

WARNING

THE IMPROPER USE OF ROPE IS

DANGEROUS

FIBER ROPE WILL FAIL IF WORN, DAMAGED, ABUSED, OVERLOADED OR NOT PROPERLY MAINTAINED.

Rope Failure Can Cause Serious Injury or Death.

Please read this before using any fiber rope

- USER is responsible to determine suitability of a rope for specific applications.
- KNOW the working load limit (WLL) of your rope. Get WLL from manufacturer or supervisor.
- USE ONLY rope in good condition, without cuts or pulled strands.
- DO NOT exceed WLL or shock load.
- DO NOT stand within recoil (snapback) area.
- DO NOT use over rough surfaces without chafe protection.
- USE sheaves with a minimum of 8 times the rope diameter.
- DO NOT bend around unprotected, sharp corners.
- Inspect your rope BEFORE and after each USE.

There are many standards and guidelines for the use of rope in specific applications. Contact the Cordage Institute: 994 Old Eagle School Road, St. 1019. Wayne, PA 19087-1866. Tel: 610-971-4854 Email: info@ropecord.com

FOLLOW THESE RULES FOR SAFETY AND GOOD CARE OF ROPE



Make sure your rope size is adequate for the job. DON'T USE TOO SMALL A ROPE. A table of specifications is available from your dealer, distributor, or the manufacturer.



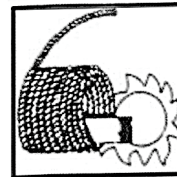
Keep rope clean. Don't drag rope over ground or other rough gritty surfaces. This allows abrasive particles to work into the rope and damage fibers.



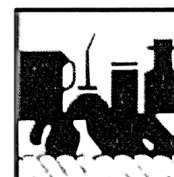
Uncoil rope properly. Lay coil flat with inside end of rope nearest the deck. Loosen lashings and covering. Reach down through center of coil and pull rope up through from inside the coil.



Prevent kinks, which cause permanent damage and weakening of the rope. If rope is continually twisted in one direction, as over a winch, counteract by throwing in twist in opposite direction.



Dry rope before storing. Manila ropes mildew and decay if stored wet; a cool, dry room with free air circulation provides the best storage. Do not store in direct sunlight.



Protect rope from chemicals such as acids, alkalis, oils, paints and other agents not chemically neutral.



Reverse rope ends regularly, particularly when used in tackle. This permits even wearing and assures longer useful life. Should a short section become badly worn, cut it out and splice with a long or short splice as appropriate. Rope loses strength as it becomes worn.



Avoid sudden strains. Shock loading, as jerking, may cause failure of a rope normally strong enough to handle the load. When using tackle or slings, apply a steady, even pull to get full strength from rope.

CAUTION: Heat can seriously affect the strength of synthetic ropes.

The temperature at which a 50% strength loss can occur are:

Polypropylene: 200 F Nylon: 300 F Polyester: 350 F

Kevlar/Technora: 400 F Dyneema/Spectra: 150 F

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