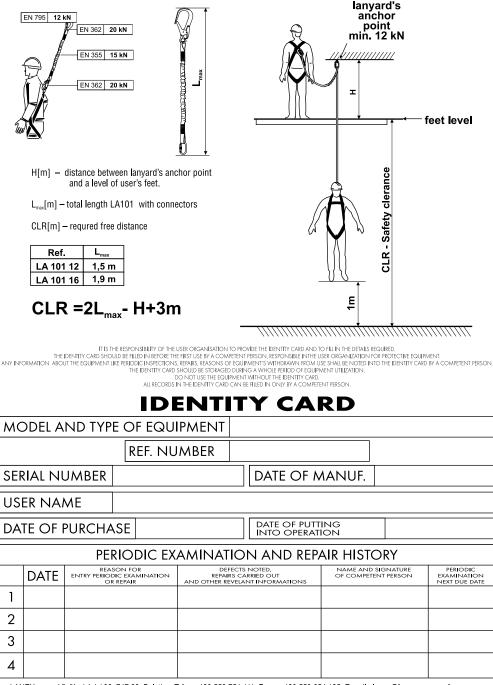
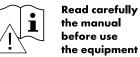
REQUIRED FREE DISTANCE BELOW WORKING LEVEL (CRL) FOR WORKER PROTECTED WITH THE ENERGY ABSORBING LANYARD

• **Required** free distance below working surface (CRL) depends on location of Structural Anchor and must be calculated according below scheme.



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EC type examination carried out by APAVE SUDEUROPE SAS, BP 193, 13322 Marseille, France - 0082

The energy absorbing lanyard is a component of personal fall arrest equipment and complies with EN355. Fall arrest system consisted of energy absorbing lanyard, attached to the full body harness (complied with EN 361) and connected to the structural anchor point (complied with EN 795) can be used as a basic personal protective equipment against falls from a height. <u>Caution: The total length of the Energy absorbing lanyard including connectors shall not exceed 2 m.</u>

(e.g. connector plus Energy absorbing lanyard plus connector).

CONSTRUCTION

Energy absorbing lanyard is made of 35 mm wide polyamide tubular webbing and the special waved polyester fabric webbing inside. Energy absorbing lanyard is equipped with attachment loops on the endings. The lanyard is made of two length: - XPBUFFER 12- 120 cm

- XPBUFFER 16- 160 cm

The endings of the lanyard are sewn making the attachment loops.

1. lanyard's attachment loop	\frown					
2. energy absorber lanyard			للدحد	hull fill have		Ø
3. lanyard's seam						
4. identity label	1	3	4	2	3	1

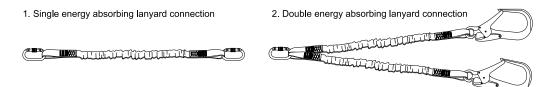
ATTENTION! The energy absorbing lanyard can be equipped only with certified (according to EN362) connectors.

Maximum lifetime of the device

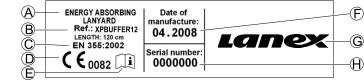
The maximum lifetime of the device is 8 years from the date of manufacture.

The maximum lifetime depends on the intensity of usage and the environment of usage. Using the device in rough environment, marine environment, contact with sharp edges, exposure to extreme temperatures or agressive substances, etc. can lead to the wthdrawal from use even after one use.

The device must be withdrawn from use immediately and destroyed when it has been used to arrest a fall.



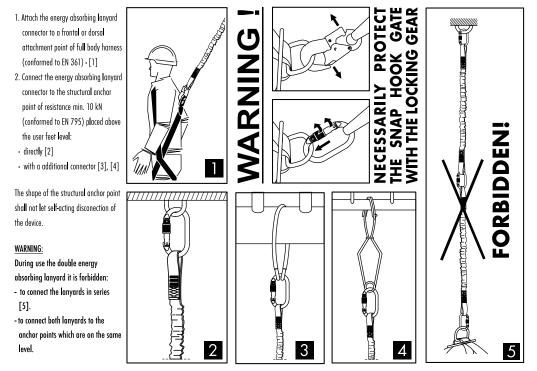
CONTENT OF THE DEVICE IDENTITY LABEL



A. type of the device B. reference number of the device C. European standards (number/year) D. CE marking with identity number of the notified body controlling manufacturing of the equipment (the article 11) E. caution: read the manual

F. month/year of the device manufacture G. marking of the manufacturer or distributor H. marking of the manufacturing series number

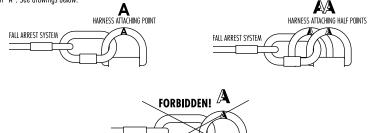
ASSEMBLING A FALL ARREST SYSTEM



THE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES FOR USERS OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AGAINST FALLS FROM A HEIGHT

