



ANCHOR WEB STRAP

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

THE INSTRUCTIONS APPLIES TO

THE FOLLOWING MODELS: AC04, AC06, AC08, AC10, ACL04, ACL06, CAS03, CAS04, CAS06, CAS08, CAS10, CAS12, CAS14, CAS16

ANCHOR WEB STRAP INSTRUCTIONS

Do not skip this instruction manual. Read the instruction manual carefully before using the equipment. If failed in doing so it may cause serious injury or Death.

IMPORTANT: Read the instruction manual carefully before using the equipment. Failure to do so may cause serious injury or death. These instructions serve as the Manufacturer's Instructions and are to be used as part of an employee training program for the system, as required by OSHA.

THE INSTRUCTION APPLIES TO THE FOLLOWING MODELS: AC04, AC06, AC08, AC10, ACL04, ACL06, CAS03, CAS04, CAS06, CAS08, CAS10, CAS12, CAS14, CAS16

1. Under Penalty of Law

This manual must be read in its entirety and used as part of a fall protection training program, as required by OSHA or any state/local regulatory agencies. Users must read and fully understand the limitations and proper use of the equipment. All users must be properly trained by their employer prior to use, per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66, 29 CFR 1926.503, and applicable local standards.

When used in accordance with instruction specifications, this product meets or exceeds all applicable OSHA 1926 and ANSI A-10.32-2012 standards for fall protection. Applicable standards and regulations depend on the application, along with some state-specific regulations. Consult regulatory agencies for more information on personal fall arrest systems and associated components. This User Instruction Manual is not to be removed except by the equipment user. The Current User Instruction Manual must always be available to the user. Read and understand these instructions before using equipment. Do not discard these instructions.

Misuse or failure to follow warnings, instructions, and limitations on the use of this equipment may result in serious personal injury or death.

2. Overview

This equipment is specifically crafted for the incorporation into a personal fall protection system. Components should only be utilized for their designated and approved purposes, avoiding any alternative operations or uses. Fall arrest systems are specifically engineered to meet OSHA regulations and standards. Fall Restraint System must be designed by a Qualified Person, and must be installed and used under the supervision of a competent person.

- » All authorized persons/users are required to consult the regulations governing occupational safety, along with relevant ANSI standards. Please refer to product labeling for information on specific OSHA regulations, and ANSI standards met by the product.
- » Consult a doctor if there is any reason to doubt a user's ability to withstand and safely absorb fall arrest forces. Age, fitness, health conditions can seriously affect the worker if a fall occurs. Pregnant Women and minors should not use this equipment.
- » It's crucial to consistently implement proper precautions, including clearing any obstructions, debris, or hazards from the work area that could pose a risk of injury or impede the system's operation. Before each use, all equipment must undergo inspection in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Additionally, a qualified individual should conduct regular inspections of all equipment to ensure ongoing safety compliance.
- » To minimize the potential for accidental disengagement, a competent person must ensure system compatibility.
- » Equipment must not be altered in any way. Repairs must be performed only by the Manufacturer, or persons or entities authorized in writing by the manufacturer.
- » Any product exhibiting deformities, unusual wear, or deterioration must be immediately discarded. Any equipment subject to a fall must be removed from service. The authorized person/user shall have a rescue plan and the means at hand to implement it when using this equipment.
- » Never use fall protection equipment for purposes other than those for which it was designed. Fall protection equipment should never be used for towing or hoisting.
- » All synthetic material must be protected from slag, hot sparks, open flames, or other heat sources. The use of heat resistant materials is recommended in these applications.
- » Never use natural materials (manila, cotton, etc.) as part of a fall protection system.
- » Do not expose this equipment to chemicals which may have a harmful effect on the materials used to construct it. Be especially aware of caustic environment, or those that contain high levels of organic acids or bases. If you are uncertain about the safe operation of this equipment in any environment, contact Life Safety Devices for further instructions.
- » Do not use the equipment near sharp edges, abrasive surfaces and looping around small diameter structural members.
- » Do not use the equipment around moving machinery or electrical hazards.

Life Safety Anchor Straps should be used only with the combinations of components, sub-systems or both which may not affect or interfere with the safe function of one another.

