FASET Bulletin SN05 (Revision 6) **Repairs to a Knotless Safety Net**

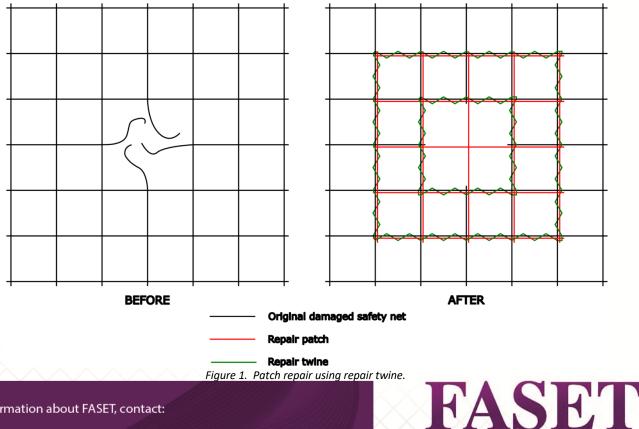
Damaged Knotless Safety Nets can be repaired to enable further use. The following FASET guidance is intended to provide site managers etc. with illustrated examples of repairs and not as a guide to those carrying out repairs. All persons carrying out repairs should have attended the FASET Safety Net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



Fall Arrest Safety Equipment Training

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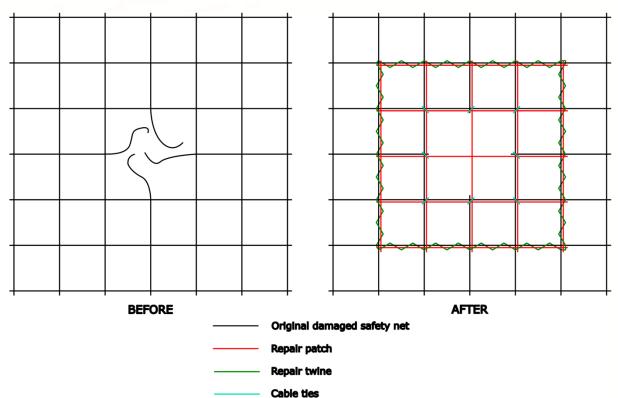


Figure 2. Patch repair using repair twine and cable ties.

Permanent Repair to Damaged Selvage Using Repair Twine

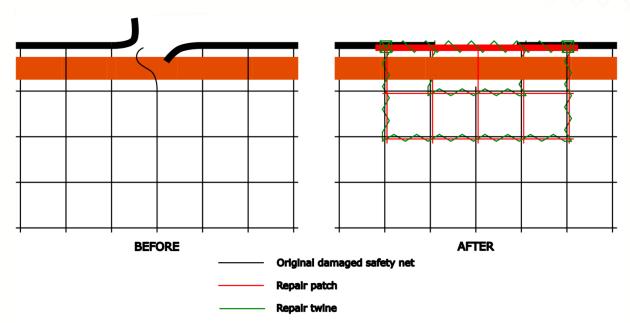
- Repairs to a damaged selvage must use a patch incorporating a new piece of selvage which is approved by the manufacturer.
- The patch used in a repair shall be of **new** material that complies with BS EN 1263-1.
- The repair twine shall be a minimum of 3mm thick, shall be of **new** material which 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:
 - By lacing repair twine through both the inside and perimeter meshes of the patch (Figure 3).
 - 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.

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Border cord

Figure 3. Repair to damaged selvedge using repair twine.

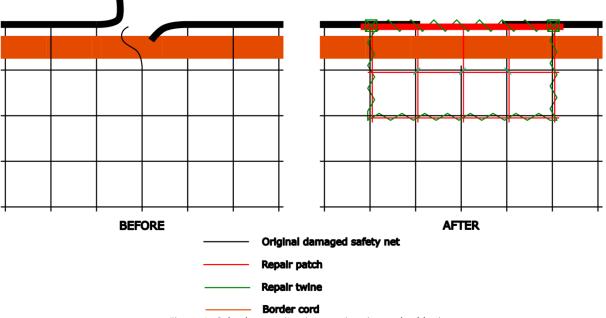


Figure 4. Selvedge repair using repair twine and cable ties.

