LANYARDS

Type of lanyard
Two types of lanyard exist; lanyards constructed entirely from textile materials and textile lanyards with metallic devices.

Condition of the rope / Condition of the webbing
Carry out a visual inspection of the sheath to detect cuts, a fluffy appearance, or burns. Then carry out an inspection by touch to find hard or soft points. If you find one of these points, alter the position of the rope, the curve must be regular.
Move rope protectors and other devices in order to check hidden parts.
Carry out the same inspection with webbing components.

Condition of stitching
Inspect the load-bearing stitching in order to find cut or distorted stitching, or traces of wear

Condition of sidepieces, friction components and locking
Check that the sidepieces are free from marks: look for the cause; sharp tools, impacts... This analysis will provide information on the history of the product. Beware there is no crack and trace of wear or corrosion. Check the passage of the connector. Then check the condition of the friction components and finally the condition of the rivets and the locking screw.

Check of the freedom of the moving parts to rotate
The moving part is free on its axis.
Clean with a brush and soapy water and, if necessary, oil the pin with silicone oil.
Warning, wipe the friction components with a rag.

Condition of the protective components
Check the condition of the strings and the stitching and rope protectors.

Compatibility of the lanyard with the metal part and with the connector / condition of the connector
Ensure that the textile part corresponds to the metal part and that the connectors are suitable.
To check the condition of the connectors, refer to the "connector" sequence.

Check of the adjustment of the lanyard
Check the proper operation of the adjustment of the lanyard.

Check of the operation of the connector
Finally check the proper operation of the lanyard's connectors.