

Rescue Steps Instruction Manual

2002



SAFETAZE

INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNING



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WARNING! Proper use of full 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 use properly trained by their employer prior to use per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66 and 1910.63. 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.

Full 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 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 1910.63.

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 1910.63 state that the full arrest system must be rigged such that the employee can neither free fall more than 6 feet, nor contact any lower level (see fig. 1). Always check for obstruction below the work area and ensure the full catch 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 full protection components are used for the same user weight/wing weight. Users must be within each component's capacity range.

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 full protection equipment. Equipment must not be exposed to chemicals or harsh solvents that may produce a harmful effect.

Anchorage used for attachment of personal fall arrest systems must be independent of any anchorage used to support or support platforms.

Anchorage point must be kept above and to the rear of the D-ring. Never attach a ladder or other hooks onto a D-ring. Never attach multiple snap hooks to a D-ring.

Anchorage 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 1910.63, 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 full protection equipment to arrest the full fall of an employee. Construction work environments where an employee will operate at a height of four (4) feet, or in general industry four (4) feet, a full arrest system is required. The complete full arrest system must be planned, including all components, calculation of fall clearance and swing fall, before use. Do not use until each equipment without proper training from a qualified person, as defined by OSHA 29 CFR 1910.63. Three (3) primary components of a full arrest system are: anchorage, full body harness, and connecting device(s).

Anchorage: Anchor points provide a secure connecting point, or terminating component, of a full 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: Anchorage 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 full body system. NOTE: Body belts and positioning belts are used for positioning only, NOT FALL ARREST.

Connecting Devices: Connecting device is the necessary connector, comprised of all components, subcomponents 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 Delta: A component, such as an energy absorbing lanyard, personal energy absorbing, self-retracting device, etc., which serves to dissipate energy and limit deceleration forces, which the system imposes on the body during a full 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 full arrest system consisting of a flexible line designed to restrain either vertically (vertical lifeline), or for connection to anchorages or anchorage connectors at both ends or span horizontally (horizontal lifeline).

Full 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 arrest.

Self-Rescue/Controlled Descent System: A self-contained 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

Full 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 1910.63.

ANCHORAGE AND ANCHORAGE CONNECTORS

Prior to installing all full 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 entire 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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WARNING! This anchor may be exposed to a fall hazard during installation; hence, alternate safety equipment may be required during installation.

Anchorage and anchorage connectors must be installed on structures that meet the anchorage strength requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66 and 1910.63.

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

All anchorage points are positioned similar to that indicated in fig. 16.

DOWNING AN INFRAEZE FULL BODY HARNESS

Pull up harness by the full arrest attachment (see fig. 2, item 6) and shake it to allow the straps to fall free of each other (see fig. 3). Make sure the leg straps are not buckled or twisted.

Slide the shoulder 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 your shoulders (see fig. 2, item 8) and fig. 5).

The leg 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 other end of the leg strap (see fig. 6). 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 uncoiled, tighten and adjust all straps and secure excess webbing to harness ties. If attached allow 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 to 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 central link of the largest hook to the largest storage hook.

Full 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 restraint 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 1910.63 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 full body harness

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 full 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% load.

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

WARNING!

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66 and 1910.63 state that the full arrest system must not be rigged such that the employee can neither free fall more than 6 feet, nor contact any lower level (see fig. 1). Always check for obstruction below the work area and ensure the full catch 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 full protection components are used for the same user weight/wing weight. Users must be within each component's capacity range.

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.

An energy-absorbing lanyard is used with a vertical snap hook, other anchorage extension, horizontal lifeline or D-ring attachment, and must take into consideration the additional length of the cross-arm strap, anchorage connector, D-ring extension or sag from the lifeline during an emergency deceleration process.

Never double or multiply a locking gate or allow a connecting device to be in way.

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

LABELING

Lanyard labels are positioned similar to that indicated in fig. 13. See fig. 14 for a closer view of the label.

INSPECTION

Full 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 1910.63.

