SpanSet®

# SpanSet Gotcha CRD User Instructions

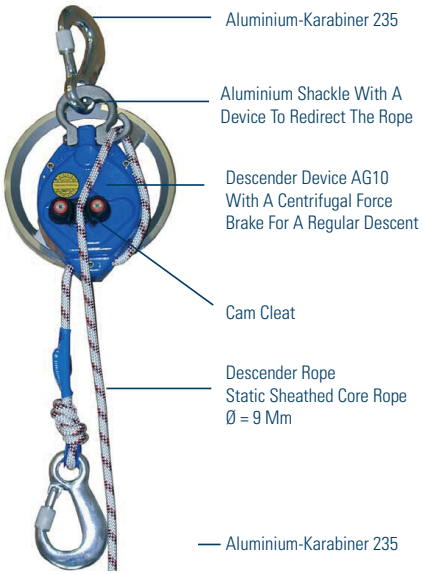
SpanSet Certified Safety

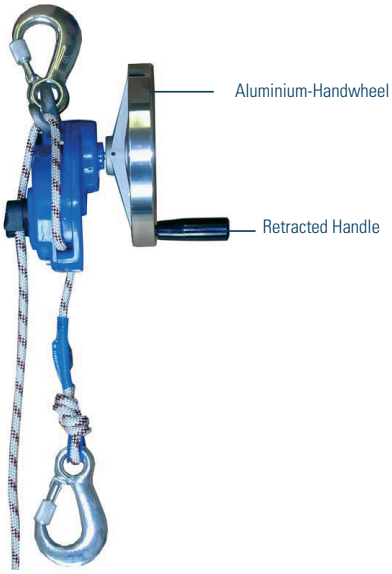
# Table of contents

## Description

The Abseiling Rescue Device AG 10 Hoist A is used for the rescue of injured persons from high or deep work locations.

The abseiling device AG 10 Hoist A is not a fall arresting system. The temperature-dependent utilisation range of the abseiling equipment lies between ambient temperatures of -30°C to 60°C.



# GOTCHA CRD

Preparation
Rescue of Casualties

**Preparation**

The pre-assembled abseiling and hoisting equipment is ready for use after its removal from the equipment bag or case and after making the visual examination.

The AG 10 Hoist A must be visually examined by the user prior to each use in order to confirm that the complete equipment is in a fit-for-use condition. With determination of any damage at rope, equipment housing, shackle, safety snap hook or the handwheel the equipment the device is to be withdrawn immediately from use and is to be delivered to the manufacturer or a person designated by the manufacturer for the examination. The enclosed reference sheet of the manufacturer for the execution of the visual examination is to be considered.

An anchor point as per EN 795, with a minimum loadability of 1000 kg and at an adequate height (approx. 2.0m measured from the floor), must be available for the securing the abseiling device with the karabiner. The anchor point should - when possible - be at a position on the structure which allows a free abseiling without obstruction.

The karabiner located on the abseiling device is hooked into the eye of the anchor point and secured with the swivel nut. The textile rope is lowered coil-free to the ground. The abseiling is also possible if the rope stock remains on the platform.

The rescue rope must be inserted into the AG 10 Hoist A so that the karabiner on the end of the rope is located on the device side opposite to the aluminium shackle. The rescue rope must be able to freely run in and out at the rope entry and rope exit points of the abseiling device.

Avoid abseiling over sharp edges whenever possible and maintain an adequate distance from the wall (approx. 0.5 m) in order to make the abseiling process easier. An edge protection device should be placed under the rope to protect the rope when an adequate spacing distance cannot be maintained.

Note: It must be ensured that the persons involved in the rescue are always secured during the entire rescue process; i.e. if a railing is not available, the persons must be secured, for example, by way of a full-body harness as per EN 361, connecting devices as per EN 354 and energy absorbers as per EN 355.

**Rescue of Casualties**

- Hoisting function

The persons must wear a full-body harness as per EN 361 or the rescue harness as per EN 1497 (observe the respective instructions for use).

After the AG 10 Hoist A has been secured above the casualty as described, the karabiner at the rope termination (located on the left of the cleat) must be hooked into the chest or back eye on the full body harness of the casualty and secured with the swivel nut.

The rope between the abseiling device and the person to be lowered/hoisted must not be a slack rope; the free rope on the other side must be pulled downwards with force The free rope is deflected by inserting it into the aluminium shackle so that it can be clamped in the cam cleat.

