

Harness Inspection Guidelines

Webbing

Grasp the webbing with your hands and bend the webbing, checking both sides. This creates surface tension making damaged fibers or cuts easier to see. Webbing damage may not show up through a sight (visual) inspection only – manual (touch) the harness is equally important.

Visual and Touch Inspection

✓ Pass

✗ Fail Criteria

✗ Cuts, nicks or tears

✗ Broken fibers/cracks

✗ Overall deterioration

✗ Modifications by user

✗ Fraying/Abrasions

✗ ✓ Discoloration of material

Dependant on cause of discoloration

✗ Hard or shiny spots

Indicates heat damage

✗ Webbing thickness uneven

Indicates possible fall

✓ Mildew

Clean harness

✗ Missing Straps

✗ Undue Stretching

Indicates possible fall

✗ Burnt, charred or melted fibers

Indicates heat damage

✗ ✓ Material marked w/permanent marker

Check w/manufacturer

✗ Excessive hardness or brittleness

Indicates heat or uv damage

Stitching

Visual and Touch Inspection

✗ Pulled stitches

✗ Stitching that is missing

✗ Hard or shiny spots

Indicates heat damage

✗ Cut stitches

✗ ✓ Discoloration of stitching

Dependant on cause of discoloration

Hardware

Visual and Touch Inspection

✗ Distortion (twists, bends)

✗ Rough or sharp edges

✗ Rust or corrosion

✗ Cracks or breaks

✗ Broken/distorted grommets

✗ Modification by users (ie additional holes)

✗ Tongue buckle should overlap the buckle frame and move freely back and forth in their socket

✗ Roller of tongue buckle should turn freely on frame

✗ Bars must be straight

✗ All springs must be in working condition

Harness Inspection – Guidelines

Tagging System

Every harness must have a legible tag identifying the harness, model, date of manufacture, name of manufacturer, limitations and warnings.

- ✖ Check tag for date of manufacture and remove from service if past adopted service life policy
- ✖ If tagging system is missing or not legible remove harness from service.

Cleaning and Storage

Wipe off all surface dirt with a sponge dampened in plain water. Squeeze the sponge dry. Dip the sponge in a mild solution of water and mild detergent. Work up a thick lather, with a vigorous back and forth motion. Then wipe dry with a clean cloth.

Hang freely to dry, but away from excessive heat, steam or long periods of sunlight.

Storage areas should be clean, dry and free of exposure to fumes, heat, direct ultra violet light, sunlight and corrosive elements.

Note: Do not store harnesses next to batteries, chemical attack can occur if battery leaks.

Inspection Checklist – Fall Protection Equipment

Description:	Model #:
Serial #:	Date of Manufacture:
Inspector:	Date Inspected:
Inspector Signature:	

✖FAIL: ☐ Initial_____
REMOVE FROM SERVICE

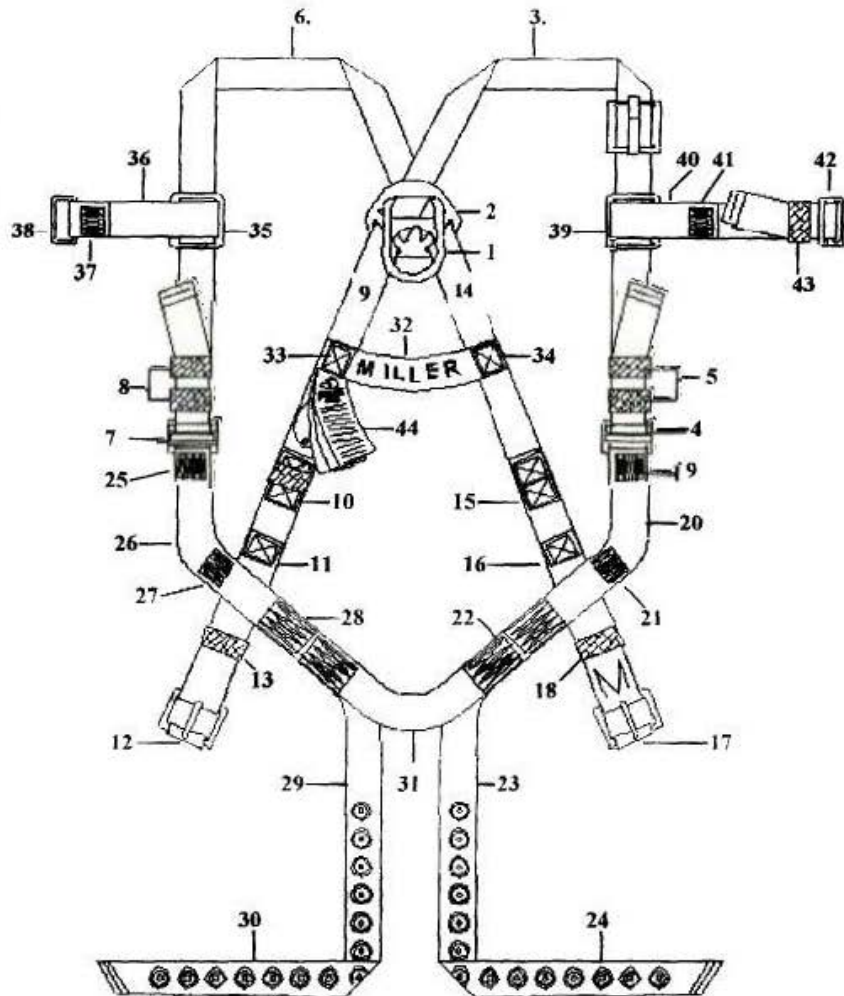
✓PASS: ☐ Initial _____
RETURN TO SERVICE

