

ENDLESS SHAPED ARTICLE

The invention relates to an endless shaped article comprising a plurality of convolutions of a strip of material. The invention further relates to the use of the endless shaped article.

An example of such endless shaped articles is disclosed for instance in EP0150550. EP0150550 discloses a suspension strap having a looped core comprising a woven cloth band, said band being coiled in a large number of convolutions, also called layers.

Although the endless shaped article according to EP0150550 shows a good load carrying strength/capacity, it was observed that the current endless shaped articles may have a reduced capability to distribute loads uniformly on the individual layers of the convoluted strip of material. Hence, certain layers may be subjected to excessively high loads when the endless shaped article is subjected to a load. These layers may represent the weakest spots in the endless shaped article. In case of failure of said weakest layers, the load will be distributed over the remaining layers and may result in a premature failure of the endless shaped article.

Moreover, it was observed that the efficiency of the known endless shaped articles, i.e. the ratio between the measured strength of the endless shaped article and the theoretical strength calculated by multiplying the twice the number of convolutions of the strip of material with its strength, may be reduced.

Different solutions were proposed to alleviate the above mentioned drawbacks as for example disclosed in EP0150550 and EP0247869. However, the problem of unequal load distribution on the individual layers of the convoluted strip of material is still present and may negatively affect the efficiency of the endless shaped articles.

The aim of the invention may therefore be to provide an endless shaped article which does not show the above mentioned drawbacks, or it shows them to a lesser extent. In particular, the aim of the invention is to provide an endless shaped article having an improved efficiency when compared to known endless shaped articles. It is also an aim of the invention to provide an endless shaped article that is more versatile in that it can be used for diverse applications without the need of redesigning it for each new application. It is also an aim of the invention to provide an endless shaped article which has a higher safety factor, i.e. is less prone to fail or break when subjected to high loads.

The invention therefore provides an endless shaped article comprising at least one strip of material forming a plurality of convolutions of the strip of material, the strip having a longitudinal axis, characterized in that each convolution of said strip comprises a twist along the longitudinal axis of said strip, wherein said twist is
5 an odd multiple of 180 degrees.

By a convolution of the strip is herein understood a loop thereof, also called a winding or a coiling, i.e. a length of said strip starting at an arbitrary plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the strip and ending in an endless fashion at the same plane, thereby defining a loop of said strip.

10 It was observed that the endless shaped article of the invention when used in different load bearing applications, e.g. as an element of a synthetic chain or as a lifting sling, it has an increased efficiency when compared to commonly used endless shaped articles.

It was further observed that the endless shaped article of the
15 invention allows a broader diversity of strips of material to be coiled to the endless shaped article, whereas endless shaped articles commonly used have designs specifically adapted to the employed strips of materials.

Endless shaped articles are generally known and include for example slings, loops, belts and chain links. In many occasions endless shaped articles are
20 used as connecting elements. For example it is possible to use a ring as a connecting element for two or more rope ends, by attaching the rope ends to the ring. In case of a loop or a roundsling it is for example possible to make a connection between two objects by attaching the loop or the roundsling to both objects, for example by knotting or by winding the loop around the object. Accordingly, one embodiment of the invention
25 is the use of the endless shaped article of the invention as a chain element, a sling or a belt.

By strip is herein meant a flexible elongated body having a thickness (t) and a width (w), wherein thickness (t) is much smaller than width (w). Preferably the strip has a width to thickness ratio of at least 5:1, more preferably at least 10:1, the
30 width to thickness ratio preferably being at most 200:1, and even more preferably at most 50:1. Sometimes a strip may as well be called a band or a flat band. Examples of a strip may be a tape, a film or a strap. A strap is readily made for example by weaving, plaiting or knitting yarns into any construction known in the art, e.g. a plain and/or twill weave construction for instance. The strap preferably has an n-ply textile webbing
35 construction where n is preferably at most 4, more preferably 3 and most preferably 2.

Such webbing construction has the advantage that it provides the endless shaped article with increased flexibility. In the context of the present invention, the term “plurality of convolutions” may also be understood as “coiled into a plurality of overlapping layers”. Said overlapping layers of the strip are preferably substantially
5 superimposed upon one another but may also present a lateral offset. The convolutions may be in direct contact to each other but may also be separated. Separation between the convolutions may for example be by a further strip of material, an adhesive layer or a coating.

