



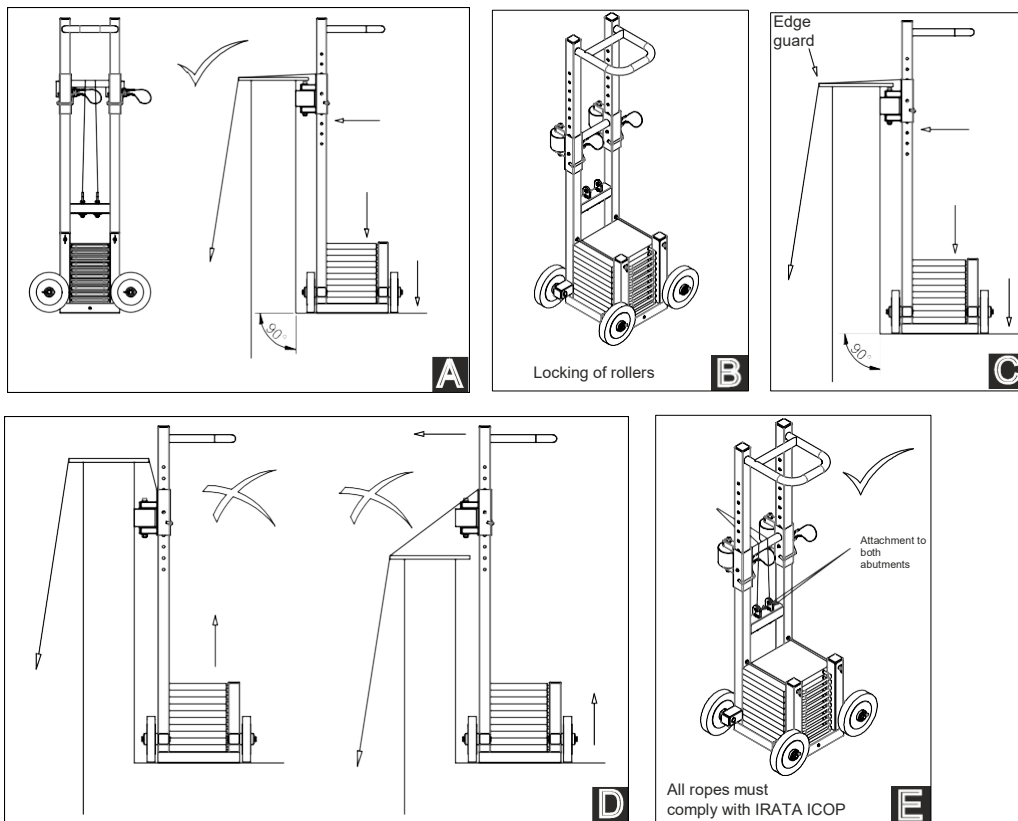
INSTALLATION

The DW100 may only be installed on horizontal surfaces surrounded by masonry, a wall or a window sill (e.g. window openings). The horizontal surface should form a right angle with the wall.

Always make sure that the unit is properly assembled, positioned, flush to the floor and wall. ALWAYS USE ALL 10 INCLUDED WEIGHTS!!!

The minimum static strength of the structural anchor point against which the DW100 is supported must be 15 kN.

The unit should be placed on a level, flat surface and pushed against the wall. Adjustable rollers should be positioned directly under the eaves of the window sill according to Fig. A. Then insert all 10 pieces of the available steel weights in the kit so as to prevent them from slipping out. Always lock the adjustable rollers with the two locks by inserting them into the corresponding adjustment holes as shown in Fig. B. Once the unit has been assembled, the correctness of the assembly should be visually checked again. Attach up to two EN 353-2, EN358 or EN 360 compliant operating devices to the device thus installed, in accordance with the instructions for use of these devices. Use edge guards for textile ropes to prevent the rope from rubbing against the edge of the sill as shown in Fig. C.



You may only work on the unit in the direction shown in Fig. A. It is forbidden to use the unit in other directions shown in Fig. D.

The device can be used at edges such as rolled steel profiles, wooden beams and rounded window sills. Concrete edges having a radius of roundness of less than 0.5 mm should be additionally covered. Sharp steel or concrete edges must be protected by attaching suitable protection. The clearance under the user should be checked taking into account the fall path and the type of personal equipment used.

When using the device for suspended work, both anchor points must be used as shown in Fig. E. Suspended work may only be carried out by one person. All ropes used for this type of work must be IRATA ICOP compliant.

