



This information leaflet contains important information which must be read and understood before the product is used. This document must be provided to the customer by the retailer in the respective country's language and must be kept with the equipment while it is in use

Warning

Failing to follow these guidelines for the correct use and care of the rope may give rise to a situation that could endanger the user's life. The manufacturer cannot be liable for the abuse or misuse of equipment. All risk is the responsibility of the user.

Activities using this type of equipment are inherently dangerous. It is not possible to cover every eventuality relating to the use of this equipment. Purchasers and users should seek professional training from a fully qualified and competent instructor prior to engaging in any activity. If you are not able, or not in a position to assume this responsibility, do not use this product. The manufacturer its distributors and retailers do not accept any liability if users do not follow the instructions correctly.

Prior to each use a complete risk assessment must be carried out to ascertain that the rope chosen configures with and is appropriate to the work being undertaken. The rope chosen must also be compatible with all the other components within the system. Users must always ensure that all components of the system are suitable for the foreseeable loadings that may be applied during use.

Poor technique and shock loading may cause catastrophic failure of this product and should be avoided. Where a foreseeable failure of the product may occur a suitable backup system must be installed and used. All components of the system used with this product must be inspected before and after each operation.

Each product has a SABL (Spliced Average Break Load) or ABL (Average Break Load). This is the maximum load allowed to be applied to the product above which catastrophic failure will occur. These values are based on a static load being applied. This product has been issued with a SABL (Spliced Average Break Load) or ABL (Average Break Load) it is your responsibility to ensure that all the components used in conjunction with the device are matched equally with their Working Load Limit (WLL) or Safety Factor (SF) or Safe Working Load (SWL) or Spliced Average Break Load (SABL) or Average Break Load (ABL) . If you are unsure on a products individual specifications you should contact the manufacturer. You should never exceed the lowest rated section or component within a system. When calculating any system the strength of the anchor and attachment points must also be taken into account. Users should fully understand this terminology and how to calculate the correct safety factors which should be applied.

As part of any method statement we recommend that all users of this equipment must be given a copy of these instructions. They must read them, understand them and explicitly follow all instructions and cautions attached. Any person using this equipment should be fully trained and competent in its use before carrying out any operations.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Important Notes and Warnings

- **NOT FOR USE AS PPE "PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT"**
- It is essential that these instructions are read and followed
- These products should only be used by trained and/or otherwise competent persons or the user should be under the direct supervision of such a person.
- Before and during use, consideration should be given as to how this product is being used.
- Running the rope over sharp edges whilst under tension may cause serious loss of strength.
- The manufacturer cannot be held liable if the equipment has been abused or used incorrectly.
- All risks and responsibilities are borne by the user always.
- If the rope has endured shock loading it should be inspected and if unsure retired from use immediately.
- If in doubt of a ropes condition, replace it immediately.

Anchoring

The system that incorporates the Rope should include a reliable anchorage point.

Terminations

The recommended termination is a loop formed using a figure-of-eight knot if no termination is already in the rope. The manufacturer can supply the rope with a spliced eye in the end.

Environment

The working temperatures range from minus 10 Centigrade to 40 Centigrade. Working outside these temperatures and even with them brings certain risks. Wet rope can freeze and become stiff. Heat can damage the fibers, externally fibers will be melted or welded together and visual inspection will reveal the damage. Internally generated heat can cause the fibers to fuse or wear. A sign is a dusty interior or reduced core yarn bulk. This is not easy to see and would only be caused by incorrect use of the rope.

Cleaning

Contamination can damage Core Fibers and any contamination should be avoided. Dilute reagents or dirt and effluent encountered in the human environment if contacting the rope should be washed out by repeated immersion in clean water. If necessary, the rope can be disinfected using a neutral proprietary textile disinfectant applied by using a lukewarm solution with agitation followed by rinsing in clean water and air drying in a naturally warm environment. Do not dry at a temperature exceeding 70°C.