Be certain that connecting devices are compatible and that other elements of the Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS) are safe to use and compatible before use.

3. Safety Standards

All applicable OSHA 1926 Subpart M, ANSI Z359.18-2017, and ANSI A10.32-2012 standards for fall protection are followed when this product is used as instructed. Standards are regulated depending on the type of work being done. You can review all regulations at regulatory agencies for more information on fall protection systems, including any of the state-specific regulations.

4. Worker Definitions

Qualified Person

A person with a recognized degree or professional certification and with extensive knowledge, training and experience in the fall protection and rescue field who is capable of designing, analyzing, evaluating and specifying fall protection and rescue systems to the extent required by this standard.

Competent Person

An individual designated by the employer to be responsible for the immediate supervision, implementation and monitoring of the employers managed fall protection program who through training and knowledge is capable of identifying, evaluating and addressing existing and potential fall hazards, and who has the employer's authority and responsibility to take prompt corrective action with regards to such hazards.

Authorized Person

A person assigned by the employer to perform duties at a location where the person will be exposed to a fall hazard.

5. Applications

Using the equipment in ways other than its intended purpose may result in severe injury or death. Maximum 1 attachment per connection point. This anchor is not to be used as part of an HLL system unless designed by a Qualified Person and meeting all OSHA and other state and local requirements.

Fall Arrest

Anchorage Straps and Cross Arm Straps, which can be used in Personal Fall Arrest (PFAS) applications, is for use by only 1 person and must be used with the appropriate supporting structure. The supporting structure must also withstand loads applied in the advised directions of at least 5000 lbs. Maximum freefall height is 6 feet, or up to 12 feet when in combination with a harness that has been tested for such use. The D-ring needs to be in the dorsal position on the Authorized user's back.

Restraint

Anchorage Straps and Cross Arm Straps can be utilized in Restraint systems. Restraints are used to ensure workers do not get too close to the edge of any fall hazards. Only 1 person can use the Anchorage System at a time when working in restraint. Make sure to account for the full length of the lanyard or SRL that you plan on using. The structure must be guaranteed to withstand loads that are at least 1,000 lbs. in every direction. No item shall be allowed to fall without restraint.

Anchorage Strap and Cross Arm Strap Instructions

This manual must be read and understood in its entirety and used as part of fall protection training program as required by OSHA or any state regularity agency. These instructions are intended to meet the manufacturer instructions as required by ANSI Z359.18-2017 and OSHA. The user must fully understand the proper equipment use and limitations.

6. General Requirements, Warnings and Limitations

Fall Protection Equipment is designed for use as a part of a personal fall protection system. Components must not be used for any other operation other than that which has been designed and approved. Fall Arrest systems are designed to comply with OSHA. The Fall Restraint System must be designed by a Qualified Person and must be installed and used under the supervision of a competent person.

- » All authorized persons/users must refer to the regulations governing occupational safety, as well as applicable ANSI standards. Please refer to product labeling for information on specific OSHA regulations, and ANSI standards met by product.
- » Consult a doctor if there is any reason to doubt a user's ability to withstand and safely absorb fall arrest forces. Age, fitness, and health conditions can seriously affect the worker a fall occur. Pregnant Women and minors should not use this equipment.
- » Proper precautions should always be taken to remove any obstructions, debris, material, or other recognized hazards from the work area that could cause injuries or interfere with the operation of the system. All equipment must be inspected before each use according to the manufacturer's instructions. All equipment should be inspected by a qualified person on a regular basis.
- » To minimize the potential for accidental disengagement, a competent person must ensure system compatibility.
- » Equipment must not be altered in any way. Repairs must be performed only by the Manufacturer, or persons or entities authorized in writing by the manufacturer.
- » Any product exhibiting deformities, unusual wear, or deterioration must be immediately discarded. Any equipment subject to a fall must be removed from service. The authorized person/user shall have a rescue plan and the means at hand to implement it when using this equipment.
- » Never use fall protection equipment for purposes other than those for which it was designed. Fall protection equipment should never be used for towing or hoisting.
- » All synthetic material must be protected from slag, hot sparks, open flames, or other heat

sources. The use of heat-resistant materials is recommended in these applications.

