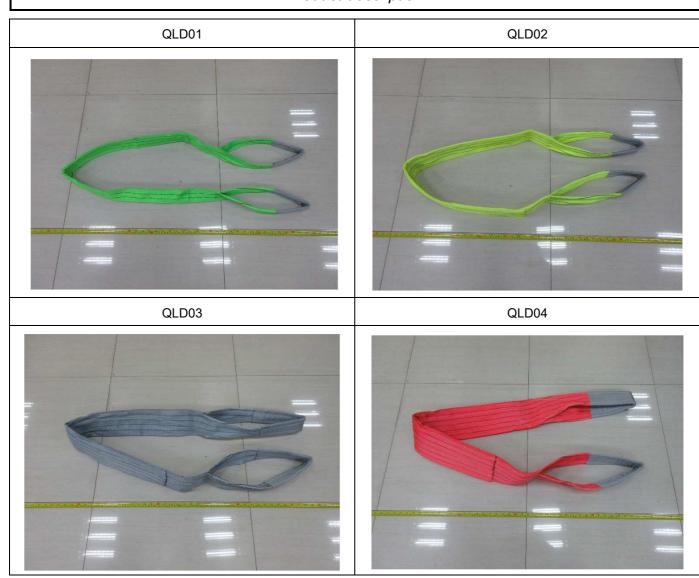
1	Produktdetails Product details	Flat Woven Webbing Sling
2	Maße / Gewicht Dimensions / Weight	Dimensions and weight refer to CDF
3	Bedienelemente Operating elements	J.
4	Ausstattung / Zubehör Equipment / Accessories	J.
5	Verwendete Materialien Used materials	PES
6	Sonstiges Other	Flat woven webbing sling without fittings, made of polyester and with following technical specifications:  QLD01:  Working load limit (WLL): 2000 kg; Nominal length: 1~20m; W: 60 mm.  QLD02:  Working load limit (WLL): 3000 kg; Nominal length: 1~20m; W: 90 mm.  QLD03:  Working load limit (WLL): 4000 kg; Nominal length: 1~20m; W: 120 mm.  QLD04:  Working load limit (WLL)L: 5000 kg; Nominal length: 1~20m; W: 150 mm.  Test sample(s), as well sample information, description, product details and intended usage was provided by customer.
7	Prüfmusterbereitstellung: Test sample obtaining	⊠ Sending by customer □ Sampling by TÜV Rheinland Group □ others:



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# Produktbeschreibung Product description





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## 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the requirements related to safety, including methods of rating and testing single-, two-, three-, four-leg and endless sewn flat woven webbing slings, with or without fittings, made of polyamide, polyester and polypropylene man-made fibre webbing in the width range of 25 mm to 450 mm inclusive.

The flat woven webbing slings covered by this Part of EN 1492 are intended for general purpose lifting operations, i.e. when used for lifting objects, materials or goods which require no deviations from the requirements, safety factors or working load limits specified. Lifting operations not covered by this standard would include the lifting of persons, potentially dangerous materials such as molten metal and acids, glass sheets, fissile materials, nuclear reactors and where special conditions apply.

Flat woven webbing slings conforming to this European Standard are suitable for use and storage in the following temperature ranges:

- a) polyester and polyamide -40 °C to 100 °C,
- b) polypropylene -40 °C to 80 °C

This European Standard does not apply to the types of webbing sling indicated below:

- a) slings such as bag slings, nets (consisting of several crossed webbings stitched together), 'adjustable' slings (containing, for example, intermediate buckles stitched along the webbing), etc.;
- b) slings made from webbing woven from monofilament yarns;
- c) slings designed for pre-slinging and intended not to be re-used;

This European Standard deals with the technical requirements to minimize the hazards listed in clause 4 which can arise during the use of flat woven webbing slings when carried out in accordance with the instructions and specifications given by the manufacturer or authorized representative.

#### 2 Normative references

See details in EN 1492-1:2000+A1:2008.

#### 3 Terms and definitions

See details in EN 1492-1:2000+A1:2008.



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#### 4 Hazards

The accidental release of a load, or release of a load due to failure of a component puts at risk, either directly or indirectly, the safety or health of those persons within the danger zone. In order to provide the necessary strength and durability of lifting accessories this Part of EN 1492 specifies requirements for the design, manufacture and testing to ensure the specified levels of performance are met.

Endurance has not been identified as a hazard when flat woven webbing slings having the specified levels of performance given in this Part of EN 1492 are used in general lifting service.

Since failure can be caused by the incorrect choice of WLL and specification of lifting accessory this Part of EN 1492 also gives the requirements for marking and the manufacturer's certificate.

Aspects of safe use associated with good practice are given in annex B (normative) and annex D (informative).

Table 1 lists those hazards in so far as they are dealt with in this standard that require action to reduce those risks identified by risk assessment as being specific and significant for flat woven webbing slings made of polyamide, polyester and polypropylene.

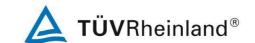
Table 1 — Hazards and associated requirements

Hazards identified in annex A of EN 1050:1996		Relevant clause of annex A of EN 292-2: 1991/A1: 1995	Relevant clause/subclause of this Part of EN 1492
1.e)	Mechanical hazard	1.3.2	5
	due to inadequacy of strength	4.1.2.3	5
		4.1.2.5	5
		4.2.4	6
		1.7.3	7
		4.3.2	7
		4.2.4	8
15	Errors of fitting hazard	1.5.4	5
17	Falling or ejected objects hazard	1.3.3	Annex B
26	Insufficient	1.7.4	9, annex B
	instructions for the driver/operator	4.4.1	9, annex B
27.1. 5	Inadequate holding devices/accessories hazard	4.4.1	5.14
27.6	Inadequate selection of lifting accessories	4.1.2.5	5.14 and 6
	hazard	4.3.2	7



