

Rescue Steps Instruction Manual

2002



SAFETAZE

INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNING



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Proper use of fall arrest systems can help save lives and may reduce the potential for serious injuries from a fall. Users must read and understand the instructions provided with the product and be properly trained by their employer prior to use per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66 and 1910.67. Failure to follow all warnings and instructions of equipment could result in serious injury or death. Consult a physician if there is any question about the user's ability to use the product. If you have questions, call Safetaze.

Before using a personal fall arrest system, employees must be trained in accordance with the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66 in the safe use of the system and its components.

Employees must have a rescue plan and the means to implement it that provides the prompt rescue of employees in the event of a fall or assures that employees are able to rescue themselves.

Fall arrest equipment MUST ONLY be used for the purpose for which it was designed and intended. NEVER use positioning equipment where a personal fall arrest system is required.

All fall arrest equipment must be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage and other deterioration, and defective components must be immediately removed from service, in accordance with the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66 and 1910.67.

Always use compatible components. Safetaze products are designed for use with other Safetaze products. Substitution or replacement with non-approved component combinations or substitutions may affect or interfere with the safe function of each other. Consult your Safetaze representative for information on system design.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66 and 1910.67 state that the fall arrest system must be rigged such that the employee can neither free fall more than 6 feet (1.8 m), nor contact any lower level (see Fig. 1). Always check for obstruction below the work area and ensure the fall path is clear.

OSHA requires that the maximum arresting force imposed on the user's body must not exceed 1,800 pounds. See label for specific product rating. Just as fall protection components are rated for the same user weight/wing weight. Users must be within each component's capacity rating.

Maximum working load is 310 pounds, including clothing and tools. NOTE: Heavyweight products' maximum working load is 400 pounds.

Extreme care must be taken when using equipment around moving machinery, electrical hazards, or near sharp edges and abrasive surfaces. DO NOT use near electrical lines or other energized sources.

All synthetic material must be protected from fire, hot sparks, open flames or other heat sources. The use of heat resistant materials is recommended in these applications.

Horizontal hazards should be considered when selecting fall protection equipment. Equipment must not be exposed to chemicals or harsh solvents that may produce a harmful effect.

Anchorages used for attachment of personal fall arrest systems must be independent of any anchorage used to support or support platforms. Anchor point must be kept above and to the rear of the D-ring. Never attach a ladder or other loads onto a D-ring. Never attach multiple snap hooks to a D-ring.

Anchorages must be used for its designed purpose. NOT for loading or lifting.

Always work directly underneath the anchorage to avoid swing fall injuries (pendulum effect).

NEVER allow slack in the cable or allow it to become entangled with other objects. DO NOT stand on the cable/web.

Any equipment that has been subjected to a fall, or if any part of the load indicator warning is showing, must be immediately removed from service until a qualified person, as defined by OSHA 29 CFR 1910.332, can determine the need for authorized repair or disposal.

Never allow or attempt to repair equipment. Repairs must be performed only by the equipment manufacturer or persons/companies authorized in writing by the manufacturer.

SYSTEM COMPONENTS AND TERMS

Safetaze manufactures a wide variety of fall protection equipment to arrest the full force of an employee. Construction work environments where an employee will be exposed to a height of four (4) feet, or in general industry four (4) feet, a fall arrest system is required. The complete fall arrest system must be planned, including all components, calculation of fall clearance and swing fall, before use. Do not use much equipment without proper training from a qualified person, as defined by OSHA 29 CFR 1910.332. Three (3) primary components of a fall arrest system are: anchorage, full body harness, and connecting device(s).

Anchorage: Anchor points provide a secure connecting point, or terminating component, of a fall arrest system. Anchorage connections may be necessary between full arrest, work positioning or rescue system for the purpose of coupling the system to the anchorage. OSHA states: Anchorages to which personal fall arrest equipment is attached must be capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds per employee attached, or must be designed, installed and used as part of a complete personal fall arrest system, which maintains a safety factor of at least two (2), under the supervision of a qualified person.

Full Body Harness: A full body harness consists of a system of straps that is worn on or around the body with means for attaching to other components of the fall arrest system. NOTE: Body belts and positioning belts are used for positioning only, NOT FALL ARREST.

Connecting Devices: Connecting devices are the necessary connectors, comprised of all components, attachments or tools, between the anchorage or anchorage connector and the harness attachment point. Connecting devices serve to maintain forces on the body below the required levels (allowable Deceleration Distance > 6 feet) and provide the means of post-fall arrest deceleration.