- » Never use natural materials (manila, cotton, etc.) as part of a fall protection system.
- » Do not expose this equipment to chemicals which may have a harmful effect on the materials used to construct it.
- » Be especially aware of the caustic environment, or those that contain high levels of organic acids or bases. If you are uncertain about the safe operation of this equipment in any environment, contact Palmer Safety for further instructions.
- » Do not use the equipment near sharp edges, abrasive surfaces and looping around small diameter structural members.
- » Do not use the equipment around moving machinery or electrical hazards.

Be certain that connecting devices are compatible and that other elements of the Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS) are safe to use and compatible before use.

7. System Limitations & Requirements

Before installing or using this equipment, please consider the following limitations and requirements:

Capacity

Life Safety Anchor Straps are designed for use by single user with a combined weight (clothing, tools, etc.) of no more than 310 lbs. (140 kg) Make sure all of the components in your system are rated to a capacity appropriate to your application. All Life Safety Anchor Straps are rated 5000lbs.

Free Fall

Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS)s used with this equipment must be rigged to limit the free fall to 6 feet (1.8 M) per ANSI Z359.1. Restraint systems must be rigged so that no vertical free fall is possible. Work positioning systems must be rigged so that free fall is limited to 2 feet (.6 m) or less. Personnel riding systems must be rigged so that no vertical free fall is possible. Climbing systems must be rigged so that free fall is limited to 18 inch. (.46 cm) or less. Rescue systems must be rigged so that no vertical free fall is possible. See subsystem manufacturer's instructions for more information. Below figure illustrates fall clearance requirements. There must be sufficient clearance below the user to allow the system to arrest a fall before the user strikes the ground or other obstruction.

A.	Connecting Subsystem (Energy Absorbing Lanyard Shown)	
B.	Working Level	
C.	Lower Level or Obstruction	
D.	Free Fall - 6ft. (1.8m) Max. (per ANSI Z359.1)	
E.	Deceleration Distance	
F.	Total Fall Distance Free Fall (D) + Deceleration (E)	

Clearance required is dependent on the following factors:

- » Elevation of Anchorage
- » Connecting Subsystem Length
- » Deceleration Distance
- » Free Fall Distance
- » Worker Height
- » Movement of Harness Attachment Element
- » Safety Factor

Swing Falls

Swing falls occur when the anchorage point is not directly above the point where a fall occurs. The force of striking an object in a swing fall may result in severe injury or death. Minimize swing falls by working as close to the anchorage point as possible. Under no circumstances should a swing fall be allowed if there is a risk of injury. Swing falls will significantly increase the clearance required when a self-retracting lifeline or other variable length connecting subsystem is used.

Environmental Hazards

In areas where environmental hazards are present, additional precautions may be necessary to prevent injury to the user or damage to the equipment. Hazards may include, but are not limited to; heat, chemicals, corrosive environments, high voltage power lines, gases, moving machinery, and sharp edges.

Compatibility of Components

Unless otherwise noted, Life Safety Devices equipment is designed for use with Life Safety Devices approved components and subsystems only. Substitutions or replacements made with non-approved components or subsystems may jeopardize compatibility of equipment and may affect safety and reliability of the complete system.

Compatibility of Connectors

Connectors are considered to be compatible with connecting elements when they have been designed to work together in such a way that their sizes and shapes do not cause their gate mechanisms to inadvertently open regardless of how they become oriented.

If the connecting element that a snap hook or carabiner attaches to is undersized or irregular in shape, a situation could occur where the connecting element applies a force to the gate of the snap hook or carabiner. This force may cause the gate (of either a self-locking or a non-locking snap hook) to open, allowing the snap hook or carabiner to disengage from the connecting point. Connectors must be compatible in size, shape, and strength. Self-locking snap hooks and carabiners are required by ANSI Z359.1 and OSHA.

Making Connections

Always use snap hooks and carabiners which needs double manual action to open with this equipment. Only use connectors that are suitable to each application. Ensure all connections are compatible in size, shape and strength. Do not use equipment that is not compatible. Ensure all connectors are fully closed and locked.

