

the original

LINEGRIP®
slackline softpointing in perfection



Aluminum webbing clamp for
tensioning 25mm slacklines



Manual ver. 8.0

lineGrip G5

Generation 5

Operating Manual & Safety Instructions



THIS DEVICE IS FOR EXPERT USE ONLY

Study this guide carefully and completely before using this product.
Particularly observe the safety advice and warnings given here!



All topics in this manual and more are covered in detail on www.linegrip.com - Please visit regularly to check for new information and potential lineGrip related safety issues!



DESIGNATED USE: The lineGrip may only be used for **tensioning slacklines** (flat webbing).



- It may not be used for anchoring/fixation of slacklines!
- It may not be used for suspension/transport of persons!
- It may not be used for tie-downs & lashing.
- It may not be used for lifting purposes.
- It may not be used with ropes or wires.

Always use an appropriate device for anchoring the slackline, such as a lineLock™, Slackbanana™, AWL™, or similar, and ensure that the backup gear is 100% reliable and fully functional at any given time, **particularly** while you are tensioning!



WARNING: Keep in mind, that a failure of the lineGrip in the tensioning phase might shock load your anchor system, which must therefore be able to handle undamaged a peak shock load 3x the load of your current and target tension!

IMPORTANT: Please always heed the safety instructions and warnings described within this manual!
Temperature and environmental factors may impair the functionality of the lineGrip.
In particular high temperature over 30° C (86° F) can cause the lineGrip to slip on the webbing!



Technical Specifications

Maximum Working Load (MWL):	15 kN	(3400 lbf)
Common Slipping Threshold (CST):	~ 25 kN	(~ 5600 lbf)
Minimum Breaking Strength (MBS):	45 kN	(10000 lbf)
Permitted operating temperature:	-10° to +40° C	(15° to 105° F)
Approved webbing width:	24 - 26 mm	(0.95 - 1.05")
Approved webbing thickness:	1 - 5 mm	(0.04 - 0.2")
Weight (excl. Shell):	418g	(14.75 oz)
Measure L x H x W (when open):	160 x 85 x 47 mm	
Material body & clamping plates:	Aluminum AW7075-T651	
Material load transfer bolts:	10 mm high grade steel AISI 303	
Material rubber plates:	LG Type-3 rubber on AL carrier plate	

lineGrip Corporation Ltd.

Eichenflurstrasse 13
66892 Bruchmuehlbach
Germany

Contact: Mr. Andy Riedrich
Phone: +49 6372 628 94 43

Whatsapp: +49 170 996 91 92

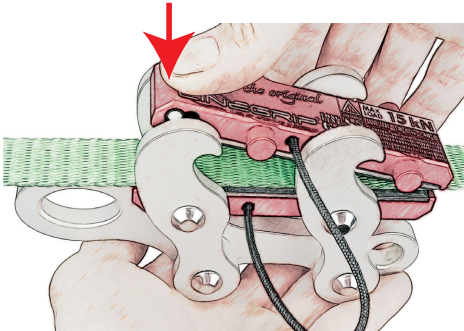
info@linegrip.com • www.linegrip.com

24/7 lineGrip emergency hotline: +49 170 996 91 92

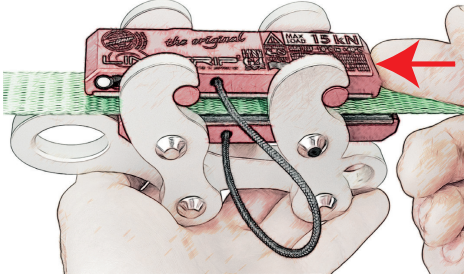
Attaching to the Webbing

1. With the loose clamping plate removed, flip open the levers and attach the lineGrip to the webbing, preferably with the load bracket facing down. Insert the loose clamping plate, as illustrated below, and press down on the plate (in the center above the spring balls), until it snaps into place.

Caution: Ensure correct orientation of the plate, and keep the tether cord clear of the hooks and the clamping surfaces!



2. Push the clamping plate forward, until a click sound confirms locking, and the pegs latch into the hooks. The plate is now secured against inadvertent unlatching, and the lineGrip is ready to use.

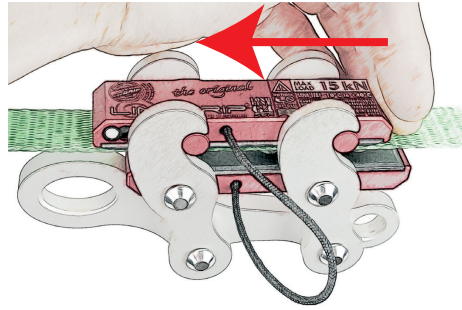


Repositioning on the Webbing

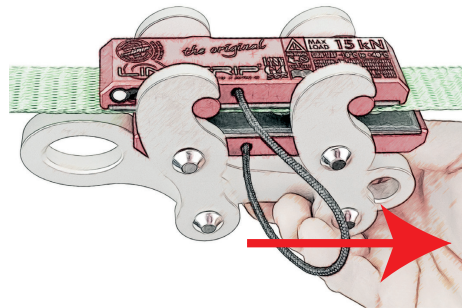
The lineGrip can be repositioned on the webbing easily, without unlatching or unlocking.

