

MAXSAFE[®]

USER INSTRUCTION MANUAL

FULL BODY HARNESS

**THESE INSTRUCTIONS APPLY TO THE FOLLOWING MODELS:
MHT1, MHT2, MHTU1, MHTU2, MHTWP1, MHTWP2, MHPR1,
MHPR2, MHPTC1, MHPTC2, MHPRS1, MHPRS2, MHT-SEAT.**

USER MUST READ AND UNDERSTAND INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE

INTRODUCTION

MAXSAFE® are the producers and suppliers of Products, Training and Services for the height safety industry and working at heights. This instruction manual has been designed to assist all users in the prevention of accidents and to make good, informed choices.

The registered offices of Maximum Safety NZ Ltd are located at:
46 Vickerman Street, Port Nelson, Nelson 7010, New Zealand.
PO Box 697, Nelson 7040, New Zealand.
Telephone: 0800 262 972. Email: info@maxsafe.co.nz

CONTENTS

Section	Subject	Page
	General User Warning	1
1	General Requirements, Warnings and Limitations	2
2	System Limitations & Requirements	3
3	Making Connections	3
4	Restrictions Regarding Making Connections	4
5.	Connecting Sub-Systems	4
6.	Rescue Plan	5
7	If Equipment is Subjected to a Fall	5
8	Specific Instructions	5
9	Use of Fall Arrest System	5
10	Product Labeling	5
11	Full Body Harness Applications	6
12	Anchorage Strength	7
13	Description of Product	8
14	Inspection	8
15	Donning the Harness	9
16	Proper Harness Fit	10
17	Fall Clearance	10
18	Periodic Examination	10
19	Material & Construction	11
20	System Requirements	11
21	Others - Maintenance & Cleaning: Storage and Training	11
22	Product Label	11
23	Inspection and Maintenance Log	12



WARNING

DO NOT SKIP THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL. READ THE INSTRUCTION MANUAL CAREFULLY BEFORE USING THE EQUIPMENT. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.

This manual must be read and understood in its entirety and used as part of the users fall protection training program as required by AS/NZS. These instructions are intended to meet the manufacturer's instructions as required by AS/NZS 1891. The user must fully understand the proper equipment use and limitations.

This product is part of a Personal Fall Arrest System, work positioning, suspension, or rescue system. The user must read and follow the manufacturer's instructions for each component or part of a complete system. These instructions must be provided to the user of this equipment. The user must read and understand these instructions or have them explained to them before using this equipment. Manufacturer's instructions must be followed for proper use and maintenance of this product.

Alterations or misuse of this product or failure to follow instructions may result in serious injury or death.

1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, WARNINGS AND LIMITATIONS:

- The equipment is designed for use as a part of a personal fall protection system. Components must not be used for any other operation other than that for which it has been designed and approved. Fall Arrest Systems are designed to comply with AS/NZS standards. Fall Restraint Systems must be designed by a Qualified Competent Person, and must be installed and used under the supervision of a Competent Person.
- All authorized persons/users must refer to the regulations governing occupational safety, as well as applicable AS/NZS standards. Please refer to product labeling for information on specific regulations, and AS/NZS standards met by the product.
- Consult a doctor if there is any reason to doubt a user's ability to withstand and safely absorb any fall arrest forces. Age, fitness, and health conditions can seriously affect the worker if a fall event occurs. Pregnant women and minors should not use this equipment.
- Proper precautions should always be taken to remove any obstructions, debris, material, or other recognized hazards from the work area that could cause injuries or interfere with the operation of the system. All equipment must be inspected before each use according to the manufacturer's instructions. All equipment should be inspected by a Qualified Competent Person on a regular basis as required by legislative controls.
- To minimize the potential for accidental disengagement, a competent person must ensure system compatibility.
- Equipment must not be altered in any way. Repairs must be performed only by the Manufacturer, or persons or entities authorized in writing by the Manufacturer.
- Any product exhibiting deformities, unusual wear, or deterioration must be immediately discarded. Any equipment subject to a fall must be removed from service. The authorized person/user shall have a rescue plan and the means at hand to implement it when using this equipment.
- Never use fall protection equipment for purposes other than those for which it was designed. Fall protection equipment should never be used for towing or hoisting.
- All synthetic material must be protected from slag, hot sparks, open flames, or other heat sources. The use of heat resistant materials is recommended in these applications.
- Never use natural materials (manila, cotton, etc.) as part of a fall protection system.
- Do not expose this equipment to chemicals which may have a harmful effect on the materials used to construct it. Be especially aware of caustic environment, or those that contain high levels of organic acids or bases. If you are uncertain about the safe operation of this equipment in any environment, contact MAXSAFE® for further instructions.
- Do not use the equipment near sharp edges and abrasive surfaces.
- Do not use the equipment around moving machinery or electrical hazards.

MAXSAFE® Full Body Harness should be used only with the combinations of components, sub-systems or both which may affect or interfere with the safe function of one another. Be certain that connecting devices and other elements of the PFAS are safe to use and compatible before use. Contact MAXSAFE® for further instructions.

