

TUFLEX ENDLESS ROUNDSLINGS

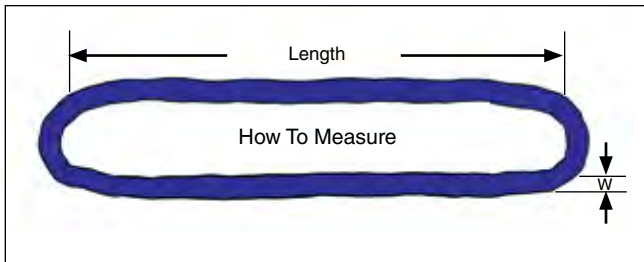
Tuflex Endless (EN)
The Most Versatile *Tuflex* Roundslings

Features, Advantages and Benefits

Maintains all the basic *Tuflex* features plus...

Promotes Safety

- Load stability and balance can be achieved by spreading sling legs.
- **Saves Money**
- Wear points can be shifted to extend sling life
- The most flexible style of sling



Tuflex

Part No.	Color	Rated Capacity (lbs.)*				Minimum Length (ft.)	Approximate Measurements			
		Vertical	Choker	Basket @ 90°	Basket @ 45°		Weight (lbs. / ft.)	Body Dia. Relaxed (in.)	(W) Width at Load (in.)	Minimum Hardware Dia. ** (in.)
EN30	Purple	2,600	2,100	5,200	3,600	1 1/2	.2	5/8	1	7/16
EN60	Green	5,300	4,200	10,600	7,400	1 1/2	.3	7/8	1 3/8	5/8
EN90	Yellow	8,400	6,700	16,800	11,800	3	.5	1 1/8	1 3/4	3/4
EN120	Tan	10,600	8,500	21,200	14,000	3	.6	1 1/8	1 7/8	7/8
EN150	Red	13,200	10,600	26,400	18,000	3	.8	1 3/8	2	1
EN180	White	16,800	13,400	33,600	23,000	3	.9	1 3/8	2 1/8	1 1/8
EN240	Blue	21,200	17,000	42,400	29,000	3	1.3	1 3/4	2 5/8	1 3/16
EN360	Grey	31,000	24,800	62,000	43,000	3	1.7	2 1/4	3 1/4	1 1/2
EN600	Brown	53,000	42,400	106,000	74,000	8	2.8	2 3/4	4	2
EN800	Olive	66,000	52,800	132,000	93,000	8	3.4	3 1/8	4 5/8	2 1/8
EN1000	Black	90,000	72,000	180,000	127,000	8	4.3	3 5/8	5 1/4	2 1/2

* **WARNING** Do not exceed rated capacities. Sling capacity decreases as the angle from horizontal decreases. Slings should not be used at angles of less than 30°. Refer to Effect of Angle chart page 12.
** This is the smallest recommended connection hardware diameter to be used for a vertical hitch.

INSPECTION CRITERIA FOR TUFLEX / KEYFLEX

The following photos illustrate some of the common damage that occurs and indicates that the sling must be taken out of service. For inspection frequency requirements, see page 7.

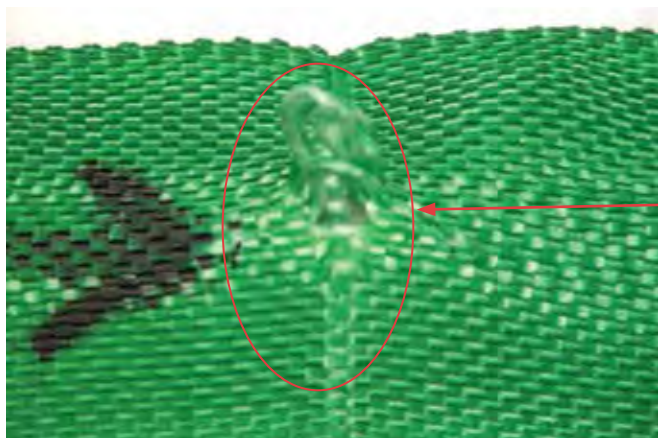
THE DAMAGE: Cuts to the cover exposing internal core yarns – When internal core yarns are visible, the amount of damage done to the core yarns and the sling strength can not be determined without breaking the sling. Therefore, the sling must be taken out of service.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: Broken fibers of equal length indicate that the sling has been cut by an edge.

