

Let's talk gear & consequences

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Let's talk gear & consequences

Do diameters matter?



Do diameters matter?

Content



Sharp edges

Braking forces

**Conclusions for us
climbers and rescuers**



Sharp edge accidents



Two interesting accidents

- Gran Paradiso/ Italy – DAV German Alpine Club
- Nesthorn/ Switzerland – Swiss Guides Course



Sharp edge accidents



8.7 mm

Lowering 2 p/
rope over
rounded edge/
little pendulum



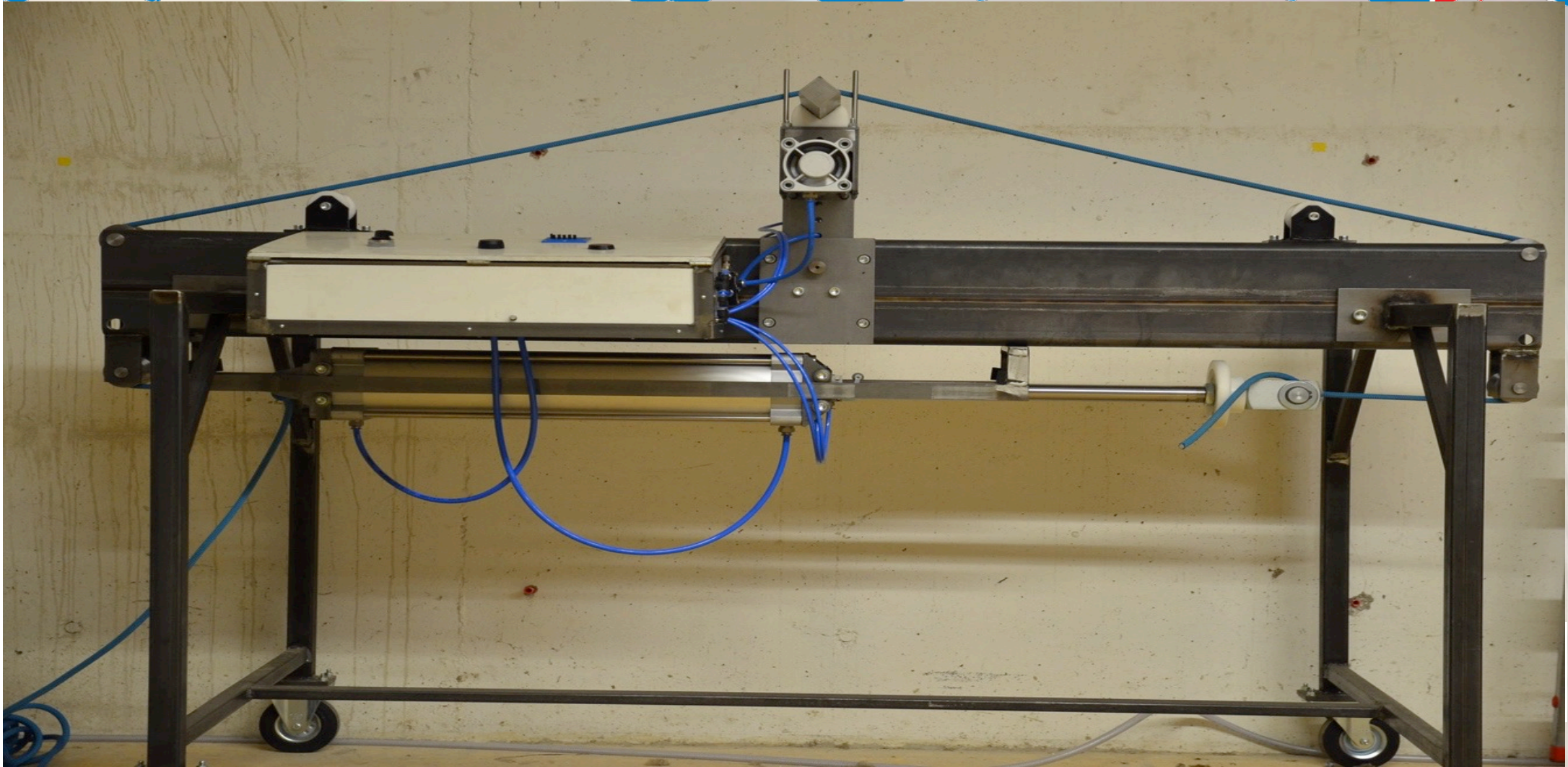
Sharp edge accidents



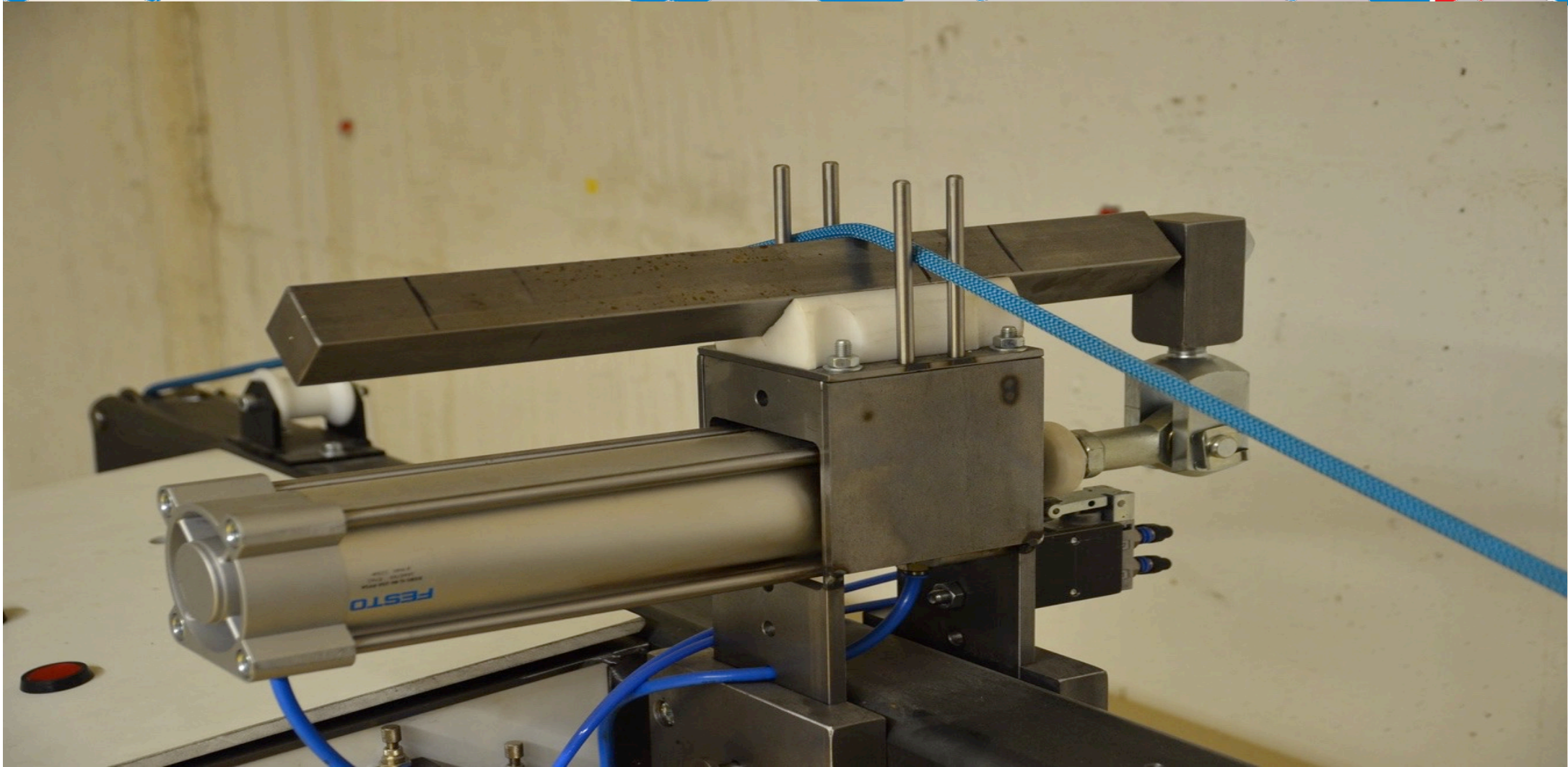
Consequences? → $\varnothing \geq 9.5 \text{ mm}$
Swiss Guides Courses