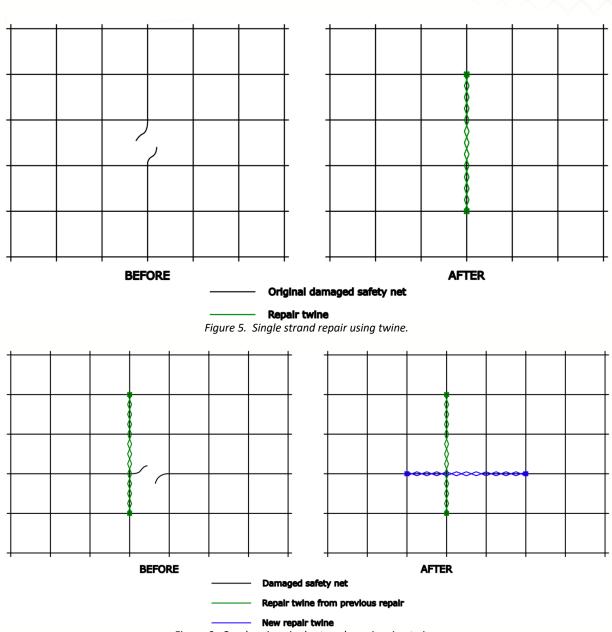
Permanent Single Strand Repair Using Repair Twine

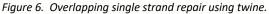
- The repair twine shall be a minimum of 3mm thick, shall be of **new** material which is approved by the Safety Net Manufacturer for safety net repairs and shall be double knotted either side of each node.
- The damaged strands may be cut with a hot knife to stop the material unraveling.
- The repair 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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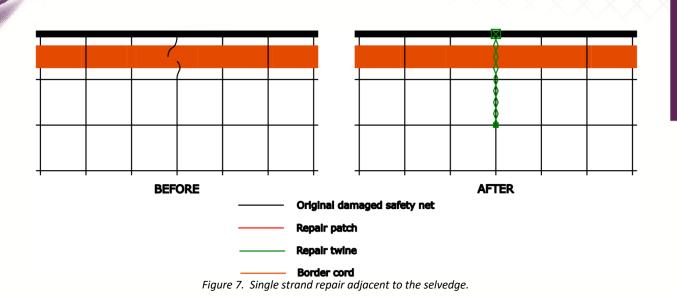
Permanent Single Strand Repair Perpendicular adjacent to the Selvage Using Repair Twine

- 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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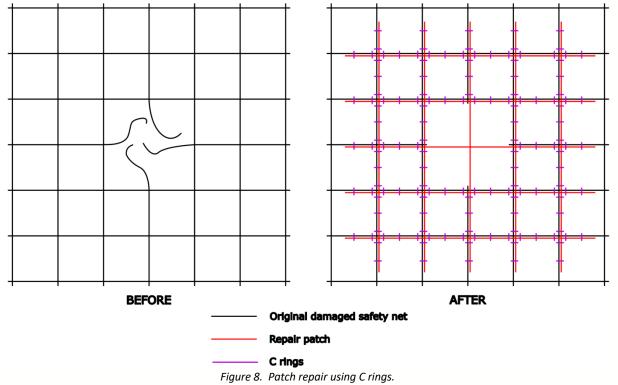
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Permanent Patch Repair Using C Rings

- 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.



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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.

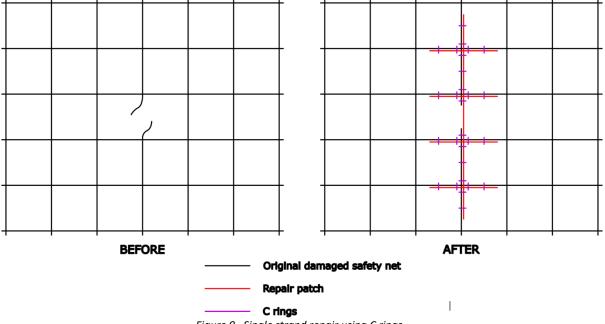


Figure 9. Single strand repair using C rings.

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.

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