

This user information presents a general overview regarding the application of web lashings and does not substitute the existing operating instructions for specific products!

Lashing operations with textile lashing equipment may be carried out by competent users (trained in theory and practice) only. When operated correctly, our textile lashings offer the highest degree of safety in line with long life expectancy and avoid damage to material and people.

Limitations of use

Temperature

Textile lashings in accordance with this part of the European standard EN 12195 are suitable for the following temperature areas:

- a) -40° C up to +80° C for polypropylene (PP)
- b) -40° C up to +100° C for polyamide (PA)
- c) -40° C up to +120° C for polyester (PES)

These temperature areas may change in chemical environments. In this case consult the manufacturer or supplier for advice.

A change of the ambient temperature during transport may influence the tension force of the textile lashing. The tension force should be checked after entering warm regions.

Chemicals

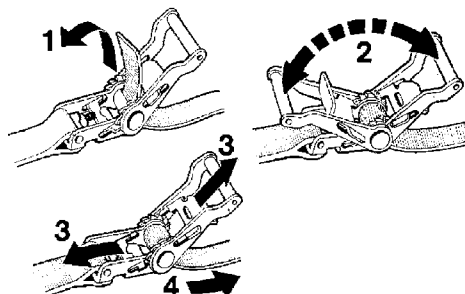
The resistance against chemical influences varies depending on the materials used for the textile lashing. Please observe the advice of the manufacturer, if the textile lashings are subjected to chemicals. Also consider that the effect of the chemical influence will increase with rising temperatures. The resistance of synthetic fibre against chemical influences is summarised as follows:

- a) Polyamides are resistant against alkaline but affected by mineral acids.
- b) Polyester is resistant against mineral acids but affected by alkaline solutions.
- c) Polypropylene is hardly affected by acids and alkaline and is suited for applications that require high resistance against chemicals (except some organic solvents).
- d) Harmless acid or alkaline solutions may be concentrated by evaporation and lead to damages. Affected textile lashings have to be taken out of service immediately, thoroughly rinsed in cold water and dried in the open-air.

Operation in danger zones

During loading and unloading observe low hanging aerial contact lines.

Application advices



- Selection and use of textile lashings depend on the required tensioning force as well as the mode of application and type of cargo to be lashed. Size, form and weight of the cargo determine the correct choice in addition to the intended usage. For stability reasons, at least two lashing systems should be used for over top lashing and two pairs of lashing straps for diagonal lashing.
- The selected web lashing must be strong enough for the intended job and have the correct length for the type of lashing. Always consider adequate lashing practice: Attachment and removal of lashings should be planned before the start of the journey. In case of longer trips, partial unloadings must be considered. The number of lashings must be calculated as per EN 12195-1:2000. Over top lashing requires systems, which are labelled STF for over top lashing.
- On account of different characteristics and change of length under load, different lashings (e.g. lashing chains and web lashings) may not be used for lashing the same load. When using additional fittings or lashing devices, make sure that these correspond to the existing web lashing.
- During operation, flat hooks must be in contact with the full width of the hook mouth.