10 In a preferred embodiment, the endless shaped article comprises at least 2 convolutions of the strip of material, preferably at least 3, more preferably at least 4, most preferably at least 8 convolutions. With increasing number of convolutions, the endless shaped article according to the invention has optimized efficiency. The maximum number of convolutions is not specifically limited. For practical reasons 1000 convolutions may be considered as an upper limit.

15 The thickness and width of the strip are not particularly limited. It will be obvious to the skilled person that thickness, width of the strip and the number of convolutions of said strip may strongly influence the width and thickness of the endless shaped article. Thickness of the strip will strongly depend upon the nature of the strip and its material. A typically range of thickness may be between 10 micron and 10 mm,
20 more preferably between 20 micron and 5 mm. The width of the strip of material will strongly depend upon the desired dimensions of the endless shaped article.

The length of the convolutions of the convoluted strip of material may vary broadly. Such length may strongly depend on the trajectory described by the strip of material and the tightness towards the adjacent convolutions of the strip of material.
25 Preferably the difference in length between two adjacent convolutions of the strip of material is less than 6 times the thickness of the strip, preferably less than 4 times the thickness of the strip, most preferably less than 2 times the thickness of the strip. The advantage hereof is that the efficiency of the endless shaped article may be further improved.

30 In a yet preferred embodiment, the lengths of each convolution differs from the average length of all convolutions by less than 6 times, preferably less than 4 times, most preferably less than 2 times the thickness of the strip. By average length of all convolutions is understood the sum of all individual length of the convolutions divided by the number of convolutions of the strip. Most preferably all convolutions of
35 the strip of material are of substantially the same length. It was found that by reducing

the difference between lengths of convolutions from the average length of convolution the efficiency of the endless shaped article could yet be further improved.

Each convolution of the strip of material may tightly superimpose adjacent convolutions of the strip of material, forming an endless shaped article with increased density. In a preferred embodiment, the density of the endless shaped article is at least 70% of the maximum obtainable density, more preferably at least 80%, even more preferably at least 90 %, even more preferably at least 95%, most preferred at least 99% of the maximum obtainable density. An increase in said density can be achieved by adjusting the various lengths of the convolutions contained by the inventive article, e.g. as detailed immediately hereinbefore. The maximum obtainable density is herein understood the density of the strip used to produce the endless shaped article, or is the inventive article contains further materials in addition to the strip, the density calculated from fractions and densities of the further materials and that of the strip.

According to the invention, each convolution of the strip of material comprises a twist of an odd multiple of 180 degrees along its longitudinal axis, preferably the odd multiple is one. Said twist of an odd multiple of 180 degrees will result in an endless shaped article comprising a twist of an odd multiple of 180 degrees along its longitudinal axis. The presence of said twist in each convolution of the strip of material results in an endless shaped article with a single outer surface. Another characteristic of said construction is that the lateral surfaces of a first end of the strip of material is superimposed on either side by the convoluted strip of material. It was observed that said twist results in a construction such that the convolutions lock themselves against relative shifting.

Preferably, at least 2 convolutions of the strip of material are connected to each other by at least one fastening means. Although the construction inherently prevents dislocation of the individual convolutions of the strip of material, it was observed that use of fastening means further improves the stability of the endless shaped article. Examples of fastening means in the context of the present invention are stitching, glue, knotting, bolt, heat sealing, rivets or the like.

In a yet preferred embodiment, the ends of the strip of material are connected by at least one fastening mean. Such a construction may for example be achieved by adjustment of the lengths of the strip of material such that the two ends of the strip overlap and applying a stitching through the endless shaped article at said overlapping position. It was observed that a construction according to this embodiment

resulted in an optimized efficiency of the endless shaped article. In a yet more preferred construction of this embodiment, the one end of the strip reaches the other end through an opening across the convolutions of the endless shaped article. It was observed that such a construction can easily be achieved with a strip of material
5 providing gaps, as may be introduced for example in the form of perforations, eyes, slits or splices, occurring at equidistant intervals along the longitudinal axis of the strip. Such a strip of material in its convoluted form may result in overlapping of said gaps throughout the convoluted strip of material, providing an endless shaped article with one or more openings suitable for applying fastening means. Such endless shaped
10 article with one or more gaps through the convoluted strip represents a further embodiment of the invention.

Optionally, the endless shaped article may also be sheathed with a protective cover having any construction known in the art and manufactured from multifilament yarns as detailed above. Such a sheet is known for example from US
15 4,779,411. If a protective cover is used, its thickness is not to be taken into account when determining the thickness of the endless shaped article and its leg weight.