Shock Absorber: A component, such as an energy absorbing length, personal energy absorber, self-retracting device, etc., which serves to dissipate energy and limit deceleration forces, which the system imposes on the body during a fall arrest.

Lanyard: A component consisting of a flexible rope, wire rope or strap, which typically has a connector at each end and is connecting to the full body harness or a full arrest system. Anchorage or anchorage connector.

Upper: A component of a fall arrest system consisting of a flexible line designed to be attached to the full body harness or anchorage connector at both ends to span horizontally (horizontal flexline).

Fall Arrest System: The collection of equipment components that are configured to arrest a free fall.

Positioning System: A full body harness or a body belt incorporated into a full body harness, or work positioning harness configured to allow an authorized person to be supported on an elevated vertical or inclined surface, such as a wall, and work with both hands free from body support.

Travel Restraint System: A combination of anchorage, anchorage connector, lanyard (or other means of connection) and body support that limits travel in such a manner but the user is NOT EXPOSED to a full fall.

Self-Rescuing/Controlled Descent System: A self-rescuing/controlled descent system is utilized when the worker needs to descend for the purpose of accessing their work location. It is used in conjunction with a full arrest system as backup.

BEFORE EACH USE

Fall arrest equipment must be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage and other deterioration, and defective components must be immediately removed from service, in accordance with the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66 and 1910.67.

ANCHORAGE AND ANCHORAGE CONNECTORS

Prior to installing all fall protection anchorages or anchorage connectors, carefully inspect the location in which the device will be installed. Anchorages and anchorage connectors must only be used on structures capable of supporting static loads applied in all directions permitted by the:

-Full arrest system of two (2) times the maximum arrest force with certification of a qualified person, or 5,000 pounds without certification;

-Positioning system of two (2) times the breakaway force with certification of a qualified person, or 3,000 pounds without certification;

-Travel restraint system of two (2) times the breakaway force with certification of a qualified person, or 1,000 pounds without certification.

The site must be stable and not cause damage to the equipment. Due to the diverse nature of anchorages and anchorage connectors, please contact Safetaze for any specific product information or in the event you have additional questions or concerns.

CROSS-ARM STRAPS AND SCAFFOLD ANCHORAGES

Cross-arm straps and scaffold anchorages are installed in a similar manner. Keep the lanyard strap or cable of the device over the beam, pipe or other anchor point. Pass the end of the D-ring through the large D-ring. Pull the device so that it is snug. Use the small D-ring as the connection point (see Fig. 13).



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The anchor may be exposed to a fall hazard during installation; hence, alternate safety equipment may be required during installation.

Anchorages and anchorage connectors must be installed on structures that meet the anchorage strength requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66 and 1910.67.

Never connect multiple devices to a single anchor point, unless the connecting devices are designed for such a connection.

Always work as directly under the anchorage or anchorage connector as possible to limit the possibility of swing fall.

Extreme care must be taken when using equipment around moving machinery, electrical hazards, or near sharp edges and abrasive surfaces.

ANCHORAGE

Horizontal hazards should be considered when selecting fall protection equipment. Equipment must not be exposed to chemicals or harsh solvents that may produce a harmful effect.

Anchorages must be used for its designed purpose. NOT for loading or lifting.

Always work directly underneath the anchorage to avoid swing fall injuries (pendulum effect).

NEVER allow slack in the cable or allow it to become entangled with other objects. DO NOT stand on the cable/web.

Any equipment that has been subjected to a fall, or if any part of the load indicator warning is showing, must be immediately removed from service until a qualified person, as defined by OSHA 29 CFR 1910.332, can determine the need for authorized repair or disposal.

Never allow or attempt to repair equipment. Repairs must be performed only by the equipment manufacturer or persons/companies authorized in writing by the manufacturer.

CONNECTING DEVICES

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Slide the anchor straps over your arms as you would a jacket and into position on the shoulders. The full arrest attachment D-ring should be in the upper middle portion of your back (see Fig. 4). Check to be sure that the webbing is not twisted.

At this time, attach the chest strap (used to prevent the harness from slipping off of your shoulders (see Fig. 2, item 8) and Fig. 5).

The long portion of the leg straps will be hanging down behind you. Pull this portion between the legs, adjust to length and connect to the connecting buckle of the chest strap of the leg straps (see Fig. 4). Make sure that the leg straps are not twisted or knotted. Secure the excess webbing with the waste band keepers.

