

- it is required to inspect the free space under the work-place on which individual fall preventive equipment is going to be used in order to eliminate the possibility of hitting any objects or lower planes while stopping a fall. The amount of free space under the work-place is specified in the operational instructions of the protective equipment to be used.
- while using the device, pay special attention to hazardous situations which may influence equipment operation and the safety of users, including in particular:
  - kinking and rubbing of lanyards on sharp edges;
  - pendulum falls;
  - current conductivity;
  - any damage such as cuts, wear, corrosion;
  - extreme temperature impact;
  - negative impact of weather conditions;
  - impact of aggressive substances, chemicals, solvents, acids.
- personal protective equipment must be transported in packaging which protects it against damage or water, for example in bags made of impregnated material or in steel or plastic containers or boxes.
- personal protective equipment must be cleaned and disinfected in order to avoid damaging the material (raw material) it is made of. Clean textile materials (slings, lanyards) with cleaning agents intended for soft materials. It can be cleaned manually or washed in machines. It must be carefully rinsed. Plastic elements can only be cleaned with water. Equipment which becomes wet during cleaning or while in operation must be carefully dried in natural conditions, away from heat sources. Metal parts and mechanisms (springs, hinges, catches etc.) can be periodically greased in order to improve their operation.
- personal protective equipment should be stored in loose packaging in well-ventilated dry rooms and protected against the impact of light, UV radiation, dust, sharp objects, extreme temperatures and caustic substances.

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USER ORGANISATION TO PROVIDE THE IDENTITY CARD AND TO FILL IN THE DETAILS REQUIRED. THE IDENTITY CARD SHOULD BE FILLED IN BEFORE THE FIRST USE BY A COMPETENT PERSON, RESPONSIBLE IN THE USER ORGANIZATION FOR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THE EQUIPMENT LIKE PERIODIC INSPECTIONS, REPAIRS, REASONS OF EQUIPMENT'S WITHDRAWN FROM USE SHALL BE NOTED INTO THE IDENTITY CARD BY A COMPETENT PERSON. THE IDENTITY CARD SHOULD BE STORED DURING A WHOLE PERIOD OF EQUIPMENT UTILIZATION. DO NOT USE THE EQUIPMENT WITHOUT THE IDENTITY CARD. ALL RECORDS IN THE IDENTITY CARD CAN BE FILLED IN ONLY BY A COMPETENT PERSON.

## IDENTITY CARD

MODEL AND TYPE OF EQUIPMENT		REF. NUMBER			
SERIAL NUMBER		DATE OF MANUF.			
USER NAME					
DATE OF PURCHASE		DATE OF PUTTING INTO OPERATION			
PERIODIC EXAMINATION AND REPAIR HISTORY					
	DATE	REASON FOR ENTRY PERIODIC EXAMINATION OR REPAIR	DEFECTS NOTED, REPAIRS CARRIED OUT AND OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATIONS	NAME AND SIGNATURE OF COMPETENT PERSON	PERIODIC EXAMINATION NEXT DUE DATE
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

PROTEKT, 93-403 LODZ,  
ul. Starorudzka 9, POLAND,

TEL: (48 42) 680 20 83  
FAX: (48 42) 680 20 93  
www.protekt.com.pl



## INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Read carefully & understand the manual before using the equipment

CE 0082

# PROTEKT® RIGGING PLATE CD401 - CD402 - CD403

The rigging plate is a component of personal protective equipment against fall from height. The rigging plates are made of aluminium.

### PERIODICAL INSPECTION

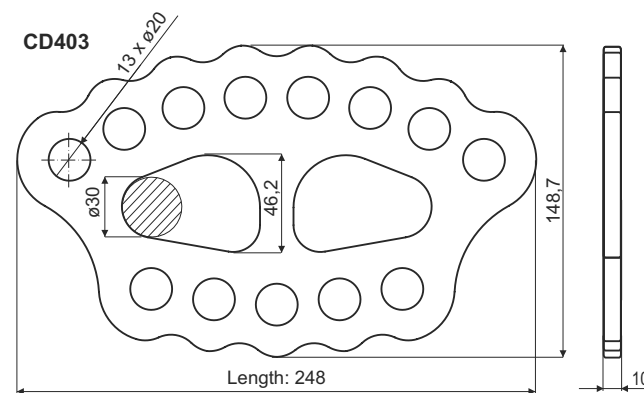
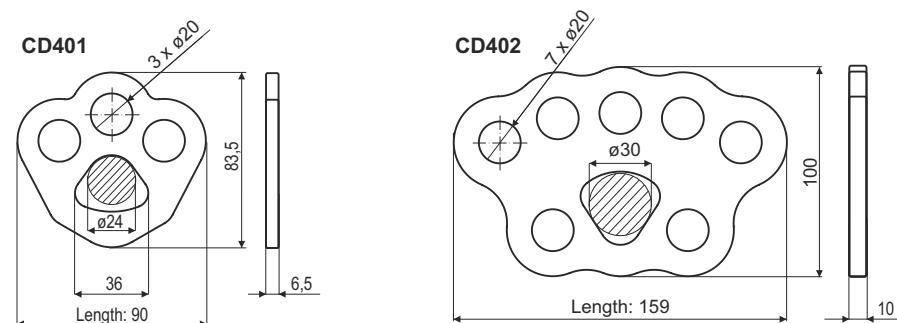
At least once a year (after every 12 months of use), the rigging plate shall be subject to periodical inspection. The periodical inspection must be carried out by a suitably qualified, competent person, responsible for the periodical inspections of protective equipment at the given site. The periodical inspection can be carried out also by the manufacturer or his authorized representative. Every periodical inspection must be recorded in the Identity Card of the equipment.

