

- In addition to routine checks for each use, PPE should regularly undergo a detailed inspection by a competent person. Petzl recommends an inspection every 12 months and after any exceptional event in the life of the product.
 - PPE inspection should be conducted with the manufacturer's Instructions for Use.
- Download the Instructions at [PETZL.COM](https://www.petzl.com).

ROPES



1. Known product history

Any PPE showing questionable degradation should be quarantined, pending a detailed inspection.

The user should:

- Provide precise information on the usage conditions.
- Report any exceptional event regarding their PPE.

(Examples: fall or fall arrest, use or storage at extreme temperatures, modification outside manufacturer's facilities.)

2. Preliminary observations

Verify the presence and legibility of the serial number and the CE mark.

Please note: the serial number code on our products is evolving. Two types of code will coexist. See below for details on each serial number code.

Code A:

00 000 AA 0000

Year of manufacture
Day of manufacture
Name of Inspector
Incrementation

Code B:

00 A 0000000 000

Year of manufacture
Month of manufacture
Batch number
Incrementation

Verify that the product lifespan has not been exceeded.

Compare with a new product to verify there are no modifications or missing parts.

Case of illegible or missing marking: how to find the rope's manufacturing date?

For Petzl dynamic ropes:

There is a marking thread in the rope's core. The thread color denotes the rope's year of manufacture.

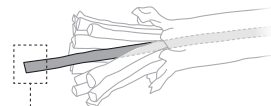


Year	Color
0	black
1	brown
2	red
3	orange
4	yellow

Year	Color
5	green
6	blue
7	violet
8	gray
9	pink

For low stretch kernmantle ropes:

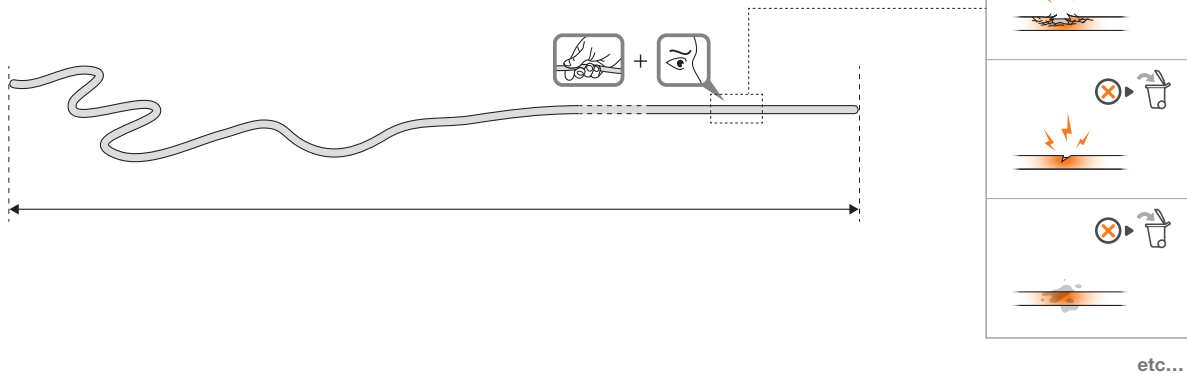
There is a marking tape in the rope's core. The tape shows the rope's year of manufacture.



EN 1891 - TYPE A - PES/PA - 2015

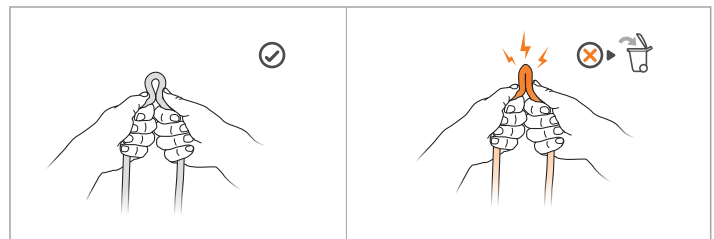
3. Checking the condition of the sheath

- Check the condition of the sheath along the entire length of the rope. Make sure there are no cuts, burns, frayed strands, fuzzy areas, or signs of chemicals, for example.



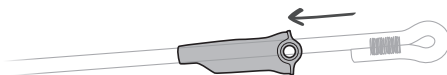
4. Checking the condition of the core

- Carry out a tactile inspection of the core along the entire length of the rope, as indicated in the diagram. This allows you to detect areas where the core is damaged (hard spots, swelling, soft or crushed areas...).



