



Instructions for safe use of Lashing Straps

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Correct Lashing Selection

When selecting and using web lashings, consideration must be given to the required lashing capacity, taking into account the mode of the use and the load to be secured. The size, shape and weight of the load, together with the intended method of use, route environment and the nature of the load will affect the correct selection. For stability reasons free-standing units of load have to be secured with a minimum of one pair of web lashings for the frictional lashing and two pairs of web lashing for diagonal lashing.

The selected web lashings shall both be strong enough and of the correct length for the mode of the use. Making sure enough material is left for correct tensioning.

Basic lashing rules

- Plan the fitting and removal operations of lashing before starting a journey;
- Keep in mind that during journey parts of the load may have to be unloaded;
- Calculate the number of web lashings according to 12195-1:1995
- Only those web lashings designed for frictional lashing with SHF on the label are to be used for frictional lashing;
- Check the tension force periodically, especially shortly after starting the journey

Because of different behaviour and elongation under load conditions, different lashing equipment (e.g. lashing chain and web lashings) are not to be used to lash the same load. Consideration shall also be given to ancillary fittings (components) and lashing devices in the load restraint assembly to ensure compatibility with the web lashing.

During use, flat hooks shall engage over the complete width of the bearing surface of the hook.

Release of the web lashing: Care should be taken to ensure that the stability of the load is independent of the lashing equipment and that the release of the web lashing shall not cause the load to fall off the vehicle, thus endangering the personnel. If necessary attach lifting equipment to the load before releasing the tensioning device in order to prevent accidental falling and/or tilting of the load. This applies as well when using tensioning devices which allow controlled removal.

Before attempting to unload a unit of load its web lashings shall be released so that it can be lifted freely from the load platform." "The materials from which web lashings are manufactured have a selective resistance to chemical attack.

Seek the advice of the manufacturer or the supplier if exposure to chemicals is anticipated. It should be noted that the effects of the chemicals may increase with rising temperature. The resistance of the man-made fibres to chemicals is summarized below.

Polyamides are virtually immune to the effects of the alkalis. However, they are attacked by mineral acids.

Polyester is resistant to mineral acids but is attacked by alkalis.

Polypropylene is little affected by acids and alkalis and is suitable for applications where high resistance to chemicals (other than certain organic solvents) is required.

Solutions of acids or alkalis which are harmless may become sufficiently concentrated by evaporation to cause damage. Take contaminated webbing out of service at once, thoroughly soak them in cold water, and dry naturally.

Web lashings complying with this part of EN 12195 are suitable for use in the following temperature ranges:

- -40°C to + 80°C for polypropylene (PP);
- -40°C to + 100°C for polyamide (PA)
- -40°C to + 120°C for polyester (PES)

These ranges may vary in a chemical environment. In that case the advice of the manufacturer or supplier shall be sought.

Changes in the environmental temperature during transport may affect the forces in the web lashing. Check the tension force after entering warm areas.

Web lashings shall be rejected or returned to the manufacturer for repair if they show any signs of damage. Please see separate guidance contained in this safe use leaflet on care and inspection.

Signs of Damage

The following criteria are considered to be signs of damage:

- Only web lashings bearing identification labels shall be used;
- If there is any accidental contact with a chemical product, the web lashing shall be removed from service and the manufacturer or supplier shall be consulted;
- For web lashings (to be rejected): Tears, cuts, nicks and breaks in load bearing fibres and retaining stitches; deformations resulting from exposure to heat;
- For end fittings and tensioning devices: Deformations, splits, pronounced signs of wear, signs of corrosion.

Care **MUST** be taken that the web lashing is not damaged by the sharp edges of the load on which it is used.

A visual inspection before and after each use is recommended. Only legibly marked and labelled web lashings shall be used.

Web lashings shall not be overloaded: Only the maximum hand force of 500N (50 daN on the label; 1 daN=1kg) shall be applied. Mechanical aids such as levers, bars etc. as extensions are not to be used unless they are part of the tensioning device.

Web lashings shall never be used when knotted or damaged.

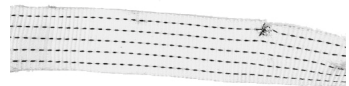
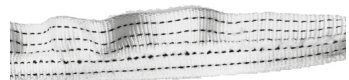
Damage to labels shall be prevented by keeping them away from sharp edges of the load and, if possible, from the load.

The webbing shall be protected against friction, abrasion and damage from loads with sharp edges by using protective sleeves and/or corner protectors.

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Care & Inspection Overview

ALWAYS EXAMINE YOUR EQUIPMENT PRIOR TO FIRST USE IN ACCORDANCE WITH The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER). Visual inspections should be made of the equipment's condition prior to each use thereafter. Attention should be paid to the following areas; which are not exhaustive or limited to.

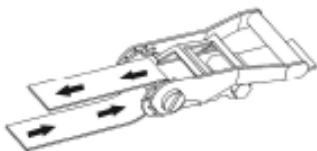


CHECK webbing for any knots, heavy abrasion, cuts, nicks and any signs of contamination.

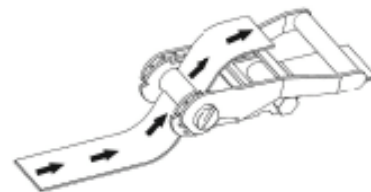


CHECK hardware for any signs of corrosion, distortion or damage.

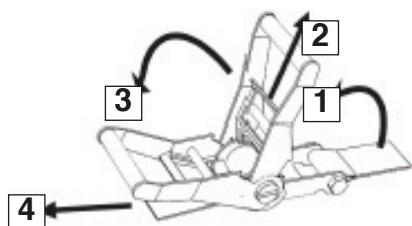
Close handle, pass webbing around load to be secured.
Ensure webbing is NOT twisted and Insert free end of webbing through barrel.



Pull webbing back through barrel away from ratchet handle, as shown below. All slack should be removed but sufficient free webbing left to allow a MIN of 2 ¼ turns of the ratchet barrel.



Tension using handle back and forward ensuring the webbing remains central to barrel and does NOT snag on the release handle bar or ratchet gear. If the dia. becomes too big before sufficient tension is achieved, release and start again with less free webbing. ALWAYS ensure MIN of 2 ¼ turns of the ratchet barrel.



To release the ratchet, open handle fully (1) and carefully pull the release bar (3), then open handle till it passes the release cam (2). Caution should be taken to ensure the load does not come free and the residual webbing tension is released under control. Keep fingers and any items which could become entangled in the releasing ratchet clear.