To move the lineGrip **towards** the tensioning device, first ensure that the load bracket is not loaded, then push at the loose **clamping plate**.

Tip: If the plates are locked to the webbing, give the top plate a firm tap in the direction of the arrow as shown below, to free the rubber surfaces from the webbing and flip open the levers.



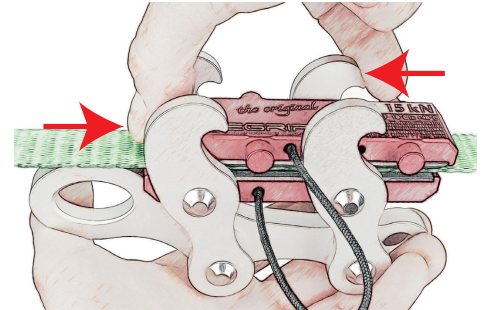
To move the lineGrip **away** from the tensioning device, pull at the **load bracket**, while keeping hands clear of the hooks and clamping plate.



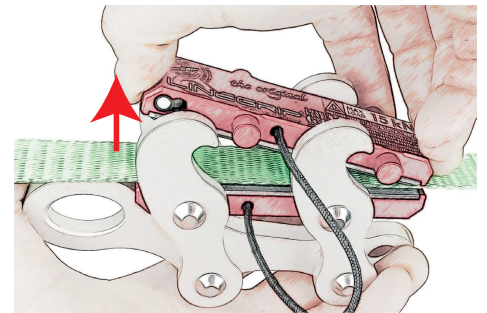
Removing from the Webbing

1. To unlock the loose plate, first ensure that the load bracket is not loaded, then flip open the lineGrip. In case it can not be flipped open, refer to the tip for repositioning (see center column). Now push back the plate while exerting counter pressure to one of the hooks.

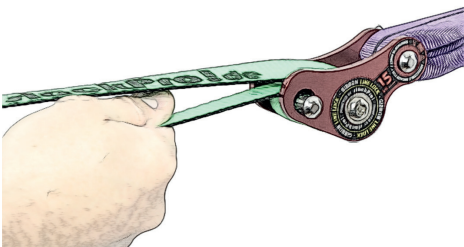
Caution: The lineGrip might fall off the webbing as soon as the loose plate is unlocked! Support the lineGrip by the load bracket to avoid dropping.



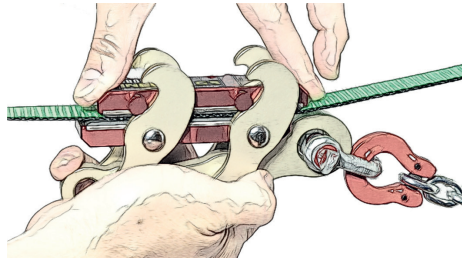
2. Remove the loose plate by lifting up the front end with the spring balls first, then retrieve the plate in a backwards and upwards motion.



Tensioning Process / lineGrip Technique

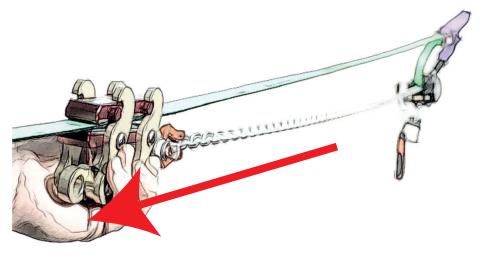


1. Attach the slackline to the anchor points by means of appropriate anchor/fixation devices (web locks), and pretension by hand as well as you can easily handle (we've compiled some pretensioning tips and tricks on www.linegrip.com/pre ;-)



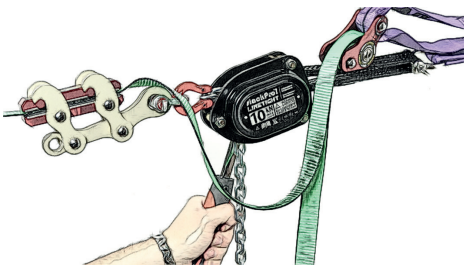
2. Attach the lineGrip preferably first to the webbing and then to the tensioning device to facilitate an untwisted connection (make sure that the rope or chain is not twisted).

Important: Ensure proper latching of the hooks!