Correct waist belt, if present. This strap should not be used, but should be kept (see Fig. 7).

After all the straps have been secured, tighten and adjust all straps and secure excess webbing to harness ties. A shock absorber will fall a full range of movement and be snug (see Fig. 8).

MATING BUCKLE CONNECTION

The buckle with the center bar must pass under the square link (see Fig. 9, item A).

The center bar buckle should be turned so that the narrow side can pass under and through the square link (see Fig. 9, item B).

The center bar buckle is then be pulled completely through the square link (see Fig. 9, item C).

Pull the loose end of the strap to tighten and adjust the harness (see Fig. 9, item D). Slide the keepers to secure excess webbing (see Fig. 9, item E).

Only attach the front end of the largest hook to the lanyard storage keeper.

Fall arrest devices must only be connected to the D-ring located on the back of the harness. The side, front and chest D-rings are for positioning only. Shoulder D-rings are for rescue only.

Always visually check that all buckles are properly connected before each use.

NEVER attach multiple snap hooks to a D-ring.

LABELING

Harness labels are positioned similar to that indicated in Fig. 10. For example label size Fig. 11.

CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66 and 1910.67 prohibit snap hooks from being engaged to certain objects unless two requirements are met:

1. snap hook must be a locking type; and

2. must be designed for locking such a connection.

"Designed" for means that the manufacturer of the snap hook specifically designed the snap hook to be used to connect to the equipment in question.

Snap hooks must not be engaged:

-to each other;

-to a D-ring, with another snap hook or other connector is attached;

-to a horizontal lifeline;

-or to any object which is inoperably shrouded or dimensioned in relation to the snap hook, such that unintentional disengagement could occur by the connected object being able to depress the snap hook keeper and release latch.

Connecting to Fall Swing Ability

Energy absorbing lanyards with a shock pack must only be connected with the energy absorbing end of the lanyard connected to the back D-ring of the harness (see Fig. 12). ALWAYS make sure that any snap hooks or carabiners are completely closed and locked. NEVER attach your connecting device to a D-ring other than the one on the back when using equipment for fall arrest protection.

Connecting to the Anchorage or Anchorage Connector

Single-Leg Energy-Absorbing Lanyards: Connect the free end of the lanyard to the anchorage or anchorage connector.

Double-Leg Energy-Absorbing Lanyards: Connect one of the free ends of the lanyard to the anchorage or anchorage connector. The additional leg is to be used when the user remains in a new location, ensuring 100% tie-off. ALWAYS connect the lanyard to the new location before disconnecting the first lanyard.

Single-Anchor Vertical Lifelines: Attach the connector of the lifeline to the approved anchorage or anchorage connector. The lifeline must be installed as previously possible over the intended work area to reduce the possibility of dangerous swing falls.

WARNING!

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66 and 1910.67 state that the fall arrest system must not be rigged such that the employee can neither free fall more than 6 feet (1.8 m), nor contact any lower level (see Fig. 1). Always check for obstruction below the work area and ensure the fall path is clear.

OSHA requires that the maximum arresting force imposed on the user's body must not exceed 1,800 pounds. See label for specific product rating. Just as fall protection components are rated for the same user weight/wing weight. Users must be within each component's capacity rating.

Maximum working load is 310 pounds, including clothing and tools. NOTE: Heavyweight products' maximum working load is 400 pounds.

Only lanyards designed specifically for tying back directly onto the webbing are approved for such a connection.

Any energy-absorbing lanyard is used with a shock absorber, energy absorber, horizontal lifeline or D-ring attached, and must take into consideration the additional length of the cross-arm strap, anchorage connector, D-ring or energy absorber sag from the lifeline during an emergency deceleration process.

Never double or attempt to double a locking gate or attach a connecting device in any way.

Never use lanyard equipment with non-locking snap hooks or carabiners.

LABELING

Lanyard labels are positioned similar to that indicated in Fig. 11. See Fig. 10 for a closer view of the label.

INSPECTION

Fall arrest equipment must be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage and other deterioration, and defective components must be immediately removed from service, in accordance with the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66 and 1910.67.

Any equipment that has been subjected to a fall, or if any part of the load indicator warning is showing, must be immediately removed from service until a qualified person can determine the need for authorized repair or disposal.