A strip of material may be suitably constructed from tapes, films, yarn, metallic fibre cables, natural and/or synthetic fibres, textile cloth or a combination thereof. Therefore the endless shaped article may comprise tapes films, yarns, metallic
20 fibre cables, natural and/or synthetic fibres, textile cloth or a combination thereof.

In a preferred embodiment, the strip of material comprises a synthetic polymer. Preferably the synthetic polymer is a polyolefin, preferably an ultrahigh molecular weight polyolefin, most preferably an ultrahigh molecular weight polyethylene. This has the advantage that the endless shaped article has a high strength and a good
25 corrosion resistance.

In one preferred embodiment of the invention, the strip of material is a tape.

In the context of the present invention, the tape comprises a polymer, whereby the polymer is preferably a thermoplastic polymer that is selected from the
30 group consisting of polyolefins e.g. polyethylene, polyesters, polyvinyl alcohols, polyacrylonitriles, polyamides or polyketone. Suitable polyamides are, for example, the aliphatic polyamides PA-6, PA-6,6, PA-9, PA-11, PA-4,6, PA-4,10 and copolyamides thereof and semi-aromatic polyamides based on for example PA-6 or PA-6,6 and aromatic dicarboxylic acids and aliphatic diamines, for example isophthalic acid and
35 terephthalic acid and hexanediamine, for example PA-4T, PA-6/6,T, PA-6,6/6,T, PA-

6,6/6/6,T and PA-6,6/6,I/6,T. Preferably PA-6, PA-6,6 and PA-4,6 are chosen.

Furthermore, also polyamide blends are suitable.

Suitable thermoplastic polyesters are, for example, poly(alkylene terephthalate)s, like polybutyleneterephthalate (PBT), polytrimethyleneterephthalate (PTT), polyethyleneterephthalate (PET), polycyclohexanedimethyleneterephthalate (PCT), and poly(alkylene naphthanate)s, like polyethylenenaphthanate (PEN), and copolymers and mixtures.

Preferably the tape of the present invention comprises a polyolefin, more preferably a polyethylene and most preferably an ultra high molecular weight polyethylene.

The ultra high molecular weight polyethylene may be linear or branched, although preferably linear polyethylene is used. Linear polyethylene is herein understood to mean polyethylene with less than 1 side chain per 100 carbon atoms, and preferably with less than 1 side chain per 300 carbon atoms; a side chain or branch generally containing at least 10 carbon atoms. Side chains may suitably be measured by FTIR. The linear polyethylene may further contain up to 5 mol% of one or more other alkenes that are copolymerisable therewith, such as propene, butene, pentene, 4-methylpentene, octene. Preferably, the linear polyethylene is of high molar mass with an intrinsic viscosity (IV, as determined on solutions in decalin at 135°C) of at least 4 dl/g; more preferably of at least 8 dl/g, most preferably of at least 10 dl/g. Such polyethylene is also referred to as ultra high molecular weight polyethylene.

The tapes may be prepared in a number of ways.

A preferred method for the production of the tapes comprises feeding a polymeric powder between a combination of endless belts, compression-moulding the polymeric powder at a temperature below the melting point thereof and rolling the resultant compression-moulded polymer followed by drawing. Such a method is for instance described in US 5,091,133, which is incorporated herein by reference. If desired, prior to feeding and compression-moulding the polymer powder, the polymer powder may be mixed with a suitable liquid organic compound having a boiling point higher than the melting point of said polymer. Compression moulding may also be carried out by temporarily retaining the polymer powder between the endless belts while conveying them. This may for instance be done by providing pressing platens and/or rollers in connection with the endless belts.

Another preferred method for the production of the tapes comprises feeding a polymer to an extruder, extruding a tape at a temperature above the melting

point thereof and drawing the extruded polymer tape below its melting temperature. If desired, prior to feeding the polymer to the extruder, the polymer may be mixed with a suitable liquid organic compound, for instance to form a gel, such as is preferably the case when using ultra high molecular weight polyethylene.

5 In yet another preferred method the tapes are prepared by a gel process. A suitable gel spinning process is described in for example GB-A-2042414, GB-A-2051667, EP 0205960 A and WO 01/73173 A1, and in "Advanced Fibre Spinning Technology", Ed. T. Nakajima, Woodhead Publ. Ltd (1994), ISBN 185573 182 7. In short, the gel spinning process comprises preparing a solution of a polymer of high
10 intrinsic viscosity, extruding the solution into a tape at a temperature above the dissolving temperature, cooling down the film below the gelling temperature, thereby at least partly gelling the tape, and drawing the tape before, during and/or after at least partial removal of the solvent.

