

User and Maintenance Manual for Ratchet Tie Down Strap

Read this instruction manual is required before operating any of the machinery. The guarantee of smooth operation and full performance of the accessory is highly dependent on the application of all the instructions contained in this manual.

1. PROPER USE

THIS STRAP MUST NOT BE USED FOR LIFTING LOADS

- Check that the strap is perfectly intact before using for any anchoring operations.
- Check that the straps hooking accessories are adjusted and will not damage the strap.
- Check that the load to be anchored down has smooth sides and rounded edges so the strap is not damaged.
- Check that the label on the payload is present and legible.
- Check that the dimensions of the load to be anchored are compatible with the length of the strap that you are using: do not tie the straps together to increase the length.

2. IMPROPER USES AND PRECAUTIONS

IT IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN TO:

- Use the strap for lifting loads
- Use the strap with tensile strengths that exceed the capacity of the strap
- Use the strap to tie people and/or animals
- Tie down unstable loads
- Tie the strap around the load that is to be anchored
- Knot or stitch the strap to shorten it
- Tie or sew multiple straps together
- Use the strap in the presence of ice that can damage(cut) the strap

3. USAGE INSTRUCTION

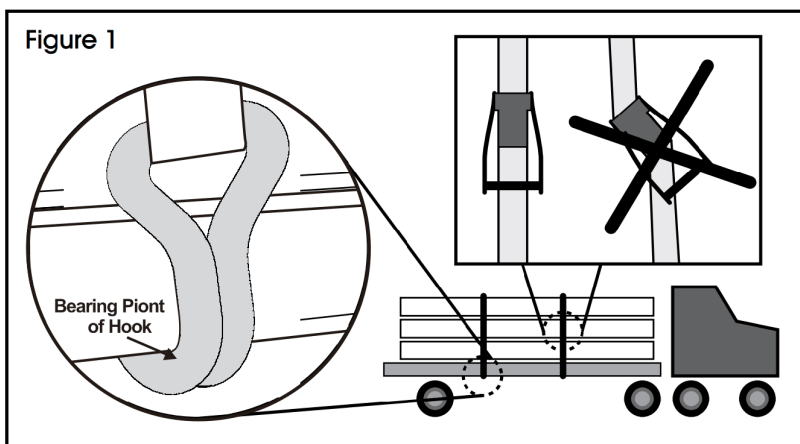
- Fully engage end hooks so that a secure tie down point rests against the base (bearing point) of the hook. Never load tip of the hook.

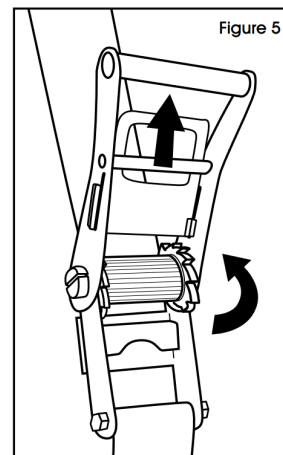
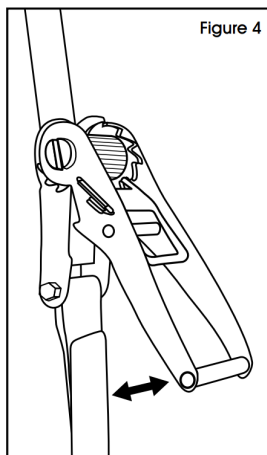
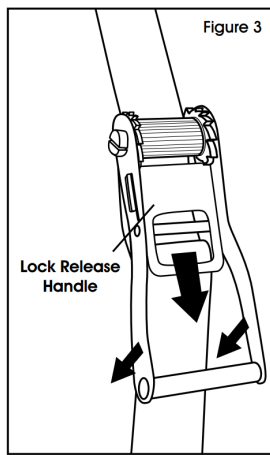
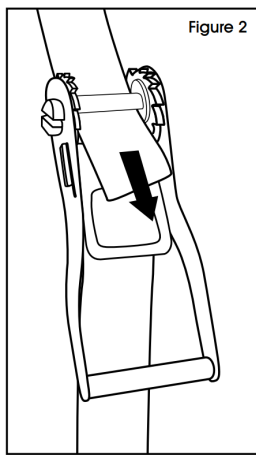
NOTE: Handle must always be in line with direction of pull to achieve Working Load Limit. (See Figure 1)

- Insert free end of strap through mandrel slot in ratchet and pull through until strap is snug around the load. (See figure 2)
- If the handle is closed and locked, pull on the Lock Release Handle to disengage. (See Figure 4)

NOTE: A minimum of two wraps of webbing around the mandrel is required.

- Lock ratchet assembly by pulling on Lock Release Handle and pushing main handle until fully closed.
- To release tension or remove tiedown, pull on Lock Release Handle and rotate main handle 180° to lock in the open position. Mandrel will be free to turn and release webbing. (See Figure 5)





4. CARE AND MAINTENANCE

- Never heat or heat-treat the lashing components
- Lightly oil the lashing metal components prior to prolonged storage
- Store the lashing webbing and components in a clean dry place
- Keep the tie-down as clean as possible and the ratchet free from dirt
- If contaminated with oil, fuel or acid remove with hot soapy water
- If contaminated with alkali, rinse thoroughly in cold water as soon as possible, do not allow the webbing to dry out before rinsing in water
- If the ratchet mechanism becomes stiff in use, a small amount of lubricant applied to the moving parts will ease operation

5. REMOVAL CRITERIA

A tie down shall be removed from service if any of the following forms of damage are visible. See figures 1-6 for illustrative examples.

- Holes, tears, cuts, snags or embedded particles which cause doubt as to the strength of the tie down. Figures 1 & 6.
- Broken or worn stitching in load bearing sew patterns. Figure 2.
- Excessive abrasive wear. Figure 3.
- If any load bearing part of the tie down has been tied into one or more knots. Figure 4.
- Melting, charring or weld spatter on any part of the tie down. Figure 5.
- Acid or alkali burns on the tie down. Figure 6.
- Signs of ultraviolet light degradation such as bleaching, increased stiffness or surface abrasion in areas not in contact with the load.
- Distortion, excessive pitting, corrosion or other damage to hardware.
- If either the tie down manufacturer or supplier identification is illegible or missing, or the assigned working load limit (WLL) is no longer visible.
- Any other visible damage which causes doubt as to the strength of the tie down.

FIGURES - DAMAGED WEB TIE DOWNS

Figure 1
Holes, Tears
Cuts, Snags.



Figure 2
Broken or Worn Stitching
in Load Bearing Sew
Patterns.

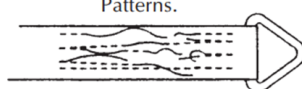


Figure 3
Excessive
Abrasive Wear.

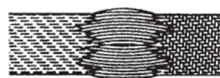


Figure 4
Knots in the
Tie Down.



Figure 5
Melting, Charring or
Weld Spatter on Any
Part of the Tie Down.

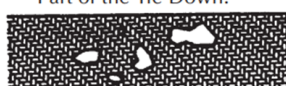


Figure 6
Acid or Alkali burns
on the Tie Down.

