

TRI-CAM

C.A.M.P. TRI-CAMS are the result of many year's evolution in cam nut design. You'll find C.A.M.P. is TRI-CAMS to be the most versatile artificial chock stones you've ever used.

With a little practice TRI-CAMS allow easy secure one-hand placement in normal and exotic situations. In addition to protecting you where conventional nuts will work, TRI-CAMS will protect you where absolutely nothing else can. The TRI-CAMS design create a stable tripod with the two parallel camming rails flat against one side of the crack and the fulcrum point contacting the opposite side. This tripod can be set solidly with a downward jerk on the sling. TRI-CAMS are easily removed even after a fall. Parallel-sided cracks shallow holes, horizontal outward flares, Bombay flares - all are TRI-CAM placements!

Eleven overlapping sizes fit cracks from 16 mm to 140 mm. Sizes 0,5 through 4 TRI-CAMS are forged, and 5, 6 and 7 are stamped. The bodies are hardened aircraft aluminium with stainless steel sling retaining pins. Each TRI-CAM comes equipped with a sewn sling.

WHY TRI-CAMS ?

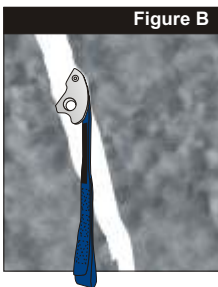
Although spring loaded cams are convenient, they have several drawbacks. Mechanical complexity makes them susceptible to breakage, They are expensive both to manufacture and to buy. They have the unwanted tendency to walk deeper into cracks, and in other ways too, resist extraction. Spring cams also cannot be used in many normal nut placement. The TRI-CAMS is the first single piece cam nuts that really work.

METHOD OF PLACEMENT:

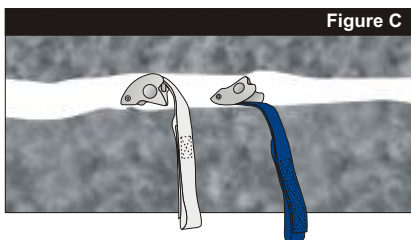
NORMAL: TRI-CAMS work very well as a normal nut in constricted cracks. (Fig. A). The tri-pod configuration actually allows a placement that in most cases is more secure than a conventional nut. Use the cam channel to straddle a bump or rugosity. ALWAYS MAKE CERTAIN THAT BOTH CAM RAILS ARE CONTACTING THE ROCK, as well as the fulcrum point do that a true tri-pod is achieved.



STANDARD: In a vertical parallel-sided or flared crack, place the TRI-CAM as in Fig. B. Cock the TRI-CAM by running the sling down the cam channel. Look for a rugosity of some sort on which to position the fulcrum point. (This is not absolutely necessary, but often makes the placement more secure). Give a good jerk on the sling to set the nut.



HORIZONTAL: Fig. C. In horizontal (or diagonal) cracks you have a choice of



positioning the TRI-CAM fulcrum up or fulcrum down. Neither way is best in all situations. Sometimes if you're climbing directly above the placement, fulcrum down will offer the greatest security. At other times (when traversing or angling away from the placement) it's best to have the fulcrum up. But there are no hard and fast rules for this.

TIGHT FIT CAMMING: For parallel-sided cracks there is an additional effective camming mode in which TRI-CAMS may be used. As in the Fig. D, if the TRI-CAM fits tightly into a crack in the attitude shown, a small camming effect is created, enough so that good protection is afforded.



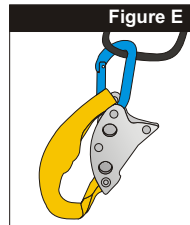
OTHER PLACEMENTS: TRI-CAMS are the most secure form of protection available when used in icy cracks or cracks formed by ice and rock. Just make certain to use the largest size of TRI-CAM possible, as under the weight of the sling and carabiner alone the fulcrum point will melt into the ice until the cam shoulders contact the ice. Take this into consideration when arranging a belay, and don't apply long term strain to a TRI-CAM used between ice and rock. TRI-CAMS work very well in holes, flares, up under flakes, and so on. Always remember, however, to ascertain that both cam rails and the fulcrum point are in contact with the rock, otherwise the TRI-CAMS will be unstable.

