

USER: _____

CONTROL NUMBER OF PPE: _____

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PPE AND THE PRODUCT HISTORY: Before the inspection all the elements that are not part of the PPE must be removed and the PPE must be clean and free of any obstacles that could hinder the inspection of the whole surface. The user must provide all the information about any circumstances which could have an impact on the state of the PPE, such as a fall of the metal objects from height on a hard surface, exposure to extreme temperatures, fall arrest etc. These events may be a reason to retire the PPE. The qualified person who is in charge of the inspection holds no responsibility if the information about the history of the PPE provided by the user is incomplete or inaccurate. The inspection is carried out in accordance with the Instructions for Use and the information provided by the manufacturer.

MANUFACTURER:

- in case this information is not clearly stated on the product it may be looked up in the catalogue or on the manufacturer's website

UNIQUE PRODUCTION NUMBER, DATE OF MANUFACTURE:

- the older types of ropes do not have a unique production number at all, the newer ropes are marked with the batch number and the date of manufacture: xxxxxx – xx/xx. However, this is not a unique production number, i.e. there may occur more than one rope with exactly the same number. Therefore, in both cases it is necessary to create a new unique number

- for the newer types of ropes the date of manufacture is a part of the batch number, which consists of the last four digits - the first two digits represent the month and the following two digits represent the year of manufacture - for example the rope with 04/17 as the last four digits of the batch number was manufactured in April 2017. For all the low stretch ropes EN 1891 a tape is inserted inside the rope with the year of manufacture and other information written on each 10 cm of the tape, thus the information can be obtained by cutting off a piece of the rope. After cutting the rope it is always necessary to mark the end of the rope again with information about the new length and to enter this into the protocol. For the dynamic ropes the year of manufacture can be identified in similar way; there is a control yarn of a different colour inside, marked with the year of manufacture as provided by the manufacturer.)

VISUAL AND TACTILE INSPECTION OF THE SHEATH:

- it is necessary to inspect the rope over its full length and from all sides; if necessary, the rope may be washed in lukewarm water (max. 40°C) with pH-neutral soap, without detergents. If the damage to the rope is local, it is possible to divide and remeasure the rope and mark it with new length

CHEMICAL DAMAGE

- the local colour change may indicate chemical damage which reduces the strength of the rope; the rope must be retired

GLOSSY SURFACE

- the glossy effect on the surface of the rope, which may be characterised as a burn, is a result of the high temperature impact which reduces the strength of the rope and is a reason to retire the rope or lanyard

SHEATH DAMAGE:

- the fundamental characteristics of the safe sheath is that no single yarn is broken

FUZZINESS OF THE SHEATH

- the single filaments of the yarn may be damaged to a certain extent (the rope looks fuzzy), however, none of the yarns can be completely broken and the fuzziness of the rope must not influence the characteristics and strength of the rope

VISUAL AND TACTILE INSPECTION OF THE CORE:

- the rope must be inspected over the full length and from all sides, if the damage to the rope is local the rope can be cut, remeasured and marked again

FLATTENING OF THE ROPE, CHANGES OF DIAMETER

- if the rope flattens permanently, its diameter being an oval instead of a circle and the rope feels soft, the strength of the rope is reduced and the rope must be retired, if the sheath slipped and as a consequence the rope's diameter increased, the qualities of the rope changed and it is a reason to retire the rope

HARD SPOTS UNDER THE SHEATH

- a hard spot under the sheath may indicate a local damage or knotting of one or more cores, or presence of an external object in the rope's inner structure. This reduces the strength of the rope and is a reason to retire the rope

INSPECTION OF THE CORE'S INTEGRITY

- is carried out as follows: make the rope's end into the shape of the letter "omega" and continuously pass this shape along the whole length of the rope. If the rope makes an "A" shape during this process (i.e. the rope makes a sharp angle at any point), it means that the rope core is damaged. This reduces the strength of the rope and is a reason to retire the rope

CHECKING THE ROPE'S ENDS

(the rope core must be connected to the sheath around its entire circumference, without any interruption; the rope must be marked on both ends; for the ropes with sewn terminations it is also necessary to check the safety stitching according to the instructions for inspection of slings – check the stitches and the plastic sheaths, if there are any

VISUAL AND TACTILE INSPECTION OF THE NON-REMOVABLE COMPONENTS (IF THESE ARE PART OF THE ROPE)

- please follow the PPE Inspection Procedures of the individual components

VERDICT:

IF ANY OF THE INSPECTION ITEMS HAS "RETIRE" AS A RESULT, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO USE THE PRODUCT ANYMORE.

THE INDIVIDUAL EVIDENCE SHEET IS THE INDIVIDUAL PART OF THIS PROCEDURE.

PERIODICAL REVIEWS WERE PROVIDED ACCORDING TO THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

NOTES: please, enter the description, for example which part has to be closely observed during the use and the future inspections, what was the reason for retiring the product

INSPECTED BY:

name: _____

address: _____

mobile phone: _____

email: _____

signature: _____

damaged sheath



damaged cover



damaged sheath



chemical damage



missing cover



damaged sheath



damaged sheath



damaged strength seam