All components of the fall arrest system must be inspected:

-Webbing and Rope: After grasping the webbing with your hands about 6 inches apart, bend the rope in an inverted "V" shape. This helps to make damages more visible. Continue this procedure until all the webbing has been inspected for frayed edges, broken fibers, pulled stitches, unhooking, burns, cuts, burns, holes, melt, chemical damage, or other signs of wear or damage. All rope types must be secure. Pudding, keeping, knots and D-rings must be moved to inspect webbing hidden by these components.

Do not Cut! ALWAYS wear gloves when handling or inspecting any cables. After grasping the cable with your hands about 6 inches apart, note the cable in the middle of the cable and inspect for any damage. After grasping the cable with your hands about 6 inches apart, note the cable in the middle of the cable and inspect for any damage. After grasping the cable with your hands about 6 inches apart, note the cable in the middle of the cable and inspect for any damage.

Thimbles: All thimbles must be firmly seated in the eye of the rope. Thimble edges must be free from sharp edges, distortion or cracks.

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Any energy-absorbing lanyard is used with a shock absorber, energy absorber, horizontal lifeline or D-ring attached, and must take into consideration the additional length of the cross-arm strap, anchorage connector, D-ring or energy absorber sag from the lifeline during an emergency deceleration process.

Never double or attempt to double a locking gate or attach a connecting device in any way.

Never use lanyard equipment with non-locking snap hooks or carabiners.

CLEANING MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE OF EQUIPMENT

Cleaning and maintenance may be performed on the product.

Wash webbing with warm water and a mild detergent. Avoid harsh chemicals.

Never wash in air dry. Do not steam iron.

Snap hooks and carabiners may require lubrication. Use a dry lubricant that has proper resistance to temperature extremes, moisture and corrosion.

Do not apply oil, grease or other contaminants on the lanyard. Do not over-lubricate.

Equipment must be cleaned and dried prior to storage.

Store away from direct sunlight in a cool dry area free from oil, chemicals and other vapors, or other damaging elements.

Equipment that is in need of or scheduled for maintenance should be tagged as "unusable" and removed from service.

Do not store equipment exposed to "unusable" in the same area as product approved for use.



ES

Es un avance de los sistemas de detección de caídas para ayudar a salvar vidas y puede reducir la posibilidad de lesiones graves a causa de una caída. Los usuarios deben leer y entender las instrucciones proporcionadas con el producto y estar adecuadamente entrenados por su empleador antes de su uso por la norma 29 CFR 1910.66 y 1910.67. El ensamblaje de todos los componentes a más del equipo para resultar en lesiones graves a la muerte. Consulte a un médico si hay alguna duda sobre la capacidad del usuario para utilizar el producto. 5. Si tiene alguna pregunta, llame a Safetaze EE.UU.

Antes de utilizar un sistema de detección de caídas, los empleados deben ser formados de acuerdo con los requisitos de la norma 29 CFR 1910.66 en el uso seguro del sistema y sus componentes.

Los patrones deben tener un plan de rescate, y los medios para ponerlo en práctica, que proporcione el rescate inmediato de los trabajadores en caso de una caída, e integre con los empleados los equipos de rescate a sí mismos.

Equipos de protección contra caídas deben ser utilizados únicamente para el propósito para el que los diseñó y pensó. NUNCA utilice en de posicionamiento cuando se requiere un sistema de detección de caídas.

El equipo de detección de caídas debe ser inspeccionado antes de cada uso para el desgaste, daños y otros defectos, y los componentes defectuosos no debe estar inmediatamente del servicio, de conformidad con los requisitos de la norma 29 CFR 1910.66 y 1910.67.

Siempre usar componentes compatibles. Software productos están diseñados para su uso con otros productos Safetaze. La sustitución o reemplazo con combinaciones de componentes no aprobadas o sustituciones pueden afectar o interferir con el funcionamiento seguro de la red.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66 y 1910.67 exigen que el sistema de detección de caídas debe estar instalado de tal manera que el empleado no pueda caer. Siempre tener que los 6 pies (1.8 m), e entrar en contacto con cualquier nivel inferior. (Ver Fig. 1) Siempre compruebe a la hora de utilizar el equipo para asegurarse de que el equipo no causa daño a la muerte. Consulte a un médico si hay alguna duda sobre la capacidad del usuario para utilizar el producto. 5. Si tiene alguna pregunta, llame a Safetaze EE.UU.