[illegible]

INSPECTION CHECKLIST - HARNESS

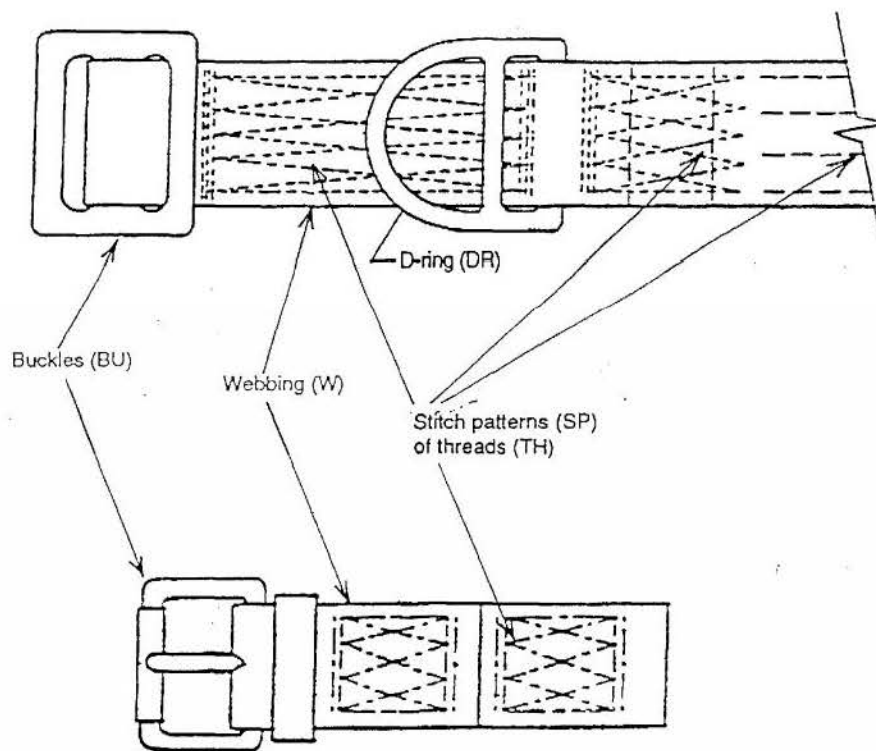
ITEM DESCRIPTION

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. | X | ✓ | Dee Ring |
| 2. | X | ✓ | Dee Pad |
| 3. | X | ✓ | Nylon Webbing |
| 4. | X | ✓ | Spring Loaded Friction Buckles |
| 5. | X | ✓ | Elastic Keepers (2) |
| 6. | X | ✓ | Nylon Webbing |
| 7. | X | ✓ | Spring Loaded Friction Buckles |
| 8. | X | ✓ | Elastic Keepers (2) |
| 9. | X | ✓ | Nylon Webbing |
| 10. | X | ✓ | Stitching |
| 11. | X | ✓ | Stitching |
| 12. | X | ✓ | Tongue Buckle |
| 13. | X | ✓ | Elastic Keeper (1) |
| 14. | X | ✓ | Nylon Webbing |
| 15. | X | ✓ | Stitching |
| 16. | X | ✓ | Stitching |
| 17. | X | ✓ | Tongue Buckle |
| 18. | X | ✓ | Elastic Keeper (1) |
| 19. | X | ✓ | Stitching |
| 20. | X | ✓ | Nylon Webbing |
| 21. | X | ✓ | Stitching |
| 22. | X | ✓ | Stitching |
| 23. | X | ✓ | Nylon Webbing |
| 24. | X | ✓ | Grommets |
| 25. | X | ✓ | Stitching |
| 26. | X | ✓ | Nylon Webbing |
| 27. | X | ✓ | Stitching |
| 28. | X | ✓ | Stitching |
| 29. | X | ✓ | Nylon Webbing |
| 30. | X | ✓ | Grommets |
| 31. | X | ✓ | Sub-Pelvic Strap |
| 32. | X | ✓ | Back Strap |
| 33. | X | ✓ | Stitching - Back Strap |
| 34. | X | ✓ | Stitching - Back Strap |
| 35. | X | ✓ | Chest Strap Pad |
| 36. | X | ✓ | Nylon Webbing |
| 37. | X | ✓ | Stitching |
| 38. | X | ✓ | Mating Link |
| 39. | X | ✓ | Chest Strap Pad |
| 40. | X | ✓ | Nylon Webbing |
| 41. | X | ✓ | Stitching |
| 42. | X | ✓ | 3 Bar Mating Buckle |
| 43. | X | ✓ | Elastic Keeper (1) |
| 44. | X | ✓ | Tagging/Label System |

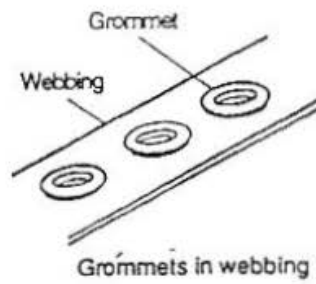
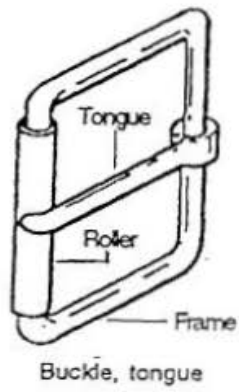
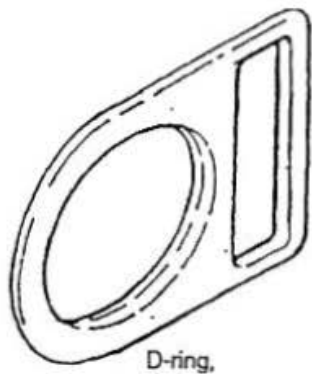