### PRODUCT LIFETIME

The potential lifetime for the rigging plate is indefinite on condition that periodic inspections are regularly carried out.

### WITHDRAWAL FROM USE

Where the rigging plate was used to arrest a fall or the admissible period of use has expired, it shall be withdrawn from use and destroyed to avoid incidental reuse. The rigging plate shall be withdrawn from use by the person who is responsible for the protective equipment at the given site.



### LABELLING

- reference number — CD401
- month/year of manufacture — MM / RR (designation of the production batch)
- CE marking and number of a notified body controlling manufacturing of the equipment — CE 0082
- the length of the plate — Length: 90 mm
- marking of the manufacturer or distributor —
- caution: read the manual before use —
- minimal breaking strength of the plate — **MBS 36 kN**

Notified body, at which the European certification was issued and which supervises the production of the equipment:  
APAVE SUDEUROPE SAS - 8 rue Jean-Jacques Vernazza - Z.A.C. Saumaty-Séon  
CS-60193 - 13322 MARSEILLE Cedex 16, France - No. 0082

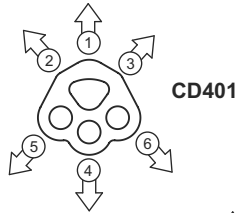
## INSTALLATION RULES

- When defining the space below the working surface, required for the safe fall arrest, take into account the length of the rigging plate, as an additional component expanding the fall arrest distance.
- Where the rigging plate is connected to a device consisting of the safety energy absorber in compliance with EN 355, the total length of all the interconnected elements (swivel+energy absorber+safety lanyard+connectors) shall not exceed 2 m.
- In case of any risk of fall from height, the user should minimize the slackness of the fall arrest device.
- the rigging plate may be used within the range of temperatures between  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- Do not use the rigging plate (without the energy absorber) as a fall arrest device.
- Make sure the connectors are connected with the rigging plate correctly, aligned with the main axis of the connectors and the plate. An incorrectly fixed plate can damage the mechanism which protects the latch of the connector and leads to its disconnection.
- During work the user should avoid any contact of the rigging plate with any part of the structure and avoid any risk of fall over a sharp edge (e.g. the edge of the roof).
- Before work commencement and during work make sure that individual components are firmly connected. Connectors should be closed and protected by a mechanism protecting against their incidental opening.
- IT IS FORBIDDEN TO USE THE RIGGING PLATE FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN THOSE DEFINED IN THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.**

## CONNECTION CONFIGURATIONS

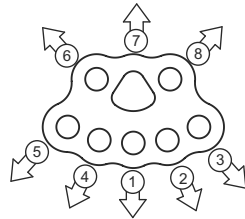
Attach the connectors to the anchor holes of the rigging plate according to the tables shown below.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1				●	●	●
2				●	●	●
3				●	●	●
4	●	●	●			
5	●	●	●			
6	●	●	●			



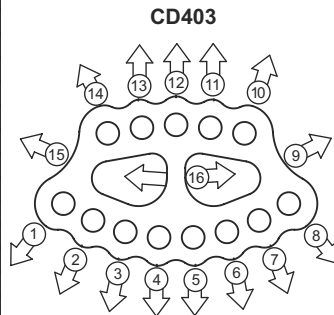
CD401

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1						●	●	●
2						●	●	●
3						●	●	●
4						●	●	●
5						●	●	●
6	●	●	●	●	●			
7	●	●	●	●	●			
8	●	●	●	●	●			

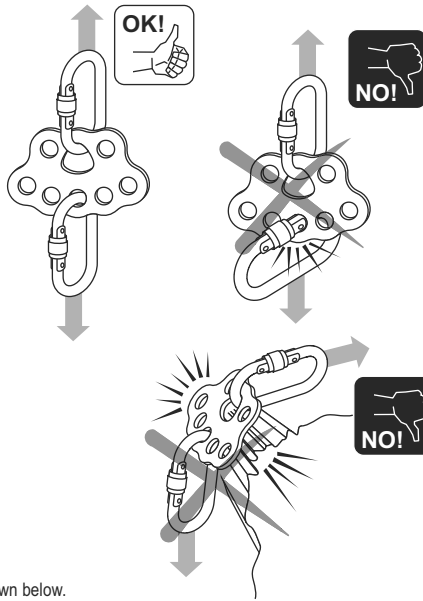


CD402

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1									●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2									●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3									●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4									●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5									●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6									●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
7									●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8									●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
10	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
11	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
12	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
13	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
14	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
15	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
16	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								