The connection should not be made:

- » To a D-ring to which another connector is attached.
- » In a manner that would result in a load on the gate.
- » In a false engagement, where features that protrude from the snap hook or carabiner catch on the anchor and without visual confirmation seems to be fully engaged to the anchor point.
- » To each other.
- » Directly to webbing or rope lanyard or tie-back (unless the manufacturer's instructions for both the lanyard and connector specifically allow such a connection).
- » To any object which is shaped or dimensioned such that the snap hook or carabiner will not close and lock, or that roll-out could occur

NOTE: Other than 3,600 lb. (16 kN) gated hooks, large throat opening snap hooks should not be connected to standard size D-rings or similar objects which will result in a load on the gate if the hook or D-ring twists or rotates. Large throat snap hooks are designed for use on fixed structural elements such as rebar or cross members that are not shaped in a way that can capture the gate of the hook.

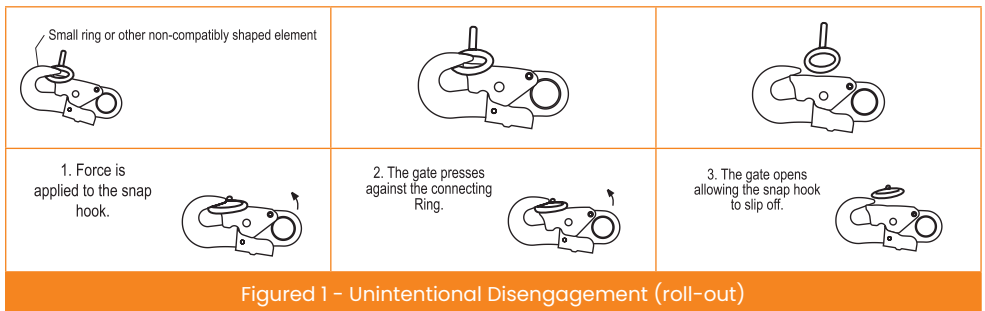
Restrictions Regarding Making Connections

To avoid interference when connecting to an Anchorage Strap or a Cross Arm Strap, there must be enough space between the hook and its attachment point. This is known as "rolling out" and can cause the gate on the hook to inadvertently open and release. All components must be compatible with the Anchorage Strap and must be approved by a Competent Person. All connectors should be self-closing and self-locking, and should withstand a minimum load of 3,600 lbs.

- » Do not make connections where the hook locking mechanism can come into contact with a structural member or other equipment and potentially release the hook.

- » Do not connect a snap hook into a loop or thimble of a wire rope or attach in any way to a slack wire rope.
- » The snap hook must be free to align with the applied load as intended (regardless of the size or shape of the mating connector)
- » A carabiner may be used to connect to a single or pair of soft loops on a body support such as a body belt or full body harness, provided the carabiner can fully close and lock. This type of connection is not allowed for snap hooks.
- » A carabiner may be connected to a loop or ring connector that is already occupied by an automatic closing connector.

If the connecting element to which a snap hook (shown) or carabiner attaches is undersized or irregular in shape, a situation could occur where the connecting element applies a force to the gate of the snap hook or carabiner. This force may cause the gate (of either a self-locking or a non-locking snap hook) to open, allowing the snap hook or carabiner to disengage from the connecting point.



- A. Two or more connectors should never be attached to a single D-ring.
- B. Never attach a connector that could result in a load on its gate.
- C. Connectors should not be connected in a false engagement. It should be visually confirmed that the connector is fully engaged to the anchor point. Avoid conditions that allow for features that protrude from the connectors to catch on the anchor, giving a false sense of being connected.
- D. Connectors should not be connected to each other.
- E. Connectors should not be connected directly to the webbing or to the rope lanyard or tie back, unless specifically allowed by the manufacturer.
- F. Connectors should not be connected to any object which does not allow the connector gate to close or lock. Anchor shapes that allow roll out to occur should never be used for connection. If the anchor, to which the snap hook or carabiner is attached, is under sized or irregular in shape, then this may allow for the gate of the connector to come in contact with the anchor, thereby causing the connector to open up and possibly disengage from the anchor. This is known as roll out of the connector. See Figure 1.

