



CARE AND LIFETIME:

The working life of this rope depends on the frequency and the type of use. A rope can be subject to irreparable damage during its first use.

The mechanical demands, abrasion, UV exposure and humidity gradually degrade the properties of the rope.

The average length of rope life:

- intensive and daily use: 3 to 6 months
- use every weekend: 2 to 3 years
- occasional use: 4 to 5 years

In any case, the actual working life of the rope should never exceed 5 years. *(FIGURE 8)*

A rope must be retired earlier if:

- it has held a major fall approaching fall factor 2 or above.
- manual inspection indicates damage to the core
- the sheath is excessively abraded or badly glazed
- it has been in contact with any chemicals containing acids, alkalies, oxidizing agents or bleaching compounds

Do not allow the rope to contact chemical agents containing acids, alkalies, oxidizing agents or bleaching compounds which can destroy the fibers without visible evidence. *(FIGURE 9)*

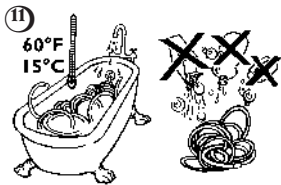
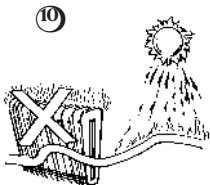
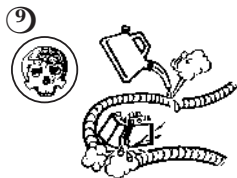
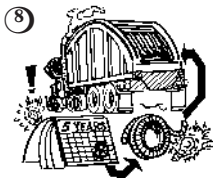
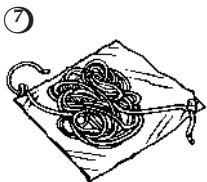
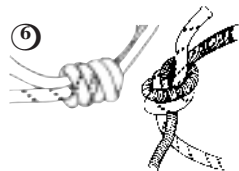
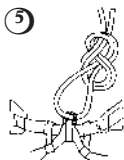
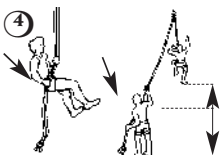
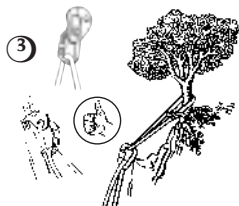
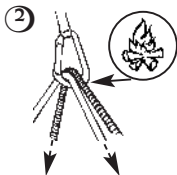
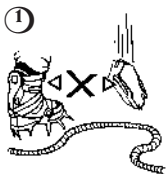
Avoid unnecessary exposure to UV. Store the rope in a cool, shaded place away from dampness and direct heat. *(FIGURE 10)*

Wash dirty ropes in clear cold water. Mild soap can be used to remove oils. Particularly dirty areas may be scrubbed with a soft brush. *(FIGURE 11)*

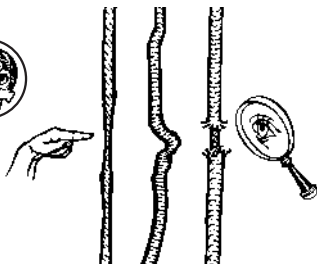
If the rope is wet after use or washing, allow it to air dry away from direct sunlight.

Inspect the rope visually and manually along its entire length before and after each use. *(FIGURE 12)*

The rope is personal equipment and it is the user's responsibility to know the history of his/her rope. During any use away from you the rope may be subject to grave damage which could be invisible. Ropes must be destroyed upon retirement to prevent future use.



12

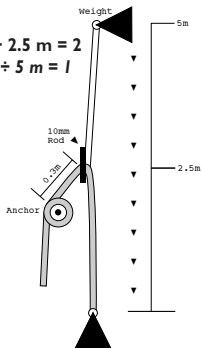


13

50 kg (1/2 Ropes)
80 kg (Single Ropes)

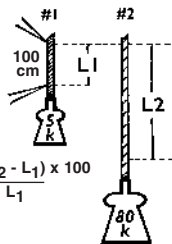
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$$f = 5 \text{ m} \div 5 \text{ m} = 1$$



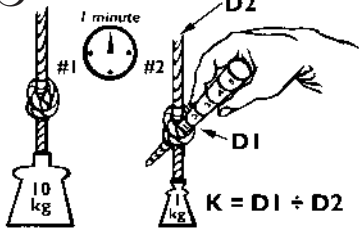
UIAA Fall Test

14



$$E = \frac{(L_2 - L_1) \times 100}{L_1}$$

15



$$K = D1 \div D2$$

16



17

