PERIODIC CHECKING OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

ROPES, EYELET ROPES, LIFE LINES

DEVICE IDENTIFICATION SHEET			
Trademark	CT	Manufacturer	Aludesign S.p.A. Via Torchio 22, 24034 Cisano B.sco (BG) ITALY
Reference standards	EN 354, EN 1891		

PARTS IDENTIFICATION	
PRIMARY ELEMENTS	Sheath, core, loops at the end of ropes and rope slings.
SECONDARY ELEMENTS	Thimble eye.
REPLACEABLE PARTS	/

Fill-out this inspection sheet following the inspection procedure, photographs and instructions supplied by the manufacturer, which you can download from www.climbingtechnology.com. **Attention!** The examiner's verdict on the severity of the anomaly must be based on objective criteria and the specific training received. The producer accepts no responsibility deriving from inexact information recorded by the user or servicer.

DEVICE PERIODIC CHECK SHEET	
1) HISTORY AND GENERAL CHECK	
1.1	Check the existence and the readability of the marking details, in particular the CE symbol and the applicable EN norm/standard.
1.2	Check that device has not exceeded the storage and/or in-use lifetime, as stated in the specific instructions for use.
1.3	Check that the device is intact and no parts are missing (check against a new product).
1.4	Check that the device has not been modified outside the factory or serviced in a non-approved centre (check against a new product).
1.5	Check that the device has not experienced an exceptional event (e.g. fall from height, violent blow, etc.). Even in the absence of visible defects or deterioration, the original strength could be seriously reduced.
2) VISUAL CHECK	
2.1	CHECKING THE SHEATH Examine the full length of the rope to make sure there are no cuts, abrasions, threads unravelling, wear, corrosion or traces of chemical substances on the sheath, strands poking out from the sheath. Make sure that areas hidden by protection sheaths etc are examined. Pay attention, at the ends, to make sure there are no areas with bunching/wrinkles, or missing or exposed core.
2.2	CHECKING THE CORE • Pinch the rope between thumb and index finger and slide the full length of the rope to make sure that there are no soft or stiff sections, broken parts or bulging spots (sections of the rope core that are sticking out throughout the sheath) and that the rope is not suffering sheath slippage. Make sure that areas hidden by protection sheaths etc are examined. • If you can feel anomalies, bend the rope at these points into curves of varying radius to make sure it bends uniformly. The presence of sharp angles or deformations can mean that the core is broken or damaged.

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2.3	CHECKING LOOPS AT THE END OF ROPES AND ROPE SLINGS • ROPE - make sure there are no cuts, abrasions, threads unravelling, wear, corrosion or traces of chemical substances. • PROTECTION SHEATHS - Check the sheath is not damaged and that there are no cuts, cracks or chemical substances on it. • SEWN JOINS - Make sure there are no cut or loose thread, wear, abrasions, corrosion or traces of chemical substances. • THIMBLE EYE (IF PRESENT) - Check not damaged and that there are no cuts, cracks, oxidation or chemical substances on it.
2.4	NOTE CAREFULLY! If the rope with the loop is part of a PPE system, the cord may be replaced with another rope of the same model and of the same diameter and possibly of a different length. Such a replacement must be recorded in the inspection sheet for the device or system.
3) FUNCTIONAL CHECK	
3.1	DIMENSIONAL CHECK • ROPE - Measure the length of the rope to make sure that it is the same as shown on the label. • DIAMETER - Measure the diameter of the rope with a diameter gauge to verify that the actual diameter corresponds to what is reported on the label. If the rope with loops is part of a PPE system, make sure that the diameter shown on the label is compatible with what is written on the labelling of the other device(s) (e.g. descender, guided anti-fall device).
3.2	CHECKING CONNECTOR (IF PRESENT) Check the condition of the connector following the corresponding inspection procedure and instructions.

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PHOTO APPENDIX
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Protection sheath ripped and stitching torn.

Protection sheath ripped and stitching torn.

Sheath with medium/high level of wear.

Sheath with high level of wear.

Sheath extremely worn, core strands visible.

Rope with “hernia”, i.e. a noticeable deformation of the core which can be seen and felt.

Rope with clear signs of having been crushed.

Rope with clear signs of having been crushed.

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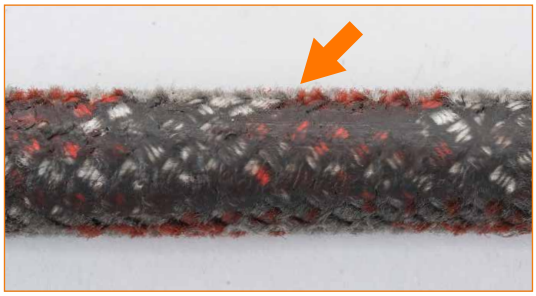
Rope with clear signs of contact with hot object.

Sheath with clear signs of having been burnt.

Sheath completely burnt so that core protrudes.

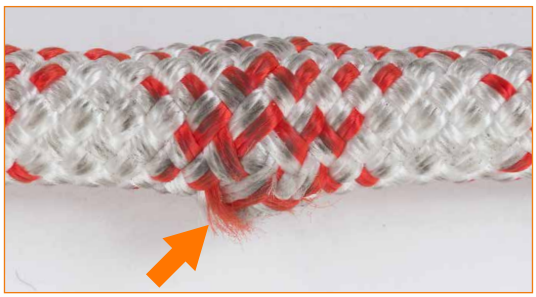


Clear signs of sheath “melting” due to heat generated by friction.

Rope dirty with obvious deposits of paint.

Protection sheath worn, identification label unreadable.

Sheath only slightly coloured by chemical substances (oil, grease etc).



Internal hernia, swelling of core visible.

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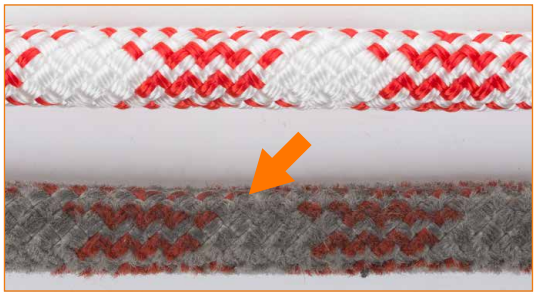
Clear signs of burning due to proximity to a source of heat.

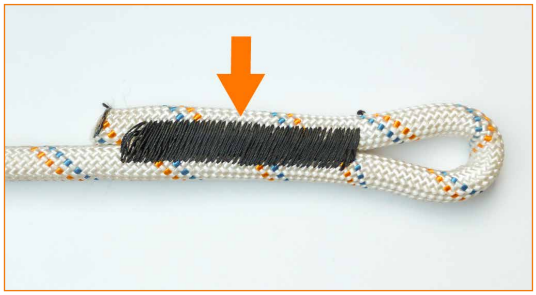
Rope worn near the terminal loop.

Rope worn near the terminal loop.



Sheath with medium level of wear.

Sheath with high level of wear.



Example of “inclined stitching”, this indicates that the rope has experienced an excessive load.