APPLIED-FIBER
CABLE-LITE LOGGING WRAPPERS

INSPECTION, CARE & USE OF SYNTHETIC CABLE LOGGING WRAPPERS.

WARNING

- **NEVER EXCEED WORKING LOAD LIMIT.**
- **INSPECT BEFORE EACH USE.**
- **READ AND UNDERSTAND BOTH SIDES OF THESE GUIDELINES PRIOR TO USE.**
- **CABLE ASSEMBLY TO BE USED ONLY FOR SECURING LOGS AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR LIFTING, TOWING OR SECURING OTHER LOADS.**

USAGE GUIDELINES

Cable-Lite Logging Wrappers are designed to be used solely for load securement. Any use other than load securement may cause excess damage. The wrappers have a **Working Load Limit (WLL) of 4250 lbs**. (1928 kg.) Do not exceed the WLL.

Before using the Cable-Lite Logging Wrappers, please insure that each fork is locked to its anchor and the attachment pin is locked to the nut. If either can be un-threaded, take the unit back to the person from whom you purchased the wrapper for service.

Cable-Lite wrappers have been designed to use the following components:

- Any 9/32" Grade 100 chain (WLL 4300 lbs) or 5/16" Grade 70 chain (4700 lbs) that meets the appropriate NACM Specifications for Welded Steel Chain.
- Any load binder that meets or exceeds regulatory requirements (DOT, CVSA, etc.) for the selected chain.

Before tensioning the wrapper, make sure the aluminum fittings are at least 12-18 inches away from any significant bend.

Do not use cheater bars with Cable-Lite logging wrappers. Although its common practice to use cheater bars with wire rope wrappers, their use with synthetics may accelerate product fatigue and therefore reduce the effective life of the wrapper.

Rapid removal of cable tension may cause lumps in the core strength member and should be avoided.

Do not use a damaged wrapper. Please review the inspection and retirement guidelines.

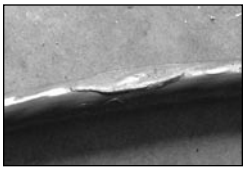
Do not use in temperatures below -40°F (-40°C) or above 150°F (66°C).

Do not use in environments where fumes, vapors, sprays, mists, or liquids of alkalis and/or acids are present.

INSPECTION GUIDELINES

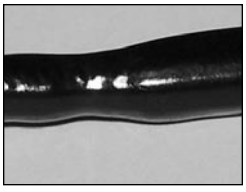
Cable-Lite Logging Wrapper's should be inspected for damage prior to throwing the wrapper over the load. Listed below are common areas of interest that may reduce the cable's rated breaking strength. If you determine your cable has any of these phenomena, please remove it from service and refer to the retirement guidelines or consult your supplier.

Extrusion Inspection

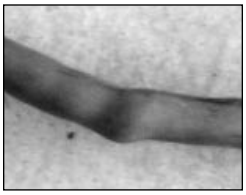


Melting: Areas that have been exposed to extreme heat can cause severe strength reduction in the core strength member.

Cuts: Localized extrusion failures do not effect the breaking strength of the cable, but if the cut is not repaired the core strength member may lose strength by the exposure to direct abrasion and wear.



Reduction in Diameter: Diameter reductions are typically caused by changes to the core strength member. Please refer to the retirement guidelines.



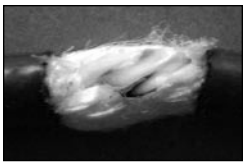
Lumps: Lumps in the cable are typically a result from a rapid reduction in load, which might have been caused by the use of cheater bars or by a rapid drop in tension. These lumps can lead to increased extrusion wear and decreased breaking strength.

Extrusion Pull-Out: If the extrusion pulls-out of the aluminum hardware, the core will become exposed and will need to be retired.

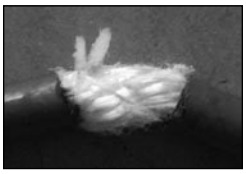
Core Strength Member Inspection

The Core Strength Member may become exposed from damage to the extrusion. If the core is exposed it is critical that the core be inspected for the following damage:

Glossy/Glazed: The core Strength Member may appear glossy, due to prolonged compression. If the fibers can easily regain their original appearance by flexing the area of interest, the cable may not be compromised.



Melting: Melting can significantly reduce the rated breaking strength of the cable. If the fiber's are fused together and flexing the cable does not alleviate the glossy fibers, the core has been exposed to high temperatures and should be retired.



Applying tension to the glossy/glazed/melted areas using your fingers will typically break the outer layer of melted fibers (Refer to melted retirement criteria), but not fibers that are compressed (Refer to Glossy/Glazed retirement criteria).

Cuts: If the core strength member has been cut or significantly abraded, the core's strength has been compromised and the cable should be retired according to the retirement guidelines.

Connecting Hardware Inspection

The connecting hardware may become damaged over time and may reduce the rated breaking strength of the cable. Please inspect for the following:

Reduction in Diameter: The hardware's diameter may reduce over time due to normal abrasion or corrosion.

Corrosion: All the aluminum hardware is susceptible to corrosion especially in areas using Chloride based deicers. Daily rinsing of the fittings with water is recommended. If any of the aluminum components significantly reduce in diameter, please consult the retirement guidelines.

Bending: Severe bending or deformation of the fork arms could result in a strength loss.

Chain and Load Binders: The Chain and load binders must be inspected using the manufacturers guidelines. If either is found to be out of compliance, it should be removed and components installed.

RETIREMENT GUIDELINES

CONDITION	DISCARD POINT
EXTRUSION:	
• Melting	Any evidence of melted extrusion regardless of area.
• Cuts	None (Extrusion Repair Required)
• Reduction in Diameter	Diameter measures less than 0.38"
• Lumps	None (Increased Awareness)
• Pull-Out	Exposing more than 1" of core
CORE STRENGTH MEMBER:	
• Glossy/Glazed	None (Extrusion Repair Required)
• Melting	Any evidence of melted fiber regardless of area.
• Cuts	Two or more adjacent strands
CONNECTING HARDWARE:	
Reduction in Diameter:	
• Fork	Diameter is less than 1.34"
• Anchor	Large diameter is less than 1.22"
• Pin	Diameter is less than 0.35"
Bending	
• Fork	Distance between the fork arms exceeds 0.430"
Consult Chain and Load Binder Manufacturer for their guidelines.	

REPAIR GUIDELINES

Extrusion repair can be accomplished using a number of readily available materials. For quick temporary repairs the use of yellow electrical tape can be an effective way to protect the core strength member. For more permanent repairs, use GE MD/SIKA Polyurethane adhesive/sealant. Please consult your supplier of our website for further instructions or alternative methods of repair.

The chain, pin and nut can be replaced at any time. Please consult your dealer to get more information on replacement components.

The aluminum end fittings can not be replaced or reused.

AF 11/05

For more information on inspections, please refer to www.cable-lite.com or Cordage Institute's "Rope Inspection and Retirement Criteria", CI-2001