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 full arrest system must be inspected:

-Webbing and Rope: After grasping the webbing with your hands about 6 inches apart, bend the strap 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. Padding, keepers, buckles and D-rings must be moved to inspect webbing hidden by these components.

Never allow AUIV'S to be given 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. Inspect for any evidence of cuts, cuts, frayed areas, unusual swelling patterns, or other damage.

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

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66 and 1910.63 require that the thimble edges must have sharp edges, distortion or cracks.

Snap Hooks and Carabiners: Snap hooks must not be twisted, distorted or bent, and must be free of flame. All snap hooks and carabiners must be able to close and lock properly.

Buckles: All buckles must be free of any distortion. The outer and center bars must be straight. Corners and attachment points should be given additional attention. Inspect for any unusual wear and any sign of oil or moisture.

Tongue or Bitt: The tongue (or bitt) should be inspected closely, and it moves heavy wear. Check for loose, distorted or broken portions. The tongue/buckle: Tongue/buckle should be free of distortion and should overlap the buckle frame as they move freely back and forth in the frame.

The outer should turn freely on frame.

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

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-bleed.

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 equipped for use "unusable" in the same area as product approved for use.



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El uso adecuado de los sistemas de detención de caídas puede 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 supervisor antes de su uso por la norma 29 CFR 1910.66 y 1910.63. 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 detención 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 caso de una caída, e integre con los empleados los equipos de rescate a su medida.

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 detención de caídas.

El equipo de detención 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 1910.63.

Siempre usar componentes compatibles. Safetaze productos están diseñados para su uso con otros productos Safetaze. La sustitución o reemplazo con componentes incompatibles o sustituciones pueden afectar o interferir con el funcionamiento seguro de la red.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66 y 1910.63 indica que el sistema de detención de caídas debe estar instalado de tal manera que el empleado no pueda caer. Siempre tome los tres (3) pies, o entrar en contacto con cualquier nivel inferior. (Ver fig. 1) Siempre compruebe si hay obstrucción por debajo de la zona de trabajo y asegure la longitud de la caída en cero.

OSHA requiere que la fuerza de detención máxima impuesta sobre el cuerpo del usuario no deba superar a 1,800 libras. Observe el tipo de calificación específica del producto.

Cada día los componentes de protección contra caídas están clasificados para el mismo peso de trabajo total de usuarios. Los usuarios deben estar dentro del alcance de la capacidad de cada componente.

Carga de trabajo máxima es de 310 libras, incluyendo a su vez herramientas. NOTA: Productos de peso pesado, de carga máxima de test es de 400 libras.

El cálculo externo debe ser tomado a la vez el equipo diseñado de maquinarias en movimiento, resacas eléctricas, o cerca de los bordes afilados (superficies abrasivas). Siempre evite de áreas de riesgo eléctrico o otras fuentes energéticas.

Todo el material sintético debe protegerse de la energía, choques eléctricos, flamas abiertas o otras fuentes de calor. El uso de materiales sintéticos se limita a ser recomendado en estas aplicaciones.

Los peligros ambientales deben ser considerados al seleccionar el sistema de protección contra caídas. El equipo no debe estar expuesto a productos químicos o volátiles durante el tiempo que pueden producir un efecto perjudicial.

Los equipos diseñados para el apoyo de la estructura de los sistemas de detención de caídas deben ser independientes de cualquier anclaje que se usen para suspender o plataformas de apoyo.

Punto de anclaje debe mantenerse por encima de la parte superior del área de trabajo. NUNCA conecte una escalera o las ganchos para varilla en un punto D. Nunca ajustar valores ganchos de seguridad a un punto D.

El equipo debe ser utilizado para su propósito original. NO para el reemplazo o el levantamiento.

Siempre evite trabajar directamente debajo del anclaje para evitar lesiones por caídas de exclusión (efecto de péndulo).

NUNCA permita ninguna en el cable de web, o permita que se enrolle con otros objetos. No se enrolle en el cable de web.