OSHA requiere que la fuerza de detención máxima impuesta sobre el cuerpo del usuario no deba superar a 1,800 libras. Consulte el etiquetado de cada producto para obtener más información.

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ETIQUETADO

Todas las etiquetas de las correas ajustadas están posicionadas similar a la indicada en la fig. 16.

PONERSE UN SUTENSOR DE LAS ANCHAS DE CUERPO ENTERO

- Aunque antes por la fijación de detención de caída (ver fig. 2, punto C) y evitar para permitir que las correas estén libres (ver fig. 3). Asegúrese de que las correas de las piernas no estén atascadas, ni torcidas.
- Ocultos las correas de las piernas sobre las piernas de la persona que se está poniendo. La fijación de detención de caída D-ring debe estar en la parte media-alta de la espalda (ver fig. 4). Compruebe para asegurarse de que la cinta no esté torcida.
- Si está remando, fije la correa del pecho en la parte superior del pecho y asegure la correa de los hombros (ver fig. 2, punto B y la fig. 11).
- La posición larga de las piernas es obligatoria dentro de la zona. Ajuste la correa de la cintura, ajuste a la longitud y conecte a la hebilla de conexión del otro extremo de la correa de la cintura (ver fig. 6). Asegúrese de que las correas de las piernas no estén torcidas o atascadas. Asegure la correa superior con las encrespadas de la hebilla de ajuste.
- Conecte la correa de cintura, si está presente. Esta correa no debe usarse, pero debe ser firme (ver fig. 7).
- Compruebe de que todas las correas han sido aseguradas, apertre y ajuste todas las correas y asegure la correa superior de modo similar a como debe permitirse una gama completa de movimientos, y sea ajustada (ver fig. 8).

CONEXIÓN DE LA HEBILLA

- La hebilla debe ser cerrada para pasar bajo el anillo de conexión (ver fig. 9, punto A).
- La hebilla debe cerrarse de forma que el anillo de conexión quede por debajo y a través del anillo cuadrado (ver fig. 9, punto B).
- La hebilla debe cerrarse de modo que el anillo de conexión quede por debajo y a través del anillo cuadrado (ver fig. 9, punto C).
- Ajuste el extremo superior de la correa para ajustar el anillo (ver fig. 9, punto D). Deslice la hebilla hacia atrás para asegurar la correa superior (ver fig. 9, punto E).

ADVERTENCIA!

- Los usuarios deben ser conscientes de que el anillo D de detención de caídas se centra en el nivel de los hombros cerca de la espalda. Todas las correas deben estar ajustadas para proporcionar un ajuste perfecto.
- Si no se tienen las correas de las piernas correctamente ajustadas en el caso de una detención de caída puede resultar en lesiones permanentes graves. Carga de trabajo máxima es de 230 libras, incluyendo la ropa y los herramientas. NOTA: Productos de peso pesado, de carga máxima de trabajo es de trabajo es de 400 libras.
- Cualquier actividad en un exterior anillo D debe tenerse en cuenta durante el proceso de calificación de liquidación.
- Conecte la correa de la cintura no utilizada de nuevo al almacenamiento de caídas.
- Disponibles de detención de caídas deben conectarse solamente al anillo D situado en la parte posterior del arnés. Los laterales, frontales anillo D de punto son para posicionamiento solamente. Anillo D son únicamente para la recuperación.
- Siempre compruebe visualmente que todas las hebillas están conectadas correctamente antes de cada uso.
- NUNCA ajustar varias ganchos de seguridad a un anillo D.

ETIQUETADO

Etiquetas de arnés están posicionadas similar a la indicada en la fig. 17. Para etiqueta de la muestra ver fig. 11.

REQUISITOS DE CONEXIÓN

- OSHA 1910.158 y 1926.502 prohíben ganchos de seguridad de ser conectados para ciertos usos a menos que se cumplan dos requisitos: -el mecanismo debe ser un tipo de bloqueo y -debe estar diseñado para hacer una conexión de este tipo.
- Diseñado para los medios que el fabricante del gancho de seguridad diseñó específicamente el gancho de seguridad que se utilizan para conectar el equipo en cuestión. Los ganchos de seguridad deben participar: -directamente a través, cuenta, cable de acero.
- el uso al aire.
- se usa anillo D que está unido entre ganchos de seguridad e el otro conector.
- una línea de vida horizontal.
- a cualquier objeto que se llama o detención en relación con el gancho de seguridad de tal manera que el desajusteamiento involuntario podría ocurrir por el objeto conectado ser capaz de deformar el resto ganchos de seguridad y liberar misma forma incompatible.