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5	Safety requirements		
5.1	Materials  The webbing shall be woven wholly from industrial yarns and certified by the manufacturer as being fast to light and heat-stabilized with a tenacity of not less than 60 cN/tex, from one of the following materials:  - polyamide (PA), high tenacity multifilament;  - polyester (PES), high tenacity multifilament;  - polypropylene (PP), high tenacity multifilament.  NOTE The definitions for these are given in ISO 2076. The content of the constituent materials may be determined in accordance with ISO 1833.  NOTE Attention is drawn to the different resistance of man-made fibres to chemicals, which are summarized in annex D.	Polyester (PES) used, tenacity is 8.34cN/dtex (83.4 cN/tex).  Material certificate is provided by client.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □
5.2	Weaving  All yarns shall be of identical parent material (see 5.1).  Whether it is conventional or shuttleless woven, the webbing shall be woven with multiple piles, uniformly woven and the edges such that when one of the yarns breaks during weaving the ends cannot be pulled from the webbing causing it to unpick.  The method of weaving shall be such that the width of the finished sling changes by no more than -10 % for widths less than or equal to 100 mm, and -12% for widths over 100 mm, when a sample is tested in accordance with annex A.	Yarns are made of identical material (PES). Fulfilled  Test performed in accordance with annex A.2. The change in webbing width under twice WLL was within - 10% for models QLD01, QLD02; - 12% for models QLD03, QLD04.	P
5.3	Width  The width of the woven webbing, b (see figure 1), shall not be less than 25 mm and shall not exceed 450 mm and when measured with a steel tape or rule graduated in increments of 1 mm, shall have the following tolerances:  a) ± 10 % for nominal widths less than or equal to 100 mm;  b) ± 8 % for nominal widths greater than 100 mm.	The nominal width is: QLD01: 60 mm; QLD02: 90 mm; QLD03: 120 mm; QLD04: 150 mm; Measured with a steel tape. Tolerance within ± 10% for models QLD01, QLD02. ± 8% for models QLD03, QLD04.	P



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5.4	Webbing thickness and sling thickness  For single layer flat woven webbing slings, the loadbearing element of the sling shall have a minimum thickness of 2 mm exclusive of any finishes or cast-on features. For multi-layer slings, the webbing used to provide each layer of the loadbearing element of the sling shall have a minimum thickness of 1,2 mm.  The thickness, s <sub>1</sub> (see figure 1), shall be measured in accordance with ISO 5084.	The nominal thickness is: QLD01: 2 x 3.1 mm; QLD02: 2 x 3.2 mm; QLD03: 2 x 3.4 mm; QLD04: 2 x 3.5 mm; Thickness of each layer is more than 1,2 mm.	P
	Figure 1 — Webbing width and thickness		
5.5	Finishing and other treatments  The webbing forming the sewn webbing component shall be coloured (see 5.11).  The sewn webbing component shall be treated to produce a closed surface.  NOTE These treatments inhibit abrasion and the ingress of abrasive materials and may be applied to the webbing and/or the sewn webbing component and/or the yarn.	Samples with correct color: QLD01: Green; QLD02: Yellow; QLD03: Grey; QLD04: Red; Samples have closed surface.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □
5.6	Sling types and designation  Endless flat woven webbing slings, type A, shall be made from 1 or 2 webbing layers. Single flat woven webbing slings with soft eyes, type B, and single flat woven webbing slings with metal fittings, type C, and/or reevable fittings, type Cr, shall be made from 1, 2, 3 or 4 layers. The designation shall give the type letter and number of layers, e.g. A2 (see table 2).	Type B2: two-layer sling with reinforced eyes.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □



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5.7	Effective	working length (EWL)				P 🗵
	webbing s nominal le when laid	ive working length (EWL), lasting (see table 2) shall not dength by more than 3 % of the flat and measured with a stell in increments of 1 mm.	liffer from the ne nominal length,	nominal (represe Measure	els of product have the EWL of 2000 mm ntative sample). Red with a steel tape. See within $\pm3\%$ .	F □ N/A □ N/T □
	-	Table 2 — Summary and typ	oe designation of ma	ain types o	of flat woven webbing slings	S
	Form Load bearing	A - endless	B - single sling with reinf	orced eyes	C - single sling with fittings Cr - single sling with reevable fittin	gs
	webbing parts  Single load bearing part	single layer sling	single layer sling with reinfo	1/2	single layer sling with fittings  C1  two layer sling with fittings	Cr1
	Two load bearing parts	A2	B2	l <sub>2</sub>	C2	Cr2
	Four load bearing parts	two layer sling  A4				
	NOTE Th	ne table of sling types illustra	ated is not exhaustiv	/e		
5.8	Sewing o	f slings				
5.8.1	material (s with a lock	shall be made from thread of see 5.1) as the webbing and king stitch machine.  hall not touch or affect the e	shall be made		will not touch or affect the	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □
		except those which secure th		edges of	f the webbing.	
	the rest of	ne use of a different colour the sling will facilitate inspeurer's verification and in-serv	ction during the			



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5.8.2	The stitches of the seam shall traverse the parts of the webbing to be sewn together, and the stitching shall lay flat and not have loops above the surface of the webbing.	Fulfilled	P F N/A N/T	
5.8.3	The ends of cut webbing shall be treated in such a way (e.g. fused by heating) as to prevent unravelling. Treatment of cut ends by heating shall not damage adjacent stitching, and heat-treated ends shall not be oversewn.  NOTE Where the webbing has been impregnated to prevent thread slippage, further treatment is not necessary, in which case the ends may be oversewn.	The webbing cut ends was treated as fused by heating. This treatment will not damage the adjacent stitching.	P F N/A N/T	
5.9	Soft eyes  The inside length, I <sub>2</sub> , of the eyes (see table 2), when measured flat using a steel tape or rule graduated in increments of 1 mm, shall be of the following minimum dimensions:  a) Three times the width of the webbing for width of up to 150 mm;  b) Two and a half times the width of the webbing for widths greater than 150 mm.  NOTE The preferred types of soft eye formation are illustrated in figure 2.	Soft eyes type: QLD01: Type 3; QLD02: Type 4; QLD03: Type 4; QLD04: Type 4; Measured with a steel tape. Models QLD01, QLD02, QLD03, QLD04 have the inside length of the eyes more than 3 times of the webbing width.	P F N/A N/T	
	1) Flat eye	Refer to clause 5.9	P F N/A N/T	
	2) Reversed eye	Refer to clause 5.9	P F N/A N/T	
	3) Folded eye ½ width from one side	Refer to clause 5.9	P F N/A N/T	
	4) Folded eye ½ width from two sides	Refer to clause 5.9	P F N/A N/T	



