

GB Instruction for use

POWERTEX

Web Lashing



User Manual

POWERTEX Web Lashing Instruction for use (GB) (Original instructions)



WARNING

- Failure to follow the regulations of this instruction for use may cause serious consequences as risk of injury.
- Read and understand these instructions before use.

Information for use and maintenance

Check the current regulations as required to achieve the approved cargo securing. For transport within Europe the securing of cargo in most cases meet the requirements of EN 12195-1.

GENERAL

Selection of lashing

When selecting and using lashing shall take into account demand lashing capacity, method of use and the type of cargo to be lashed. The size, shape and weight of the load, the intended method of use, transport environment and the nature of the load affects the choice of twine. When friction lashing of independent cargo, for reasons of stability, at least 2 lashings should be used and in diagonal lashing at least 4 lashings should be used.

OPERATION

Generally

- a) Make sure the webbing is not damaged by the sharp edges of the load as it buzzes. A visual inspection before and after each use is recommended. Only lashings with readable label (label / tag) will be used.
- b) Lashings must not be overloaded - only manual force may be used up to 500 N (50 daN = 50 kg). Mechanical means such as levers or pipes etc. may not be used unless it is part of the tensioning device.
- c) Lashings should never be used if they are linked.
- d) Damage to labels and marking plates shall be prevented by keeping them away from the corners of the load or, if possible, from the load.



The webbing, cargo or both must be protected against wear and damage using wear protection/inserts and/or corner protectors.

LC (Lashing Capacity) must not be exceeded, instructions on the label MUST be followed!

Preparations

The selected lashing must be both strong enough and of the right length for the purpose.

Basic lashing rules:

- a) Plan the fitting and removal operations of lashing before starting a transport.
- b) keep in mind that parts of the load may be unloaded during long transports.
- c) calculate the number of lashings acc. to EN 12195-1.
- d) only the lashings designed for frictional lashing with STF the label should be used for friction lashing.
- e) verify lashing force periodically, especially shortly after the shipment started.
- f) should the carrier, e.g. trailer, at any stage of the transport chain to go with other modes of transport, for example via rail or sea, then other calculation methods for safe securing of loads than only to EN 12195-1 need to be taken into account.

Because of the different characteristics and elongation under tension, different lashing equipment (e.g. lashing chain and web lashings) should not be combined to lash the same cargo.



When replacing the short or long part of the lashing, the initial value of the lashing's STF is no longer guaranteed, regardless of the stated value of the labels.

When using flat hooks, they should be loaded over their entire width.

Installation of cargo lashing belt tensioner



Loading and unloading

Ensure that the stability of the load is not dependent on the lashing strap and that it can be released without load to fall of the vehicle, and exposes the personnel at risk. Ensure that the stability of the load is not dependent on the lashing strap and that it can be released without load falling of the vehicle, and exposes the personnel to risk. This also applies lashing equipment with controlled relief.

Before starting unloading of cargo, the lashings must be removed.



Lashing equipment must not be used for lifting or pulling.

Temperature effect

Web lashings are suitable for use and storage in the following temperature ranges:

- polyester: -40°C to 120°C,

These ranges change in a chemical environment in these cases should the supplier be consulted.

Temperature fluctuations during transport may affect the lashing force. Check lashing when the transport passes into a warmer area.

Acidic/alkaline conditions and chemical influence of synthetic fibers

The materials used for lashings have selective resistance to chemicals.

Consult the supplier of the lashing to be exposed to chemicals. Note that the chemical effect may increase with rising temperature.

The resistance of synthetic fibers to chemicals is summarized below:

- polyester (PES) is not affected by mineral acids (most) but damaged by alkalis;

Harmless acid solutions or alkalis can evaporative become so concentrated that they can cause damage. Contaminated lashings should be taken out of service immediately, rinse with cold water, air dried and transferred to a competent person for examination.

Lashing components in grade 8/10 should not be used in acidic conditions. Contact with acids or acidic steam cause hydrogen embrittlement in material of class 8/10. If exposure to chemicals is anticipated the supplier should be consulted.

3. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Lashings should be discarded or returned to the supplier for repair if they show any signs of damage.

The following are considered to be signs of damage:

Webbing:

- a) only lashings that are marked should be repaired.
- b) if lashing accidentally come in contact with chemical, products should be taken out of service and the supplier be contacted.
- c) lashing should be discarded at the following damage: tears and cuts and fracture of the supporting fiber and/or stitches.
- d) abnormalities because lashing exposure to heat.

Metal parts:

- a) deformation;
- b) cracks;
- c) clear abrasion;
- d) signs of corrosion.

The straps can be washed in water and hung to dry in a well ventilated space.

Store the straps dry.



Lashing equipment must be checked before and after use.

End of use/Disposal

Powertex lashings shall be sorted/scrapped as general steel/polyester scrap. The supplier will assist you with the disposal, if required.

Disclaimer

We reserve the right to modify product design, materials, specifications or instructions without prior notice and without obligation to others.

If the product is modified in any way, or if it is combined with a non-compatible product/component, we do not take responsibility for the consequences in regard to the safety of the product.

BATCH NO.:
 SERIAL NO.:
 PROD. YEAR:
 LC daN
 100% POLYESTER
 EN 12195-2
 www.powertex-products.com

$S_{HF} = \dots\dots\dots$ daN
 $S_{TF} = \dots\dots\dots$ daN
 Elongation < 5% at LC
 100% Polyester
 $L_{GF} = \dots\dots\dots$ m
 $L_{GL} = \dots\dots\dots$ m

LC..... daN

2LC..... daN

PROD. YEAR:
 BATCH NO.:
 SERIAL NO.:
 Only lashing
 Not for lifting! - Not for pulling!
 EN 12195-2

POWERTEX
 www.powertex-products.com

Next inspection

Y	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
M	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

9 780201 379624

kg/lbs?

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-40°C 100°C

User manuals

EN 12195-2

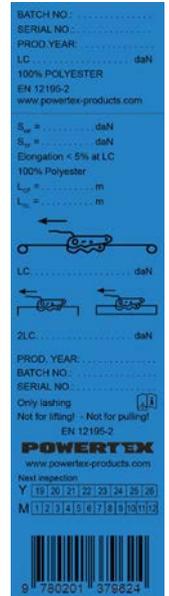
CertMax+

The CertMax+ system is a unique leading edge certification management system which is ideal for managing a single asset or large equipment portfolio across multiple sites. Designed by the Lifting Solutions Group, to deliver optimum asset integrity, quality assurance and traceability, the system also improves safety and risk management levels.

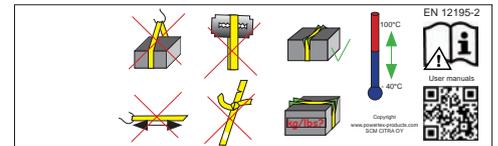


Marking

Marked according to standard: EN 12195-2



Warnings



User Manuals

You can always find the valid and updated User Manuals on the web. The manual is updated continuously and valid only in the latest version.

NB! The English version is the Original instruction.

The manual is available as a download under the following link:
www.powertex-products.com/manuals



Product compliance and conformity

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