



Standard Test Method for Treestand Repetitive Loading Capability¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the procedures for determining the capability of climbing and ladder treestands, climbing sticks (Sectional and Continuous), and tripods/towers to withstand repeated loading relative to the manufacturer's rated capacity. For actual specification requirements for each subject unit refer to Specification F3249.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

F3249 Specification for Treestands, Climbing Sticks, and Tripod or Tower Stands

3. Terminology

3.1 The terminology and definitions in the referenced documents are applicable to this practice.

3.2 *Definitions:*

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F08 on Sports Equipment, Playing Surfaces, and Facilities and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F08.18 on Treestands.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

3.2.1 *backbar or V-bar*—the adjustable component of a climbing treestand or handclimber that engages the tree to provide support.

3.2.1.1 *Discussion*—The backbar may be rigid or flexible.

3.2.2 *climbing treestand – (hand climber) – Type I*—a treestand that provides both the means to ascend and descend the tree and allow the user to remain at a desired elevation.

3.2.2.1 *Discussion*—It consists of a top section and a foot platform, which are independent of one another. The user's arms are used to support and transfer their weight to the top section when ascending or descending.

3.2.3 *climbing treestand – (sit/stand) – Type II*—a treestand that provides both the means to ascend and descend the tree and allow the user to remain at a desired elevation.

3.2.3.1 *Discussion*—It consists of a top section and a foot platform, which are independent of one another. The user sits on the extended structure of the top section, opposite the seat, when ascending or descending.

3.2.4 *climbing treestand – (sit/stand) – Type III*—a treestand that provides both the means to ascend and descend the tree and allow the user to remain at a desired elevation.

3.2.4.1 *Discussion*—It consists of a top section and a foot platform, which are independent of one another. The user sits on the seat of the top section when ascending or descending.

3.2.5 *handclimber, or climbing aid*—a device to assist climbing with a climbing treestand. A structure that allows the user to support his weight when lifting a climbing treestand with his legs.

3.2.6 *ladder treestand*—a treestand that is secured to the tree at the elevation where the platform is located.

3.2.6.1 *Discussion*—The ladder treestand can be secured to the tree at other locations and has steps that are used to reach the platform or hunting position.

3.2.7 *non-climbing, fixed position or hang-on treestand*—a treestand that is secured to the tree at the elevation where it is used.

3.2.7.1 *Discussion*—The user usually ascends the tree by some means and then lifts the treestand to the desired position and secures it for use.

3.2.8 *platform*—the horizontal structural area of a treestand on which the user stands or places his feet, or both.

3.2.9 *treestand*—a device designed to be affixed to a tree or its branches so as to permit an individual to sit or stand thereon for the purpose of attaining an elevated position from which to observe, photograph or hunt.

3.2.10 *two person treestand*—a ladder or hang-on treestand designed and marketed for use by two persons simultaneously.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A climbing treestand is mounted so that its platform is perpendicular to a rigid wood pole when the rate load capacity is applied parallel to the mounting pole. The load is applied vertically and is guided so that it is applied at the locations applied when ascending or descending a tree on the treestand. In the case of a ladder treestand or tripod/tower, the load is applied to the rungs of the ladder or tripod/tower. In case of a climbing stick (Sectional and Continuous), the load is applied to the steps. The test subject is noted after a certain number of loading cycles, by means of a thorough visual inspection, to determine if any structural damage such as yielding or cracking, or both, has occurred.

4.2 Stand up-sit down two-piece climbers—both seat and foot platforms may be tested at the same time.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is intended for quality assurance and production control purposes with recognition that individual usage will vary considerably. This test method is not intended to be an independent material or product-acceptance test.

6. Apparatus

6.1 A rigid, round wood pole, preferably vertical, is used to mount the subject product such that pole deflection is minimized.

6.1.1 The mounting pole diameter shall be 10 ± 1 in. (254 $\pm$ 25.4 mm).

6.2 The load shall be applied using either calibrated weights or a mechanical device in conjunction with a calibrated load cell.

6.2.1 The use of calibrated weights requires that weight placement be accurate to assure that the load application centroid is coincident with the boundaries defined and meets the requirements as given in 6.3. Caution should be exercised for operator protection with the use of weights in case of slippage or premature failure.

6.2.2 The use of a mechanical device such as a tensile testing machine or hydraulic power, in combination with pulleys, fulcrums or bearing to redirect forces, requires the use of a calibrated load cell attached adjacent to the test subject to account for friction losses.

6.3 The application of the load shall be at a point on the platform area that is the geometric centroid of the test subjects load placement area while ascending or descending a tree. The application of the load on a ladder treestand shall be at a point on the rung area which is the geometric center.

6.3.1 *Foot Platforms* shall be tested using a 10 in. by 10 in. by 0.5 in. thick steel plate placed in the center of the platform. The load shall be applied at a velocity as given in 7.5.

6.3.2 *Steps*, which are supported on two sides, shall be tested using 3 in. wide by 5 in. long by 0.5 in. thick steel plate placed in the center of the step with the 3 in. width parallel to the step. The location of the step(s) for ladder treestands, continuous climbing sticks and tripod or tower stands shall be approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ or higher of the total height of the ladder or climbing stick section.

6.3.3 *Cantilever Steps*, which are supported only on one side, shall be tested using a 3 in. wide by 5 in. long by 0.5 in. thick steel plate. For steps that are longer than 3 in. the plate shall be flush with the furthest supporting edge. In the case that a step should have a side stop which prevents the plate from achieving full contact with the area of the step then the plate may be shimmed with a rubber pad to ensure full contact with the step. In the case where full contact may not be achieved by shimming, due to the contour of the step, a 3 in. wide strap may be used for loading.

6.3.4 *Climbing Treestand – Upper Section (Type I)* shall be tested using a 2 in. wide strut channel which spans the furthest supporting members. This would be the span between where the user would place their hands/arms when ascending or descending.

6.3.5 *Climbing Treestand – Upper Section (Type II)* shall be tested using a 10 in. by 10 in. by 0.5 in. thick steel plate that is mounted to the center of the extended structure opposite the seat where the user would sit when ascending or descending.

6.3.6 *Climbing Treestand – Upper Section (Type III)* shall be tested using a 10 in. by 10 in. by 0.5 in. thick steel plate that is mounted to the center of the seat where the user would sit when ascending or descending. The furthest supporting structure of the stand should also be tested. If an open frame configuration, then the extended structure would be tested in the same fashion as Climbing Treestand Type I using a 2 in. wide strut channel. If closed frame configuration, then the extended structure would be tested in the same fashion as Climbing Treestand – Type II with 10 in. by 10 in. by 0.5 in. steel plate mounted to the center of the extended structure.

6.3.7 A $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. (6.350-mm) thick 90 durometer rubber sheet may be placed between the test subject and the load plate and shall be, at a minimum, at least equal in size and symmetrical to the load plate (to prevent the metal load plate from directly contacting the test subject).

7. Procedure

7.1 Read instructions accompanying the test subject to ascertain the proper procedure for use and mounting and secure the test subject to the mounting pole such that the platform (plane of the platform) is perpendicular to the mounting pole. If necessary, use minimum auxiliary temporary means to maintain the subject in the correct position during set-up. (Frictional forces, without a load on the subject, may not be sufficient in some cases for the subject to remain in position.) A small band on the mounting pole may be necessary.

7.2 By geometric means, determine the location of the load application points as given in 6.3 and mark accordingly.

7.3 Determine if the test subject will deflect sufficiently during the test to allow the load plate or weight to slip or shift.