

## **BSEN 12195-2:2001 Label and Marking requirements**

The European standard for Load Restraint Assemblies on Road Vehicles: “*Part 2 – Web lashing made from manmade fibres*” outlines the requirements for manufactures. Pritchard Tyrite Ltd supply ratchet lashings and straps that comply and exceed the European Standard. Part of the standard gives the requirement for the marking of the ratchet lashing. This is undertaken by sewing into the strap a label, made from PVC and colour coded to the type of webbing used in the assembly.

Section 8 of the standard outlines the minimum requirement and is entitled:

### **“MARKING”**

*The marking shall be according to EN 292-2:1991, clause 5.4. Each complete web lashing, if it is intended that parts be separable, shall be marked with the following information if applicable on a label.*

*End fittings, tensioning devices, tension retaining devices and tension indicators of LC  $\geq$  5 kN shall be marked with the manufacturers or suppliers name or symbol.*

*The value of LC shall be marked on parts with LC  $\geq$  5 kN in kN, on parts with LC < 5 kN in daN*

*Labels shall have the following colours:*

*Blue = PES webbing, Green = PA webbing or Brown = PP webbing*

### **Pritchard Tyrite Ltd - compliance**

To comply with the European Standard, ratchet strap assemblies must have a label sewn into the stitch pattern. The end fittings and tensioning device should be marked as per the standard requirement. As a leading manufacturer Pritchard Tyrite Ltd strive to ensure that all requirements are fulfilled.

There are demands within the industry to show the overall break force for lashings. The standard makes no requirement to state the BF on the label. However it has become the industry norm to indicate the Break Force **BF**. The **BF** can be any force above 2 x LC as explained below. For example you can mark the assembly as LC 2000 daN and show the break force as 7000kg, if when tested that’s where it breaks. The extract from the standard below explains.

Section 6.4: **Testing of the complete web lashing** – *once loaded and held to 1.25 x LC, released and checked. Then retested, the lashing must withstand at least 2 x LC.* The following note then states that “*the breaking force may then be determined*” This then relates to section 3 **Terms and definitions 3.14**: breaking force **BF** is the “*maximum force that the web lashing withstands when tested*”.

There is NO direct relationship or ratio factor between the **LC** and **BF**.

**What to look for on any ratchet strap assembly claiming to be to the European Standard 12195-2:2001**

**Required information:**

The **“LABEL”**

Manufacturers or suppliers name or symbol

Material of the textile webbing

Standard hand force **SHF**

Standard tension force **STF** (daN) or winch force, based on the level for which the tensioning device has been type tested, when designed for frictional lashing

Elongation of textile webbing in % at LC

Warning “not for lifting”

Year of manufacture

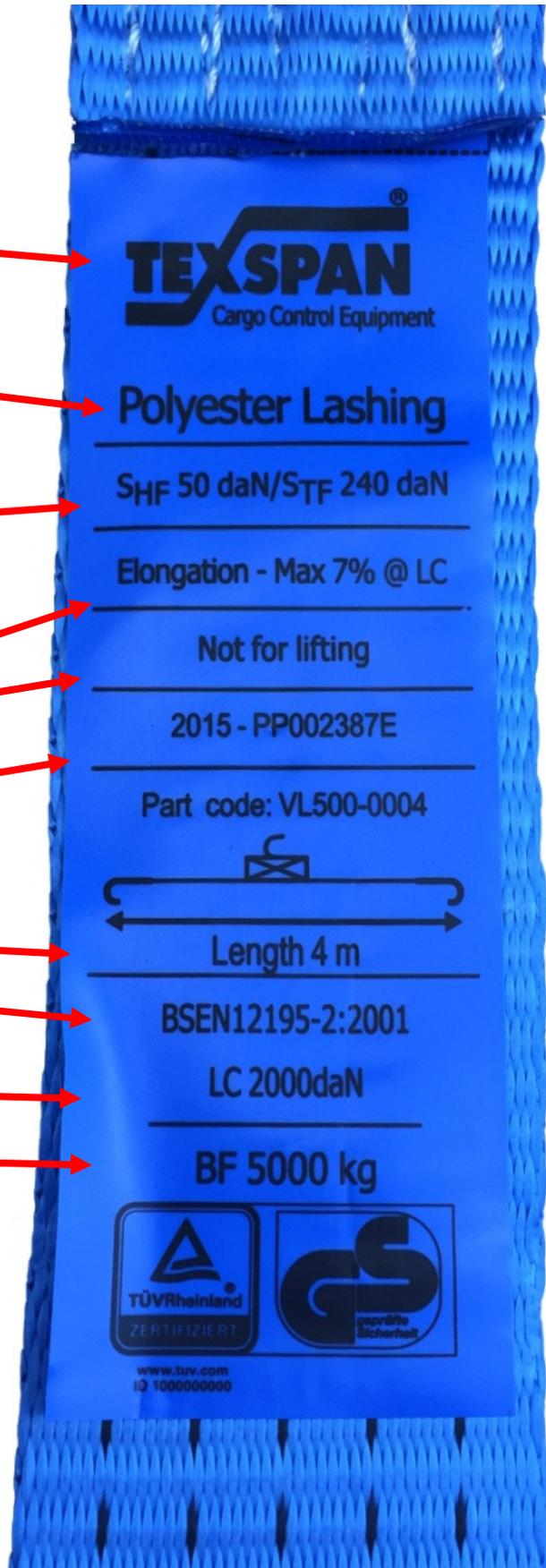
Manufacturers traceability code

Lengths in metre

Number and part of the European Standard

Lashing capacity **LC**

Break force **BF**



The **“METAL COMPONENTS”**

**Tensioning device – Ratchet example**

As can be seen there is a manufactures marking “PTY-E”. Also as per the standard the LC is shown and indicated. For this ratchet the rating is shown as 2500daN

This rate would indicate that the ratchet has a minimum break force of 5000kg



**End Fittings – Wire claw hook example**

As can be seen there is a manufactures marking “PTY-E”. Also as per the standard the LC is shown and indicated. For this wire claw hook the rating is shown as 2500daN

This rate would indicate that the wire claw hook has a minimum break force of 5000kg