 In the described methods to prepare tapes, the drawing, preferably
15 uniaxial drawing, of the produced tape may be carried out by means known in the art. Such means comprise extrusion stretching and tensile stretching on suitable drawing units. To attain increased mechanical strength and stiffness, drawing may be carried out in multiple steps. In case of the preferred ultra high molecular weight polyethylene tapes, drawing is typically carried out uniaxially in a number of drawing steps. The first
20 drawing step may for instance comprise drawing to a stretch factor of 3. Multiple drawing may typically result in a stretch factor of 9 for drawing temperatures up to 120°C, a stretch factor of 25 for drawing temperatures up to 140°C, and a stretch factor of 50 for drawing temperatures up to and above 150°C. By multiple drawing at increasing temperatures, stretch factors of about 50 and more may be reached. This
25 results in high strength tapes, whereby for tapes of ultra high molecular weight polyethylene, strengths of 1.5 GPa to 1.8 GPa and more may be obtained.

 Yet another preferred method for the preparation of the tapes comprises mechanical fusing of unidirectional oriented fibers under a combination of pressure, temperature and time. Such a tape and a method to prepare such a tape are
30 described in EP2205928, which is incorporated herein by reference. Preferably the unidirectional oriented fibers comprise ultra high molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE). UHMWPE fibres consisting of polyethylene filaments that have been prepared by a gel spinning process, such as described, for example, in GB 2042414 A or WO 01/73173 A1, are preferably used. A gel spinning process essentially consists of
35 preparing a solution of a linear polyethylene with a high intrinsic viscosity, spinning the

solution into filaments at a temperature above the dissolving temperature, cooling down the filaments to below the gelling temperature, such that gelling occurs, and stretching the filaments before, during and/or after the removal of the solvent. A UHMWPE tape prepared by mechanical fusing of fibers yields particularly good strength to weight

5 performance of the endless shaped article

The strength of the tapes largely depends on the polymer from which they are produced, on their production process, and on their, preferably uniaxial stretch ratio. The strength of a tape is preferably at least 1.2 GPa, even more preferably at least 1.5 GPa, even more preferably at least 1.8 GPa, even more preferably at least

10 2.1 GPa, and most preferably at least 3 GPa.

In an alternative embodiment of the invention, the strip of material is a fabric or a strap made from yarns. The fabric or the strap is readily made for example by weaving or knitting yarns into any construction known in the art, e.g. a plain and/or twill weave construction for instance. Preferably, the strap is a narrow weave. The strap

15 preferably has an n-ply webbing construction where n is preferably at most 4, more preferably at most 3 and most preferably 2.

Said strap is preferably manufactured from yarns comprising natural and/or synthetic filaments. Examples of natural materials that may be used to manufacture the filaments of the yarns include cotton, hemp, wool, silk, jute and linen.

20 Synthetic yarns may be produced according to any technique known in the art, preferably by melt, solution or gel spinning. Examples of synthetic, also known as polymeric, materials suitable for producing the filaments of said yarns include polyamides and polyaramides, e.g. poly(p-phenylene terephthalamide) (known as Kevlar®); poly(tetrafluoroethylene) (PTFE); poly(p-phenylene-2, 6-benzobisoxazole) (PBO) (known as Zylon®); liquid crystal polymers such as for example copolymers of para hydroxybenzoic acid and para hydroxynaphtalic acid291900 (e.g. Vectran®); poly{2,6-diimidazo-[4,5b-4',5'e]pyridinylene-1,4(2,5-dihydroxy)phenylene} (known as M5); poly(hexamethyleneadipamide) (known as nylon 6,6), poly(4-aminobutyric acid) (known as nylon 6); polyesters, e.g. poly(ethylene terephthalate), poly(butylene

25 (known as nylon 6); polyesters, e.g. poly(ethylene terephthalate), poly(butylene terephthalate), and poly(1,4 cyclohexylidene dimethylene terephthalate); polyolefins, e.g. homopolymers and copolymers of polyethylene and polypropylene; but also polyvinyl alcohols and polyacrylonitriles. Also combinations of yarns manufactured from the above referred polymeric materials can be used for manufacturing the links.

