

- In addition to routine checks for each use, PPE should regularly undergo a detailed inspection by a competent person. Petzl recommends an inspection every 12 months and after any exceptional event in the life of the product.
  - PPE inspection should be conducted with the manufacturer's Instructions for Use.
- Download the instructions at [PETZL.COM](https://www.petzl.com).

## SPORT HARNESSES

### 1. Known product history

Any PPE showing unexpected degradation should be quarantined, pending a detailed inspection.

The user should:

- Provide precise information on the usage conditions.
- Report any exceptional event regarding his PPE.  
(Examples: fall or fall arrest, use or storage at extreme temperatures, modification outside manufacturer's facilities...).

### 2. Preliminary observations

Verify the presence and legibility of the serial number and the CE mark.

**Attention**, the serial number code on our products is evolving. Two types of code will coexist. See below for details on each serial number code.

Code A:

00 000 AA 0000

Year of manufacture	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day of manufacture	.....	.....	.....	.....
Name of Inspector	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incrementation	.....	.....	.....	.....

Code B:

00 A 0000000 000

Year of manufacture	.....	.....	.....	.....
Month of manufacture	.....	.....	.....	.....
Batch number	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incrementation	.....	.....	.....	.....

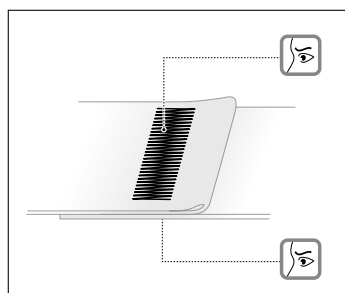
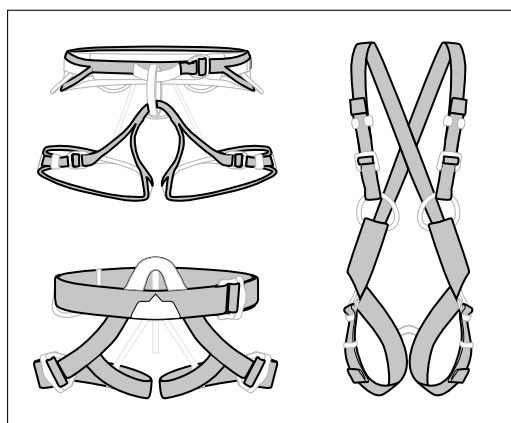
Verify that the product lifetime has not been exceeded.

Compare with a new product to verify there are no modifications or missing parts.

### 3. Checking the condition of the straps

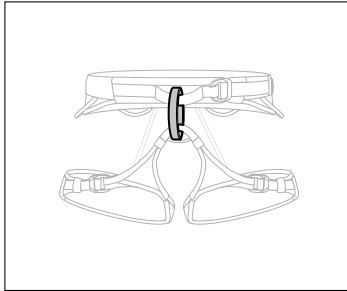
Check for cuts, swelling, damage and wear due to use, to heat, and to contact with chemicals... Check the waistbelt straps, waistbelt bias tapes, and leg and shoulder straps if any. Be sure to check the areas hidden by the buckles.

- Check the condition of the safety stitching on both sides. Look for any threads that are loose, worn, or cut. The safety stitching is identified by thread of a different color than that of the webbing.

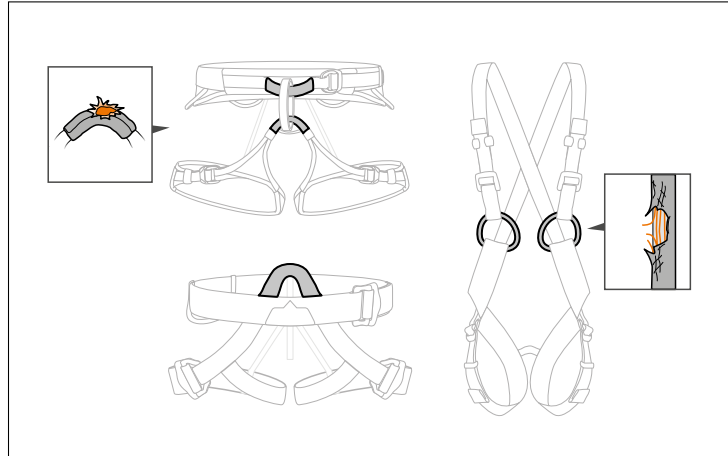


#### 4. Checking the tie-in points and belay loop

- Check the condition of the belay loop. Look for cuts, swelling, damage and wear due to use, to heat, and to contact with chemicals.