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	5) Folded eye 1/3 width	Refer to clause 5.9	P □ F □ N/A ⊠ N/T □
	NOTE Folded eyes are produced by folding the parts of to narrow the profile of engagement. The two edges are s  NOTE Folded eyes may also be reversed  NOTE The eye types illustrated are not exhaustive.	ewn together or to the webbing itself.	
	NOTE For reasons of clarity, eye reinforcement has bee requirement of this standard that soft eyes are reinforced  Figure 2 — Preferred s	(see 5.10)	owever a
5.10	Reinforcement of soft eyes  Soft eyes shall be reinforced to protect the inner surface of the eye against damage during lifting and at the point of choking in a choked lift.	Inner surfaces are reinforced.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □
	NOTE Examples of suitable reinforcing material are a sleeve or piece of webbing or leather or other durable material.	Reinforcing material is polyester.	
5.11	Colour coding  The colour code of the sewn webbing component shall be as given in table 3 to indicate its WLL. Sewn webbing components of any other nominal working load limits, not indicated in table 3, shall not be denoted with the colours indicated therein.	Color coding according to table 3	P
5.12	Working load limits  The WLL of a flat woven webbing sling, or sling assembly, shall be derived from the WLL of the sewn webbing component multiplied by the appropriate mode factor, M, in accordance with table 3.	According to table 3.	P
5.13	Failure force  The minimum failure force for the sewn webbing component shall be such that it will sustain a force equivalent to 7 times the WLL when tested in accordance with annex A. It shall not be pre-loaded prior to testing, unless all sewn webbing components of the same type are subjected to identical pre-loading.	WLL is declared by the client, details are as below: QLD01: 2000kg; QLD02: 3000kg; QLD03: 4000kg; QLD04: 5000kg; Failure force was more than 7 times WLL when test acc. to Annex A.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □



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	Table 3 — Working load limits and colour codes											
	WLL of	Colour of				Workin	g load limits	in tonnes				
	sewn webbing component	sewn webbing component	Straight lift	Choked lift		Basket hi			Two leg sling  Three and four leg			eg
				5	Ü			8 1		Į.		
					Parallel	β = 0 to 45°	β = 45°to 60°	β = 0 to 45°	β = 45° to 60°	β = 0 to 45°	β = 45° to 60°	o
			M = 1	M = 0,8	M = 2	M = 1,4	M = 1	M = 1,4	M = 1	M = 2,1	M = 1	,5
	1,0	Violet	1,0	0,8	2,0	1,4	1,0	1,4	1,0	2,1	1,5	
	2,0 3,0	Green Yellow	2,0	1,6	4,0 6,0	2,8	2,0	2,8 4,2	2,0	4,2	3,0 4,5	
	4,0	Grey	3,0 4,0	2,4 3,2	8,0	4,2 5,6	3,0 4,0	5,6	3,0 4,0	6,3 8,4	6,0	
	5,0	Red	5,0	4,0	10,0	7,0	5,0	7,0	5,0	10,5	7,5	
	6,0	Brown	6,0	4,8	12,0	8,4	6,0	8,4	6,0	12,6	9,0	
	8,0	Blue	8,0	6,4	16,0	11,2	8,0	11,2	8,0	16,8	12,0	ll ll
	10,0 Over 10,0	Orange Orange	10,0	8,0	20,0	14,0	10,0	14,0	10,0	21	15,0	
	Over 10,0	Orange	M = Mode fac	ctor for symmetr	ical loading. H	andling tolera	ance for slings or	parts of slings	indicated as ve	rtical = 6°		-
	L											
5.14	Fittings sup	plied as pa	rt of a sli	ing								
5.14.1	Fittings shall prEN 1677:20 1677:1998 (fo	000 (for part	s 1 and 2	2) and of		ts of	No fittings	3			P F N/A N/T	
5.14.2	The seating of be so finished annex A:  a) there shall contact wi	d that, when	tested in	n accorda	nce with	1	No fittings	5			P F N/A N/T	
	b) the sling s	hall sustain	the load.									
5.14.3	Welded fitting visible when			that the	welds re	main	No fittings	S			P F N/A N/T	
5.15	Reinforceme	ents and pr	otection	against	damage	from e	dges and	/or abra	asion		1	
5.15.1	Durability rein onto the web material or sl	bing, or in th	ne form o	f a piece	of reinfo	rcing	No such բ	parts			P F N/A N/T	



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5.15.2	Protective sleeves, where provided, shall be of tubular form such that they are free to enable them to be positioned over the part of the sewn webbing component which is to be protected.  NOTE Examples of suitable reinforcing and protection materials are webbing, woven fabric, leather or other durable material.	No such parts	P F N/A N/T		
5.16	Traceability code  The traceability code, which is to be included in the marking (see 7.1), shall enable at least the following basic elements of the manufacturing record to be traced:  a) identification of webbing;  b) identification of manufacturer's control;  c) identification and grade of fittings.	Traceability code example:  QL221101001  "QL" means manufacturer;  "22" means product year;  "11" means product month;  "01" means order number;  "001" means production	P F N/A N/T		
6	Verification of safety requirements		I.		
6.1	Qualification of personnel  All testing and examination shall be carried out by a competent person.	Fulfilled.	P F N/A N/T		
6.2	Type tests				
6.2.1	The first representative sling of each type or construction, including change of material, shall be tested to verify the WLL. The test shall be in accordance with A.3.  If, during testing, the sewn webbing component does not sustain a force equivalent to seven times the WLL, but sustains a load of not less than 90% of this force, three further samples of the same type shall be tested. If one or more of these samples does not sustain a force equivalent to seven times the WLL, slings of this type shall be deemed not to comply with this standard.	Type tests performed with positive results. See also A.3	P F N/A N/T		



