FALL PROTECTION
Inspection/Maintenance Procedures

Lanyard Inspection

Serial Number: _____ ☐ OK ☐ Needs Repair ☐ Replace

HARDWARE - SNAPS

Inspection Procedures:	What to Look For:
1. Inspect hook and eye 2. Inspect seating of keeper (latch) into nose 3. Inspect keeper spring 4. Keeper locks must prevent keeper from opening when keeper closes	○ Cracks ○ Corrosion ○ Pitted Surface ○ Obstructions, should not bind ○ Does spring exert ample force to firmly close

HARDWARE - THIMBLES

Inspection Procedures:	What to Look For:
1. Inspect thimble and splice 2. Inspect edges of thimble	○ Thimble Firmly Seated ○ No Cracks ○ No loose/cut strands in splice ○ Sharp edges

STEEL LANYARD

Inspection Procedures:	What to Look For:
1. Rotate lanyard 2. Broken strands will separate from body of lanyard	○ Unusual Wear ○ Frayed or Cut Areas

WEB LANYARD

Inspection Procedures:	What to Look For:
1. Observe each side of lanyard while bending over a pipe	○ Cuts or breaks ○ Breaks in stitching ○ Swelling ○ Discoloration ○ Charring

ROPE LANYARD

Inspection Procedures:	What to Look For:
1. Rotate lanyard 2. Rope diameter should be uniform throughout	○ Fuzzy Areas ○ Broken or Cut Fibers ○ Wear ○ Noticeable change in original diameter

SHOCK ABSORBER PACK

Inspection Procedures:	What to Look For:
1. Inspect outer portion of pack 2. Examine areas where pack is sewn to D-Rings, belts, or lanyards	○ Burn holes in pack ○ Tears in pack ○ Loose strands, rips & deterioration in stitching

SHOCK-ABSORBING LANYARD

Inspection Procedures:	What to Look For:
1. Observe each side of lanyard while bending over a pipe	○ Cuts or Breaks ○ Swelling ○ Breaks in stitching ○ Discoloration ○ Signs of deployment-flag ○ Charring due to heat or chemical damage

Visual Indications of Damage to Webbing & Lanyards

Type of Webbing	Heat	Chemical	Molten Metal or Flame	Paint and Solvents
Nylon, Polyester	In excessive heat, nylon becomes brittle and has a shriveled brownish appearance. Fibers will break when flexed. Should not be exposed to temperatures above 180° F (°c)	Change in color usually appearing as a brownish smear or smudge. Transverse cracks when bent over a mandrel. Loss of elasticity.	Webbing strands fuse together. Hard shiny spots. Hard and brittle feel	Paint which penetrates and dries restricts movement of fibers. Drying agents and solvents in some paints cause chemical damage.

***NOTE**: Lanyards made of nylon or polyester rope will show the same visual indications of damage as nylon or polyester webbing. or polyester webbing.*

CLEANING

Basic care of all safety equipment will prolong the durable life of the equipment and will contribute toward the performance of its vital safety function. Proper storage and maintenance after use are as important as cleansing the equipment of dirt, corrosives, or contaminants. Storage areas should be clean, dry and free of exposure to fumes or corrosive elements.

NYLON and POLYESTER

Wipe off surface dirt with sponge dampened in plain water.
Dip sponge in mild solution of water & commercial soap or detergent.
In a back and forth motion, work up a thick lather.
Wipe with clean cloth.
Hang freely to dry, but away from excessive heat.

DRYING

Equipment should dry thoroughly without close exposure to heat, steam, or long periods of sunlight.

Inspected By: _____ Date: _____