Facts About Strapping

Characteristics Under Tension

Non-Metallic (Plastic) Strapping - more resilient and less dimensionally stable than steel. Under tension they may continue to grow in length for a time, some willstretch under load, seldom usedwhere continuous high tension is reqUired Their resilience keeps them tight on packages that settle or shrink.

Steel - dimensionally stable under normal loads. It does not creep or stretch, nor does it have elastic memory. Steel is well sUitedfor heavy weight bundles, bales, non-compressible loads, or sharp, difficult loads.

Corners
Steel should be used on sharp comers, however, steel strapping can cut into product such as corrugated Use plastic strapping on corrugated cartons.

Safety
Plastic strapping is safer and easier to handle, cut, dispose and recycle.

Which Product Should You Use?

When to Use Steel
Pallet Weighs 3000 lbs. Or more
Sharp Edges
Non-Compressible Loads

When to Use Polvester
Pallet Weighs Up to 3000 lbs.
Non-Compressible or moderate settling loads
When polypropylene fatls to do the job, i.e., loads shifting, breaking

When to Use Polypropylene
Pallet Weighs Up to 3000 lbs,
Moderate Settling Loads
Allforms ofPackage Reinforcement
Most Palletizing ofCorrugated Boxes

What Tensile Strength Should You Use?

$$\frac{\textit{Weight ofPallet x 1.5}}{\textit{Number of Straps Used}} = \textit{Recommended Tensile Strength}$$

Example: Pallet Weighs 1100 lbs., Three (3) straps are used

$$\frac{\textit{11001bs. X 1.5}}{\textit{3}} = \frac{\textit{1630}}{\textit{3}} = \textit{500 lbs. TensilelEreak Strength required}$$