The handle is retracted from the handwheel and the handwheel is then rotated in the 'UP' direction in order to hoist the casualty up to a safe recovery platform or up to a point where the casualty can be released from his fall protection device.

The rope located in the cam cleat must be kept tight during the hoisting of the casualty with the hand crank in order to prevent an unintentional descend.

- Abseiling function-abseiling of the casulty person

Fold the handle back into the handwheel. Pull the rope located in the cam cleat out of the cam cleat and lower the casualty.

The rope removed from the cam cleat must be guided during the abseiling process by allowing it to lightly slip through the hand. The rope must be lead throught the alumium shackle during the whole abseiling process.

The descending speed will be controlled automatically by a centrifugal force brake (standard speed of approx. 0.7 m/s)1. It is also possible to interrupt the descend by braking (holding) the upward travelling rope with the hand.

Note: It must be ensured that the rope travelling upwards during the abseiling process does not catch or hook on the structure and consequently interrupt the abseiling process. Attention should be given to the avoidance of obstacles during the abseiling process.

The rope must be lead throught the alumium shackle during the whole abseiling process, to reduce the required strength during the manual stop.

1 The specified abseiling speed of 0,7 m/s is valid in the case of available rope stock of the ground. If the rope stock is left on the place from which the abseiling proccess is running, the abseiling speed increases (approx.10%).

## Alternatives for Recovering the Rescuer

- Simultaneous recovery of rescuer and casualty

The rescuer can descend simultaneously with the casualty when the rope reserve is already located on the ground.This process is only permitted up to a maximum abseiling height of 100 m.

Both persons to be abseiled must wear a full-body harness as per EN 361 or the rescue harness as per EN 1497 (observe the respective instructions for use).

After the injured person was lifted to a secured platform, the rescuer can lock the karabiner at the end of the rope, which is located in the the chest or back eye of the full-body-harness of the injured person into his own chest eye too and secure the karabiner with the swivel nut.

The rope between the abseiling device and the person to be lowered must not be a slack rope; the free rope on the other side must be pulled downwards and held with force. The free rope is lead through the aluminium shackle during the process. Both persons can now abseil from the rescue platform by releasing the held rope.

The descending speed will be controlled automatically by a centrifugal force brake. It is also possible to interrupt the descend on the upwards sliding rope by braking with the hand.

- Special reference:

If no more persons are on the platform, an individual person is able to abseiling itself like describe above, but it does no longer exist for the entire abseiling way the possibility of manual stopping, because after passing the half abseiling

distance, the “coming up rope” is above the abseiling person.

The simultaneous abseiling of two person allows a casualty to be lowered under accompanying medical supervision.

- Recovering the rescuer after the rescue process

After completion of the rescue operation, the AG 10 Hoist A is released from the anchor point by the rescuer and the karabiner located on the rope termination of the free rope is hooked into the anchor point and secured with the swivel nut. The karabiner on the AG 10 Hoist A is hooked into the chest eye of the full-body harness so that the person can descend by way of the abseiling rescue device.

The rope below the device (run-in-point of the rope) must be pulled downwards and held with force – the rope must not be a slack rope. The rope is further lead through the aluminium shackle. The person can now abseil from the rescue platform by releasing the held rope.

The descending speed will be controlled automatically by a centrifugal force brake (standard speed of approx. 0.7 m/s). It is also possible to interrupt the descend by braking (holding) the upward travelling rope below the device with the hand, so that a lowering of the device along the rope is not possible.

During this described process, the rescued casualty remains on the ground without being released from the rescue rope by a third person.

## Storage and Transportation

The rescue equipment should be stored in a dry and cool room and protected from UV light. Avoid contact with acids, caustic liquids and oils. Rope which has been unavoidably wetted should only be dried in a natural way.

A strong equipment bag or equipment case should always be used for the transportation of the abseiling equipment in order to avoid a damage by external influences.

## Cleaning

A cleaning of the textile components of the abseiling equipment may only be carried out by the manufacturer.

## Maintenance

The abseiling equipment must be visually examined by the user prior to each use in order to confirm that the equipment is in a fit-for-use condition.

The rescue equipment is to be withdrawn from use and subjected to an inspection by the manufacturer when damage to rope, karabiner or the abseiling device is ascertained.