Conexión con el Anillo de Cuerpo Entero

- Asegúrese de Energía Elementos de anillo con un paquete de cheque solo se debe conectar con el extremo de absorción de energía de la cuerda de seguridad conectada al anillo D dorsal del arnés. (Ver fig. 12). Asegúrese siempre de que cualquier gancho de resorte o recuperación en la cuerda siempre torcida y bloqueados. NUNCA conectar el dispositivo de conexión a un anillo D situado de aquí en la parte posterior. El utilizar un equipo de protección anticaídas.

Conexión al Anillo de Conexión de Anillo

- De una forma de absorción de energía Elementos de anillo: Conectar el extremo libre de la cuerda de seguridad al anillo de conexión de anillo.
- Conecte desde la parte superior de energía. Conecte una de las extremos libres de la cuerda de seguridad al anillo de conexión de anillo. La parte superior se va a utilizar cuando el usuario se mueva a una nueva ubicación. Se que garantice el 100% de anillo. SEEMPRE conectar el anillo a la nueva ubicación antes de desconectar el primer extremo de conexión.
- Las líneas de vida verticales individuales de anillo. Usa el extremo de la línea de vida al anillo aprobado a conectar al anillo. La línea de vida se debe instalar lo más verticalmente posible sobre el área de trabajo destinado a reducir la posibilidad de oscilación peligrosa con.

ADVERTENCIA!

- OSHA 1910.158 y 1926.502 indican que el sistema de detención de caídas deben estar instalados de tal manera que el empleado no pueda caer libremente tanto que los pies (8) pies, ni entrar en contacto con cualquier nivel inferior. (Ver fig. 13) Siempre compruebe si hay distribución por debajo de la zona de trabajo y asegure la trayectoria de la caída es libre.
- Disponibles de resorte son para uso personal solamente, no reutilizar o usar.
- Solo conectar las partes de la cuerda no utilizada de nuevo al almacenamiento de caídas.
- Carga de trabajo máxima es de 230 libras, incluyendo la ropa y los herramientas. NOTA: Productos de peso pesado, de carga máxima de trabajo es de trabajo es de 400 libras.
- Si los comentarios de anillo de conexión específicamente para línea atado directamente en la correa están aprobados para la conexión.
- Energía de absorción de energía se utiliza con correa de un brazo transversal, una extensión de anillo, línea de vida horizontal, o extensor anillo D, hay que tener en cuenta la longitud adicional de la correa del brazo transversal, conector de anillo, suplemento del anillo D o el fundamento de la línea de vida durante el proceso de calificación de liquidación.
- Alguna desatarse o restringir una puerta de bloqueo, o atar dispositivos de conexión de ninguna manera.
- Nunca utilizar el equipo con el anillo de no bloqueo ganchos de resorte o recuperaciones.

ETIQUETADO

Etiquetas de la cuerda de seguridad etiquetas se colocan similar a la indicada en la fig. 13. Véase fig. 14 para una vista más cercana de las etiquetas.