In a preferred embodiment, the polymeric material of choice for

35 producing said yarns is ultra high molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE) having an

IV of preferably between 3 and 40 dl/g as determined according to ASTM D4020 at 135°C using decalin as solvent for UHMWPE. Preferably, the UHMWPE has less than 1 side chain per 100 C atoms, more preferably less than 1 side chain per 300 C atoms as such material provides the yarns with increased mechanical properties. The advantage of an endless shaped article comprising a strip of material containing yarns manufactured from UHMWPE is that said article has in addition to an increased efficiency, also an improved abrasion resistance, strength and very importantly an increased strength to weight ratio. Therefore, the versatility of said article is improved.

The UHMWPE yarns are preferably manufactured according to a gel spinning process as described in numerous publications, including EP 0205960 A, EP 0213208 A1, US 4413110, GB 2042414 A, GB-A-2051667, EP 0200547 B1, EP 0472114 B1, WO 01/73173 A1, EP 1,699,954 and in "*Advanced Fibre Spinning Technology*", Ed. T. Nakajima, Woodhead Publ. Ltd (1994), ISBN 185573 182 7. The advantage thereof is that articles wherein gel spun UHMWPE yarns are used in the strip of material of the article, have an even further increased efficiency.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the strip of material comprises an UHMWPE tape and/or an UHMWPE yarn.

The invention also relates to a method for producing the endless shaped article according to the invention, the method comprising the steps of

- a) providing a strip of material,
- b) twisting a first length of the strip by an odd multiple of 180 degrees about its longitudinal axis,
- c) forming a closed loop with said twisted first length by joining said length with the further strip, and
- d) superimposing further strip to the closed loop to provide a plurality of twisted convolutions of said strip.

In a preferred embodiment, the closed loop is formed around a pair of rotating wheels and the convolution of the strip of material is performed while the formed loop is cycling around the pair of wheels. Preferably the pair of wheels are arranged orthogonal to one another.

In one embodiment of the invention, the endless shaped article is processed by winding and fusing the strip of material. Such articles may be manufactured by winding a strip of material for example around a pair of wheels to form an article according to the invention, heating the strip of material to a temperature below the melting point of the strip of material at which temperature the strip of material

at least partly fuses, and stretching the endless shaped article by for example increasing the distance between the wheels, while simultaneously rotating the wheels. By increasing the inter-wheel distance, the strip of material is drawn. An endless shaped article according to this embodiment will comprise adjacent convolutions that are at least partly fused to one another. Such endless shaped articles have optimized strength.

METHODS OF MEASURING

- Intrinsic Viscosity (IV) is determined according to ASTM-D1601/2004 at 135°C in decalin, the dissolution time being 16 hours, with DBPC as anti-oxidant in an amount of 2 g/l solution, by extrapolating the viscosity as measured at different concentrations to zero concentration. There are several empirical relations between IV and M_w , but such relation is highly dependent on molar mass distribution. Based on the equation $M_w = 5.37 \cdot 10^4 [IV]^{1.37}$ (see EP 0504954 A1) an IV of 4.5 dl/g would be equivalent to a M_w of about 422 kg/mol.
- Side chains in a polyethylene or UHMWPE sample is determined by FTIR on a 2 mm thick compression molded film by quantifying the absorption at 1375 cm^{-1} using a calibration curve based on NMR measurements (as in e.g. EP 0 269 151)
- Tensile properties, i.e. strength and modulus, of fibers were determined on multifilament yarns as specified in ASTM D885M, using a nominal gauge length of the fibre of 500 mm, a crosshead speed of 50%/min and Instron 2714 clamps, of type Fibre Grip D5618C. For calculation of the strength, the tensile forces measured are divided by the titre, as determined by weighing 10 meter of fibre; values in GPa for are calculated assuming the natural density of the polymer, e.g. for UHMWPE is 0.97 g/cm^3 .
- The tensile properties of tapes and films: tensile strength and tensile modulus are defined and determined at 20°C on tapes (if applicable obtained by slitting) of a width of 2 mm as specified in ASTM D882, using a nominal gauge length of the tape of 131 mm, a crosshead speed of 50 mm/min.
- Breaking strength of the endless shaped articles is determined on dry samples using a Zwick 1484 Universal test machine at a temperature of approximately 21 degree C, and at a speed of 100 mm/min. The endless shaped article were tested using D-shackles, the ratio between the diameter of the shackle and the thickness of the tested article connected to them was 5. The D-shackles are arranged in a parallel

configuration for the comparative sling and in an orthogonal configuration for the 180 degree twisted sling.