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6.2.2	A representative sewn webbing component of each type intended for use with fittings, sling types C/Cr, shall be tested to verify the interaction of the sewn webbing component with fittings. The test shall be in accordance with A.4.  If, during testing, the sewn webbing component fails to	No fittings.	P □ F □ N/A ⊠ N/T □
	sustain a force equivalent to 5 times its WLL, but sustains a load of not less than 90% of this force, three further samples of the same type shall be tested. If one or more of these samples does not sustain a force equivalent to 5 times the WLL of the sewn webbing component, slings of this type shall be deemed not to comply with this standard.		
6.3	Manufacturing test regime		<u> </u>
6.3.1	General  The manufacturing test regime shall depend on whether the manufacturer has a quality system conforming to EN ISO 9002, certified by a certification body accredited to EN 45012.  NOTE A quality system conforming to EN ISO 9001 automatically conforms to EN ISO 9002.  If such a system is in place and operating, the manufacturer's test regime shall comply with 6.3.2. If no such system is in place or operating, the manufacturer's	The manufacturing test regime will be verified during the factory inspection.	P □ F □ N/A ⋈ N/T □
6.3.2	Manufacturing test when quality system conforming to ISO 9002 is in place  If a quality system conforming to EN ISO 9002 is in place, during the manufacture, slings shall be selected for testing at least at the intervals given in table 4 or every 2 years, whichever is the sooner. The selected slings shall be tested to verify the WLL in accordance with A.3.  If, during testing, the sewn webbing component does not sustain a force equivalent to seven times the WLL, but sustains a load of not less than 90 % of this force, three further samples shall be tested. If one or more of these samples does not sustain a force equivalent to seven times the WLL, slings of this type shall be deemed not to comply with this standard.	Checked by F.I.	P □ F □ N/A ⋈ N/T □



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	Table 4 — Maximur	n testing intervals			
	WLL of sewn webbing component	Maximum quantity per type between tes	sts		
	Up to and including 3 t	1000		-	
	Over 3 t	500			
6.3.3	Manufacturing test when quality system conformit to EN ISO 9002 is not in place  If a quality system conforming to EN ISO 9002 is not place, during the manufacture, slings shall be selected for testing at least at the intervals given in table 5 or every 12 months, whichever is the sooner. The select slings shall be tested to verify the WLL in accordance with A.3.  If, during testing, the sewn webbing component does not sustain a force equivalent to seven times the WLL but sustains a load of not less than 90% of this force, three further samples shall be tested. If one or more of these samples does not sustain a force equivalent to seven times the WLL, slings of this type shall be deemed not to comply with this standard.	in d Checked by F.I.	P F N/A N/T		
	Table 5 — Maximur	n testing intervals	-		
	WLL of sewn webbing component  Up to and including 3 t	Maximum quantity per type between tes 500	sts		
	Over 3 t	250			
6.4	Visual and manual examination  Each completed sling or sling assembly shall be visually and manually examined including measurement of the principal dimensions. If any non-compliance with the safety requirements or if any defect is found, the sling shall be rejected.	e Checked by F.I.	P F N/A N/T		
6.5	Test and examination records  The manufacturer shall retain a record of the results of all tests and examinations for inspection and reference purposes.	I Chacked by E I	P F N/A N/T		



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7	Marking		
7.1	<ul> <li>General</li> <li>The marking of the sling shall include at least the following:</li> <li>a) the working load limit, in straight lift;</li> <li>b) the material of the webbing, i.e. polyester, polyamide, polypropylene;</li> <li>c) grade of fitting;</li> <li>d) the nominal length in m;</li> <li>e) the manufacturer's name, symbol, trade mark or other unambiguous identification and, where applicable, the name and address of the authorized representative;</li> <li>f) the traceability code (see 5.16);</li> <li>g) the number and relevant Part of this European Standard.</li> <li>NOTE Marking this European Standard number on or in relation to a product represents a manufacturer's</li> </ul>	Marking is provided as required.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □
7.2	declaration of conformity, i.e. a claim by or on behalf of the manufacturer that the product meets the requirements of the standard. Such a declaration is not to be confused with third-party certification of conformity.  Sling types A, B, C and Cr		
	3.7, p. 2. 4, 2 m. 2.		
7.2.1	The information shall be marked (in accordance with 7.1) both legibly and indelibly, on a durable label fixed directly onto the webbing. It shall be marked in a type size of not less than 1,5 mm in height. A section of the label shall be enclosed under the stitching which shall also be marked with this information for reference purposes. A typical label is shown in figure 3 and figures 4, 5 and 6 show typical methods of the attachment of labels to the various sling types.	The information is marked legibly and indelibly.  Remark: labels were tested according to EK5 / 13-06 decision, the results were positive.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □
7.2.2	The material from which the webbing is made shall be identified by the colour of the label itself on which the information is marked. The following label colours shall be used:  - Polyamide green  - Polyester blue  - Polypropylene brown	Polyester, blue.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □



b) Reverse (optional)

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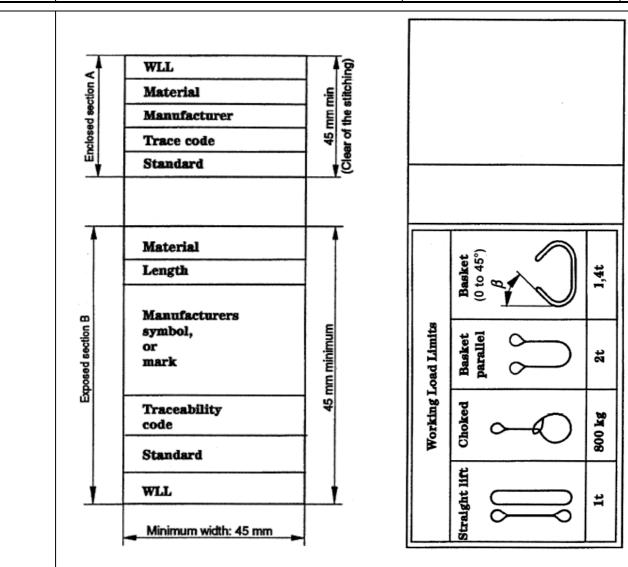


Figure 3 — Typical label format

NOTE The reverse side of the exposed part of the label may additionally be marked with the WLLs of the sling in various modes of use (see Figure 3 b)).

NOTE Typical methods for label attachment are shown in figures 4 to 6.

a) Front

NOTE The legal marking (CE for the EU) can be marked at any visible place on the label.



