

CAUTION: IMPORTANT ROPE KNOWLEDGE AND WORKING LOAD INFORMATION LISTED BELOW

Avoid Using Rope That Shows Signs Of Aging And Wear:

Rope should be inspected periodically for cuts, worn spots and for discoloration that can indicate chemical deterioration.

Avoid Knotting And Abrasive Conditions:

Knots reduce the breaking strength of rope as much as 40% ; Energy which is normally spread over the entire length of rope directs itself to the knot. For this reason splicing is preferred to knotting.

Rope will wear excessively when used with pulleys that are too small.

Avoid Excessive Heat And Prolonged Exposure To Direct Sunlight:

Use of rope where temperatures exceed 140° F can seriously affect the strength of the rope.

Rope can be severely weakened when subject to prolonged exposure to ultra violet rays of sunlight.

Avoid Sharp Angles:

Sharp bends greatly reduce the strength of a rope.

Use Of Working Loads:

Because the wide range of rope use, rope condition, exposure to the several factors affecting rope behavior, and the degree of risk and life and property involved, it is impossible to make blanket recommendations as to working loads.

However, to provide guidelines, working loads are tabulated for rope in good condition with appropriate splices, in non-critical applications and under normal service conditions.

Lehigh prints a chart on the back of each package stating safe working loads. These figures are published by The Cordage Institute of Washington, D.C. which sets the industry standards. The application does not involve elevated temperatures, extended periods under load, or obvious dynamic loading. Whenever a load is picked up, stopped, moved or swung there is an increased force due to dynamic loading. Examples could be picking up a tow on a slack line or using a rope to stop a falling object. Therefore, in all such applications working loads should be reduced by 1/3.

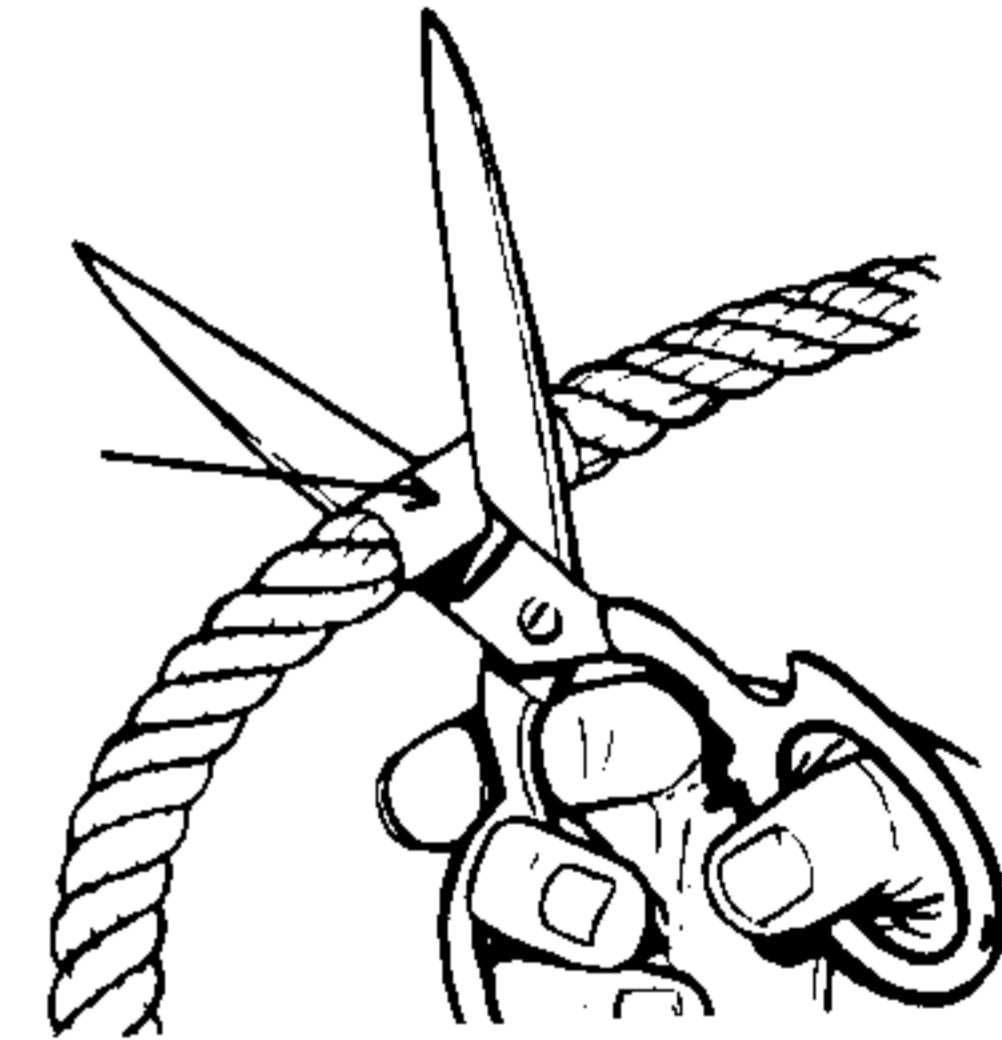
Warning: Never stand in line with or within 45° on either side of a rope under tension. Should the rope fail, particularly nylon, it may recoil with sudden force and cause serious injury or death. The Lehigh Group cannot be responsible for rope used in situations where good judgement is not exercised. For further information contact Lehigh.

To prevent twisted rope from unraveling when cut ...

Nylon, Polyester, Polypropylene: Tape the rope around the circumference as illustrated. Cut in middle leaving tape intact on each side. When cutting these fibers with a pocket knife or scissors, the cut ends should be fused by a matchflame to prevent untwisting. Tape is unnecessary if a "hot knife" is used as heat will melt and fuse the cut ends.

Manila, Sisal: Tape the rope as illustrated below. Cut in middle so that each end remains permanently taped. Natural fibers do not fuse with heat.

Wrap rope with tape before cutting.



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