- personal protective equipment shall only be used by a person trained and competent in its safe use.
- personal protective equipment must not be used by a person with medical condition that could affect the safety of the equipment user in normal and emergency use.
- a rescue plan shall be in place to deal with any emergencies that could arise during the work.
- it is forbidden to make any alterations or additions to the equipment without the manufacturer's prior written consent.
- any repair shall only be carried out by equipment manufacturer or his certified representative.
- personal protective equipment shall not be used outside its limitations, or for any purpose other than that for which it is intended.
- personal protective equipment should be a personal issue item.
- before use ensure about the compatibility of items of equipment assembled into a fall arrest system. Periodically check connecting and adjusting of the equipment components to avoid accidental loosening or disconnecting of the components.
- it is forbidden to use combinations of items of equipment in which the safe function of any one item is affected by or interferes with the safe function of another.
- before each use of personal protective equipment it is obligatory to carry out a pre-use check of the equipment, to ensure that it is in a serviceable condition and operates correctly before it is used.
- during pre-use check it is necessary to inspect all elements of the equipment in respect of any damages, excessive wear, corrosion, abrasion, cutting or incorrect acting, especially take into consideration:
- in full body harnesses and belts buckles, adjusting elements, attaching points, webbings, seams, loops;
- in energy absorbers attaching loops, webbing, seams, casing, connectors;
- in textile lanyards or lifelines or guidelines rope, loops, thimbles, connectors, adjusting element, splices;
- in steel lanyards or lifelines or guidelines cable, wires, clips, ferrules, loops, thimbles, connectors, adjusting elements;
- in retractable fall arresters cable or webbing, retractor and brake proper acting, casing, energy absorber, connector;
- in guided type fall arresters body of the fall arrester, sliding function, locking gear acting, rivets and screws, connector, energy absorber;
- in connectors main body, rivets, gate, locking gear actina.

- after every12 months of utilization, personal protective equipment must be withdrawn from use to carry out periodical detailed inspection. The periodic inspection must be carried out by a competent person for periodic inspection. The periodic inspection can be carried out also by the manufacturer or his authorized representative.
 In case of some types of the complex equipment e.g. some types of retractable fall arresters the annual inspection can be carried out only by the manufacturer or his authorized representative.
- regular periodic inspections are the essential for equipment maintenance and the safety of the users which depends upon the continued efficiency and durability of the equipment.
- during periodic inspection it is necessary to check the legibility of the equipment marking.
- it is essential for the safety of the user that if the product is re-sold outside the original country of destination the reseller shall provide instructions for use, for maintenance, for periodic examination and for repair in language of the country in which the product is to be used.
- personal protective equipment must be withdrawn from use immediately when any doubt arise about its condition for safe use and not used again until confirmed in writing by equipment manufacturer or his representative after carried out the detailed inspection.
- personal protective equipment must be withdrawn from use immediately and destroyed when it have been used to arrest a fall.
- a full body harness is the only acceptable body holding device that can be used in a fall arrest system.
- in full body harness use only attaching points marked with big letter "A" to attach a fall arrest system. Marking like "A/2" or a half of "A" means the necessity of attaching a fall arrest system to both attaching points together simultaneously. It is strictly forbidden to attach a fall arrest system to the single attaching point marked "A/2" or a half of "A". See drawings below:



- the anchor device or anchor point for the fall arrest system should always be positioned, and the work carried out in such a way, as to minimise both the potential for falls
 and potential fall distance. The anchor device/point should be placed above the position of the user. The shape and construction of the anchor device/point shall not
 allowed to self-acting disconnection of the equipment. Minimal static strength of the anchor device/point is 12 kN. It is recommended to use certified and marked
 structural anchor point complied with EN795.
- it is obligatory to verify the free space required beneath the user at the workplace before each accasion of use the fall arrest system, so that, in the case of a fall, there
 will be no collision with the ground or other obstacle in the fall path. The required value of the free space should be taken from instruction manual of used equipment.
- there are many hazards that may affect the performance of the equipment and corresponding safety precautions that have to be observed during equipment utilization, especially:
- trailing or looping of lanyards or lifelines over sharp edges,
- any defects like cutting, abrasion, corrosion,
- climatic exposure,
- pendulum falls,
- extremes of temperature,
- chemical reagents,
 electrical conductivity.
- personal protective equipment must be transported in the package (e.g.: bag made of moisture-proof textile or foil bag or cases made of steel or plastic) to protect it against damage or moisture.
- the equipment can be cleaned without causing adverse effect on the materials in the manufacture of the equipment. For textile products use mild detergents for delicate
 fabrics, wash by hand or in a machine and rinse in water. Plastic parts can be cleaned only with water. When the equipment becomes wet, either from being in use or
 when due deaning, it shall be allowed to dry naturally, and shall be kept away from direct heat. In metallic products some mechanic parts (spring, pin, hinge, etc.) can be
 regularly slightly lubricated to ensure better operation.

Other maintenance and cleaning procedures should be adhered to detailed instructions stated in the manual of the equipment.

- personal protective equipment should be stored loosely packed, in a well-ventilated place, protected from direct light, ultraviolet degradation, damp environment, sharp
 edges, extreme temperatures and corrosive or aggressive substances.
- using the energy absorber in connection with fall arrest system must be compatible with use instructions of the fall arrest systems and obligatory standards: - EN361 - for the safety harness;

- EN353-1, EN353-2, EN354, EN362 - for the fall arrest systems; - EN 795 - for anchorages - EN358 - for the work positioning systems.