Cualquier equipo que haya sido sometido a una caída, o a cualquier parte de la estructura de indicador de carga está mostrando, debe retirarse inmediatamente del servicio hasta que una persona calificada, según lo define por la norma 29 CFR 1910.63 [n], se puede determinar la necesidad de autorización para ser eliminado.

Nunca modifique o intente reparar el equipo. Las reparaciones deben ser realizadas únicamente por el fabricante del equipo o de las personas empoderadas por escrito por el fabricante.

COMPONENTES DEL SISTEMA Y TÉRMINOS

Sistema EE.UU. indica una amplia variedad de equipo de protección contra caídas para detener la caída de un empleado, antes de la caída de la construcción, donde un empleado se ocurra a una altura por lo menos seis (6) pies o en la industria general de cuatro (4) pies que requiere un sistema de detención de caídas. El sistema completo de detención de caídas debe ser planificado, incluyendo todos los componentes, y cálculo de distancia de caída, cable de web, cables de restricción, antes de usar. No utilizar o instalar equipo en la formación de cualquier una persona competente en el equipo a la norma 29 CFR 1910.63 [n]. This (3) componentes principales de la sistema de detención de caídas:

Anclaje: Los puntos de anclaje proporcionan un componente de punto de anclaje o terminación segura de un sistema de detención de caídas. Los puntos de anclaje pueden ser necesarios entre la detención de caídas, posicionamiento de trabajo, o sistema de rescate con el fin de fijar al sistema al equipo. OSHA establece: anclaje a los cables o equipo de detención de caídas se refiere a cualquier dispositivo de detención de caídas que mantiene un factor de seguridad de por lo menos dos. Esto lo superpone de una persona calificada.

Campeón: Área de Choque: Un área de choque completo consiste en un sistema de camaras que se usa en el alrededor del cuerpo, con med para usar o una combinación de sistema de detención de caídas. NOTA: Los cinturones o sistemas de posicionamiento se usan para pozos: sistemas. NO DE DETECCIÓN DE CAÍDAS.

Conexión de Dispositivos: Dispositivos de conexión son los conectores necesarios, que conectan de todos los componentes, subcomponentes, o cables entre el anclaje y el conector de anclaje y el punto de anclaje del anclaje, dispositivos de conexión sirven para mantener las fuerzas en el punto de anclaje de los niveles requeridos (absorber la energía de caída libre) y proporcionar los elementos de suspensión después de la caída de la persona caída.

Dispositivos de Dispositivos: Componentes -Línea como una estirada amortiguadora de energía, absorción de energía, o sistema de rescate, auto-retiro rápido - que puede reducir las fuerzas de la energía y la descomposición línea, que el sistema impone sobre el cuerpo durante una detención de caída.

Anclador: Un componente que servirá en una cuerda flexible, cable de alambre o cable, que normalmente tiene un conector en cada extremo para la conexión al anclaje de cuerpo entero y a un absorbente de impactos, absorbente de energía, anclaje o conector de anclaje.

Línea o Vida: Un componente de un sistema de detención de caídas que consiste en una línea flexible diseñada para estar en forma vertical (línea vertical), o para la conexión a los anclajes o conectores de anclaje en ambos extremos para extenderse horizontalmente (línea o vida horizontal).

Sistema de Detención de Caídas: La colección de componentes de los equipos que están configurados para detener una caída libre.

Sistema de Detención de Caídas: Un área de cuerpo completo es un conjunto de seguridad interpretado en un ambiente de trabajo de trabajo, sistema de conexión configurado para permitir que una persona autorizada se prepare para ser operado en la superficie y el movimiento de tal como una pared, o cualquier que los marcos libres del soporte del punto.

Sistema de Seguridad de Vigas: Una combinación de equipo, control de energía, control de energía, o sistema de seguridad de viga que limita los riesgos de los riesgos de que el usuario NO ESTÁ EXPOSADO a un riesgo de energía.

Dispositivo/Dispositivo de Detención: Un sistema de detención de suspensión (control de energía) que se utiliza cuando el trabajador tiene que descender que se le le asiente a la zona de trabajo. Se utiliza en conjunción con un sistema de detención de caídas como equipo de seguridad.

