

FRONTLINE

FALL PROTECTION

WORK POSITIONING DEVICE

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



THE INSTRUCTIONS APPLIES TO THE FOLLOWING MODELS:

PSSW2R

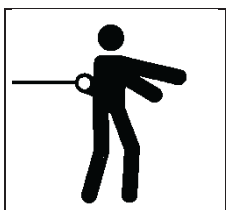


BKFL 05

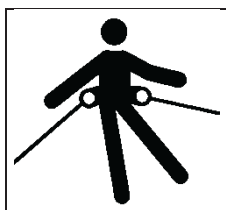
Use these icons to determine the appropriate use for Frontline equipment. Equipment must only be used for the purpose for which it is designed. Products with more than one appropriate use will have icons for all accepted uses.



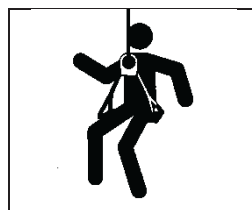
Fall Arrest



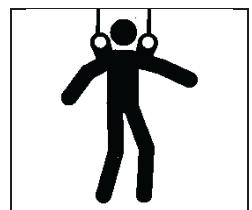
Restraint



Positioning



Suspension



Retrieval

1. APPLICATION

1.1 ANCHOR SLINGS

Provide an OSHA-compliant anchor point when attached to a structural support capable of supporting at least 5,000 lbs.

1.2 BODY BELTS

A strap with means both for securing about the waist and for attaching to other components such as a lanyard used with positioning systems, travel restraint systems, or ladder safety systems. **NOT FOR FALL ARREST**

1.3 BODY HARNESS

Used for positioning, restraint or fall arrest. Body harnesses distribute the fall arresting forces throughout a large area of the body. When used for fall arrest an approved energy absorber should be used whenever possible. If conditions do not allow for the use of an energy absorber, the system must be used so that forces imposed on the body do not exceed OSHA'S limit of 1800 pounds. **Expected harness stretch is 6", make sure this distance is taken into account when calculating the clearance required below a worker where there is a possibility of falling.** Some Harnesses may be supplied with a seat sling which is used to suspend a worker in a work area where no other means of support is available. An independent fall arrest system attached to an OSHA compliant anchorage must be used with a suspension system.

1.4 D-RING EXTENSION

Used to extend a harness D-ring so that a visual connection can be made. Especially helpful if a user needs to frequently connect and disconnect from a Self-Retracting Lifeline. Care must be taken to ensure that the extension does not allow freefall to extend beyond the design limits of the system and/or OSHAs limits.

1.5 ROPE & WEB LANYARDS & CABLE POSITIONING LINES

Used for positioning or restraint. **DO NOT USE for fall arrest unless an energy absorber component (deceleration device) is included in the system.** Note: fall arrest forces will exceed OSHA'S maximum allowable arresting force of 1800 pounds.

1.6 VERTICAL ROPE & CABLE (WIRE ROPE) LIFELINES

A component of a personal fall protection system consisting of a flexible line for connection to an anchorage at one end so as to hang vertically, and serves as a means for connecting other components of the system to the anchorage.

1.7 ENERGY ABSORBERS (DECELERATION DEVICES)

For fall arrest, an energy absorber lanyard is recommended. When used properly, a Frontline energy absorber will limit maximum arresting forces to less than 900 lbs.

IMPORTANT: Frontline energy absorbers can increase total fall distance by up to 42 inches. It is essential that it be determined before use whether the fall space permits the use of an energy absorber.

2. USE REQUIREMENTS

2.1 ANCHORAGE

Secure point of attachment for lifelines, lanyards or deceleration devices. Anchorages used for attachment of personal fall arrest equipment shall be independent of any anchorage being used to support or suspend platforms and capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN) per employee attached. Positioning devices shall be secured to an anchorage capable of supporting at least twice the potential impact load of an employee's fall or 3,000 pounds (13.3 kN), whichever is greater.

2.2 HARNESSSES & BELTS

Harnesses and belts are to be worn snug around the body. If a harness or belt does not fit properly, replace it with the correct size. The fall arrest connection on the harness must be positioned in center of the wearer's back near shoulder level.

NEVER USE A BODY BELT FOR FALL ARREST. Refer to instruction FF-HAR-INS-1 for more information on harnesses.

2. USE REQUIREMENTS *(continued)*

2.3 LANYARDS

Lanyards shall be kept as short as possible to minimize free fall distance. Free fall distance shall not exceed 6 feet. Ensure fall arrest forces do not exceed OSHA limits.