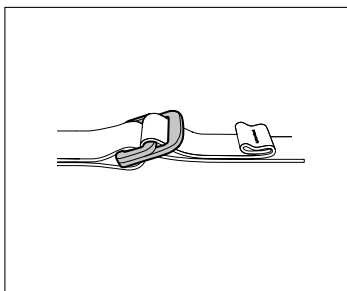


- Check the condition of the protective webbing on the tie-in points. Look for cuts, swelling, damage and wear due to use, to heat, and to contact with chemicals. Certain harnesses (e.g. SIMBA, LUNA, SELENA, ADJAMA, SAMA) have a red wear indicator on the lower tie-in point. Retire your harness if this indicator is visible.

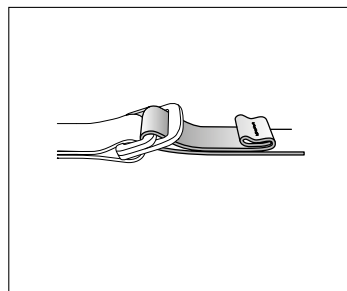


#### 5. Checking the condition of the adjustment buckles

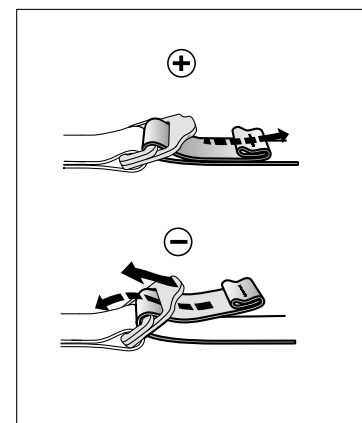
- Check the condition of the adjustment buckles (marks, cracks, wear, deformation, corrosion...).



- Check that the straps are correctly threaded, with no twists.

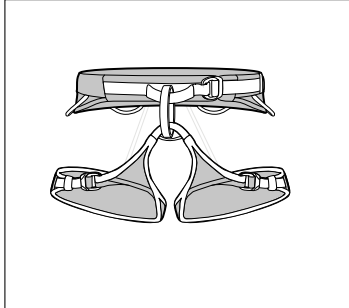


- Verify that the buckles operate properly.

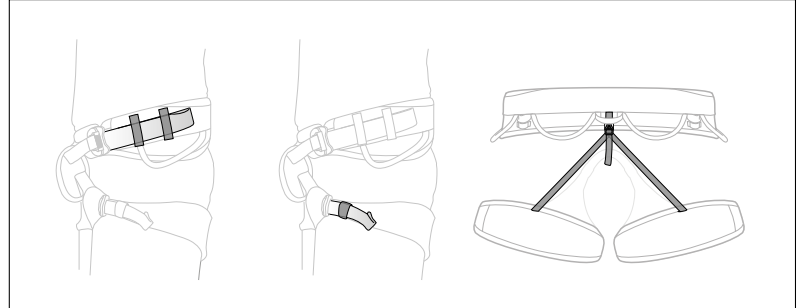


## 6. Checking the comfort parts

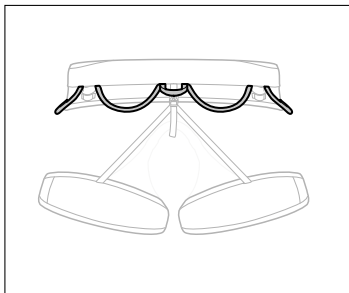
- Check the condition of the waist and leg foams (cuts, wear, tears...).



- Check the condition of the elastic keepers and leg loop elastics (cuts, wear, tears...).



- Check the condition of the equipment loops (cuts, wear, tears...).



## 7. Examples of harnesses that are worn out, or that should be retired

- Discoloration



- Elastic coming unstitched



- Worn out belay loop and tie-in point



- Worn out belay loop and tie-in point



- Damaged safety stitching



- Worn out tie-in point



- Visible wear indicator



- Marks on the webbing



- Unstitched hem



- Damaged webbing



- Cut webbing



- Torn webbing



- Traces of paint