Storage and Transport

Ropes should be stored in a relaxed state, loosely coiled. Undo any knots and remove hardware. Dry the rope or store it in free air circulation at room temperature. This rope is not bio degradable and will not rot. If stored in a dirty condition it can take on a smell, it is best to wash it first. Sunlight can degrade this rope over time, and although only the cover is exposed and the core yarns are protected, long term exposure to strong sunlight should be avoided and the rope stored under shelter. Any change in the outside fibers due to the effect of sunlight will appear as wear when visually inspected. During transportation, the ropes should be packed in sealed bags to prevent contamination, protected from mechanical damage, extremes of temperature and other factors documented in this leaflet known to adversely affect the rope's condition.

ID Label

The ID Label on the rope documents the ropes information. If the rope has been cut from a longer length, then it should be marked with ID labels. A ropes life cycle and history can only be traced through correct product labelling

Rope Care

The rope has been tested to conform to the manufacturers standards but once in use, it is the user's liability, to ensure the on-going integrity of the rope and to decide the correct time for obsolescence. Ropes made from any material are susceptible to wear and tear and can be weakened to some extent by various agencies such as chemicals, heat and light. Please be aware that no matter what agency has weakened the rope, the effect will be more serious on the small sizes than on the larger sizes of rope.

External Wear & Repeated Loading

Over-time the rope will become worn from load holding, rubbing over abrasive surfaces or worn on the terminating hardware. Protective sleeves should be used if there is a possibility of the rope contacting sharp edges or surfaces likely to corrupt the cover fibers. Typically, the higher the load the more wear will occur to the point of fixing and the result will be seen as damage to the cover fibers. This wear will appear as a matt finish to the area where fibers become broken. This is acceptable wear and will not initially diminish the rope's safe holding capacity. As wear increases the yarns may become broken and eventually allow the core rope to show. Before wear reaches this stage the integrity of the rope is compromised and it should be replaced. This visual inspection is a reliable procedure for ropes wearing in a normal safe load holding situation. Any mechanical damage to the rope, crushing, cutting, burning, melting or pinching that has caused trauma to the construction may have compromised the integrity of the rope. In this case the rope should be retired.

Heat & Chemicals

Heat may, in extreme cases, cause fusing. Any signs of this should merit rejection but a rope may be damaged by heat without any such obvious warning. The best safeguard is proper care in use and storage. A rope should never be dried in front of a fire or stored near a stove or other source of heat. Acidic and alkali contamination should be avoided as it will over time reduce the strength of the fibers possibly leading to early discarding of the safety rope. Ropes will lose significant strength if subject to contamination by acids. If it is believed that the rope has been subject to contamination by any acid, it must be rendered unusable and disposed of immediately.

Inspection and Obsolescence

The whole length of the rope should be checked before and after use by an experienced person to ensure continued serviceability. Use visual and tactile inspection to identify cuts, tears, abrasion damage and powdering due to ageing, contact with heat, acids, alkalis and other corrosives. If the rope has been subjected to a fall, contamination, damage or abrasion and there is any doubt about the integrity of the rope it should be taken out of use. A record card should be kept for each rope. The card should show the details of the rope, its identification, model, serial number, date of first use, date of purchase, year of manufacture, frequency of use, history of periodic examinations, who conducted examination, due date for periodic examination, and applications for which it is suitable. The name and contact details. The rope should be the property of only one user and the record card shall be maintained by this use to ensure they are aware of the use of the rope. The record card should also be used as a log to record the user's name, the date used and application, the conditions encountered in use and any relevant comments about the condition of the rope. Knowing your rope is an essential to ensure safe working. Only use a rope that is either new or has a known working life. A rope can look good but have compromised properties. Discard unknown ropes as unsuitable for safe working rope. The rope has a maximum recommended shelf life of 10 years if stored correctly. It is impossible to quantify a maximum recommended life in use as the damage a rope is subjected to will depend on the manner and frequency of use. By misuse it is possible to destroy this product during its first use.