2.4 ENERGY ABSORBERS

It is **HIGHLY RECOMMENDED** that an energy absorber be part of a fall arrest system whenever possible. Energy absorbing lanyards shall be kept as short as possible to minimize free fall distance. Free fall distance shall not exceed 6 feet. *Refer to instruction FF-EA-INS-2 for more information.*

2.5 HARDWARE

Belts, Harnesses, lanyards, lifelines and accessory equipment are supplied with snaphooks, D-rings and other hardware designed specifically as matched elements. Use of incompatible hardware can be unsafe! Use of mismatched hardware can result in the inadvertent release of the snaphook (roll-out) caused by external pressure on the snaphook gate. In all cases the user must check any attachment method to make sure it cannot bring pressure on the snaphook gate in a manner to permit accidental opening. Snaphooks should not be snapped to other snaphooks. Snaphooks shall not be snapped to a D-ring if the snaphook gate opening is larger than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Snaphooks shall have a 5000 lb. minimum tensile strength rating. Visually examine the connection for positive snaphook engagement. Use locking snaphooks for all connections.

3. CAUTIONS

Items subjected to **FALL ARREST** or **IMPACT FORCES** must be immediately removed from service and destroyed. Any item showing **EXCESSIVE WEAR OR DETERIORATION** shall be destroyed. Inspect all equipment before each use. Failure to observe proper inspection and usage procedures could result in **INJURY** or **DEATH**.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS must be considered in selecting the appropriate equipment. Recommendations where chemicals, high temperature or other unusual conditions exist may be addressed to FRONTLINE FALL PROTECTION.

4. FREE FALL CONSIDERATIONS

Free fall distance should be kept to a minimum, and as required by OSHA, in no case shall exceed 6 feet. The tie-off attachment point to the lifeline or anchor should be located at or above the connection point of the fall arrest equipment on harness.

5. EMPLOYEE TRAINING CONSIDERATIONS

Thorough employee training in the selection and use of personal fall arrest systems is imperative. Employees must be trained in the safe use of the system. This should include the following: application limits; proper anchoring and tie off techniques; estimation of free fall distance, including determination of deceleration distance, and total fall distance to prevent striking a lower level; methods of use; and inspection and storage of the system. Careless or improper use of the equipment can result in serious injury or death. Employers and employees should become familiar with the material in related OSHA regulations, as well as manufacturer's recommendations, before a system is used. Of uppermost importance is the reduction in strength caused by certain tie offs (such as using knots, tying around sharp edges, etc.) and maximum permitted free fall distance. Also, to be stressed are the importance of inspections prior to use, the limitations of the equipment, and unique conditions at the worksite which may be important in determining the type of system to use. Any questions may be addressed to Frontline Fall Protection.

6. INSPECTION

6.1 Users shall establish their own formal routine inspection according to prevailing conditions with a minimum of two formal inspections per year. Visual inspection is required before each use, for mildew, wear, damage and other deterioration. Defective components shall be removed from service.

6.2 Buckles, D-rings, snaphooks and thimbles shall not be distorted, or have any sharp edges, burrs, cracks, worn parts or corrosion. Make sure buckles work freely. The snaphook gate spring shall provide tension to keep the snaphook gate closed in a locked position; it shall close flat against the snaphook and exhibit no sideways movement or play. Rivets and grommets shall be tightly set in the material with no distortion.

6.3 All webbing shall be free of frayed or broken fiber, pulled stitches, tears, abrasions, mold, burns or discoloration. Rope splices shall be tight with five tucks. Thimbles shall be held by the splice. Inspect rope by twisting. Inspect webbing by bending and/or pressing over a 1½ inch diameter object.

6.4 Inspect Stress Indicator (if equipped):

Purpose: This indicator is designed to deploy if the equipment has been subjected to fall arrest forces. DO NOT USE if any Stress indicator has deployed.

NOTE: THE PRECEDING INSPECTION PROCEDURES ARE A MINIMAL METHOD OF INSPECTION. THE INSPECTION PROCEDURE MUST REFLECT THE USE APPLICATION.

AN INTACT STRESS INDICATOR DOES NOT INDICATE THAT THE EQUIPMENT IS FIT FOR USE.

7. HOW TO CLEAN EQUIPMENT

Proper cleaning and storage of Frontline equipment will pay dividends in the form of added safety and longer product life. Take care that your storage area is clean and dry, and not exposed to damaging chemicals, fumes, or sunlight.

ROPE & WEBBING

1. Dampen sponge in plain water and wipe off all surface dirt.
2. Squeeze sponge dry.
3. Dip sponge in solution of water and mild detergent.
4. Rub down rope/webbing vigorously, working up a thick lather.
5. Wipe dry with clean cloth.
6. Hang away from heat to dry.

Model #		Date of Manufacture	
Serial#		Date of first use	
Inspection Date	Condition & Comments	Action Taken	Inspector's Initials

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