



# Technical Bulletin

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## ***Subject: Marking/Identifying Web Products***

Marking/Identifying various fall protection products (i.e., belts, harnesses, lanyards, anchorage straps, etc.) made of webbing is appropriate as long as acceptable materials or processes are used. Information such as company name and inspection status is often applied to the product for proper identification.

The following guidelines should be observed and the special conditions noted.

1. Inspection status/log labels applied to the product at the time of manufacture or inspection can be used to record inspection dates. Permanent markers which are water resistant and quick-drying (ex. Sanford Sharpie permanent markers) should be used.
2. Specific punches can be used on the inspection log label to represent a month the inspection was performed. The web should not be punched.
3. Separate identification tags/labels can be applied to the product. A location that will not interfere with the products performance should be selected (i.e., away from snap hooks, connecting rings, buckles, etc.).
4. The method of attaching separate identification tags should not affect the strength of the web. Riveting, punching holes and gluing the separate label to the web is not recommended in the field. Plastic or wire tie type fastener should be used. The fastener can be passed through or around a web or web loop (opening) for attachment.
5. Marking directly on the web can be performed with permanent type markers. Permanent markers which are waterproof/water resistant and quick-drying (ex. Avery Dennison Marks-A-Lot, Sanford Sharpie permanent marker) should be used.
6. Paint and/or paint pens should not be used to mark directly on the web. Paint can penetrate the web fibers, dry and cause the fibers to break when flexed.
7. Some types of permanent inks can be used to identify the product. Contact the factory for approval of specific inks.
8. Some solvents used in inks and other marking products can cause loss of strength in webbing, especially at elevated temperatures and high concentrations. Nitrobenzene, dichlorobenzene, phenol/tetrachlorethane, and benzyl alcohol as an example effect polyester fibers (used in most DBI/SALA web products). Contact the factory for approval of specific materials.
9. All applicable user instruction manuals for the products should be reviewed and followed.
10. Employee training should be conducted to help assure a safe working environment.

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