



# NEW ENGLAND ROPES

TOGETHER IN MOTION

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www.neropes.com

## New England Ropes Braided Safety Blue and Braided Safety Blue High-Vee Low Stretch Static Kernmantle Rope

These ropes meet or exceed European Standard Personal Protective Equipment for the Prevention of Falls from Height EN 1891 for Low Stretch Kernmantle Rope.

Braided Safety Blue and Braided Safety Blue High-Vee ropes are intended for work positioning in tree pruning, trimming, repairing, maintenance. Should the risk of free fall arise, a dynamic rope is recommended for use, refer to EN 892 for requirements. Misuse of this product, or use in conjunction with incorrect hardware and repelling devices may cause serious injury. New England Ropes recommends this product be used with OSHA or CE approved hardware and related equipment. Braided Safety Blue and Braided Safety Blue High-Vee should only be used by qualified personnel in work positioning. Braided Safety Blue and Braided Safety Blue High-Vee should be inspected after and prior to each use. Records must be kept that detail each use and the results of the inspections. It is recommended that the rope be used by the same person that maintains the history of that rope. Prior to use, careful planning and situation analysis should take place to ensure safety.

For your records:

MFG. LOT NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF MANUFACTURE: \_\_\_\_\_

USER NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

PURCHASE DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF FIRST USE: \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

Product Name	Safety Blue 1/2 (13mm)	High-Vee 1/2 (13mm)
Actual Rope Diameter	12.5mm	13mm
Knotability	0.52	0.58
Elongation	2.2%	3.2%
Cover % of Mass	82.5%	83.6%
Mass/length		107.6g/m
Static Strength 22kN without termination	Pass	Pass
Static Strength 15kN with termination	Pass	
Sheath Slippage	Pass	Pass
Type	A	A
En 1891 Apprv'd	YES	
Materials of Construction	Polyester, Nylon, Polypropylene	

Shrinkage of all products is less than 5%.

## TERMINATING

*Safety Blue should be terminated using a figure-eight knot, double fisherman's knot, bowline knot or splice. If a splice slips during use, discontinue use of the rope. Systems using low stretch kernmantle rope should incorporate reliable anchoring systems. Slack rope between the user and the anchoring point should be avoided due to the potential of injury.*

## MARKINGS

*CE – indicates the rope has passed testing in accordance with EN1891 requirements. 0082 – indicates the notified body that performed the tests. Safety Blue is the brand name given by the manufacturer. Braided Safety Blue 13 MM – indicates the commercial name of the rope. A – indicates the Type. These ropes are designed to be used in rope access including all kinds of work positioning and restraint; in tree climbing, window cleaning, and speleology.*

Notified body for EC type Examination	
<b>CE 0082</b>	APAVE SUDEUROPE BP 193 13322 MARSEILLE CEDEX 16 FRANCE
Notified body for production control under article 11B	
<b>CE 0120</b>	SGS United Kingdom Ltd 202B Worle Parkway, Weston-super-Mare, BS22 6WA UK

## REMOVING ROPE FROM COILS AND REELS

*Remove rope properly from coils or reels to prevent kinking.*

If the rope is in a coil, it should always be uncoiled from the inside as directed by the manufacturer.

If on a reel, the rope should be removed by pulling it off the top while the reel is free to rotate. This can be accomplished by passing a pipe through the center of the reel and jacking both ends up in a horizontal position until the reel is free from the surface. To proceed in any other manner may cause kinks or hockels (strand distortion). If rope is cut to shorter lengths all markings must be repeated as on the original rope.

## HANDLING ROPE

*Never stand in line with rope under tension. If a rope or attachment fails it can recoil with sufficient force to cause physical injury. Synthetic rope has higher recoil/snaphack tendencies than natural fiber rope.*

Reverse rope ends regularly, particularly when used in tackle. This permits even wearing and assures a longer, useful life.

## OVERLOADING

*Do not overload rope. Sudden strains or shock loading can cause failure.*

Avoid sudden strains or shock loads which can exceed breaking strength. Shock loading can cause failure of a rope normally strong enough to handle the load.

Working loads are not applicable when rope is subject to significant dynamic loading. Whenever a load is picked up, stopped, moved or swung, there is an increased force due to dynamic loading. The more rapidly or suddenly such actions occur, the greater this increase will be. In extreme cases, the force put on the rope may be two, three, or even more times the normal load involved.