ANTES DE CADA USO

Cada equipo de detención deben ser inspeccionados 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 1910.63.

ANCLAJES Y CONECTORES DE ANCLAJE

Antes de instalar todos los equipos de protección contra caídas o conexiones de anclaje, se importante verificar la capacidad de la que se garantiza el anclaje. Anclajes y conectores de anclaje solo deben utilizarse en estructuras capaces de soportar cargas estáticas aplicadas bajo las direcciones permitidas por el:

-Sistema de detención de caídas, o de dos veces la fuerza permitida en la certificación de una persona calificada, o 5,000 libras sin certificación.

-Sistema de posicionamiento, de dos veces la fuerza permitida en la certificación de una persona calificada, o 3,000 libras sin certificación.

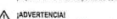
-Viga sistema de detención, de dos veces la fuerza permitida en la certificación de una persona calificada, o 1,000 libras sin certificación. El sitio debe ser estable y no causar daños en el equipo, debido a las fuerzas aplicadas o distorsión. Debido a la naturaleza diversa de las estructuras que las direcciones permitidas por el:

Sistema de Seguridad de Vigas: Una combinación de equipo, control de energía, control de energía, o sistema de seguridad de viga que limita los riesgos de los riesgos de que el usuario NO ESTÁ EXPOSADO a un riesgo de energía.

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CONEXIONES CRUZADAS CRUZADAS Y EL ANCLAJE DE ANCLAJE

Conexiones cruzadas y anclaje de anclaje se instalan de una manera similar. Enlace la cuerda de orden o cable del dispositivo a través de la viga lateral o punto de anclaje. Pase el pequeño anclaje D a través de la gran anclaje D. Junte el dispositivo de manera que quede ajustado. El pequeño anclaje D forme parte de conexión (ver fig. 13).



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El instalador puede estar expuesto a un riesgo de caída durante la instalación, equipo de seguridad alternativo puede ser necesario durante la instalación.

Anclaje y conectores de anclaje deben instalarse en estructuras que cumplan con los requisitos de resistencia del anclaje de la norma 29 CFR 1910.66 y 1910.63.

Siempre conectar varios dispositivos a un solo punto de anclaje, a menos que los dispositivos de conexión estén diseñados para una conexión o tipo tipo.

Siempre de la vida trabajar lo más directamente bajo el anclaje o conector de anclaje posible para limitar la posibilidad de caídas de exclusión.

El empleado debe estar debidamente al tanto de las instrucciones de uso y las advertencias de seguridad.



SAFEWAZE

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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)



SAFEWAZE
safewaze.com | (P)(800)230-0319
225 Wilshire Ave SW, Concord, NC 28025, USA

FS902

Rescue Support Steps

INSTALLATION / USAGE INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING!!!!

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

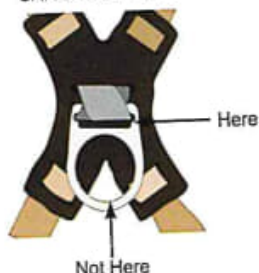
ENSURE THAT THE FS902 RESCUE SUPPORT STEPS HAVE NOT BEEN DAMAGED DURING SHIPPING PRIOR TO USE.

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.

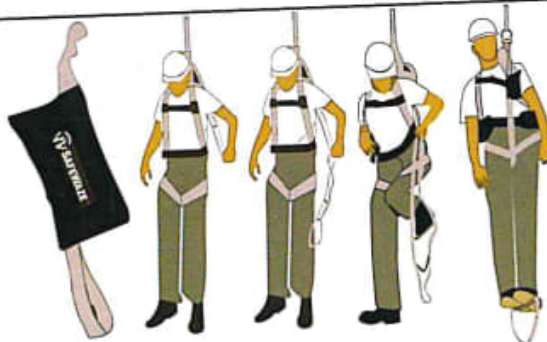


Installation

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.

Revision #3

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