Do not use connectors on an anchorage object.

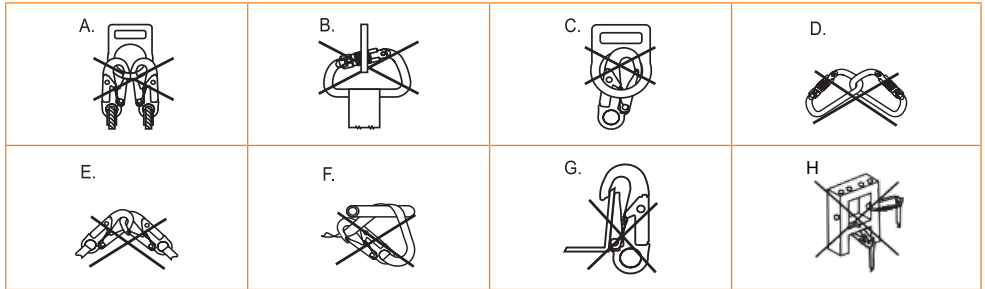


Figure 2 - Inappropriate Connections

Connecting Sub-Systems

Personal Fall Arrest Systems (PFAS) used with this equipment must meet applicable state, OSHA and ANSI requirements. A full body harness must be worn when this equipment is used as a component of a personal fall arrest system. As required by OSHA, the personal fall arrest system must be capable of arresting the user's fall with a maximum arresting force of 1,800 lbs. (8 kN), and limit the free fall to 6 ft. (1.8 m) or less. If the maximum free fall distance must be exceeded, the employer must document, based on test data, that the maximum arresting force will not be exceeded, and the personal fall arrest system will function properly. Free fall greater than 6 ft. (1.8 m), and up to a maximum of 12 ft. (3.7 m) is possible, Life Safety Devices recommends using a personal fall arrest system incorporating a Life Safety Devices Energy Absorbing Lanyard. Life Safety Devices has performed testing using the Life Safety Devices Energy Absorbing Lanyard in free falls up to 12 ft. (3.7 m) to ensure the maximum arresting force does not exceed 1,800 lbs. (8.0 kN), and the system functions properly.

Rescue Plan

Rescue operation must be performed by the trained and competent personal. The rescue operation must be performed under the supervision of the rescue expert team or personal. It is advised that while working on site work in pairs. A rescue plan is required by OSHA while working from height of 6 ft or more. Before starting to work the user must have the rescue plan according to the work.

If Equipment is Subjected to a Fall

Remove the equipment from service immediately if it has been subjected to the forces of a fall arrest. Contact your distributor or Palmer Safety about policies regarding replacement of Life Safety Devices components involved in a fall.

Specific Instructions

Life Safety Devices Anchors are designed to provide complete attachment system to user in the event of a fall. These attachment systems must be connected to the proper body support and connecting facility. These Anchors are meant to hold the victim of fall till the rescue operation is performed, so this is important that the whole system must have the all the essential components before going for the use. The whole fall arrest system must be used by the trained/competent person. It is advisable to make a checklist of the essential components according to one's use before going for work.

Use of Fall Arrest System

The fall arrest system MUST ONLY be connected to the back attaching element on the harness provided for the purpose (“D” ring or webbing attachment extension) or to the chest anchorage points (“webbing link” or “D” link). The chest anchorage points must imperatively be used together. The D-rings on the belt and the ventral anchorage point must only be used for the attachment of a work positioning or retaining system and never with a fall arrest system. During use, check regularly the adjustment and/or attachment points.

Anchorage Strength

The anchorage strength required is dependent on the application type. The following are the requirements of ANSI 359.1 for these application types:

Table 2 – Anchorage Strength Requirements

Fall Arrest¹	Non-Certified Anchorage:	5,000lbs (22.2 kN)
	Certified Anchorage ² :	2 Times the Maximum Arresting Force for Certified Anchorage
Restraint¹	Non-Certified Anchorage	1,000 (4,5 kN)
	Certified Anchorages ² :	2 times the foreseeable force for certified anchorages.
Work Positioning¹	Non-Certified Anchorage	3,000 lbs (13.3 kN)
	Certified Anchorages ² :	2 times the foreseeable force for certified anchorage.
Rescue¹	Non-Certified Anchorage	3,000 lbs (13.3 kN)
	Certified Anchorages ² :	5 times the foreseeable force for certified anchorage.
Climbing	Structure which a climbing system is attached must sustain the loads required by that particular system. See the instructions for the climbing system for requirements.	