TO PREVENT: Always protect synthetic slings from being cut by corners and edges by using wear pads or other devices



Tuflex



THE DAMAGE: Holes/Snags/Pulls exposing internal core yarns.

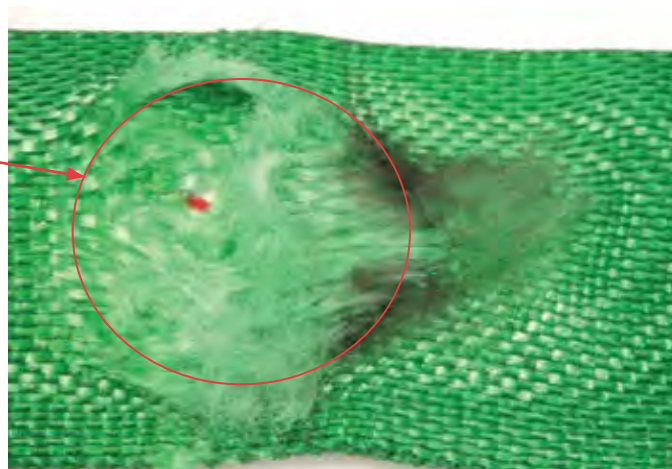
WHAT TO LOOK FOR: Punctures or areas where fibers stand out from the rest of the sling surface.

TO PREVENT: Avoid sling contact with protrusions, both during lifts and while transporting or storing.

THE DAMAGE: Abrasion exposing internal core yarns.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: Areas of the sling that look and feel fuzzy indicate that the fibers have been broken by being subject to contact and movement against a rough surface. Affected areas are usually discolored.

TO PREVENT: Never drag slings along the ground. Never pull slings from under loads that are resting on the sling. Use wear pads between slings and rough surface loads.



INSPECTION CRITERIA FOR TUFLEX / KEYFLEX

THE DAMAGE: Heat/Chemical

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: Melted or charred fibers anywhere along the sling. Heat and chemical damage can look similar and they both have the effect of damaging sling fibers and compromising the sling's strength. Look for discoloration and/or fibers that have been fused together and often feel hard or crunchy.

TO PREVENT: Never use *Tuflex* where they can be exposed to temperatures in excess of 200°F. Never use *Tuflex* in or around chemicals without confirming that the sling material is compatible with the chemicals being used. For elevated temperatures up to 350°F, ask about our *KeyFlex* roundslings.



THE DAMAGE: Illegible or Missing Tags –The information provided by the sling tag is important for knowing what sling to use and how it will function.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: If you cannot find or read all of the information on a sling tag, the sling shall be taken out of service.

TO PREVENT: Never set loads down on top of slings or pull slings from beneath loads if there is any resistance. Load edges should never contact sling tags during the lift. Avoid paint or chemical contact with tags.



THE DAMAGE: Knots compromise the strength of all slings by not allowing all fibers to contribute to the lift as designed.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: Knots are rather obvious problems as shown here.

TO PREVENT: Never tie knots in slings and never use slings that are knotted.



THE DAMAGE: Cuts to the cover NOT exposing internal core yarns –Tuflex roundslings all have a double walled jacket protecting the inner core yarns from damage. If damage (except for chemical or heat) appears only to the outer jacket and does not expose the inner core yarns, the sling may remain in service. To extend sling life, the sling may be returned to Lift-All for inspection and application of a patch to cover the damaged area.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: Broken fibers of equal length indicate that the sling has been cut by an edge. In this case, the inner jacket remains intact.

TO PREVENT: Use wear pads between the sling and all edges that come in contact with the sling.

