

# User manual



## Web lashing

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### 1.0 General

In selecting and using web lashings, consideration shall be given to the required lashing capacity, taking into account the mode of use and the nature of the load to be secured. The size, shape and weight of the load, together with the intended method of use, transport environment and the nature of the load will affect the correct selection. For stability reasons free-standing units of load have to be secured with a minimum of one pair of web lashings for frictional lashing and two pairs of web lashings for diagonal lashing.

The selected web lashings shall both be strong enough and of the correct length for the mode of use.

- ✓ Plan the fitting and removal operations of lashing before starting the journey
- ✓ Keep in mind that during journeys parts of the load may have to be unloaded
- ✓ Calculate the number of lashings according to EN 12195-2
- ✓ Only those web lashings designed for frictional lashing with  $S_{TF}$  on the label are to be used for frictional lashing
- ✓ Check the tension force periodically, especially shortly after starting the journey

### 2.0 Limitations

Because of different behaviour and elongation under load conditions, different lashing equipment (e.g. lashing chain and web lashings) shall not be used to lash the same load. Consideration shall also be given to ancillary fittings (components) and lashing devices in the load restraint assembly are compatible with the web lashings.

Web lashings made of polyester can be used in the temperature range between  $-40^{\circ}$  -  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Changing the environmental temperature during transport may affect the forces in the web lashing. Check the tension force after entering warm areas.

Seek the advice of the manufacturer or supplier if exposure to chemicals is anticipated. It should be noted that the effects of chemicals may increase with rising temperature.

Web lashings made of polyester are resistant to mineral acids, but are attacked by alkalis.

Solutions of acids or alkalis which are harmless may become sufficiently concentrated by evaporation to cause damage. Take contaminated webbings out of service at once, thoroughly soak them in cold water, and dry naturally.

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### 3.0 Before use

Before use a visual inspection of the web lashing is recommended.

This inspection should minimum ensure that:

- ✓ The marking is legible
- ✓ The web lashing is free of knots
- ✓ There are no tears, cuts, nicks or breaks in load bearing fibres
- ✓ There are no signs of chemical or heat exposure
- ✓ End fittings and tensioning devices are free of deformations, splits, wear or corrosion

If any signs of damage are present the web lashings shall be rejected or returned to the manufacturer for repair.

### 4.0 Use

During use pay particular attention to the following:

- ✓ Web lashings shall not be overloaded. Only the maximum hand force of 50 daN (50kg) shall be applied. Mechanical aids such as levers, bars etc. are not to be used unless they are part of the tensioning device.
- ✓ Care should be taken that the web lashing is not damaged by sharp edges.
- ✓ Web lashings shall never be used when knotted.
- ✓ Damage to labels shall be prevented by keeping them away from sharp edges of the load and, if possible, from the load.
- ✓ The webbing shall be protected against friction, abrasion and damage from loads with sharp edges by using protective sleeves and/or corner protectors.
- ✓ During loading and unloading attention has to be paid to proximity of any low overhead power lines
- ✓ Before attempting to unload a unit of load its web lashings shall be released so that it can be lifted freely from the load platform.
- ✓ When releasing the web lashing: Care should be taken to ensure the stability of the load is independent of the lashing equipment and that the release of the web lashing shall not cause the load to fall of the vehicle, thus endangering personnel. If necessary attach lifting equipment for further transport to the load before releasing the tensioning device in order to prevent accidental falling and/or tilting of the load. This applies as well when using tensioning devices which allows controlled removal.

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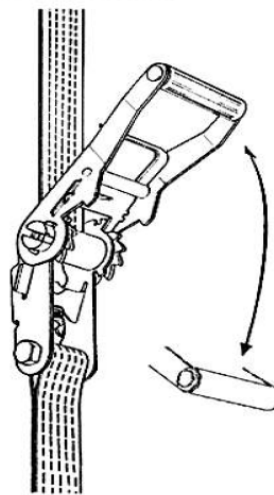


## Web lashing

How to tension:

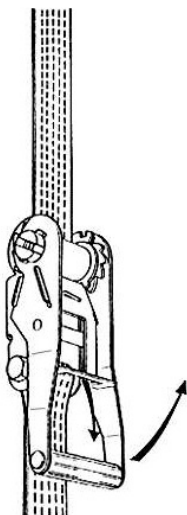


1. Pull all slack webbing through slot in spindle before tensioning

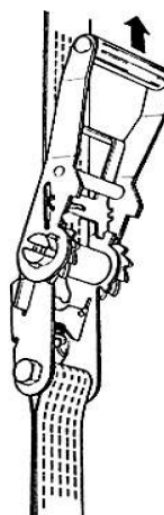


2. Pump handle to tension, ensure that there are a minimum of 1 ½ turns of webbing on the ratchet spindle

How to release:



3. Push handle up through 180° to release failsafe mechanism



4. Pull webbing away from ratchet

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### 5.0 After use

After use a visual inspection of the web lashing is recommended.

This inspection should minimum ensure that:

- ✓ The marking is legible
- ✓ The web lashing is free of knots
- ✓ There are no tears, cuts, nicks or breaks in load bearing fibres
- ✓ There are no signs of chemical or heat exposure
- ✓ End fittings and tensioning devices are free of deformations, splits, wear or corrosion

If any signs of damage are present the web lashings shall be rejected or returned to the manufacturer for repair.

### 6.0 Marking

Labels for Polyester web lashings are blue and contain the following information:

- ✓ Lashing capacity LC
- ✓ Length
- ✓ Standard hand force  $S_{HF}$
- ✓ Standard tension force  $S_{TF}$  (daN)
- ✓ Warning “Not for lifting”
- ✓ Material of the textile webbing
- ✓ Manufacturer or supplier
- ✓ Traceability code
- ✓ Standard
- ✓ Year of manufacture
- ✓ Elongation of webbing in % at LC

### 7.0 Storage, maintenance and disposal

Web lashings should be stored at ambient temperature in a dry, suitable location, away from direct sunlight or other sources of UV-radiation.

The tensioning device and other metallic components can be corrosion protected by using a dry film lubricant.

After taking the web lashings out of service, recycle or dispose the parts of the unit in accordance with local legal regulations.

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### 8.0 Contact information

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