¹ Multiple Systems: When more than one of the defined systems is attached to an anchorage, the strength defined for non-certified or certified anchorage shall be multiplied by the number of systems attached to the anchorage.

² Certified Anchorage: An anchorage for fall arrest, positioning, restraint, or rescue systems that a qualified person certifies to be capable of supporting the potential fall force that meet the criteria for a certified anchorage prescribed in this standard.

- » **Fall Arrest:** Anchorages selected for fall arrest systems shall have a strength capable of sustaining static loads applied in the directions permitted by the system of at least: 1. 5,000 lbs. (22.2 kN) for noncertified anchorages, or 2. Two times the maximum arresting force for certified anchorages. When more than one fall arrest system is attached to an anchorage, the strengths set forth in (1) and (2) above shall be multiplied by the number of systems attached to the anchorage.
- » **As Per OSHA:** Anchorages used for attachment of personal fall arrest systems shall be independent of any anchorage being used to support or suspend platforms and capable of

supporting at least 5,000 lbs. (22.2kN) per user attached, or be designed, installed and used as part of a complete Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS) which maintains a safety factor of at least two, and is under the supervision of a qualified person.

- » **Work Positioning:** The structure to which the work positioning system is attached must sustain static loads applied in the directions permitted by the work positioning system of at least 3,000 lbs., or twice the potential impact load, whichever is greater. See OSHA. When more than one work positioning system is attached to an anchorage, the strengths stated above must be multiplied by the number of work positioning systems attached to the anchorage.
- » **Restraint:** Anchorages selected for restraint and travel restraint systems shall have a strength capable of sustaining static loads applied in the directions permitted by the system of at least: 1. 1,000 lbs. (4.5 kN) for non-certified anchorages, or 2. Two times the foreseeable force for certified anchorages. When more than one restraint and travel restraint system is attached to an anchorage, the strengths set forth in (1) and (2) above shall be multiplied by the number of systems attached to the anchorage.
- » **Rescue:** Anchorages selected for restraint and travel restraint systems shall have a strength capable of sustaining static loads applied in the directions permitted by the system of at least: 1. 3,000 lbs. (13.3 kN) for non-certified anchorages, or 2. Five times the foreseeable force for certified anchorages. When more than one restraint and travel restraint system is attached to an anchorage, the strengths set forth in (1) and (2) above shall be multiplied by the number of systems attached to the anchorage.

8. Inspection

Before each use, proceed with thorough visual examination to ensure that the PPE is intact (the same applies for the equipment used with the harness (connectors, lanyard...)) and take all necessary steps concerning the implementation of rescue in total safety. In the event of your product being contaminated, consult the manufacturer or authorized agent. If you have any doubts regarding the safe state of the product or if the product has been used to arrest a fall, for your personal safety, it is essential to withdraw the PPE from service and send it back to the manufacturer or a qualified repair Center for checking or destruction. Following the inspection, the center will provide written authorization or refusal for the use of the PPE. Never attempt to modify or repair PPE.

Before each use of this equipment inspect it according to the following guidelines

A formal inspection of fall protection products/components must be performed preferably every six months or at least annually by a competent person other than the user. The frequency of formal inspections should be based on conditions of use or exposure. Record the inspection results in the inspection and maintenance log at the end of this manual. The component should be checked for Cut, Frayed, Heavily Soiled, welding burns etc. Metal parts like D-rings should be duly check for the crack, bent, deformities, corrosions etc.

