

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 1910.63. 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.

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 1910.63.

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 fall arrest system must be rigged such that the employee can neither free fall more than 6 feet, nor control any lower level (see fig. 1). Always check for obstruction below the work area and ensure the full 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.

Anchorage 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 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 1910.332, 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 fall of an employee. Construction work environments where an employee will be exposed to a height of at least 6 feet (9 ft), or in general industry (see fig. 1), 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 install 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: 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 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, 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 break (ultimate) tension. Devices include: A connector, 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 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 and a full arrest, energy absorber, 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 for connection to anchorages or anchorage connectors at both ends or 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.

Rescue/Controlled Descent System: A recommended/desired system is utilized when the worker needs to descend for the purpose of assisting their working location. It is used in conjunction with a fall 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 1910.63.

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 sharp or jagged edges. Due to the dynamic nature of anchorage 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 steel 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.

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.

LABELING

All fall arrest systems are positioned similar to that indicated in fig. 16.

ON-ARM ANCHORAGE FULL BODY HARNESS

Full body harness by the full arrest attachment (see fig. 2, item 6) and should it allow the straps to full 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 of 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 at 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 secured, tighten and adjust all straps and secure excess webbing to harness ties. A wheel should 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 metal end of the largest hook to the largest storage hook.

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 1910.632 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% 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 possible over the intended work area to reduce the possibility of dangerous swing falls.

WARNING!

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66 and 1910.632 state that the fall arrest system must not be rigged such that the employee can neither free fall more than 6 feet, nor control any lower level (see fig. 1). Always check for obstruction below the work area and ensure the full path is clear.

Only attach the metal end of the largest hook to the largest storage hook.

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 extension, 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 a 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

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 1910.63.

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 fall 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.

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 multiple movements with both hands. Inspect for any evidence of cuts, abrasions, 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 1910.632 require that the webbing be 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.

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Es un avance de los sistemas de detección 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 empleador antes de su uso por la norma 29 CFR 1910.66 y 1910.632. El ensamblaje de todas las advertencias 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 pensados. 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 1910.632.

Siempre usar componentes compatibles. Safetaze 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 1910.632 indican que el sistema de detección de caídas debe estar instalado de tal manera que el empleado no pueda caer. Siempre tome los pasos (6) 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 plena visibilidad de la caída en cima.

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 diseñados para el mismo peso de trabajo total de usuarios. Los usuarios deben estar dentro del alcance de la capacidad de carga componente.

Carga de trabajo máxima es de 310 libras, incluyendo la ropa y las herramientas. NOTA: Productos de peso pesado, de carga máxima de test es de 400 libras.

El cuidado extremo debe ser tomado al usar el equipo alrededor de maquinaria en movimiento, resacas eléctricas, o cerca de los bordes afilados (ver fig. 1).

Los materiales sintéticos deben protegerse de la corrosión, productos químicos, flamas abiertas o otros fuentes de calor. El uso de materiales sintéticos puede ser perjudicial 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 uso que puedan producir un efecto perjudicial.

Los equipos diseñados para el apoyo de la estructura de la estructura de detección 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 montaje o el levantamiento.

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

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

Cualquier equipo que haya sido sometido a una caída, o si 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 1910.332 [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 persona empoderadas por escrito por el fabricante.

COMPONENTES DEL SISTEMA Y TÉRMINOS

Safetaze EE.UU. fabrica una amplia variedad de equipo de protección contra caídas para detener la caída de un empleado, antes de la llegada de la construcción, donde un empleado se ocurra a una altura por lo menos seis (6) pies o en la industria general de construcción (ver fig. 1).

Se requiere un sistema de detección de caídas. El sistema completo de detección de caídas debe ser planificado, incluyendo todas las componentes, cálculo de distancia de caída y swing fall, antes de usar. No se debe instalar el equipo sin la formación adecuada de una persona calificada con el equipo a la norma 29 CFR 1910.66 y 1910.632 [n].



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**

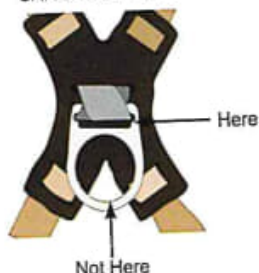
ENSURE THAT THE FS902 RESCUE SUPPORT STEPS HAVE NOT BEEN DAMAGED DURING SHIPPING PRIOR TO USE.

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.

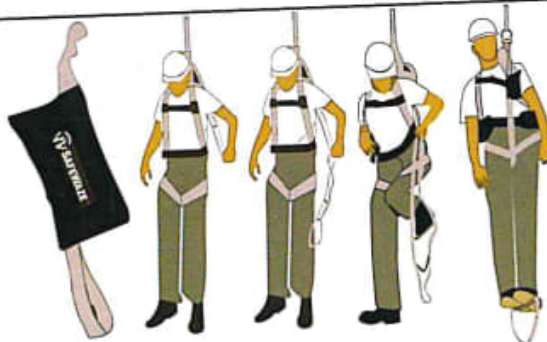


Installation

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.

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