## FASET Bulletin SN05 (Revision 6)

# Repairs to a Knotless Safety Net

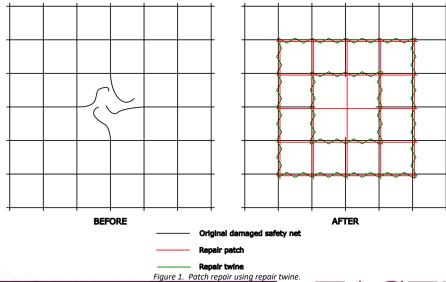
Damaged Knotless Safety Nets can be repaired to enable further use. The following FASET guidance is intended to provide site managers etc. with illustrated examples of repairs and not as a guide to those carrying out repairs. All persons carrying out repairs should have attended the FASET Safety Net Repair Course.

#### **Permanent Patch Repair Using Repair Twine**

- Multi-mesh cuts to a "knotless" Safety Net shall only be repaired using a patch repair.
- The patch used in a repair shall be of new material and shall comply with BS EN 1263-1.
- The repair twine shall be a minimum of 3mm thick, shall be of new material which is approved
  by the safety net Manufacturer for safety net repairs and shall be double knotted either side of
  each node.
- The damaged strands may be cut with a hot knife to stop the material unraveling.
- The repair shall have a minimum of 1 mesh overlap (as shown in Figures 1 & 2).
- There are two methods of attaching a patch to a Safety Net using repair twine:
  - By lacing repair twine through both the inside and perimeter meshes of the patch (Figure 1).
  - By lacing repair twine through the perimeter meshes of the patch and using cable ties to attach the inside (only) mesh (Figure 2).

Note: The cable tie does not contribute any strength to the repair.

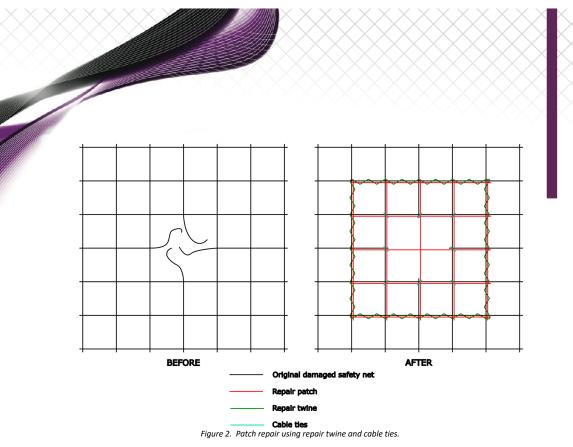
• Patch repairs may not overlap each other.



For more information about FASET, contact:

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#### Permanent Repair to Damaged Selvage Using Repair Twine

- Repairs to a damaged selvage must use a patch incorporating a new piece of selvage which is approved by the manufacturer.
- The patch used in a repair shall be of **new** material that complies with BS EN 1263-1.
- The repair twine shall be a minimum of 3mm thick, shall be of new material which is approved
  by the Safety Net Manufacturer for safety net repairs and shall be double knotted either side of
  each node.
- The damaged strands may be cut with a hot knife to stop the material unraveling.
- The patch should have a minimum of one mesh overlap beyond the damaged area of selvage.
- The patch should be laced around the whole perimeter of the patch
- There are two methods of carrying out a selvedge repair:
  - $\circ\quad$  By lacing repair twine through both the inside and perimeter meshes of the patch (Figure 3).
  - o By lacing repair twine through the perimeter meshes of the patch and using cable ties to attach the inside (only) mesh (Figure 4).

**Note:** The cable tie does not contribute any strength to the repair.

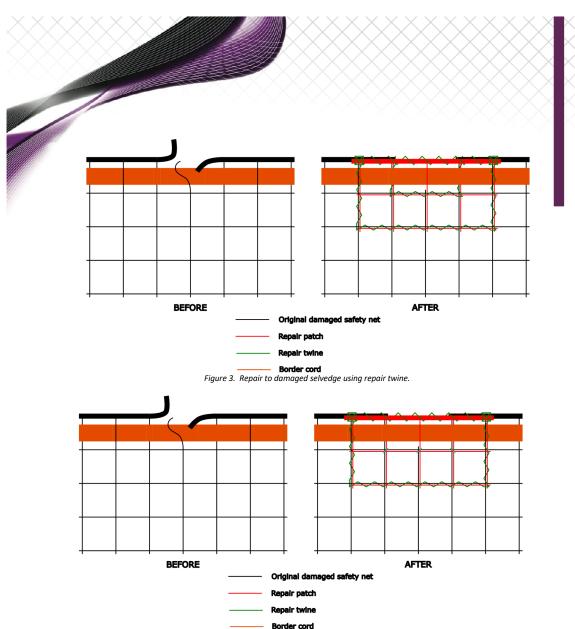


Figure 4. Selvedge repair using repair twine and cable ties.