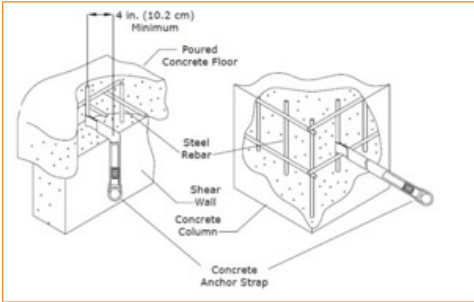


Figure 2 – Anchor Strap Installation

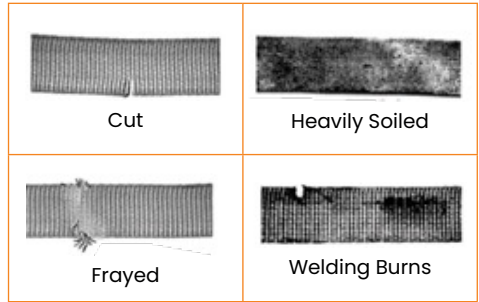


Figure 3 – Damaged Webbing

Installation of Anchor Straps

Figure 2 illustrates installation of the Concrete Anchor Strap. Select a location for the anchorage that will provide the best safety to the user. Once a section of concrete column or a shear wall has been poured and allowed to cure, place the Web Loop end of the Anchor Strap over an exposed section of Steel Rebar. The anchoring rebar must be at least 4 in. (10 cm) from the outside face of the poured concrete. Once the Anchor Strap is in place, forming of the floor or column may continue. The concrete anchor will be secured by making the next pour, and allowing the concrete to cure. Once forms are removed and the concrete has cured, anchors will remain on the face of a column, or on the seam between shear wall and bottom side of the floor. If the rebar cage has already been completed the concrete Anchor Strap may be choked around the internal rebar by folding the Anchor Strap around the rebar and then pulling the D-Ring end through the Web Loop (see Figure 4). All other stipulations of this manual must still be followed, specifically regarding anchorage strength, position, and concrete curing before use.

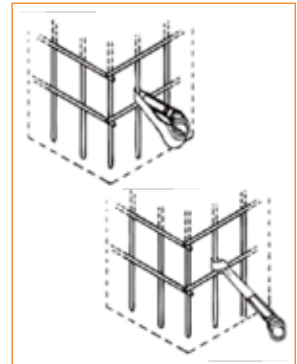


Figure 4 – Anchor Strap Installation



Do not use Concrete Anchor Strap until it is embedded in cured concrete. The concrete is an essential part of the anchorage strength. Using the Anchor Strap without concrete support may cause the anchorage connector to fail and could result in serious injury or death.

Removing Anchor Strap

Once the fall hazard has been eliminated, the Concrete Anchor Strap must be removed. Use a knife or scissors to cut the Anchor Strap at the concrete seam (see Figure 7). After use, cut between labels and concrete to remove.

Fall Clearance

If there is a risk of fall or if the only anchorage is below the attachment points on the harness, it is essential to use a lanyard provided with an energy absorber. Before using a shock absorbing lanyard, check that there is sufficient fall clearance below the user to prevent any collision with the structure or the ground. With a weight of 220 lbs and a fall factor of two (the least favorable case), the fall clearance D is the stopping distance H (2L+5.74 ft) plus an additional distance of 3.28 ft.

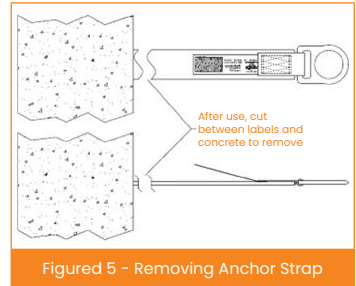
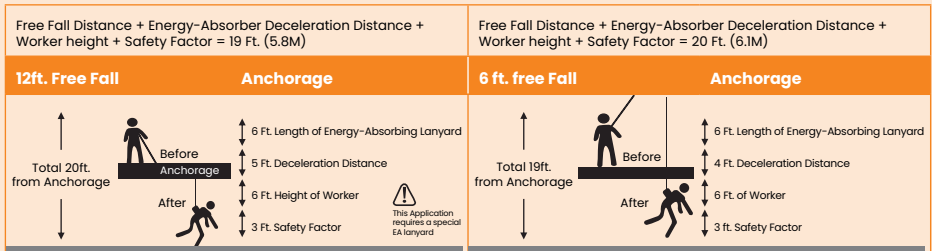


Figure 5 - Removing Anchor Strap

Calculating Total Fall Distances: Total Fall Clearance below worker is calculated from Anchorage Connection. Free Fall Distance + Energy - Absorber Deceleration Distance + Worker height + Safety Factor. Care must be taken to ensure that the total fall distance is clear of obstructions, such as equipment, to avoid contact with a lower level.