With determination of any damage at rope, equipment housing, shackle, safety snap hook or the handwheel the equipment device is to be withdrawn immediately from use and is to be delivered to the manufacturer or a person designated by the manufacturer for the examination.

A utilisation period of 6-8 years can be assumed for the textile ropes under normal conditions of use.

Attention: A modification or add-on to the abseiling device is not permitted.

# GOTCHA CRD

Inspection

## Inspection

-- Normal application

The rescue equipment must be inspected by the manufacturer or a qualified person at least 1 x year.

In the case of numerous use or greater stressing (e.g. environmental or industrial factors affecting the materials), the complete abseiling equipment should be subjected to inspection at an accordingly higher frequency.

The abseiling equipment must be inspected by the manufacturer after every use for rescue (not training)!

After 1000 m descending work the device must be inspected by the manufacturer or a qualified person authorized by the manufacturer. Also the rope must be inspected after 100m descending work.

- Inspection of devices used at training facilities

On account of the numerous use of the device during trainings it is an obligation, that the device is visually examinated by an expert prior to each use. The enclosed reference sheet of the manufacturer for the execution of the visual examination is to be considered.

Additional it is also an obligation to make a Service inspection (opening the device) on devices which are used for trainings considering the following Service inspection intervals by a expert (a trained coach).

**Service inspection intervals specified by the manufacturer**

### Descending

| Device usage | Service inspection interval | Rope inspection interval |
|---|---|---|
| Exclusively descending with one person, maximum descending load 110 kg[2], maximum descending height 400 m | after 1000 m descending work | After 1000m of free descending, i.e. the rope does not run over an edge or similar. |
| Permanent descending with 2 persons, maximum descending load 225 kg, maximum descending height 100 m | After every 2nd descent | After every 2nd descent. |

### Hoisting

| Device usage | Service inspection interval | Rope inspection interval |
|---|---|---|
| Maximum hoisting load 110 kg<br>Maximum hoisting height 8 m | 8 m | 8 m |

Example: Hoisting of 1 x 8 m with a 110 kg load → inspection necessary
Hoisting of 10 x 0.8 m with, in each case, a 110 kg load → inspection necessary

All stated limit values for the inspection intervals apply only for devices and ropes that do not show signs of wear. If there are noticeable signs of wear on the device or rope that do not make the withdrawal from use of the device/rope necessary, the inspection intervals must be shortened, i.e. all the stated guideline values (metre data) must be halved in this case.

A general requirement is that the device must be inspected after every training unit on a day before the next use – even if the aforementioned limit values for the inspection intervals were not reached during the previous training unit.

A device inspection is required before a change between the pure descending training and the training of the hoisting function even if the aforementioned limit values have not yet been reached. A summation of the values until the reaching of a limit value is not permitted.

2 The reduction of the maximum descending load for one person from 150 kg to 110 kg and the reduction of the maximum hoisting load from

Example:

**INCORRECT !!**

990 m descend. work → change w/out inspect → 7.5 m hoisting → change w/out inspect. → 10 m descending → inspection

**CORRECT !!**

990 m descend. work → change after inspect → 7.5 m hoisting → change after inspect. → 10 m descending → inspection

The manufacturer's Inspection Lists for the performance of the service inspection and the relevant Instructions for Use must be observed.

The performed descending work and the done revision examination must be entered into the attached list for documentation purposes. You must separate the rope-work between abseiling and hoisting.

**NOTE: Authorization for the execution of training courses and exercises**

Application training courses may be implemented only by persons who were trained by the manufacturer or a competent person named by the manufacturer and who have a certificate of the training.

Exercises may take place only under supervision of a person, who participated on application training course by the manufacturer or a competent person named by the manufacturer and is competent and can verify this by a certificate.

The manufacturer or a direct representative of the manufacturer trains trainers / coaches. The training to the coach contains at the same time the training to experts. The trained coach is entitled to carry out application training courses as well as expert training courses. The coach is not entitled to accomplish training courses for coaches.

**Info Sheet For Visual Inspection Of Abseiling And Abseiling-Rescue Hoist**

**Inspection of the device housing**

- Inspection of the rope entry and exit points

The wear at the rope entry/exit point must be checked. The rope entry/exit point must not show a wear greater than 2 mm. The device must be withdrawn from use if the wear is greater.