Seite 18 von 35 Prüfbericht-Nr.: CN2279HV 001 Page 18 of 35 Test report no.: Anforderungen - Prüfungen / **Absatz** Messergebnisse – Bemerkungen/ **Ergebnis** Requirements – Tests Clause Measuring results - Remarks Result EN 1492-1:2000+A1:2008 Figure 4 — Typical attachment of label on an endless sling Figure 5 — Typical attachment of label on a single sling Figure 6 — Typical attachment of label on a sling with fittings 7.3 Marking for multi-leg sling assemblies Ρ F The following requirements shall apply to 2 leg, 3 leg or Not multi-leg N/A  $\times$ 4 leg sling assemblies: N/T a) the marking shall be on a readily-identifiable form of durable label (e.g. a round tag) which shall be attached to the master link to differentiate from other sling types; b) the marking of the sling shall include the maximum angle of use of any leg to the vertical; c) the label on each leg shall not show the WLL.



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8	Manufacturer's certificate		P 🗵
	After all testing and examination, as specified in clause 6, the manufacturer shall issue to the purchaser, for each batch of slings delivered, a certificate which shall include at least the following information:  a) the manufacturer's name and address, symbol or mark and, where applicable, the name and address of the authorized representative;  b) WLL of the sling, and for multi-leg sling assemblies the range of angles to the vertical;	Manufacturer's certificate as required will be given with each batch. Template of certificate from manufacturer is available. Will be checked by F.I.	F
	c) type, including eye, fitting, number of legs, nominal length and width;		
	<ul> <li>d) the expression 'flat woven webbing sling' or 'flat woven sling assembly';</li> </ul>		
	e) material of the webbing;		
	f) grade of fitting;		
	g) if fitted, details of reinforcements and protection against damage from edges and/or abrasion;		
	h) the number of this European Standard, i.e. EN 1492-1;		
	i) test references (see clause 6);		
	j) traceability code;		
	<li>k) identity of the person authorized to sign the certificate on behalf of the manufacturer and date of signature;</li>		
	<ol> <li>the static test coefficient(s) used for design of component(s) (e.g. hook; link; shackle).</li> </ol>		
	NOTE Items b) to h) inclusive form the designation of the sling or sling assembly.		
9	Instructions for use		P 🗵
	Instructions for use shall accompany each sling or each delivery of slings supplied with a single order and shall conform to appex B	Provided as required.	F □ N/A □ N/T □

A.1).



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A	Annex A (normative)  Methods of test to verify safety requirements			
A.1	General			
A.1.1	All testing and examination shall be carried out using a tensile test machine conforming to the requirements of class 1 of EN 10002-2:1991 and, where applicable, a steel tape or rule graduated in increments of 1 mm.	Test carried out by using a calibrated tensile test machine and a steel tape in increments of 1 mm.	P F N/A N/T	
A.1.2	During load tests, the force shall be applied to the representative sewn webbing component so that the elongation of the specimen takes place at a maximum rate of 110 mm/min per 1000 mm length of the specimen.	All models of product  EWL = 2000 mm.  Max. test speed: 200 mm/min.	P F N/A N/T	
A.1.3	The representative sewn webbing component shall not be pre-loaded prior to testing, unless all of the sewn webbing components of that type are subject to identical pre-loading, in which case they shall not be pre-loaded to more than two times the WLL.  WARNING — During load test procedures, considerable energy is stored in the webbing under tension. If the sample breaks, this energy will be suddenly released. Suitable precautions should therefore be taken to protect persons in the danger zone.	Testing samples without pre- loaded.	P F N/A N/T	
A.2	Test to determine the change in webbing width under	load		
A.2.1	A representative sewn webbing component shall be mounted in the test machine and arranged so that it is under no load, but forms a gentle catenary.	Mounted in the test machine without load but form a gentle catenary.	P F N/A N/T	
A.2.2	A mark shall be placed across the face of the webbing, normal to the longitudinal axis, at the mid-point of the specimen. A further mark shall be placed each side of the centre mark mid way between the central mark and bearing point of the sewn webbing component, thus dividing it into four parts of equal length (See figure	Marked according to figure A.1.	P F N/A N/T	



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	3a 2a 1  1) - Mid point 2) - Dividing marks 3) - Bearing point of sewn webbing component  Figure A.1 — Position of marking to divide sewn v	yebbing component into four equal pa	rts		
A.2.3	The width of the webbing shall be measured at each of the marks to the nearest millimetre, and each of these measurements shall be recorded as W1.	Test as requirements	P ⊠   F □   N/A □   N/T □		
A.2.4	The sewn webbing component shall then be subjected to a force equivalent to twice its WLL.	Twice its WLL.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □		
A.2.5	Whilst this force is maintained the width of the webbing shall be measured at each of the marks to the nearest millimetre, and each of these measurements shall be recorded as W2.	Test as requirements	P ⊠   F □   N/A □   N/T □		
A.2.6	The change in dimension at each of the three locations shall be calculated and expressed as a percentage using the formula {(W2 - W1) W1} x 100.	Calculated as requirements	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □		
A.2.7	The webbing shall be rejected if, at any one of the measured points, there is a decrease in its width of more than -10% for webbings of nominal width less than or equal to 100 mm, and -12% for webbings of nominal width over 100 mm.	The change in webbing width under twice WLL was within - 10% for QLD01, QLD02, - 12% for QLD03, QLD04.	P		
A.3	Test to verify the WLL of a sewn webbing component				
A.3.1	Endless sewn webbing components, sling type A  A representative sling or sewn webbing component shall be mounted, straight and without twist, between the pins or bollards of the test machine. The joining seam shall be kept clear of the pins or bollards. The diameter of the pins or bollards is arbitrary. The specimen shall be subjected to a force equivalent to not less than 7 times the WLL of the sewn webbing component.	Not type A.	P □ F □ N/A ⊠ N/T □		