LEADING

Please do not learn to use TRI-CAMS on a lead. TRI-CAMS require some getting used

to. An analogy may be drawn with climbers who grew up with pitons, making the switch to nuts. At first nuts seemed insecure, but as familiarity grew their advantages became evident.

RACKING: Sizes 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5 and 4 TRI-CAMS may be carried singly or in multiples on carabiners. But the larger sizes are best carried by clipping the sling and the channel pin that is located near the cam shoulders, through the carabiner. This keeps the TRI-CAM from swinging down around the knees (see figure E).



ONE HANDED PLACEMENT

Practice removing TRI-CAMS from your rack with one hand and cocking the sling into the cam channel until the necessary motions come naturally. This is a skill that must be acquired before you get out on a difficult lead (Fig. F).

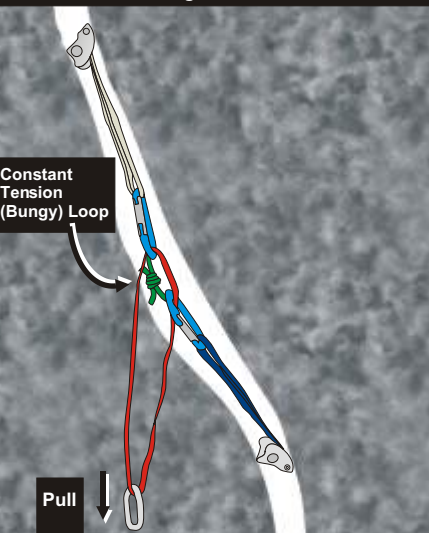


DIRECTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS:

When used as a normal nut in a crack with a constriction, TRI-CAMS are usually more directionally stable than most conventional nuts because of the ability to "key" the cam rails over an irregularity. However, when used in their normal camming mode in some placements they must be carefully runnered, and/or used in opposition to each other. You must consider how the forces of a fall will be transferred by the rope, not only to the top nut, but also to

those below (see Fig. H). It is possible to wedge a TRI-CAM more securely in place by giving it a tap or two downward near the "Stingers" with a nut tool or hammer, but this is using a TRI-CAM as a piton. When used in the "tight-fitting" attitude, TRI-CAMS are very secure and will resist considerable outward and even upward force, once you've set them with a good jerk on the sling.

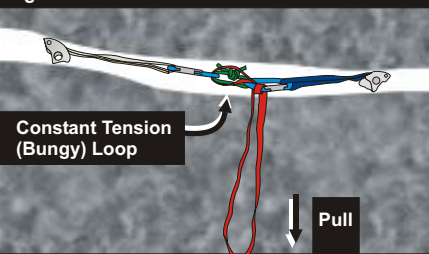
Figure H - Vertical Placement



CONSTANT TENSION LOOPS:

It's a good idea to carry three or four loops tied from 2" lengths of light-weight elastic

Figure G - Shallow Horizontal Crack Placement



(bungy) cord. These loops can be used to exert a constant tension between TRI-CAMS (or a TRI-CAM and another anchor) used in opposition to each other (see Fig. G)

AIDING:

TRI-CAMS are very fast and efficient on aid. They work exceptionally well in expanding flakes and unusual pockets, holes, flares, etc.

BELAYING:

When setting up belays with TRI-CAMS try use them in normal constrictions or cam them in the "tight fit" manner. They are less directionally sensitive this way. If a tight fit can't be found, use them in the standard camming mode and oppose them (this is where a constant tension loop often comes in handy).

