

Synthetic Long-Line Inspection Checklist

Synthetic long-lines should be inspected after each day of use. Utilize the following checklist and if the long-line shows signs of wear or aging, destroy the used long-line and record the retirement date on the long-line logbook.

1. Check for abrasion.

Re-thread pulled strands. Open long-line strands to look for powdered fiber that is a sign of internal wear. If the original bulk of the long-line is reduced by abrasion by more than 25% or 2 or more adjacent strands are cut, then remove long-line from service and retire.

2. Check for compacted long-line

Synthetic long-lines become hard and compacted after heavy use. Any long-line that has become hard or compacted should be removed from service and retired.

3. Check for heat damage

Check long-line for glazed or glossy areas. This indicates heat damage. Any long-line that has glazed or glassy areas should be removed from service and retired.

4. Check for inconsistent diameter

Flat areas, lumps, or bumps can indicate internal damage from overloading. Any long-line showing localized diameter reduction, flat areas, or lumps/bumps should be removed from service and retired.

5. Check for discoloration and inconsistent texture

Synthetic long-lines will fade and get dirty. Check for unusual discoloration that could indicate chemical contamination. Check to see that the long-line is not brittle or stiff and does not have any unusual texture along its entire length. Any long-line showing unusual discoloration or texture should be removed from service and retired.