Examples could be picking up a tow on a slack line or using a rope to stop a falling object. Users should be aware that dynamic effects are greater on a low elongation rope such as manila than on a high elongation rope such as nylon, and greater on shorter rope than

on a longer one. Excessive dynamic loading of a high elongation rope is equally dangerous, because of stored energy which will cause the rope to recoil dangerously if it breaks. When a working load has been used to select a rope, the load must be handled slowly and smoothly to minimize dynamic effects and avoid exceeding the provision for them. If it is suspected that the rope has been shock loaded, it should be retired.

### CHECKING ROPE FOR WEAR

*Avoid using rope that shows signs of aging and wear. If in doubt, destroy the used rope. If there is a question, do the same. It is recommended that the user maintain a log of use for each rope. Noting such things as shock loads, weights rope was subjected to, number of uses, etc. This will help to determine when to retire the rope. The product should be inspected annually by a competent person authorized by the supplier.*

No type of visual inspection can be guaranteed to accurately and precisely determine actual residual strength. When the fibers show wear in any given area, the rope should be downgraded, or replaced.

Check the rope regularly for frayed strands and broken yarns. A pulled strand can snag on a foreign object during a rope operation. Check your rope carefully after each use for cuts, chaffing, hard spots, or any deterioration.

Both outer and inner rope fibers contribute to the strength of the rope. When either is worn, the rope is weakened. A heavily used rope will often become compacted or hard which indicates reduced strength. The rope should be discarded if this condition exists.

### ABRASION

*Avoid all abrasive conditions.*

Rope will be severely damaged if subjected to rough surfaces or sharp edges. Chocks, bits, winches, drums, and other surfaces must be kept in good condition and free of burrs and rust. Pulleys must be free to rotate and should be of proper size to avoid excessive wear. Restraining clamps and similar devices will damage and weaken the rope and should be used with extreme

caution. Do not drag rope over rough ground. Dirt and grit picked up by the rope will work into the strands, cutting the inside fibers.

### CHEMICALS

*Avoid chemical exposure.*

Rope is subject to damage by chemicals. Consult the manufacturer for specific chemical exposure, such as solvents, acids and alkalis. Consult the manufacturer for recommendations when a rope will be used where chemical exposure (either fumes, mist or actual contact) can occur.

### STORAGE AND CARE OF ROPE

*Rope should be stored clean, dry, out of direct sunlight, and away from extreme heat.*

Cordage should be stored in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area. It should be kept off the floor, on racks to provide ventilation underneath. Never store on a concrete or dirt floor, and under no circumstances should cordage and acid or alkalis be kept in the same area.

Do not store rope in direct sunlight. Synthetic rope (particularly polypropylene and polyethylene) may be severely weakened by prolonged exposure to ultraviolet (UV) rays. UV degradation is indicated by discoloration and the presence of broken filaments on the surface of the rope. Rope should be cleaned to remove dirt or abrasive particles, in a mild detergent and cold water. Air dry out of direct sunlight. Washing may remove any coatings that may have been added to enhance the performance of the product.

### HEAT

*Avoid overheating.*

Heat can seriously affect the strength of rope. When using rope where temperatures exceed 140° F (or if it is too hot to hold). Consult the manufacturer for recommendations as to the size and type of rope for the proposed continuous heat exposure conditions. Friction from slippage causes localized overheating

which can melt or fuse synthetic fibers or burn natural fibers, resulting in severe loss of tensile strength. In addition, even though synthetic rope is being at 75°, if it has been stored at elevated temperature over a long period of time it can fail under loads below its rated breaking strength. If the user has any doubts concerning the strength of the rope, the manufacturer should be contacted.

**CAUTION:** *Heat can seriously affect the strength of synthetic ropes. The temperature at which strength loss can occur in new and unused rope is Nylon 350°F, Polyester 390°F, and Polypropylene 150°F.*

### FIRE AND FLAME

*Avoid fire and flame.*

Fire and flame impingement will seriously damage all synthetic rope. Damage may occur even if the temperature of the rope and fiber remains below above listed temperatures.

### WARNING

*All synthetic rope under load will recoil if a fitting such as a chain, hook, cleat, bolt, pin or ball-hitch attached to the rope should fail.*

The snapback action can propel the fitting and the rope causing serious injury to persons or property anywhere in the vicinity. This danger can exist from failure of a fitting within the rope's safe working load. Check fittings, bolts, shackles, connectors, pins, mountings, splices and so forth before using.