INSPECCIÓN

- Equipos de protección contra caídas deben ser inspeccionados antes de cada uso para el desgaste, cortes y otros daños, y los componentes defectuosos se debe retirar inmediatamente del servicio, de conformidad con los requisitos de la norma 29 CFR 1910.66 y 1926.502.
- Cualquier equipo que haya sido sometido a una caída, o si cualquier parte de la advertencia de indicador de carga está involucrado, debe ser removido inmediatamente del servicio hasta que una persona calificada pueda determinar la necesidad de una inspección o eliminación autorizada.
- Todos los componentes del sistema de detención de caídas deben ser inspeccionados.
- Correas y puntos. Después de agotar la cinta con las manos cerca de 4 ft. pulgadas de distancia, doblar la correa en forma de "U" invertida. Esto ayuda a que las fibras sean más fáciles. Continuar este procedimiento hasta que toda la cinta para la inspección de bordes deshilachados, fibras sueltas, otros puntos de sujeción, ligaduras, cortes, quemaduras, erosión, el medio, daños químicos, u otros signos de desgaste o daño. Todos los empalmes de cable deben ser seguros. El refuerzo, encajonados, hebillas y anillo D se deben mover para inspeccionar las correas ocultas por estos componentes.
- Las cables de acero. Siempre ajuste ganchos para manipular o inspeccionar cualquier cable. Después de agotar la cinta con las manos cerca de 4 ft. pulgadas de distancia, girar el cable con los movimientos repetidos con las dos manos. Inspeccionar cualquier tipo de prueba de ruptura, deformación, áreas debilitadas, los puntos de desgaste inusual u otros daños.
- Hebillas debe ser inspeccionar el cuerpo del cable si están presentes. Continuar el proceso hasta que todo el cable ha sido inspeccionado.
- Ocultos. Todos los ocultos deben estar firmemente asegurados en el eje del empalme. Bordes del dedo deben estar libres de bordes afilados, distorsión o grietas.
- Anillo D. Todos los anillos D deben ser revisados por distorsión, grietas, roturas y bordes afilados o afilados. El anillo D debe girar con facilidad.
- Los ganchos de seguridad y recuperaciones. Los ganchos de seguridad no deben estar regulados, deformados o doblados y deberán estar libres de rebabas.
- Hebillas. Todas las hebillas deben estar libres de cualquier distorsión. Las barras anteriores y centros deben ser rectos. Las espaldas y los puntos de fijación deben ser sujetos de una manera adicional. Inspeccionar para cualquier desgaste inusual y cualquier material deshilachado o variaciones.
- Cargos a Billea. La longitud de la billea se deben inspeccionar de cerca, ya que recibe un gran desgaste. Compruebe si hay grietas o rasguños, deformados o rotos. La cinta posiblemente no deben tener algunas variaciones.
- Hebillas de Longitud. Hebillas de longitud debe estar libre de distorsión y debe solapar el marco de la hebilla para que se muevan libremente hacia atrás y adelante en la cinta. El marco debe girar libremente al anillo.
- Todos los recuperaciones deberán ser limpios y fijados al equipo.
- Cualquier equipo que presenta deformación, desgaste o deterioro inusual se debe retirar inmediatamente del servicio.

- Limpieza y mantenimiento se pueden realizar en el producto.
- Lavar la correa con agua fría y un detergente suave. Evitar productos químicos agresivos.
- Asegurar que las correas se seque al aire. No seque al calor.
- Ganchos y recuperaciones pueden requerir lubricación. Use un lubricante seco que tiene una resistencia adecuada a las temperaturas extremas, la humedad y la corrosión. No aplique aceite, grasa o otros contaminantes en la cuerda de seguridad. No lubrique en exceso.
- El equipo debe limpiarse y asegurarse antes de su almacenamiento.
- Almacenar lejos de la luz directa del sol, agua, humedad, productos químicos y otros vapores, u otros elementos degradantes.
- El equipo que está en necesidad o programado para mantenimiento debe ser ajustado como "inservible". Se etiqueta como "inservible" y retira del servicio.
- No almacenar producto etiquetado "inservible" en la misma zona que el producto aprobado para uso.

fig. 1

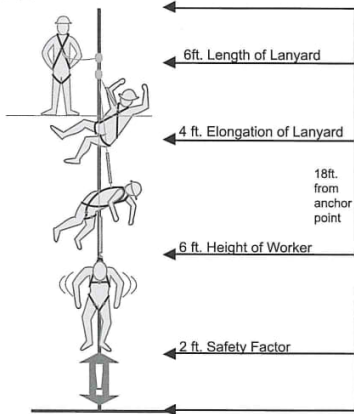
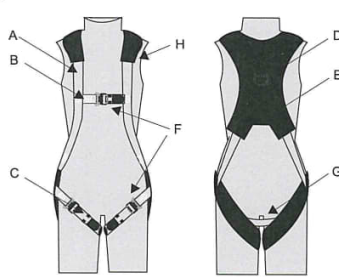


fig. 2



- A- Shoulder Strap / Correa Para Los Hombros
- B- Chest Strap / Correa Para el Pecho
- C- Thigh Strap / Correa Para Los Muslos
- D- Fall Arrest Attachment / Conexión para la detención de caídas
- E- Adjustable Backpad / Espaldar Ajustable
- F- Adjustment Points / Puntos Ajustables
- G- Sub-Pelvic Strap / Correa Sub-pelvica
- H- Warning Label / Etiqueta de Aviso

