

- Releasing of the lashing: Prior to releasing, make sure that the load stands safely (even without safety device) and does not endanger the operator by falling. Before departure check whether additional lashings will be required for further transportation after partial unloading has occurred.
- This is also true for lashing elements which permit safe removal.
- Prior to unloading, the lashings must be released to an extent that the load stands freely.
- Make sure that the web lashing will not be damaged by the edges of the cargo. A visual inspection should be standard procedure before and after each usage.
- Only use textile lashings with legible identity labels.
- Textile lashings must not be overloaded:
The max. hand force of 500 N (50 daN on the label; 1 daN = approx. 1 kg) may be applied with one hand only. Do not use cheater bars or levers unless they are part of the lashing element.
- Knotted textile lashings must not be used.
- Damages to the identity labels should be avoided by keeping them away from the edges of the cargo.
- Textile lashings should be protected against friction and abrasion and damages by sharp edges by application of protective sleeves and/or edge protectors.

Maintenance and repair

Textile lashings may only be repaired if provided with legible identity labels. In case of accidental contact with chemicals, the web lashing has to be withdrawn from service and the manufacturer or supplier consulted for advice.

Criteria for disposal of textile lashings

Textile lashings must be withdrawn from service and returned for repair to the manufacturer in case of obvious defects. The following points are signs of possible damages:

Textile lashings:

- Cracks, cuts, notches and breaks in the load bearing strands and seams as well as deformations by heat;

Tensioning devices and fittings:

- Deformations, cracks, obvious signs of wear and corrosion.

The quantity of textile lashings has to be calculated according to EN 12195-1:2000.

Only use lashing systems for over top lashing which show STF on the label. For easy identification of the required quantity of textile lashings or existing lashings needed for the cargo to be lashed refer to the following table, which has been calculated with friction coefficients of $\mu = 0.2$, $\mu=0.4$ and $\mu = 0.6$ at various angles of elevation α .

- The calculation refers to situations with min. two, however max. ten textile lashings.
- Whenever possible, always use a slip resistant mat with a certified friction coefficient of 0.6!
- Always operate with the highest possible angle of elevation and lash as steep as possible!!!
- The friction coefficients are applicable for clean and dry surfaces, well covered from frost, ice and snow. In case of moisture refer to the direct lashing method or double the amount of textile lashings!

Labelling