TRI-CAM PERFORMANCE ON VARIOUS ROCK TYPES

In all types of solid rock TRI-CAMS work very well. But they are a special boon to climbers who spend some time on less than a perfect rock. The ability of TRI-CAMS to convert most shear forces to expansion (when used in their standard mode) means that they are the most secure form of protection available for decomposed granite and soft sandstone, and in many wet or icy alpine situations. In placements in rotten rock use the largest size TRI-CAM that will fit the crack. Behind very loose flakes or between stacked blocks, however, try not to use them in the standard camming mode as they may actually lever off such a flake, or pry blocks apart.

A CAUTION

When free climbing, TRI-CAMS can be dislodged from standard camming placement by a trailing foot, or by grabbing

TRI-CAM



CO01MANUALE38 - Printed in Italy
April 2006 - Rev. 1 - © CAMP S.p.A.



www.camp.it
e-mail: contact@camp.it

them directly, or resting directly on them with your elbow, arm, or foot. If you need the direct aid of a TRI-CAM, grab it only by it's sling and pull only in the direction for which the placement is good. Doing so ensures that proper camming forces are applied.

SLING REPLACEMENT AND GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Slings on TRI-CAMS, as on other nuts, must periodically be replaced. Ultra violet rays from sunlight will eventually weaken perlon or nylon even if visible wear is only slight. Avoid exposing your TRI-CAMS to sunlight when you're not using them. Be especially attentive to the condition of the seam stitching. If any significant wear is evident on either side of the seam, replace the sling. Wear on stitching can largely be prevented by a wrap of adhesive tape. **Figure I** shows the proper way to replace the sewn sling with wich your TRI-CAM is equipped, with a tied one of webbing of the same or similar size and weave. Keep the cam rails of your TRI-CAM smooth with an emory cloth or light filing, and when the fulcrum point becomes dull, file it to factory fresh condition.

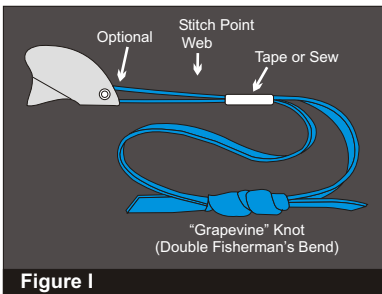


Figure I

TESTING

Random samples of each batch of TRI-CAMS are tested for the strength of the

sling itself. In addition TRI-CAMS have been thoroughly tested in actual placements.

STACKING

Although it's not recommended to do so for climbing protection, TRI-CAMS #'s 5, 6, & 7 will nest well together in the configuration shown in the **fig. J**. Always stack the fulcrum point of the next size smaller TRI-CAM between the two channel pins of the larger size. Thus, a #5 may be stacked into a #6 and a #6 may be stacked into a #7, or all three may be stacked in Series, #5 into #6, into #7.

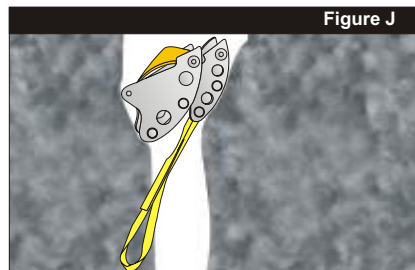


Figure J

GOOD CLIMBING ... !