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A.3.2	Single sewn webbing components, sling type B  A representative sling or sewn webbing component shall be mounted, straight and without twist, between the pins or bollards of the test machine. The diameter of the pins or bollards shall be such that the included angle of the eyes of the specimen is not less than 10 ° nor greater than 20 °. The specimen shall be subjected to a force equivalent to not less than 7 times the WLL of the sewn webbing component.	The included angles of the eyes were between 10° -20°.	P
A.3.3	Acceptance criteria		
A.3.3.1	If the representative sewn webbing component sustains the force equivalent to 7 times the WLL of the sewn webbing component, the specimen shall have passed the test. Testing beyond this force is not required.	The representative flat woven webbing slings have breaking force over 7 times the WLL.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □
A.3.3.2	If the representative sewn webbing component fails to sustain the force equivalent to 7 times the WLL of the sewn webbing component, the specimen shall have failed the test. Further sample testing shall only be carried out if the requirements of 6.2.1, 6.3.2 or 6.3.3 are met.	No fail	P
A.3.4	Manufacturer's record  The results of the test, i.e. whether the representative sewn webbing component was accepted or rejected, shall be recorded for the purposes of the manufacturer's record.	The test results kept in the QC dept. Checked by F.I.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □
A.4	Type test for verifying the interaction of the sewn web type C/Cr	bbing component with fittings for s	lings
A.4.1	A representative sewn webbing component, of the type intended for use with fittings, sling types C/Cr, shall be sewn to a suitably designed test fitting, representing the smallest profile of engagement of the range of fittings (see informative annex C).	Not type C/Cr.	P □ F □ N/A ⊠ N/T □
A.4.2	The specimen shall be mounted, straight and without twist, between the pins or bollards of the test machine. The contact radius of the pin or bollard shall be such that it supports the representative fitting over sufficient area so as to prevent the fitting from distorting or twisting whilst under test. The specimen shall be submitted to a force equivalent to 5 times the WLL of the sewn webbing component.	Not applicable	P □ F □ N/A ⊠ N/T □
A.4.3	Acceptance criteria		



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A.4.3.1	If the sewn webbing component sustains a force equivalent to 5 times its WLL, it shall have passed the test.	The representative flat woven webbing slings have breaking force over 7 times the WLL.	P □ F □ N/A ⊠ N/T □
A.4.3.2	If the representative sewn webbing component fails to sustain the force equivalent to 5 times its WLL, the specimen shall have failed the test. Further sample testing shall only be carried out if the requirements of 6.2.2 are met.	The representative flat woven webbing slings have breaking force over 7 times the WLL.	P □ F □ N/A ⊠ N/T □
A.4.4	Manufacturer's record  The results of the test, i.e. whether the representative sewn webbing component was accepted or rejected, shall be recorded for the purposes of the manufacturer's record.	Not applicable	P □ F □ N/A ⊠ N/T □

**B.4** 

**B.5** 



Р

F

N/A

N/T

Р

F

N/A

N/T

Included in the user manual.

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В	Annex B (normative)  Information for use and maintenance to be provided by	by the manufacturer		
B.1	Scope  This annex gives guidance to the manufacturer as to the information on use and maintenance which shall be provided with flat woven webbing slings conforming to this Part of EN 1492.  NOTE Annex D is informative, and provides some detailed information for use and maintenance which may be appropriate.	Informative	F N/A	
B.2	General  The manufacturer of flat woven webbing slings shall provide documented information, covering the subjects listed below, with each commercially indivisible batch of slings (see clause 9). Informative annex D contains guidance to assist the manufacturer in the preparation of this information.	Informative	F N/A	
B.3	Limitations on the use of the sling due to environmental conditions or hazardous applications (see D.1)  a) selective material resistance to chemicals; b) restrictions due to temperature; c) susceptibility to cutting and abrasion;	Included in the user manual.	F N/A	

Before putting the sling into first use (see D.2.1)

Before each use/period of use (see D.2.2 and D.2.3)

a) availability of manufacturer's certificate;

b) presence of label and legibility of marking;

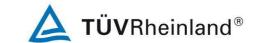
b) availability of instruction and training.

a) inspection procedure;

c) withdrawal criteria.



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B.6	Selection and use of flat woven webbing slings (see D.3)		P ⊠ F □		
	determination of the mass of the load, its centre of gravity, attachment points and proposed method of attachment;	Included in the user manual.	N/A □ N/T □		
	b) observance of the marked WLL(s) and mode factors. In the case of multi-leg slings, this will include restrictions on angle of sling legs;				
	c) attachment of sling to hook of lifting machine;				
	d) attachment of sling to load: direct attachment, choke hitch, basket hitch, special fittings, other lifting accessories;				
	e) protection of sling and load;				
	f) controlling rotation of the load;				
	g) ensuring an even balance of the load, avoidance of shortening sling legs, e.g. by twisting, knotting, etc;				
	h) shock loading;				
	i) safety of personnel;				
	j) clamping force;				
	k) preparation of landing site;				
	I) detachment of sling;				
	m) correct storage of sling.				
B.7	Periodic thorough examination and maintenance		P 🗵		
	a) withdrawal criteria including missing/damaged label or illegible marking;	Included in the user manual.	F □ N/A □ N/T □		
	b) b) records of examination.				



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С	Annex C (informative)  Guidance to the manufacturer for the conduct of type webbing component with fittings for sling type C/Cr in		the sewn
C.1	This test is intended to verify that the WLL of the sewn webbing component is not adversely affected by its interaction with the smallest profile of engagement of the fittings which it will meet in service.	Not type C/Cr	P □ F □ N/A ⊠ N/T □
C.2	As the cutting effect, commonly referred to as the blunt knife effect, is lessened as the profile of engagement is increased, it is only necessary to make the test against the smallest profile of engagement.	Not type C/Cr	P □ F □ N/A ⊠ N/T □
C.3	The type test is not therefore required to be repeated if fittings with a larger profile of engagement are fitted to a sling, if a test record is already available for a similar representative sewn webbing component.	Not type C/Cr	P □ F □ N/A ⊠ N/T □
C.4	In most cases the failure force of the fitting will be lower than that of the sewn webbing component to which it will be attached. A suitably designed test fitting representative of the smallest profile of engagement associated with the particular webbing should therefore be used for the test.	Not type C/Cr	P
C.5	The representative fitting may be a suitably designed and manufactured test jig, produced solely for the purpose of conducting the test and capable of re-use. It need not duplicate the actual fitting's shape for attachment to other accessories or lifting appliances provided that the profile of engagement with the sewn webbing component is identical to that of the smallest production fitting used. It may be of greater depth and/or higher grade material, so as to ensure it will not distort or fail under test.	Not type C/Cr	P □ F □ N/A ⊠ N/T □
C.6	The sewn webbing component should be identical to that of the production run. In order to accept the test fitting, the eye of may be of greater depth.	Not type C/Cr	P □ F □ N/A ⊠ N/T □