Periodic Examination

Keep these instructions with the product and fill in the identification sheet, entering the information taken from the markings.

- » The periodic examination is essential to test the resistance and condition of the equipment and to guarantee the safety of the user.
- » A qualified person must examine this equipment at least once each year in strict compliance with the instructions of the manufacturer and the previous check must be recorded on the attached sheet.
- » The frequency of inspection should be increased in accordance with the regulations, if the equipment is in heavy usage or if the equipment is used in harsh environments. Check also that the markings are legible.

9. Material & Construction

Webbing Materials

- » Made up of high tenacity polyester; Breaking strength 5000 lbs.

System Requirements

- » **Compatibility of Components:** Life Safety Devices Fall Protection equipment is designed to be used with Life Safety Devices approved components. Please contact Life Safety Devices if you have a question regarding compatibility. Making substitutions without approval from Life Safety Devices Fall Protection may lead to injuries and or death by compromising the safety and reliability of the complete system. A Qualified person can make a determination on compatibility of equipment from different manufacturers.
- » **Compatibility of Connectors:** Connectors (D-rings, hooks, carabiners) must be capable of supporting at least 5,000lbs. (23kN). Do not use equipment that is not compatible. Non-compatible connectors may unintentionally disengage. Self-locking snap hooks and carabiners are required by ANSI and OSHA. Connectors must be compatible in size, shape, and strength.
- » **Making Connections:** Only use self-locking snap hooks and carabiners with any Life Safety Devices Protection equipment. Do not use equipment that is not compatible.

Others

- » **Maintenance & Cleaning:** Repairs to equipment can be made only by a Life Safety Devices representative or person or entity authorized by Life Safety Devices. Contact Life Safety Devices for maintenance and repair. Cleaning after use is important for maintaining the safety and life of the equipment. Cleanse the equipment of all dirt, corrosives, and contaminants. If the equipment cannot simply be wiped clean use a mild soap and water. Rinse, wipe, and hang to dry in shade.
- » **Storage:** Store the harness in a cool, dry and clean place out of direct sunlight. Avoid areas where heat, moisture, light, oil, and chemicals or their vapors or other degrading elements may be present. Equipment which is damaged or in need of maintenance should not be stored in the same area as usable equipment. Heavily soiled, wet, or otherwise contaminated equipment should be properly maintained (e.g. dried and cleaned) prior to storage. Prior to using equipment which has been stored for long periods of time, a Formal Inspection should be performed by a competent person. For harnesses with Dielectric buckles, pass-thru buckles or Quick Connect Buckles, store the harness with the buckles connected.
- » **Training:** It is the responsibility of the users to assure that they read, understand, and follow all instructions and are trained in the care and use of this device. Training should be repeated periodically and any time there is a change of components within the system. Training must be conducted without exposing the trainee to a fall hazard.

10. HOW TO DISPOSE A STRAP

When the straps becomes unfits or in case of any wear and tear, dispose the straps immediately.

Follow the Steps for Disposal

- » Make the three plastic crates namely- Textile, Metal & Plastic for placing the respective components of the lanyard.
- » Spread the lanyard on a table / flat surface.
- » Inspect the wear & tear present on the lanyard.
- » If any wear and tear is observed, dispose the lanyard using a sharp scissor; first cut the Textile and dismantle the lanyard.
- » Put the Textile, Plastic & Metal components in their respective plastic crates.

11. Inspection Guidelines

- » Systems should be inspected before each use. If any damage is found or the system is involved in a fall remove from jobsite immediately.
- » The system should be inspected by a Competent Person at a minimum of every 6 months.
- » All inspections should be documented.

Notes

Notes

Life Safety Devices
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