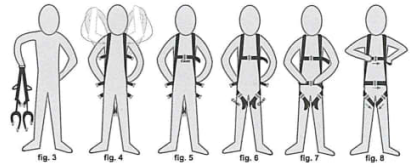


fig. 9



fig. 10

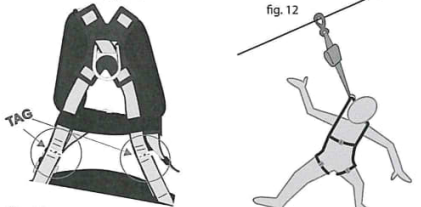


fig. 11



fig. 13

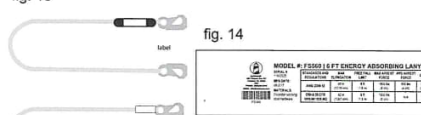


fig. 14

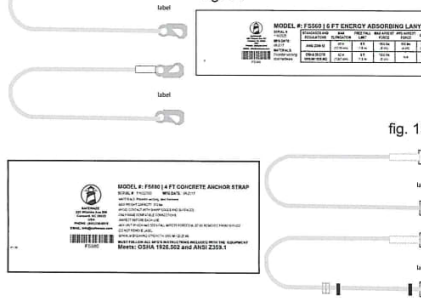


fig. 15





SAFEWAZE

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225 Wilshire Ave SW, Concord, NC 28025, USA

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET



FS902

Rescue Support Steps

Description	Safewaze™ rescue support steps are designed to relieve pressure and promote circulation until the fall victim is able to be rescued.
Instructions	Place the loop through the lower D-ring slot, closest to the webbing, and pull the bag through loop to cinch
Length	70" (1.78 m)
Maximum Working Load	400 lbs (140.61 kg)
Weight	0.25 lbs (0.11 kg)



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FS902

Rescue Support Steps

INSTALLATION / USAGE INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING!!!!

**FAILURE TO READ AND UNDERSTAND THESE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS MAY
RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH**

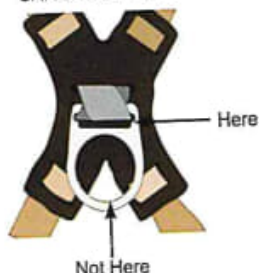
ENSURE THAT THE FS902 RESCUE SUPPORT STEPS HAVE NOT BEEN DAMAGED DURING SHIPPING PRIOR TO USE.

THE FS902 IS AN ENGINEERED PRODUCT. IF DAMAGED, IT MUST BE REMOVED FROM SERVICE AND MARKED FOR DISPOSAL.

SYNTHETIC STRAPS SHOULD NOT BE USED IN EXCESS OF 200° F TO AVOID DAMAGE FROM HEAT, WELDING SPLATTER/ SPARKS, AND CORROSIVE CHEMICALS.

IMPORTANT!!!!

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTALLATION AND SPECIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT.

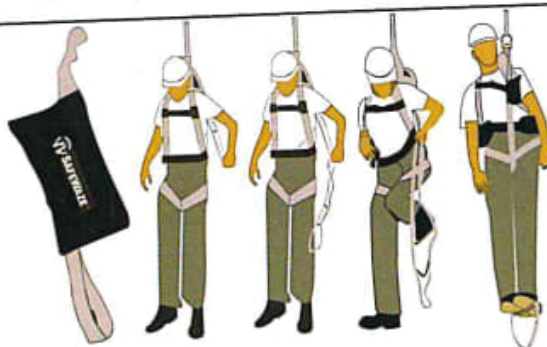


Installation

Place the fixed loop of the Rescue Support Steps through the slot in the Harness D-ring. Pull bag back through the loop and cinch it to the side of the D-ring slot.

Note: DO NOT attach to circular portion of D-ring.

Once a fall has occurred, open bag by pulling apart the velcro fastener on bottom of bag, or pulling on pullout loop, allowing the stirrup straps to be pulled out. Place feet in stirrups of the strap for support.



Inspection

All Rescue Support Steps must be inspected prior to each use.

All webbing must be inspected for tears, cuts, fraying, abrasion, discoloration, burns, holes, mold, or other signs of wear and damage.

All Rescue Support Steps must be free of corrosion, chemical exposure, alteration, excessive heating, or wear.

If inspection reveals any defect, inadequate maintenance, or unsafe condition, remove from service and mark for disposal.

Cleaning and Maintenance

Rescue support steps can be wiped down with a mild detergent and clean water solution, and rinsed with a dampened cloth to remove detergent. No maintenance is required for this product.

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