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D	Annex D (informative)  Suggested content of information to be provided by tislings	he manufacturer with flat woven wo	ebbing
D.1	Use of flat woven webbing slings in adverse condition	ns or hazardous applications	
D.1.1	The material from which flat webbing slings are manufactured have selective resistance to chemicals. The resistance of man-made fibres to chemicals is summarized below:	Included in the user manual.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □
	<ul> <li>polyester (PES) is resistant to most mineral acids but is damaged by alkalis;</li> </ul>		
	<li>b) polyamides (PA) are virtually immune to the effect of alkalis; however, they are attacked by mineral acids;</li>		
	<ul> <li>polypropylene (PP) is little affected by acids or alkalis and is suitable for applications where the highest resistance to chemicals other than solvents is required.</li> </ul>		
	Solutions of acids or alkalis which are harmless can become sufficiently concentrated by evaporation to cause damage. Contaminated slings should be taken out of service at once, soaked in cold water, dried naturally and referred to a competent person for examination.		
	Slings with grade 8 fittings and multi-leg slings with grade 8 master links should not be used in acidic conditions. Contact with acids or acidic fumes causes hydrogen embrittlement to grade 8 materials.		
	If exposure to chemicals is likely, the manufacturer or supplier should be consulted.		



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D.1.2	Flat woven webbing slings are suitable for use and storage in the following temperature ranges:  a) polyester and polyamide: -40 °C to 100 °C,  b) polypropylene: -40 °C to 80 °C.  At low temperatures ice formation will take place if moisture is present. This may act as a cutting agent and an abrasive causing internal damage to the sling. Further, ice will lessen the flexibility of the sling, in extreme cases rendering it unserviceable for use.  These ranges vary in a chemical environment, in which case the advice of the manufacturer or supplier should be sought.  Limited indirect ambient heating, within these ranges, is acceptable for drying.	Included in the user manual.	P F N/A N/T		
D.1.3	The man-made fibres from which the webbing is produced are susceptible to degradation if exposed to ultra-violet radiation. Flat woven webbing slings should not be exposed or stored in direct sunlight or sources of ultra-violet radiation.	Included in the user manual.	P F N/A N/T		
D.2	Inspection of flat woven webbing slings in service				
D.2.1	Before first use of the sling it should be ensured that:  a) the sling corresponds precisely to that specified on the order;  b) the manufacturer's certificate is to hand;  c) the identification and WLL marked on the sling correspond with the information on the certificate.	Included in the user manual.	P F N/A N/T		
D.2.2	Before each use, the sling should be inspected for defects and to ensure that the identification and specification are correct. A sling that is unidentified or defective should never be used, but should be referred to a competent person for examination.	Included in the user manual.	P F N/A N/T		



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D.2.3	During the period of use, frequent checks should be made for defects or damage, including damage concealed by soiling, which might affect the continued safe use of the sling. These checks should extend to any fittings and lifting accessories used in association with the sling. If any doubt exists as to the fitness for use, or if any of the required markings have been lost or become illegible, the sling should be removed from service for examination by a competent person.  The following are examples of defects or damage likely to affect the fitness of slings for continued safe use:  a) Surface chafe. In normal use, some chafing will occur to the surface fibres. This is normal and has little effect. However, the effects are variable and as the process continues, some loss of strength should be expected. Any substantial chafe, particularly localized, should be viewed critically. Local abrasion, as distinct from general wear, can be caused by sharp edges whilst the sling is under tension, and can cause serious loss of strength.  b) Cuts. Cross or longitudinal cuts, cuts or chafe damage to selvedges, cuts to stitching or eyes.  c) Chemical attack. Chemical attack results in local weakening and softening of the material. This is indicated by flaking of the surface which may be plucked or rubbed off.  d) Heat or friction damage. This is indicated by the fibres taking on a glazed appearance and in extreme cases, fusion of the fibres can occur.	Included in the user manual.	P		



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D.3.1	When selecting and specifying slings made from manmade fibres, consideration should be given to the required working load limit, taking into account the mode of use and the nature of the load to be lifted. The size, shape and weight of the load, together with the intended method of use, working environment and nature of the load, all affect the correct selection.  The selected sling should be both strong enough and of the correct length for the mode of use. If more than one sling is used to lift a load, these slings should be identical. The material from which the webbing is made should not be affected adversely by the environment or the load.  Consideration should also be given to ancillary fittings and lifting devices which should be compatible with the sling(s). The termination of the sling should also be considered i.e. whether fittings or soft eyes are required.	Included in the user manual.	P	
D.3.2	When using slings with soft eyes, the minimum eye length for a sling for use with a hook should be not less than 3,5 times the maximum thickness of the hook and in any event the angle formed in the eye of the sling should not exceed 20 °.  When connecting a sling with soft eyes to a lifting appliance, the part of the lifting appliance which bears on the sling should be essentially straight, unless the bearing width of the sling is not more than 75 mm in which case the radius of curvature of the lifting appliance attachment should be at least 0,75 times the bearing width of the sling. Figure D.1 illustrates the problem of accommodating webbing on a hook of radius less than 0,75 times the bearing width of the sling.  Wide webbings may be affected by the radius of the inside of the hook as a result of the curvature of the hook preventing uniform loading across the width of the webbing.	Included in the user manual.	P	



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	NOTE Eye reinforcement not shown for clarity  Figure D.1 — Illustration showing inadequate accommo Radius	dation of a webbing eye on a hook of	too small
D.3.3	Flat woven webbing slings should not be overloaded: the correct mode factor should be used (see table 3). Working load limits for some modes may be given on the label. In the case of multi-leg slings the maximum angle to the vertical should not be exceeded.	Included in the user manual.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □
D.3.4	Good slinging practices should be followed: the slinging, lifting and lowering operations should be planned before commencing the lift.	Included in the user manual.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □
D.3.5	Flat woven webbing slings should be correctly positioned and attached to the load in a safe manner. Slings should be placed on the load such that the loading is uniform across their width. They should never be knotted or twisted.  Stitching should never be placed over hooks or other lifting devices: the stitching should always be placed in the standing part of the sling. Damage to labels should be prevented by keeping them away from the load, the hook and the angle of choke.	Included in the user manual.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □