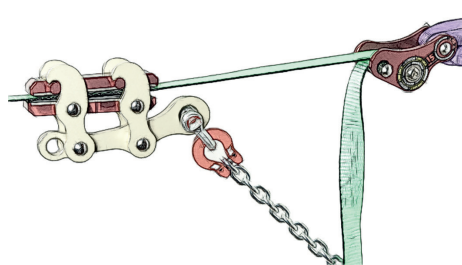


3. Unlock the tensioning device, and move the lineGrip away from the anchor as far as possible, until the tensioning device is fully extended.

CAUTION! Keep hands clear of the hooks when releasing the load bracket! RISK OF INJURY!!!



4. Now tension the slackline. While tensioning, remember to **frequently(!)** haul in the slack webbing between the lineGrip and the anchor! Failing to do so greatly increases the risk of damage or injury in case of slippage (see next page).



5. When the tensioning device is fully contracted, remove all slack between the lineGrip and the web lock (as tight as possible). Then **slowly** release the tensioning device so the load of the system is transferred gently onto the webbing locker.

If applicable, repeat steps 3-5 as often as required (until the desired tension is reached).

6. Finally, remove the lineGrip from the webbing and you're done :-)

Note: Always backup your anchors!

IMPORTANT!
The lineGrip is for tensioning slacklines, not for anchoring! The lineGrip must always be removed from the webbing before walking the slackline!

REMEMBER!
While tensioning, always keep the lineGrip backed up with minimal slack!

WARNING: Never exceed the maximum working load designated on the lineGrips clamping plate label!

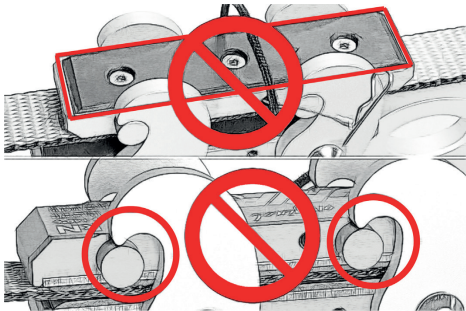
However, the maximum permissible load of the entire system is dependent on the breaking load of all the components used in the system!

BASIC RULE: 50% of the breaking load of the weakest component in the system = absolute maximum permissible load!

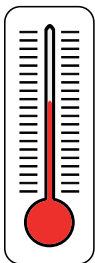
Take into account, that dynamic loads, such as jumping and leash falls, may result in peak loads of up to 200% of standing tension!

Pre Tensioning Safety Checks

Before loading the lineGrip, please double check that the rubber is facing the webbing and the pegs latch properly into the hooks!



Ensure parallel alignment with the slackline!



The SWL of your lineGrip is always primarily dependent on the temperature it is used at! Before beginning the tensioning process, please refer to the overleaf temperature diagram, and determine the max. safe working load for your specific situation (EWL). If possible, try to avoid any red areas. As you approach these areas, be very alert and cautious!



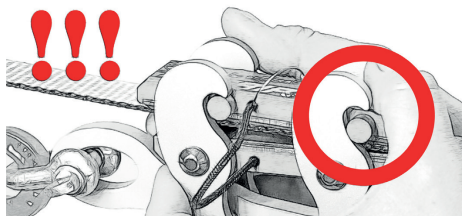
DANGER!!!

BACKUP with as little slack as possible!!!

Strictly avoid having more than 30cm of slack webbing between the lineGrip and the anchor! Please see: www.linegrip.com/warning

SAFE :-)

CAUTION! Keep hands clear of the hooks when handling a lineGrip that is attached to a tensioning device! **Risk of severe injury due to pinching!**

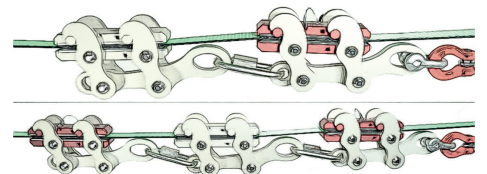


SLIPPING HAZARD WARNING
The lineGrip must always be backed up with an appropriate fixation device while loaded! Sudden slippage can never be excluded entirely, because the lineGrip only establishes a temporary friction based connection to the webbing!

TAKE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS!

Be aware, that high temperature will reduce the gripping power of the rubber! You as the operator are responsible to take any necessary safety precautions, to avoid accidents in case of slippage (e.g. reliable backup, keep bystanders clear!)

Linking lineGrips / lineGrip-Cluster



Please note: Using multiple linked lineGrips, as shown above, **does NOT add the working loads** of the lineGrips used in the cluster! Please use this **guideline to calculate the Cluster Working Load:**

- Install the strongest device as primary lineGrip.
90% of this unit's MWL is your **Base Working Load**.
 - with one secondary lineGrip add 5 kN to the BWL.
 - with two secondary lineGrips add 8 kN to the BWL.
- The **Cluster Working Load (CWL)** is thus calculated by taking the BWL (MWL-10%) of your primary unit (the strongest one) and adding 5 kN for one, or 8 kN for two additional units.