- Efficiency is determined by dividing the measured breaking strength of the endless shaped article by the product of the nominal tensile strength of the strip of material and twice the number of convolutions of the strip of material in the endless shaped article.

EXAMPLES AND COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENT

The endless shaped articles of below example and comparative experiment are constructed from a narrow weave strip comprising Dyneema® SK75, with a width and a length of 25.4 mm x 1.4 mm. The strip is commercially available from GÜTH & WOLF (silver grey 1" weave) with a nominal breaking strength of 4 tons (39.2 kN) and a leg weight of 25 g/m.

Comparative experiment

A length of strip was tightly convoluted to form a spiral sling with a total of 8 convolutions. The so formed spiral sling had an inner circumference of about 400 mm and an outer circumference of about 465 mm. A total of approximately 3.5 m of strip was used. The 2 ends of the sling overlapped each other on opposite sides of the thickness of the spiral sling by approximately 50 mm. The 2 ends are stitched together through the thickness of the spiral sling over the full width of the strip and a length of 40 mm by an MW stitching with Xtreme-tech 20/40 (Amann). The stitched spiral sling had a leg weight of about 200 g/m corresponding to the 8 convolutions of strip material. The theoretical breaking strength of the sling was calculated to be 627.2 kN (39.2 kN x 8 x 2).

The breaking strength of the spiral sling was measured to be 165 kN, corresponding to an efficiency of 26.3 %.

Example

A length of strip was tightly convoluted to form a 0-shape sling bearing a 180 degree twist in each convolution of the strip. A total of 8 convolutions were performed with approximately 3.5 m of the strip. The so formed 180 degree twisted sling had approximate circumferences of 400 mm (inner) and 465 mm (outer). The 2 ends of the sling overlapped by approximately 50 mm and are stitched together through the thickness of the 180 degrees twisted sling over a length of 40 mm with an

MW stitching with Xtreme-tech 20/40 (Amann). The twisted sling had a leg weight of about 200 g/m corresponding to the 8 convolutions of strip material. The theoretical strength of the sling was calculated to be 627.2 kN.

- The breaking strength of the sling was measured to be 225 kN,
5 corresponding to an efficiency of 35.9 %.

CLAIMS

1. An endless shaped article comprising at least one strip of material forming a plurality of convolutions of the strip of material, the strip having a longitudinal axis, characterized in that each convolution of said strip comprises a twist
5 along the longitudinal axis of said strip, wherein said twist is an odd multiple of 180 degrees.
2. The endless shaped article of claim 1, characterized in that the convoluted strip comprises at least 2 convolutions, preferably at least 4, most preferably
10 at least 8 convolutions.
3. The endless shaped article of claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the difference in length between two adjacent convolutions of the strip is less than 6 times, preferably less than 4 times, most preferably less than 2 times the thickness of the strip.
- 15 4. The endless shaped article of any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the lengths of each convolution differs from the average length of all convolutions by less than 6 times, preferably less than 4 times, most preferably less than 2 times the thickness of the strip.
5. The endless shaped article wherein the density of the article is at least 70% of
20 the density of the strip of material.
6. The endless shaped article of any of the preceding claims characterized in that the article is selected from the group consisting of a sling, a loop, a belt or a chain link.
7. The endless shaped article of any of the preceding claims characterized in
25 that the strip of material comprises a polyolefin, preferably an ultrahigh molecular weight polyolefin, most preferably an ultrahigh molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE).
8. The endless shaped article of any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the strip of material comprises an UHMWPE tape and/or an UHMWPE
30 yarn.
9. The endless shaped article of any of the preceding claims, wherein strip of material is a narrow weave.
10. The endless shaped article of any of the preceding claims characterized in that at least 2 convolutions are connected to each other by at least one
35 fastening means.

11. The endless shaped article of any of the preceding claims characterized in that the 2 ends of the strip of material are connected by at least one fastening mean.
12. The endless shaped article of claim 11 wherein the one end of the strip reaches the other end through an opening across the convolutions.
13. The endless shaped article of any preceding claim characterize in that adjacent convolutions are at least partly fused to one another.
14. Method for making an endless shaped article comprising the steps of
 - a) providing a strip of material,
 - 10 b) twisting a first length of the strip by an odd multiple of 180 degrees about its longitudinal axis,
 - c) forming a closed loop with said twisted first length by joining said length with the further strip, and
 - d) superimposing further strip to the closed loop to provide a plurality of twisted convolutions of said strip.
15. Use of the endless shaped article as a sling, loop, belt or chain element.