

NAVAIR 17-600-183-6-1

**PREOPERATIONAL CHECKLIST
LIFTING SLINGS FOR AIRCRAFT
AND RELATED COMPONENTS**

This manual supersedes NAVAIR 17-600-183-6-1 dated 30 Sept 2003.

**DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A. APPROVED FOR
PUBLIC RELEASE; DISTRIBUTION IS UNLIMITED.**

**PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF COMMANDER,
NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND**

INTRODUCTION

This checklist contains inspection requirements necessary to ensure the integrity of the equipment for operation and to determine the need for servicing. Time required to perform these tasks is approximately (0.2) hours EMT.

APPLICATION

Preoperational Checklist maintenance requirements shall be accomplished prior to each use.

17-600-183-6-1

0817LP1065877

30 June 2007

WARNING

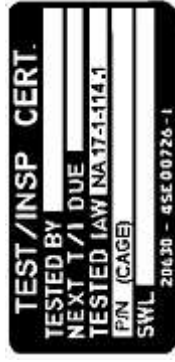
Slings which fail to pass the preoperational inspection shall not be used under any circumstance. Unserviceable slings shall be forwarded to the appropriate Intermediate Maintenance Activity for further investigation and disposition.

1. Perform an initial inspection of the overall sling assembly to determine critical areas for inspection. Critical areas are high stress areas such as the hoist hook attachment point, lifting rings, structural areas around primary lifting points, end attachments which connect to the load, and pivot points. Perform preoperational inspection of all sling elements with special attention to these critical areas.

2. **Tags and Marking.** (Figure 1) Inspect the sling for complete and legible proofload tag, inspection certification sticker, and identification plate, tag, or stencil. The proofload tag will be attached to the sling with a steel lanyard. The inspection certification sticker will be affixed to the backside of the proofload tag. Know the safe working load of the sling before using it.



PROOFLOAD TAG



TEST/INSPECTION CERTIFICATION STICKER



**ALTERNATE TEST/INSPECTION
CERTIFICATION STICKER**

Figure 1. Proofload Tag and Test/Inspection
Certification Sticker

NOTE:

The wire ropes of many slings are covered with leather, rubber, or plastic boots to aid in protection against abrasion and corrosion. If the condition of the wire rope is in doubt, the covering over the questionable area may be removed for inspection.

3.

Wire Rope.

- a. Inspect wire rope for kinks, bird cages, knots, crushing, fraying, stretching, abrasion, corrosion, and heat damage.

WARNING

Do not check for broken wires by running bare hands over the wire rope. Broken wires can cause severe cuts or punctures.

- b. Inspect wire rope for broken wires. Broken wires can be detected by wrapping a cloth rag around the wire rope and pulling it along the entire length in both directions to feel for snags. Estimate rope condition at the section with the most deterioration. The maximum number of broken wires allowed is:

- (1) Six broken wires in one rope lay length, randomly distributed.
- (2) Three broken wires in one strand per rope lay length, randomly distributed.

- (3) One broken wire within one rope lay length of any end fitting.

- c. Inspect wire rope terminals and fittings for wire slippage, deformation, elongation, cracks, wear, and corrosion.

4. **Chain.**

- a. Inspect chain for stretched or deformed links, wear, nicks, gouges, fractures, open welds, knots, and corrosion.

- b. Inspect chain attachment fittings for security, deformation, wear, cracks, and corrosion. Chain links and attachments should hinge freely with adjacent links.

5. **Structural Members.**

- a. Inspect structural members for deformation, misalignment, wear, corrosion, loosening, slippage, fractures, open welds, nicks, and gouges.

- b. Examine pivots, slides, screw adjusters, and gearing for deformation, misalignment, thread damage, cracks, and binding. Verify that these components operate properly.

6. **Fabric Webbing.**

- a. Inspect fabric webbing for cuts, tears, fraying, chafing, abrasion, broken or loose stitches. There shall be no more than five broken or loose stitches per fabric webbing strap, randomly distributed.

- b. Inspect fabric webbing for burns, fusing, melting, fading, discoloration, chemical damage, stains, fluid soaking, and mildew.

- c. Inspect fabric webbing for dry rot, excessive stiffness, kinking, folded webbing, and missing wear pads.

- d. Inspect fabric webbing fittings for deformation, cracks, nicks, gouges, and corrosion. Inspect for sharp edges or burrs which could cut the fabric webbing.

7. **Hooks, Hardware, Attachments, and Fittings.**

- a. Inspect hooks for deformation, bending, twisting, increased throat opening, wear, cracks, nicks, gouges, and corrosion.

- b. Inspect hardware, attachments, and fittings for deformation, elongation, wear, thread damage, cracks, nicks, gouges, corrosion, loosening, and other signs of imminent failure.