5. Checking the manufactured terminations

- Check the condition of the plastic sheaths (e.g. wear, cuts).



- Check the condition of the sewn terminations and the safety stitching on both sides. Look for any threads that are loose, worn, or cut.



- Check the condition of the splices. Look for wear, especially at the attachment point: loose, worn or cut strands.



- Splices: Check for the presence of the locking thread. This thread's color contrasts with that of the rope and appears at one or more of the points shown below. A single visible point is sufficient to confirm the presence of the locking thread.



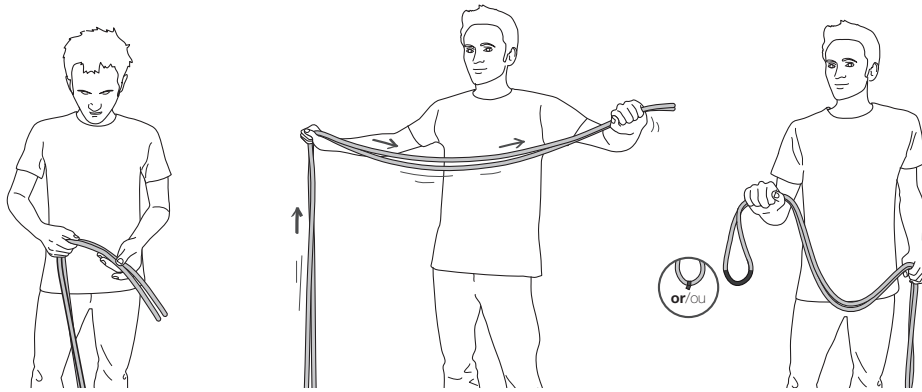
- Splices: check the length of the attachment loop (5 cm maximum).

6. Checking the rope length and the accuracy of the middle mark

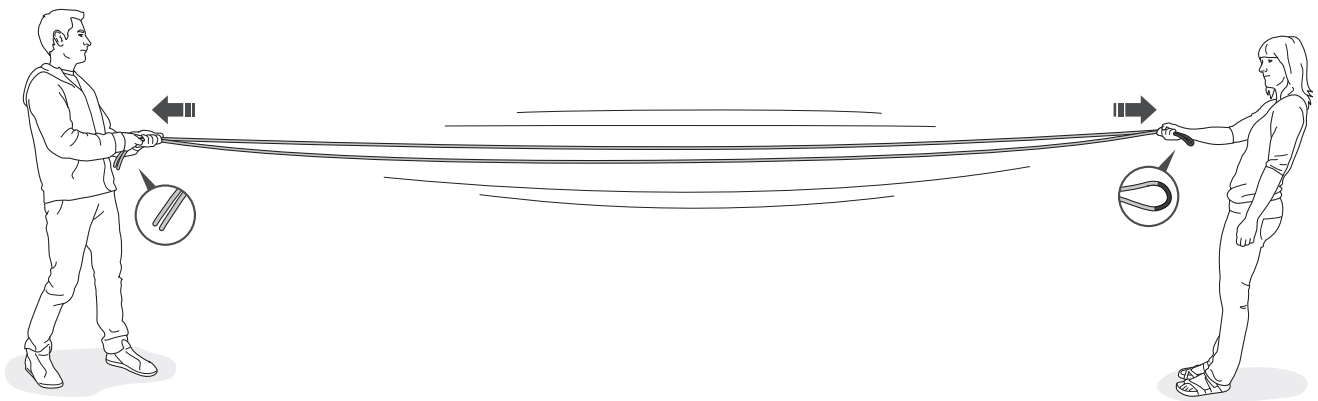
• To check the length of your rope, follow the steps below:

1. Completely uncoil the rope.
2. Check the middle mark of the rope. There is a simple way to find the middle of the rope: hold the two rope ends together, then slide the two strands simultaneously through your hands until the middle of the rope is reached.

If your rope has a middle mark, check it for accuracy. If the mark is OK, go to the next step. If the mark is not in the right place or if there is no middle mark, place a piece of adhesive tape at the rope's midpoint to help measure its length.