The material in the wear area has a polished, smooth, bright surface. The wear shows a severe trough formation on the material.

- Inspection of the device housing

1. The housing halves must be checked for corrosion, mechanical damage, deformation and cracks.

This check is carried out visually. The device must be withdrawn from use and sent to the manufacturer for inspection if it shows cracks, deformation, corrosion or mechanical damage.

2. Inspection of the cylinder head screws for completeness and tightness.

A visual inspection for the presence of all cylinder head screws must be carried out. The insertion depth of the screws shows if a screw is loose. Screws found to be loose during the inspection must be tightened with the corresponding spanner (accessory set). The device must be withdrawn from use if not all the screws are present.

**Inspection of the safety karabiner and the shackle**

The safety karabiner and the shackle must be visually inspected for corrosion, mechanical damage, deformation and

cracking. The equipment must be withdrawn from use if damage is present.

The correct functioning of the catch of the safety karabiner and the rivet on the safety karabiner must also be checked. The catch of the safety karabiner must return to its rest position automatically after it has been pressed in by hand. The coupling nut must allow an easy opening and closing.

Fig.1: fibre breaks

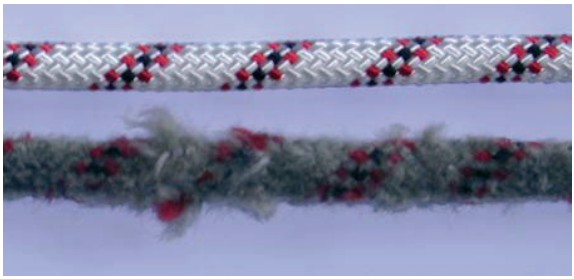


Fig. 2: Severe rope wear, wear with rope thickening

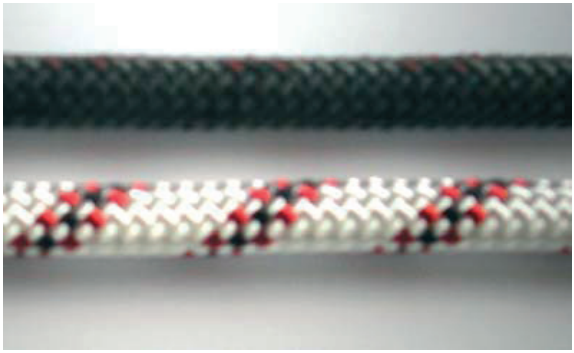


Fig.3: Blackening of the rope due to brake dust

The rope must be visually/manually checked along its entire length for the following wear appearance /defects / damage:

Cuts, fibre breaks

thickening, loops

kinks, knots

rot, burns

severe wear/abrasion

open, loosened termination

sheath displacement

It is sensible to look for such rope properties (above items) during descending when the rope is sliding through the hand.

The device must be withdrawn from use if it shows one of the aforementioned properties.. The rope must be replaced by the manufacturer or a person authorised by the manufacturer.

Note: The brake dust produced by the braking action is transported out of the housing via the rope (through the rope entry and exit points) due to the open position of the brake unit in the device housing. The material wear on the device housing (aluminium dust) occurring during the use of the device is also transported out of the housing in this manner. This results in a discolouration of the rope (blackening) but does not have a detrimental effect on the rope properties.

### Inspection of the the handwheel

The handwheel must have a sit fixed. If you cannot swivel the handwheel, or the handwheel rotate without a resistance, or the handwheel wag, it must be withdarwn from use.

# GOTCHA CRD

## Inspection Book

An inspection sheet, in the form of an inspection book, which must kept with the equipment, is to be found below.

| Product: Descender device AG 10 Hoist A | | |
|---|---|---|
| Serial no. Of the manufacturer: | | |
| Owner / User: | | |
| Date of purchase | First use: | |
| Date of inspection | Inspection results, details of identified defects | Stamp / signature of qualified person |
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The performed descending work must be entered into the attached list for documentation purposes. A differentiation between descending and hoisting must be made.

| Product: Abseiling AG 10 Hoist A | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Product serial number: | | | | | |
| Owner / Training facility: | | | | | |
| Date of use | Result of visual inspection before use | Trainer / User | Performed **descending work** in metres and descending load in Kg | Performed **hoisting work** in metres and hoisting load in Kg | Trainer's signature |
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# 01 Height Safety

## SpanSet Gotcha CRD
## User Instructions

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