Example A: One G5 in front with two linked hIG will give you 13.5 kN + 8 kN = 21.5 kN CWL.

Ex. B: Two linked hIG = 7 kN + 5 kN = 12 kN CWL.
Visit www.linegrip.com/cluster for more details.

Notes about the lineGrip Rubber

The rubber coating on the clamping plates is a key element of the lineGrip which must withstand highest strain. The rubber should be visually checked for integrity and be freed from debris and impurities before each use! **Any dirt or debris on the rubber surface can potentially damage the slackline**, even to a degree that may lead to premature failure at even less than 50% of the slacklines intact MBS!

The clamping plates are compressed with a pressure force of about 135% of the pulling force. So, if for example, the lineGrip is loaded with 1t pulling force, the rubber will exert pressure equivalent to about 1.35 tons to the clamped slackline, which will crush anything harder than the slackline through its fibers.

The rubber plate is a wear part (similar to the tire on a car), thus it must be replaced from time to time. Please note, that the rubber surface rarely wears off physically, due to lack of slip under normal conditions. Nevertheless, necessity for replacement may occur due to any of these reasons:

1. Rubber Aging

The lineGrip rubber consists partly of natural rubber, chemical components, and special plasticizers, which volatilize gradually. Due to this volatility, the rubber naturally loses its adhesive properties and softness in the course of time. Frequent usage in daylight (UV radiation), and high temperature, accelerate the rubbers' aging process. But even unused rubber plates, that are stored in a cool place and protected from light, have a limited shelf life of maximum 2 years.

It is therefore recommended to replace the rubber plates at least every 18 months! With prolonged and frequent exposure to direct solar radiation and heat, it is strongly recommended to replace the rubber plates every 12 months to ensure safe and reliable operation!

By means of visual and/or haptic inspection it is impossible to determine if a rubber plate is still fully functional due to age. The only way to assess the functionality and reliability of a visually intact rubber plate, is to determine its age through the batch number, that is stamped/etched into the carrier plate side. Compare the batch number on the plates of your lineGrip to a chart on our website, to check if and when they need replacement:

www.linegrip.com/rubber



Here you will find extensive information and details on this subject. Spare rubber plates may be purchased here: shop.linegrip.com

2. Rubber Wear

Under normal operating conditions the lineGrip rubber plates are not subjected to any significant wear, because the lineGrip usually does not slip on the webbing. If the lineGrip is primarily used with heavily worn slacklines, or with webbing made of other materials than polyester or nylon, the rubber tends to slip more frequently, which results in mechanical wear.

We suggest to replace the rubber plates when observing significant signs of wear. A heavily worn rubber coating poses an increased risk of slippage and should not be used further.



Danger! A heavily worn rubber plate (as seen above) must be replaced immediately!

Emergency Solution: If you are forced to use a lineGrip with heavily worn or over aged (>2 years) rubber plates, please do not exceed 50% of the lineGrips labeled working load and be particularly alert and careful while it is loaded!

3. Damaged Rubber

If the rubber coating is damaged (cuts, fractures), or peels from the carrier plate at any point, it may not be used further under any circumstances – **risk of sudden failure!** If in doubt, the rubber plate must be replaced or be checked by an expert!

Approved Webbing

Please visit www.linegrip.com/webbing to catch up on the latest webbing approvals and issues.

In general, every woven flat and tubular webbing made of plain, uncoated polyester or polyamid (nylon) is approved for unrestricted use.

All other types are not approved (yet), so special caution is to be observed when using:

- coated or impregnated webbing (e.g. Mantra MKII)
- webbing with rubber prints (e.g. Gibbon Flowline)
- webbing that consists partially (hybrid) or entirely of fibers other than polyester or polyamid.

Hightech materials tend to be a lot more slippery. Be very alert and careful when using these!

Tensioning of "threaded tubular" and "stacked" webbing with the lineGrip is possible to a limited extent only and is therefore excluded specifically.

Disassembly & Spare Parts

For improved safety, the lineGrip is assembled with special safety-locking-caps that can not unscrew. Therefore disassembly is not possible. A device with missing or damaged locking-caps may not be used until these are replaced (2 spare included)! Spare locking-caps may be purchased at the lineGrip online shop: shop.linegrip.com

Cleaning & Storage

Rinse only with clear, warm water, and mild soap to clean. Dry completely before storing. Storing the lineGrip in a cool and dark place will help prolong the life of the rubber plates.