SERIAL # _____	DATE OF MANUF _____
INSPECTOR _____	DATE OF INSPECTION _____
INSPECTOR SIGNATURE _____	
✗ FAIL: ☐ Initial _____ REMOVE FROM SERVICE	✓ PASS: ☐ Initial _____ RETURN TO SERVICE

CRITERIA X = FAIL
✓ = PASS



Examples of Some Typical
Thread (TH) and Stitch Patterns (SP) in Webbing (W)



Example of Some Typical
Connector (Hardware) Components and Elements

Lanyard Inspection

Shock Absorbing Lanyard (Manyard Style) Inspection – Guidelines

Webbing

Grasp the webbing with your hands and bend the webbing, checking both sides. This creates surface tension making damaged fibers or cuts easier to see. Webbing damage may not show up through a sight (visual) inspection only – manual (touch) the lanyard is equally important. **Pay attention to the wrinkled portion of the lanyard.**

Visual and Touch Inspection

✓ Pass

✗ Fail Criteria

✗ Cuts, nicks or tears

✗ Broken fibers/cracks

✗ Overall deterioration

✗ Modifications by user

✗ Fraying/Abrasions

✗ ✓ Discoloration of material

Dependant on cause of discoloration

✗ Hard or shiny spots

Indicates heat damage

✗ Change in core size

Indicates possible fall

✓ Mildew

Clean lanyard

✗ Missing or popped flag

Indicates possible fall

✗ Undue Stretching

Indicates possible fall

✗ Burnt, charred or melted fibers

Indicates heat damage

✗ ✓ Material marked w/permanent marker

Check w/manufacturer

✗ Excessive hardness or brittleness

Indicates heat or uv damage

✗ Knots in lanyard

Stitching

Visual and Touch Inspection

✗ Pulled stitches

✗ Stitching that is missing

✗ Hard or shiny spots

Indicates heat damage

✗ Cut stitches

✗ ✓ Discoloration of stitching

Dependant on cause of discoloration