Let's talk gear & consequences



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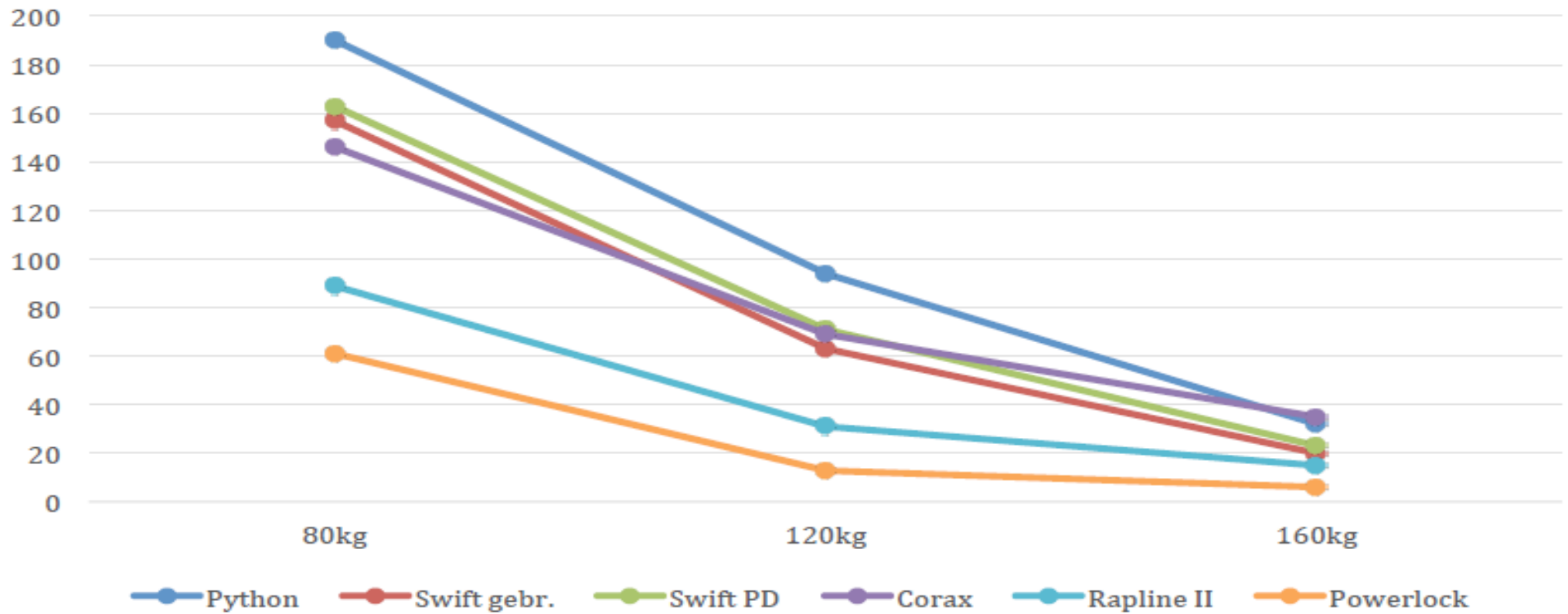




Seiltyp	80 kg Schnittl. [cm]	120 kg Schnittl. [cm]	160 kg Schnittl. [cm]	SL/QS [cm/mm ²] 80kg	SL/QS [cm/mm ²] 120kg	SL/QS [cm/mm ²] 160kg
Python 10,0 mm	190	94	32	2,41	1,20	0,41
Swift PD 8,9 mm	163	71	23	2,62	1,15	0,37
Swift PD (gebraucht) 8,9 mm	157	63	20	2,52	1,01	0,32
Corax (Dyneema) 6,7mm	146	69	35	4,13	1,97	0,98
Rapline II (Kevlar) 6 mm	89	31	15	3,14	1,11	0,54
Powerlock (Polyamid) 6 mm	61	13	6	2,16	0,45	0,22

Cutting length to preload

Schnittlänge (cm) zur Vorspannung (kg)



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Facts – single strand:

- Preload from 80 to 160 kg decreases cut resistance by approx. 600 %
- A diameter raise of 1.1 mm from 8.9 to 10 mm increases cut resistance by approx. 20 %
- Dyneema's cut resistance is 200 – 300% higher, Kevlar 130 -160 % ↔ Polyamid
- Cut resistance of a 6 mm dyneema cord = 9 mm single rope



Diameters don't matter!