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D.3.6	In the case of multi-leg slings, the WLL values have been determined on the basis that the loading of the sling assembly is symmetrical. This means that when a load is lifted the sling legs are symmetrically disposed in plan and subtended at the same angle to the vertical.  In the case of 3 leg slings, if the legs are not symmetrically disposed in plan the greatest tension is in the leg where the sum of the plan angles to the adjacent legs is greatest. The same effect occurs in 4 leg slings	Included in the user manual.	P F N/A N/T		
	except that the rigidity of the load should also be taken into account.  NOTE With a rigid load the majority of the weight may be taken by only three, or even two, of the legs, with the remaining legs only serving to balance the load.				
D.3.7	Slings should be protected from edges, friction and abrasion, whether from the load or the lifting appliance. Where reinforcements and protection against damage from edges and/or abrasion is supplied as part of the sling, this should be correctly positioned. It may be necessary to supplement this with additional protection.	Included in the user manual.	P F N/A N/T		
D.3.8	The load should be secured by the sling(s) in such a manner that it cannot topple or fall out of the sling(s) during the lift. Sling(s) should be arranged so that the point of lift is directly above the centre of gravity and the load is balanced and stable. Movement of the sling over the lifting point is possible if the centre of gravity of the load is not below the lifting point.	Included in the user manual.	P F N/A N/T		
	When using basket hitch, the load should be secure since there is no gripping action as with choke hitch and the sling can roll through the lifting point. For slings which are used in pairs, the use of a spreader is recommended so that the sling legs hang as vertically as possible and to ensure that the load is equally divided between the legs.				
	When a sling is used in choke hitch, it should be positioned so as to allow the natural (120°) angle to form and avoid heat being generated by friction. A sling should never be forced into position nor an attempt made to tighten the bite. The correct method of securing a load in a double choke hitch is illustrated in figure D.2. A double choke hitch provides greater security and helps to prevent the load sliding through the sling.				



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	Figure D.2 — Double	choke hitch			
D.3.9	Care should be taken to ensure the safety of personnel during the lift. Persons in the danger area should be warned that the operation is to take place and, if necessary, evacuated from the immediate area.  Hands and other parts of the body should be kept away from the sling to prevent injury as the slack is taken up.  Reference should also be made to ISO 12480-1 for planning and management of the lifting operation and the adoption of safe systems of working.	Included in the user manual.	P		
D.3.10	A trial lift should be made. The slack should be taken up until the sling is taut. The load should be raised slightly and a check made that it is secure and assumes the position intended. This is especially important with basket or other loose hitches where friction retains the load.  If the load tends to tilt, it should be lowered and attachments re-positioned. The trial lift should be repeated until the stability of the load is ensured.	Included in the user manual.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □		
D.3.11	Care should be taken when making the lift to ensure that the load is controlled, e.g. to prevent accidental rotation or collision with other objects.  Snatch or shock loading should be avoided as this will increase the forces acting on the sling.  A load in the sling or the sling itself should not be dragged over the ground or rough surfaces.	Included in the user manual.	P		



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D.3.12	The load should be lowered in an equally controlled manner as when lifted.  Trapping the sling when lowering the load should be avoided. The load should not rest on the sling, if this could cause damage and pulling the sling from beneath the load when the load is resting on it should not be attempted.	Included in the user manual.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □		
D.3.13	On completion of the lifting operation the sling should be returned to proper storage.  When not in use, slings should be stored in clean, dry and well ventilated conditions, at ambient temperature and on a rack, away from any heat sources, contact with chemicals, fumes, corrodible surfaces, direct sunlight or other sources of ultra-violet radiation.	Included in the user manual.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □		
D.3.14	Prior to placing in storage, slings should be inspected for any damage which may have occurred during use. Slings should never be returned damaged to storage.	Included in the user manual.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □		
D.3.15	Where lifting slings have come into contact with acids and/or alkalis, dilution with water or neutralization with suitable media is recommended prior to storage.  Depending on the material of the lifting sling and on the chemicals referred to in D.1.1, it may be necessary in some cases to request from the supplier additional recommendations on the cleaning procedure to be followed after the sling has been used in the presence of chemicals.	Included in the user manual.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □		
D.3.16	Slings which have become wet in use, or as the result of cleaning, should be hung up and allowed to dry naturally.	Included in the user manual.	P ⊠ F □ N/A □ N/T □		
D.4	Examination and repair  Examination periods should be determined by a competent person, taking into account the application, environment, frequency of use and similar matters, but in any event slings should be visually examined at least annually by a competent person to establish their fitness for continued use.  Records of such examinations should be maintained.  Damaged slings should be withdrawn from service.  Never attempt to carry out repairs to the slings yourself.	Included in the user manual.	P		



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ZUSATZ-DOKUMENTATION	

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

N/A		

# ATTACHMENT 1 OF TEST REPORT CN2279HV 001

### Annex 2: Information from GS test center

Material list for PAH risk assessment; Only materials accessible without tools

Product designation: Flat Woven Webbing Sling

Certificate No.: S 50548236 0001 Test report No.: CN2279HV 001

Material / Compo- nent #	Location / Function of the material	Name / Description of the material	PAH relevant 1)	Evidence attached. Institute, report no., date	Category	Smell	Rigidity	Colour	Correction of data by test center? 2)	Chem. test needed?	Test result (within the given limits)	Attachment	
	All colors on	PES / All colors	☐ Yes	Product is on TRLP's		☐ Yes	☐ Soft ☐ Flexible	☐ Black or dark-colored	⊠ No	⊠ No	☐ passed		
	the webbing		⊠ No	PAK negative list. The risk assessment is negative, categorization, evaluation or testing is not necessary	□ 1 □ 2 ⊠ 3	⊠ No	Rigid	☐ White or light-colored	Yes	☐ Yes	☐ failed		
1) Enter all PAK considered materials.  Risk assessme This assessment is for below type designations:								essment for the above	Applicant data from Annex 1  nt for the above mentioned product indicates PAH relevance :				
QLD01, QLD02, QLD03, QLD04						⊠ Yes ¹)							
								☐ Short s	☐ Short statement  Ricky Wang / PE ☐ Warf 20:53:54 +08'00'				
								Ricky Wan					