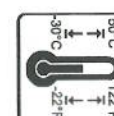
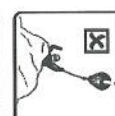
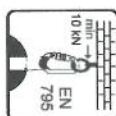


Instructions for use Safety considerations

1. Fall arrestors in accordance with DIN EN 360/2002 represent personal safety equipment serving to protect the user in conjunction with a safety harness DIN EN 361 where falling hazards exist (e.g. on roofs, scaffolding, ladders and in shafts). The device must only be used corresponding to its intended purpose.
2. Failure to comply with the instructions for use will result in a danger to life. In the event of a fall, the person must not be exposed to a prolonged state of hanging for longer than 20 minutes (danger of shock).
3. Safety harnesses according to EN 361 are permitted for use with the fall arrestor (other harnesses etc. are not permissible).
4. A device can only protect one person at a time during use. However, it may be used by several individuals one after the other. A rescue plan taking into account all possible rescue scenarios during the work must be drawn up.
5. A suitable fastening point with sufficient load bearing capacity must be selected for the device (e.g. anchorage point corresponding to DIN EN 795; 10 kN). The device is fastened using karabiner hooks corresponding to DIN EN 362 (mountaineering karabiner hooks) or sling rope, the rope being pulled through the handle of the device and closed with a secured karabiner hook.
6. The device should be positioned as vertically as possible above the head of the person, so as to prevent the person from swinging to and fro in the event of a fall. After fastening the device to the anchorage point, the end of the retractable lanyard (lifeline) must be fastened directly to the harness attachment point (D-ring) by using the small connector. This must be secured by the screwed barrel if the connector is not self-locking.
7. The safety protection for the person working is established after fastening the fall arrestor to a suitable anchorage point (corresponding to DIN EN 795 or min. 7.5 kN load bearing capacity on existing constructions; BGR 198) and connecting the joining element (hook) to a catching lug of the retaining belt worn (as per DIN EN 361).
8. The legibility of the product labeling must be checked each time before use.
9. A functional test must be carried out, either by pulling out the rope/strap in jerks or by means of a weight test with at least 15 kg. The drum brake must engage for this.
10. Fall arrestors must not be used for the safety of persons above bulk materials or similar substances into which they can sink.
11. A damaged device which has been subject to strain (or if you have doubts concerning the safe state of the device) must be taken out of use immediately. It may only be reused after checking and written approval by an expert.
12. Depending on the strains to which they have been subjected, fall arrestors must be checked by authorized personnel trained by the manufacturer every twelve months. This must be documented in the accompanying test supplied. The effectiveness and durability of the height safety device depends on regular testing.
13. If a thread breaks, the cable is kinked, or the cable/webbing becomes roughened, worn or damaged in any way the fall arrestor must be returned to the repair workshop so that the damaged component can be replaced.
14. The Professional Employee Liability Association Regulation BGR 198 (falling) and BGR 199 (rescuing) as well as BGI 870 must be observed.
15. The clear space below the user must be 2.0 m if located above the user, and 3.8 m if located at the working level height.
16. The IKA-R fall arrestor can be used in the temperature range from -30° to +50° Celsius as per EN 360.
17. The working load limits 136 kg.
18. Fall arrestors must be protected against the effects of welding flames and sparks, fire, acids, caustic solutions and similar.
19. No changes or modifications should be made to the fall arrestor.
20. Note: fall arrestors may only be used by persons who have received corresponding training or who have gained expertise in another way. Their health or state of mind must not be impaired in any way (alcohol, drugs, medicines, heart or circulation problems).
21. The service life of the fall arrestor must be determined during the annual test. This is approx. 10 years, depending on the use to which it is subjected.



Care and maintenance

1. The cable/webbing lifeline should only be recoiled under tension. On no account should you fully pull out and release the lifeline, as the jolting impact of the small connector on the device can cause the return spring to break.
2. For devices with a steel cable which are continuously exposed to the weather, we recommend lightly greasing the wire rope with acid-free oil or Vaseline at regular intervals.
3. Devices with a webbing lifeline may only be cleaned with soapsuds and a sponge, on no account use a solvent.
4. Fall arrestors must be stored in a dry location free of dust and oil, if possible in the packaging supplied.
5. **Attention, very important!** Textile elements which have become wet during cleaning or use may only be left to dry naturally, i.e. not in the vicinity of fire or heat sources.

Horizontal use

Note: The fall arrestor has also been successfully tested for horizontal use and a fall over the edge simulated from this. A sharp steel edge without a rim was used for fall arrestors with a fastener made from wire rope, for fall arrestors with a fastener made from webbing: radius $r = 0.5$ mm. On the basis of this, the fall arrestor is suitable for use over similar edges, such as on rolled steel profiles, wooden beams or a covered, rounded parapet wall.

Fall arrestors with wire rope are also suitable for loads over edges such as those of pilable (non-supported) trapezoidal sheeting or pre-cast concrete elements, or from in-situ concrete edges. Despite this test, the following must be observed for all cases during horizontal or sloping use where there is a risk of falling over an edge:

1. If the hazard evaluation performed before commencing work reveals that the fall edge involves a particularly "sharp cutting" and/or "buried" edge (e.g. uncovered parapet walls or sharp concrete edge) and if devices with fasteners made from webbing are to be used:
 - corresponding precautions must be taken so that a fall over the edge is precluded, or
 - an edge protection must be mounted before commencing work, or
 - the manufacturer must be contacted.
2. The suspension point of the fall arrestor must not be below the standing area (e.g. platform, flat roof) of the user.
3. The deflection at the edge (measured between the two flanges of the joints and fastenings) must be at least 90°.
4. The requisite free space below the edge must be at least 3.8m.
5. In order to prevent a swinging fall, the work area or side movements from the center axis must be restricted to max. 1.50 m. In other cases, no individual anchorage points, but instead e.g. stopping devices of class C (only if approved for joint use) or D as per DIN EN 795 must be used.
6. Note: When using the fall arrestor on a stopping device of class C corresponding to DIN EN 795 with a horizontally moving guide, the deflection of the stopping device must also be taken into consideration when ascertaining the required clearance height below the user. The information in the instructions for use must be observed for this.
7. Note: In the case of a fall over an edge, there is a risk of injury during the catching process as a result of the falling person hitting building parts or structural parts.
8. Special measures for rescuing must be specified and practiced for the event of a fall over the edge.