Let's talk gear & consequences

Conclusion => single strand

- ✓ No lowering of 2 persons over rock edge
- ✓ Dyneema cords work well for lowering => rescues in free ride terrain
- ✓ Caution: > 80 – 120 kg (rescuer with gear)

Lowering over rocks

2 people → 2 strands

Rescuer w/gear → 2 strands ?



Incidents – near misses

Two 8.5 mm ropes
Half rope technique
Tube
and a fall

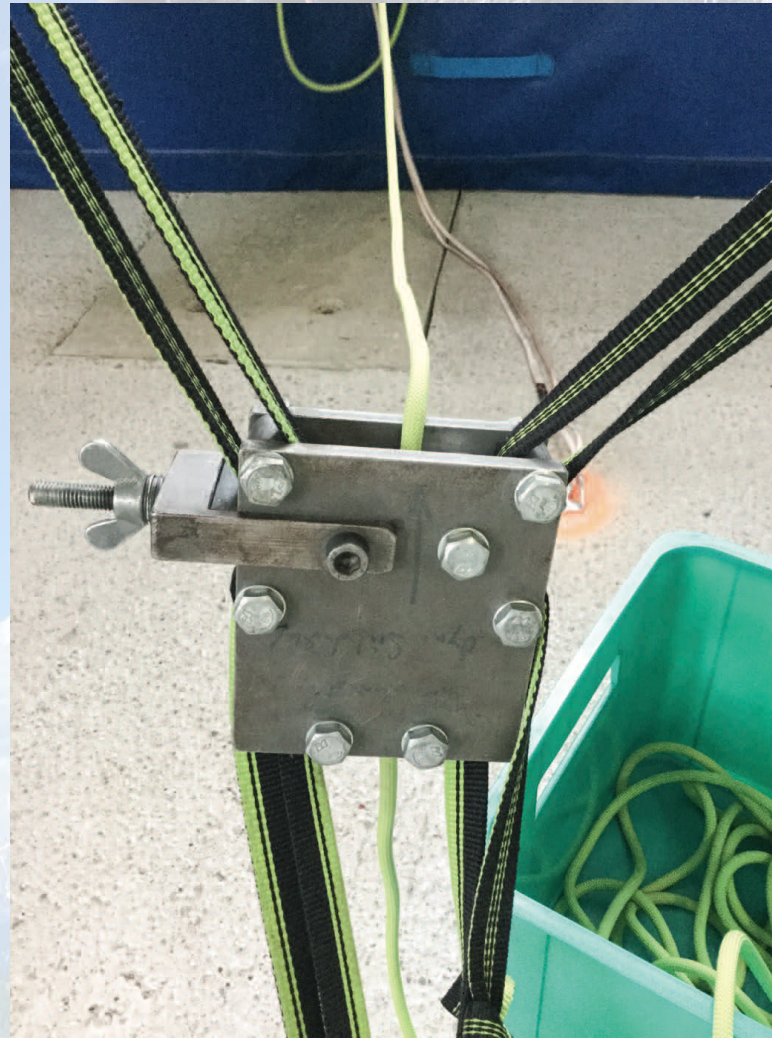
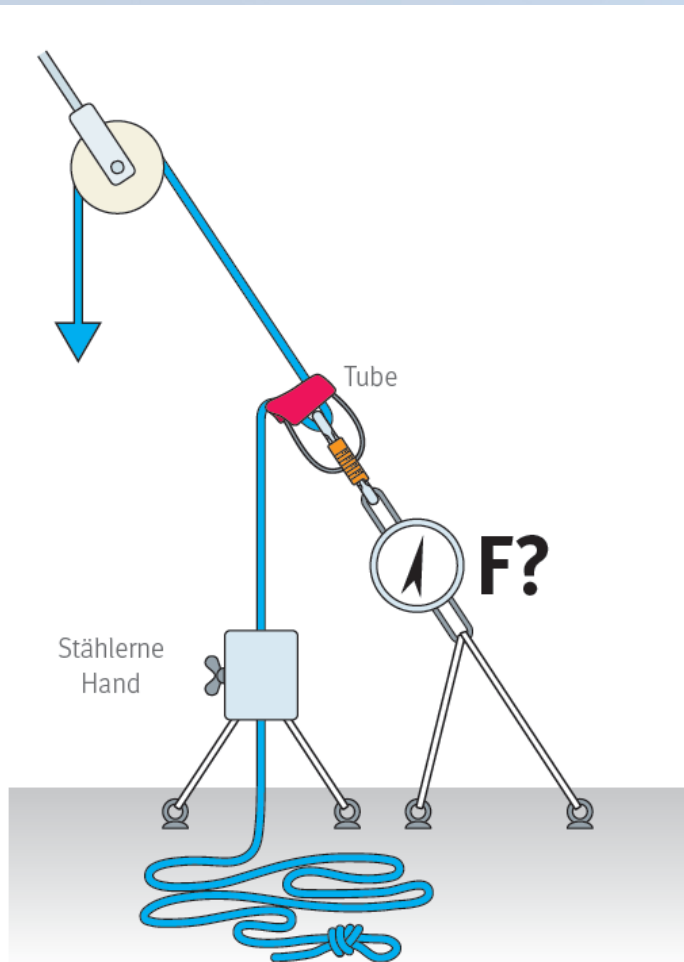