The user must consider the risk of injury when stopping a fall over the edge. Special rescue procedures and appropriate training should be put in place to take into account the possibility of falling over the edge.

Before any use of fall protection equipment, it is important to check that all equipment is correctly connected and working together without any interference and that it complies with the applicable standards:

- EN 361 – for full body harnesses;
- EN 354, EN 355, EN 353-1, EN 353-2, EN 360, EN 362 – for connecting and shock-absorbing components
- EN 795 – for anchor points (structural anchor points)
- EN 341 – for escape equipment

Always consider the length of the attachment in a fall protection system as it affects the length of the fall arrest distance.

! Attention should be paid to certain components connected to the device that may reduce its strength.

! The DW100 is designed to protect up to two people.

! The DW100 must not be used to secure, lift or lower loads.

! To protect against falls from height, a fall arrest system should be used that reduces the braking force on the user during fall arrest to a maximum of 6 kN (e.g. a energy absorber with a rope or a retractable type fall arrester).

MAIN PRINCIPLES OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AGAINST FALLS FROM A HEIGHT

! PPE shall only be used by personnel trained in its operation.

! PPE shall not be used by individuals with any health condition that may affect their safety during regular use or in an emergency.

! prepare an emergency response plan that can be implemented when needed.

! never attempt to modify the fall arrester without prior written consent from the manufacturer.

! any repair of the fall arrester shall only be carried out by its manufacturer or its authorised representative.

! PPE shall not be used in any way other than its intended use.

! PPE is a type of personal equipment and shall be operated by a single dedicated user only.

! before using the fall arrester, verify that all components of the gear which forms the fall arrest system interact correctly.

periodically inspect the joints and fitting of PPE to avoid accidental release or detachment.

! do not use PPE kits in which the performance of any component is inhibited by performance of any other component.

! before each use of personal protective equipment, it should be thoroughly inspected to check it for proper condition and correct operation.

! during the visual inspection, all parts of the equipment should be checked, paying particular attention to any damage, excessive wear, corrosion, abrasion, cuts and malfunctions. Inspect these components with extreme care:

- in the full body harness and belt for positioning buckles, adjusting devices, attachment points (buckles), webbing, seams, loops;

- fall arrest energy absorbers: tether loops, lanyards, stitching, casing, and connectors;

- in textile fibre life lines and anchor lines: lines, loops, thimbles, connectors, adjustment parts and knots;

- steel cable life lines and anchor lines: cables, cable wires, end clamps, thimbles, connectors, and adjustment parts;

- cable/lanyard-operated retractable type fall arresters: proper performance of the winding and locking gears, the casing, the shock absorber, and the connectors;

- guided type fall arresters: casing, proper running on the anchor line, locking gear performance, rollers, bolts, rivets, connectors, and the energy absorber;

- in the connectors (snap hooks) on the load-bearing body, riveting, main pawl, operation of the locking mechanism.

! at least once a year, every 12 months of operation, PPE requires removal from service for

periodic inspection. The periodic inspection can be carried out by a person who is responsible at the workplace for periodic inspections of protective equipment and who has been trained to do so. Periodic inspections may also be carried out by the equipment manufacturer or a person or company authorised by the manufacturer. Carefully inspect all parts of the equipment paying particular attention to any damage, excessive wear, corrosion, abrasions, cuts and malfunctions (see previous section).

In certain cases, if PPE has a complex design, like retractable type fall arresters, periodic inspections shall only be done out by the manufacturer or its authorised representative. Following the periodic inspection, the next periodic inspection date shall be identified.

! Regular periodic inspections are critical to the condition of PPE and the safety of its user, which depends on uncompromised performance and durability of PPE.

! during the periodic inspection, check the legibility of all PPE markings and labels (which apply to the PPE unit in question).

! all information relating to the PPE (name, serial number, date of purchase and entry into service, user name, repair and maintenance information and decommissioning information) must be included in the equipment usage record. The facility where the equipment in question is used is responsible for the entries in the operation sheet. The record is filled in by the person responsible at the workplace for protective equipment. Do not use personal protective equipment that does not have a completed operation sheet.

! if PPE is sold outside its country of origin, the PPE supplier shall provide it with the instructions for use and maintenance and the procedures of periodic inspection and repair in the official language of the country in which the PPE will be used.

! the PPE must be taken out of service immediately if there is any doubt as to the condition of the equipment or its proper functioning.

The equipment can be put back to service after thorough inspection by the equipment manufacturer and its written consent to the re-use of the equipment.

! PPE must be taken out of service and disposed of (permanently destroyed) if it has arrested a fall.