Size	CAM		Minimum strenght		CHOCKS		Minimum strenght		Weight		Sling Colour
	Useful Range		Range		Range		Minimum strenght		Weight		
	Mm	in	kN	lbs	mm	in	kN	lbs	g	oz	
0,5	16 to 28	0.63 to 1.1	9	2,026	16	0,63	6	1,348	26	0.92	
1	20 to 30	0.79 to 1.18	9	2,026	20	0,79	8	1,798	35	1.23	
1,5	26 to 38	1.02 to 1.5	14	3,146	26	1,02	12	2,697	50	1.75	
2	29 to 41	1.14 to 1.61	14	3,146	29	1,14	12	2,697	55	1.94	
2,5	32 to 48	1.26 to 1.89	17	3,820	32	1,26	14	3,146	77	2.72	
3	38 to 54	1.5 to 2.12	17	3,820	38	1,5	14	3,146	90	3.17	
3,5	41 to 60	1.61 to 2.36	17	3,820	41	1,61	16	3,596	117	4.13	
4	45 to 64	1.77 to 2.52	17	3,820	45	1,77	16	3,596	138	4.87	
5	57 to 89	2.24 to 3.5	22	4,944	57	2,24	22	4,944	120	4.23	
6	73 to 105	2.87 to 4.13	18	4,045	73	2,87	18	4,045	200	7.05	
7	92 to 140	3.62 to 5.51	16	3,596	92	3,62	16	3,596	264	9.31	
DYNEEMA	0,5	16 to 28	0.63 to 1.1	11	2.425	16	0.63	6	1.348	29	1.02
	1	20 to 30	0.79 to 1.18	11	2.425	20	0.79	8	1.798	35	1.23
	1,5	26 to 38	1.02 to 1.5	22	4.850	26	1.02	12	2.697	49	1.73
	2	29 to 41	1.14 to 1.61	22	4.850	29	1.14	12	2.697	55	1.94

T E S T R E P O R T

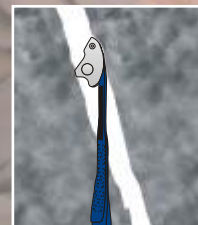
TEST A

#5 TRI-CAM between rock and Ice. Ice broke at 11,2 KN. No major deformation of TRI-CAM.



TEST B

#3 TRI-CAM in slight downward and putward flaring granite crack. Pulled out at 15,3 KN. No major deformation of TRI-CAM Sling showed some unravelling (not at sewn seam).



TEST C

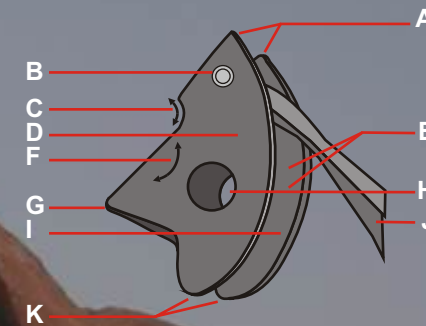
#3 TRI-CAM in bombay quartzide hole. At 12,5 KN. Piton used to anchor test failed. No major deformation of TRI-CAM.



Parts of a TRI-CAM:

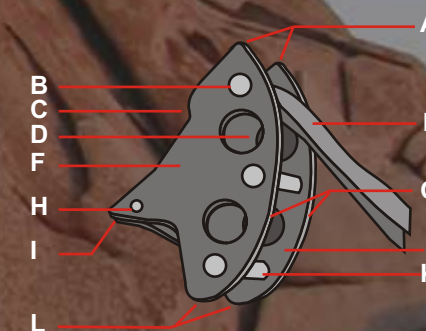
Forged (From n° 0.5 to n°4)

- A. Stingers
- B. Sling retaining pin
- C. Fulcrum relief cut
- D. Body
- E. Parallel cam rails
- F. Fulcrum cut
- G. Fulcrum point
- H. Lightening hole
- I. Sling channel
- J. Sewn sling
- K. Cam shoulders



Bent (no's 5, 6, 7)

- A. Stingers
- B. Sling retaining pin
- C. Fulcrum relief cut
- D. Lightening holes
- E. Sewn sling
- F. Fulcrum bend
- G. Cam rails
- H. Fulcrum pin
- I. Fulcrum point
- J. Sling channels
- K. Channel pins
- L. Cam shoulders



CAMP SPA
COSTRUZIONE ARTICOLI MONTAGNA PREMANA
 VIA ROMA 23, 23834 PREMANA (LC)
 TEL. +39 0341 890117 FAX. +39 0341 818010
<http://www.camp.it> • e-mail: contact@camp.it