Test braking forces – simulated hand



220 N

400 N



Range of braking forces to hold a fall



< 2 KN



tricky to impossible

2 – 2.4 KN



doable

2.5 – 3.5



no problem



Numbers, numbers

Seil		Apus 7,9 mm	Opera 8,5 mm	Canary 8,6 mm	Volta 9,2 mm	Apus 7,9 mm	Opera 8,5 mm	Canary 8,6 mm	Volta 9,2 mm
Handkraft am Seil	Gripping force Handkraft 220 N					Gripping force Handkraft 400 N			
ATC Guide	1 Karabiner	1,9 kN	1,4 kN	1,7 kN	1,8 kN	2,9 kN	2,5 kN	2,4 kN	2,9 kN
	2 Karabiner	2,5 kN	1,8 kN	2,2 kN	2,2 kN	2,9 kN	2,5 kN	3,0 kN	3,4 kN
ATC Alpine Guide	1 Karabiner	2,8 kN	1,9 kN	2,1 kN	2,6 kN	3,3 kN	2,9 kN	3,4 kN	3,7 kN
	2 Karabiner	3,4 kN	2,3 kN	3,6 kN	3,8 kN	4,2 kN	3,7 kN	5,1 kN	5,2 kN
Reverso 4	1 Karabiner	2,2 kN	1,7 kN	1,9 kN	2,0 kN	2,6 kN	2,4 kN	2,9 kN	3,2 kN
	2 Karabiner	2,9 kN	2,1 kN	2,7 kN	2,9 kN	3,2 kN	3,1 kN	3,6 kN	4,1 kN
Giga Jul (Tube)	1 Karabiner	1,8 kN	1,5 kN			2,0 kN	2,2 kN		
	2 Karabiner	2,2 kN	1,9 kN			2,6 kN	2,6 kN		
HMS		1,5 kN	1,3 kN	1,6 kN	1,7 kN	2,4 kN	2,2 kN	2,5 kN	2,7 kN

Diameters do matter!

Facts: belay devices – low diameter ropes – gripping forces

- ✓ Tubes are made for single ropes but not for thin ones
- ✓ Alpine tubes are great for thin ropes
- ✓ Soft ropes have higher braking forces
- ✓ Low gripping force + low diameter + Munter hitch = critical combo

Conclusion => single strand w/ tube

- ✓ When gripping force is low – second biner is mandatory
- ✓ Higher diameters result usually in higher braking strength – if rope is not too hard



Future ...

Challenges:

- Rope diameter?
- Low or high gripping force?
- Belay device?
- Rope – wet, frozen, hard, soft?
- 1 or 2 biners in tube?
- Munter hitch

Who is able to answer all those questions while on rescue?
Are we? Are our guys we sent off to mission?

Maybe we should just skip low diameters...



Future ...



Thank you...