#### **Permanent Single Strand Repair Using Repair Twine**

- The repair twine shall be a minimum of 3mm thick, shall be of new material which is approved
  by the Safety Net Manufacturer for safety net repairs and shall be double knotted either side of
  each node.
- The damaged strands may be cut with a hot knife to stop the material unraveling.
- The repair must extend at least one mesh past the damage.
- The repair twine must cross the damaged hole twice.

Single strand repairs using repair twine may cross over each other.

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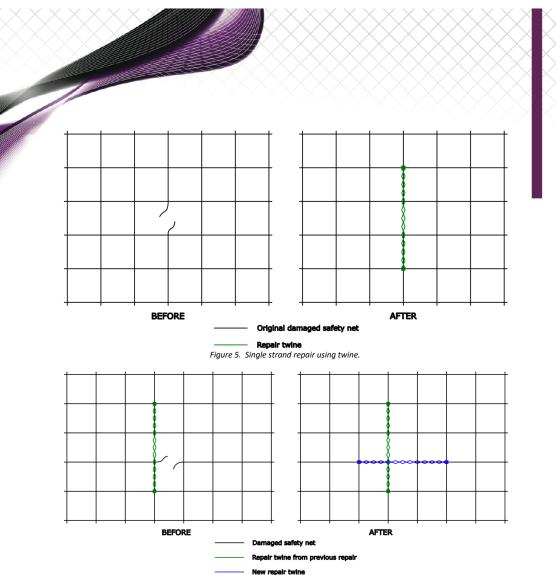


Figure 6. Overlapping single strand repair using twine.

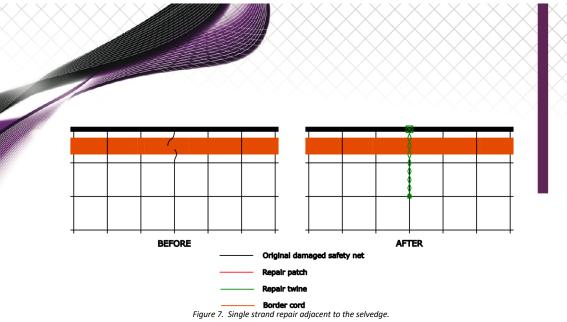
#### Permanent Single Strand Repair Perpendicular to the Selvage Using Repair Twine

- The repair twine shall be a minimum of 3mm thick, shall be of new material which is approved
  by the Safety Net Manufacturer for safety net repairs and shall be double knotted either side of
  each strand.
- The damaged strands may be cut with a hot knife to stop the material unraveling.
- The repair shall have a minimum of 1 mesh overlap.
- The repair twine must cross the damaged hole twice.
- The repair twine must be knotted around the undamaged selvage.
- Single strand repairs may cross over each other

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Fall Arrest Safety Equipment Training

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#### **Permanent Patch Repair Using C Rings**

- The repairer shall only use C Rings and equipment that has been tested by FASET and proven to be fit for purpose.
- The repair shall have a minimum of 1 mesh overlap.
- The patch used in a repair shall be of **new** material that complies with BS EN 1263-1.
- The damaged strands should be cut with a hot knife to stop the material unraveling.
- The C rings shall be applied as per Figure 7 and shall enclose both the original net and new patch material.

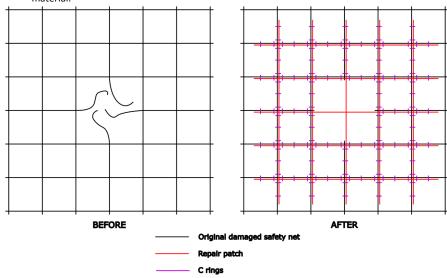


Figure 8. Patch repair using C rings.



### Permanent Single Strand Repair Using C Rings

- The repairer shall only use C Rings and equipment that has been tested by FASET and proven to be fit for purpose.
- The repair shall extend beyond the damaged strand by at least one mesh.
- The patch used in a repair shall be of **new** material that complies with BS EN 1263-1.
- The damaged strands should be cut with a hot knife to stop the material unraveling.
- The C rings shall be applied as per Figure 8 and shall enclose both the original net and new patch material.

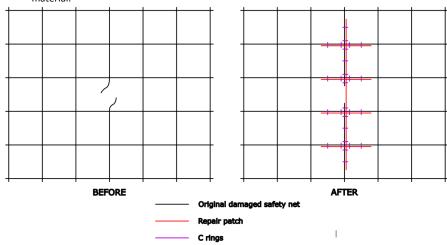


Figure 9. Single strand repair using C rings.

#### **Limitations of C Ring Repairs**

C Rings should not be used for repairing a selvedge repair. They should also not be used for single strand repairs adjacent to the selvedge.