CD403



- possible connection
- impossible connection

## FUNDAMENTAL RULES FOR USING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- personal protective equipment should be used only by people trained in operating it.
- personal protective equipment cannot be used by people whose health condition may influence their safety during everyday use or emergency procedures.
- there must be a rescue operation plan which can be used whenever needed.
- it is forbidden to perform any modifications of the equipment without the written consent of the manufacturer.
- any repairs of the equipment may be performed only by its manufacturer or an authorised representative of the manufacturer.
- personal protective equipment must be used in conformity with its operational purpose.
- personal protective equipment is considered personal equipment and should be used by a single person only.
- make sure that all elements of the equipment that constitute the fall prevention system are properly mated prior to use. Perform periodical inspections of connections and mating of equipment in order to avoid unintentional loosening or disconnecting.
- it is forbidden to use combinations of items of protective equipment in which the safe function of any one item is affected by or interferes with the safe function of another.
- all parts of the fall prevention equipment must be in accordance with appropriate regulations and equipment operational instructions and binding standards:
  - EN 361 for full body harnesses
  - EN 353-1, EN 353-2, EN 354, EN 355, EN 360, EN 362 for fall prevention systems
  - EN 795 for equipment anchor points (permanent anchor points)
  - EN 358 for work positioning systems
- carry out a careful inspection of personal protective equipment prior to each separate use in order to check its condition and operation. Inspections must be performed by the user.
- such inspections should check all equipment elements with particular attention paid to: any defects, excessive wear, corrosion, points of tearing, cuts and improper operation. Particular attention must also be paid to each individual device:
  - full body harnesses and work positioning belts: buckles, adjustment elements, fastening points (snap hooks), slings, seams, loops;
  - energy absorbers: hitch loops, slings, seams, body and connectors;
  - lanyards and textile guides: lanyards, thimbles, connectors, adjustment elements, plaits;
  - lanyards and steel guides: lanyards, wires, clamps, loops, thimbles, connectors, adjustment elements;
  - retractable type fall arresters: lanyards or slings, correct operation of winding mechanism and locking mechanism, body, shock-absorber, connectors;
  - guided type fall arresters: device body and its correct movement along the guide, operation of locking mechanism, rollers, bolts and rivets, connectors, safety shock-absorber;
  - connectors (metallic components): load-bearing body, riveting, main catch, operation of locking mechanism.
- personal protective equipment must be withdrawn from use and undergo a complete periodical inspection at least once a year (after 12 months of use). Periodical inspection must be carried out by a qualified person responsible for periodical inspections of safety equipment in a given place of work. Periodical inspections must be also carried out by the equipment manufacturer or an authorised representative of the manufacturer. Such an inspection should check all equipment elements with particular attention paid to: any defects, excessive wear, corrosion, points of tearing, cuts and improper operation (see the previous point).
- If protective equipment has a complex structure, for example retractable type fall arresters, periodical inspections should be carried out only by the equipment manufacturer or its authorised representative. The date of the subsequent inspection shall be specified after the periodical inspection has been completed.
- regular periodical inspections are essential in terms of equipment condition and safety of users only fully operational equipment is able to provide safety.
- make sure that all labels on protective equipment (elements of this equipment) are legible while performing a periodical inspection.
- all information concerning protective equipment (name, serial number, date of purchase and date of first operation, user name, information concerning repairs and inspections and withdrawal from use) must be included in the Operation Sheet for a particular device. The factory where equipment is stored is responsible for making entries in the Operation Sheet. The Sheet should be completed by the person responsible for safety equipment in a given place of work. Equipment without a properly completed Operation Sheet cannot be used.
- if equipment is exported to other countries, the provider must equip it with operational and maintenance instructions as well as information concerning periodical inspections and repairs in the language of the country where the equipment is going to be used.
- personal protective equipment must be immediately withdrawn from use if there are any doubts concerning its condition or operational correctness. Equipment can be reused after it has undergone a complete inspection carried out by the manufacturer and written authorisation for reuse has been issued.
- if personal protective equipment was used to prevent a fall, it must be withdrawn from use and physically destroyed.
- a full body harness in accordance with EN 361 is the only accepted device for keeping a body in the personal protective equipment against falls from a height.
- fall arresting systems can be attach only to full body harness attachment points (buckles, loops) marked with the capital letter "A".
- anchoring points (equipment) of personal protective equipment against falls from a height should have stable structure and their position should reduce the possibility of falling and minimise the range of a free fall. The equipment anchoring point should be located above the users work position. The shape and structure of the equipment anchoring point must provide a durable connection and prevent any random disconnection. It is recommended to use certified and marked equipment anchoring points in accordance with EN 795. Minimal static resistance of the anchoring point must be 12 kN.
- it is required to inspect the free space under the work-place on which individual fall preventive equipment is going to be used in order to eliminate the possibility of hitting any objects or lower planes while stopping a fall. The amount of free space under the work-place is specified in the operational instructions of the protective equipment to be used.