

Textile lifting slings —

Part 2: Specification for roundslings made of man-made fibre for general service

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The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Textiles and Clothing Standards Committee (TCM/-) to Technical Committee TCM/45 upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Association of Metropolitan Authorities
- Associated Offices Technical Committee
- British Tugowners' Association
- Cordage Manufacturers' Institute
- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland
- Department of the Environment (Property Services Agency)
- Department of Trade (National Engineering Laboratory)
- Federation of Wire Rope Manufacturers of Great Britain
- GMC Country Fire Service
- Health and Safety Executive
- Institute of Fire Engineers
- Made-up Textiles Association
- Ministry of Defence
- National Caving Association
- National Federation of Master Steeplejacks and Lightning Conductor Engineers

The following bodies were also represented in the drafting of the standard, through a subcommittee:

- British Narrow Fabrics Association
- British Ports Association and National Association of Port Employers
- British Railways Board
- Chain Testers' Association of Great Britain
- Chief and Assistant Chief Fire Officers' Association
- Freight Transport Association Limited
- Man-made Fibres Producers' Committee

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Foreword

This Part of BS 6668, which has been prepared under the direction of the Textiles and Clothing Standards Committee, describes the construction and performance requirements for roundslings.

BS 6668-1 specifies the requirements for fibre rope slings. The other British Standards relating to textile lifting slings, BS 3481-2 and BS 3481-3, when revised will be included also in the BS 6668 series.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 10, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

1 Scope

This Part of BS 6668 specifies the basic characteristics of roundslings made from polyamide (nylon), polyester or polypropylene fibres, used for lifting¹⁾ loads and, in Appendix A, gives the tests and procedures needed to verify these characteristics.

In addition, this standard specifies the construction, identification and marking of these roundslings as well as the means of designating their characteristics.

Modes of assembly of slings and the mode factors to be used with each, together with related safe working loads, are specified also.

This Part of BS 6668 also gives, in Appendix B and Appendix C, important practical advice on the selection, use, maintenance and inspection of roundslings.

It does not apply to special slings or to the following types of application:

- a) securing or lashing of cargoes to each other on pallets and platforms or in vehicles (see BS 5759 and BS 6451);
- b) slings of tubular webbing without filling.

NOTE The titles of the publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back cover.

2 Definitions

For the purposes of this Part of BS 6668 the definitions given in BS 4815 apply, together with the following.

2.1 sling

a flexible device for connecting the lifting appliance and the load

2.2 roundsling

a sling comprising a core enclosed in a protective cover

2.3 sling in basic configuration

a single roundsling (see Figure 1) as used in straight pull for the determination of the working load limit

2.4 sling assembly

one or more roundslings in the form used

NOTE This may be the same as the roundsling in basic configuration, or another mode of assembly (see 3.7). A sling assembly is sometimes referred to as a sling.

2.5 core

a hank of yarn comprising the load bearing part of a roundsling

2.6 protective cover

a cover enclosing the core typically comprising seamed or seamless woven tube or tubes. The protective cover has no load bearing function

2.7 representative sling

a roundsling representative of a production run or batch of roundslings of the same type, i.e. having a protective cover of the same material, enclosing a core of the same material and number of turns of yarn, but not necessarily of the same length (see A.2.3)

2.8 coupling component

a metal fitting attached to a roundsling for connecting an end fitting

2.9 end fitting

a metal fitting attached to a roundsling in the course of manufacture or by means of a coupling component that connects the roundsling and the load

NOTE A roundsling and the load may be connected without an end fitting.

2.10 protective sleeve

an additional sleeve fitted to a roundsling to provide extra protection for part of its length but having no effect on the strength of the roundsling

2.11 effective length

the distance between the bearing points of the roundsling stretched out by hand (without noticeable tension) on a flat surface (see Figure 2)

NOTE Roundslings are sometimes referred to and purchased by circumferential sizes as well as or instead of effective length. The circumference is taken as twice the effective length of a roundsling.

¹⁾ The term lifting as used in this standard includes the operations of lowering and suspending.