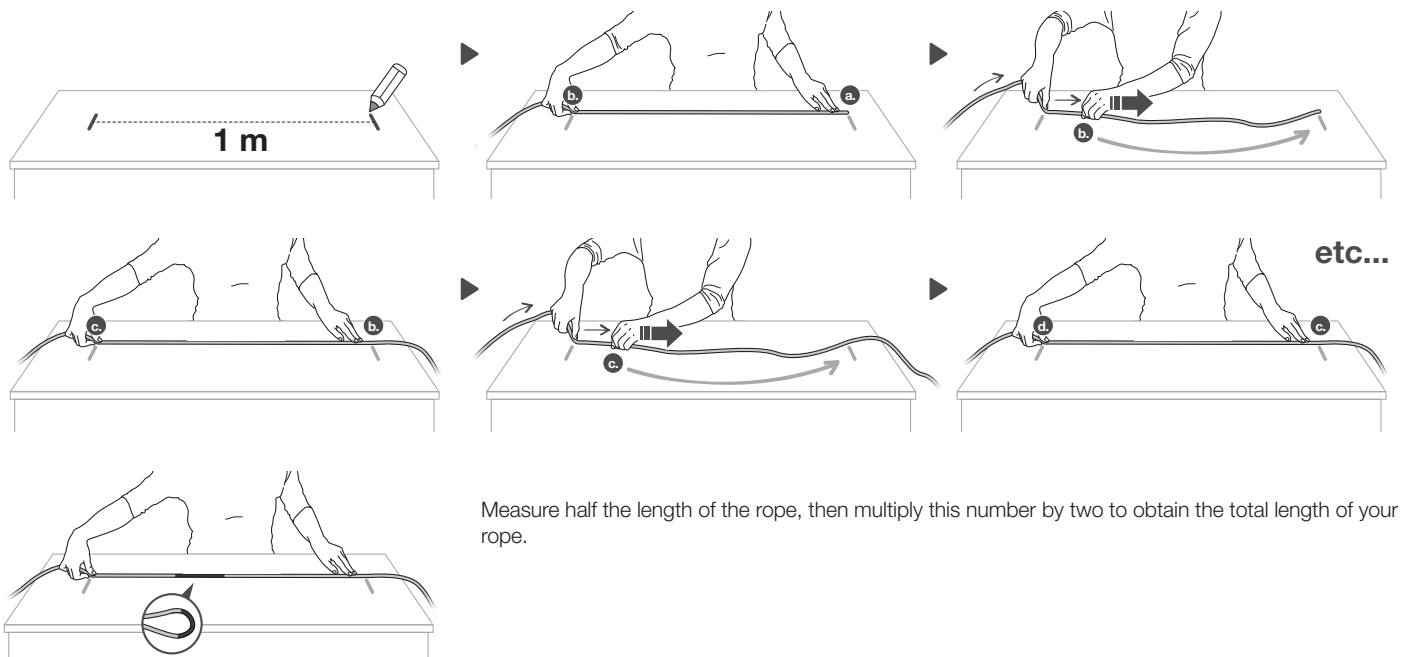


3. To finish measuring the rope, tension and then release it.



4. Measure the length of your rope. For this, make a 1 m marking on a flat surface (table or other).

Using the marking, measure the rope in 1-meter increments until the middle is reached.



Measure half the length of the rope, then multiply this number by two to obtain the total length of your rope.

7. Appendix: Examples of common issues that must be addressed during inspection

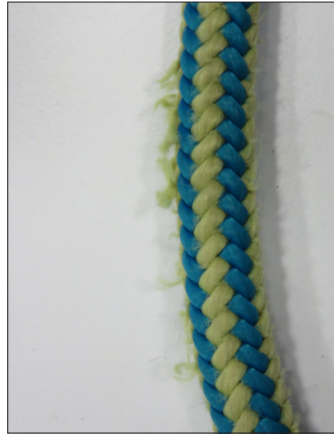
• Fuzzy rope



• Fuzzy rope



• Fuzzy area



• Damaged rope end



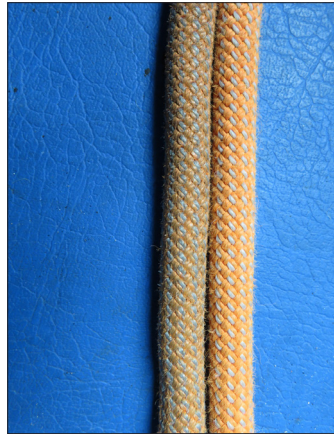
• Cut



• Cut



• Fading and/or discoloration



• Trace of paint



• Illegible marking



• Illegible marking



• Sign of chemicals



• Sign of chemicals