FULL BODY HARNESS RANGE

MAXSAFE CODE	DESCRIPTION
MHT	MAXSAFE® TRADE HARNESS
MHTU	MAXSAFE® TRADE UNIVERSAL HARNESS
MHTWP	MAXSAFE® TRADE WORK PLATFORM HARNESS
MHPR	MAXSAFE® PROFESSIONAL ROOFERS HARNESS
MHPTC	MAXSAFE® PROFESSIONAL TOWER/CONSTRUCTION HARNESS
MHPRS	MAXSAFE® PROFESSIONAL RESCUE HARNESS
MHT-SEAT	TOWER EASY SEAT

2. SYSTEM LIMITATIONS & REQUIREMENTS:

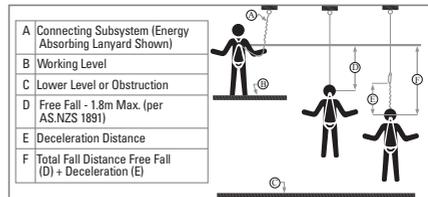
Consider the following limitations/requirements prior to installing or using this equipment.

Capacity: MAXSAFE® Full Body Harnesses are designed for use by persons with a combined weight (clothing, tools, etc.) of no more than 140kg. Make sure all of the components in your system are rated to a capacity appropriate to your application.

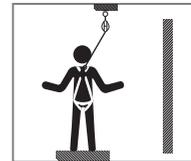
Free Fall: Personal fall arrest systems used with this equipment must be rigged to limit the free fall. Restraint systems must be rigged so that no vertical free fall is possible. Work positioning systems must be rigged so that free fall is limited to 600mm or less. Personnel riding systems must be rigged so that no vertical free fall is possible. Climbing systems must be rigged so that free fall is limited to 460mm or less. Rescue systems must be rigged so that no vertical free fall is possible. See sub-system manufacturer's instructions for more information. The figure below illustrates fall clearance requirements. There must be sufficient clearance below the user to allow the system to arrest a fall before the user strikes the ground or other obstruction. Clearance required is dependent on the following factors:

Elevation of Anchorage

- Connecting Sub-system Length
- Deceleration Distance
- Free Fall Distance
- Worker Height
- Movement of Harness Attachment Element.



Swing Falls: Swing falls occur when the anchorage point is not directly above the point where a fall occurs. The force of striking an object in a swing fall may cause serious injury or death. Minimize swing falls by working as close to the anchorage point as possible. Do not permit a swing fall if injury could occur. Swing falls will significantly increase the clearance required when a self retracting lifeline or other variable length connecting sub-system is used.



Extended Suspension: A full body harness is not intended for use in extended suspension applications. If the user is going to be suspended for an extended length of time it is recommended that some form of seat support be used. MAXSAFE® recommends a seat board, suspension work seat, seat sling, or a boatswain chair. Contact MAXSAFE® for more information on these items.

Environmental Hazards: Use of this equipment in areas with environmental hazards may require additional precautions to prevent injury to the user or damage to the equipment. Hazards may include, but are not limited to; heat, chemicals, corrosive environments, high voltage power lines, gases, moving machinery, and sharp edges.

Compatibility of Components: Unless otherwise noted, MAXSAFE® equipment is designed for use with MAXSAFE® approved components and subsystems only. Substitutions or replacements made with non-approved components or subsystems may jeopardize compatibility of equipment and may affect safety and reliability of the complete system.

Compatibility Of Connectors: Connectors are considered to be compatible with connecting elements when they have been designed to work together in such a way that their sizes and shapes do not cause their Gate mechanisms to inadvertently open regardless of how they become oriented. Connectors (hooks, karabiners, and D-rings) must be capable of supporting at least 2,268KG. (22kN). Connectors must be compatible with the anchorage or other system components. Do not use equipment that is not compatible. Non-compatible connectors may unintentionally disengage (see Figure 6). Connectors must be compatible in size, shape, and strength. Self-locking snap hooks and Karabiners are

required by AS/NZS 1891.

3. MAKING CONNECTIONS:

Use only self-locking snap hooks and Karabiners with this equipment. Only use connectors that are suitable to each application. Ensure all connections are compatible in size, shape and strength. Do not use equipment that is not compatible. Ensure all connectors are fully closed and locked. MAXSAFE® connectors (snap hooks and Karabiners) are designed to be used only as specified in each product’s user’s instructions. See Figure below for illustration of the inappropriate connections stated below. MAXSAFE® snap hooks and Karabiners should not be connected:

- A. To a D-ring to which another connector is attached.
- B. In a manner that would result in a load on the gate.
- C. In a false engagement, where features that protrude from the snap hook or carabiner catch on the anchor and without visual confirmation seems to be fully engaged to the anchor point.
- D. To each other. Directly to webbing or rope lanyard or tie-back (unless the manufacturer’s instructions for both the lanyard and connector specifically allow such a connection).
- E. To any object which is shaped or dimensioned such that the snap hook or Karabiner will not close and lock, or that roll-out could occur.
- G. Do not use connector on an anchorage object in the manner depicted in picture-G

Note: Other than 1,632kg (16 kN) gated hooks, large throat opening snap hooks should not be connected to standard size D-rings or similar objects which will result in a load on the gate if the hook or D-ring twists or rotates. Large throat snap hooks are designed for use on fixed structural elements such as rebar or cross members that are not shaped in a way that can capture the gate of the hook.

4. RESTRICTIONS REGARDING MAKING CONNECTIONS:

- Do not make connections where the hook locking mechanism can come into contact with a structural member or other equipment and potentially release the hook.
- Do not connect a snap hook into a loop or thimble of a wire rope or attach in any way to a slack wire rope.
- The snap hook must be free to align with the applied load as intended (regardless of the size or shape of the mating connector).
- A Karabiner may be used to connect to a single or pair of soft loops on a body support such as a body belt or full body harness, provided the Karabiner can fully close and lock. This type of connection is not allowed for snap hooks.
- A Karabiner may be connected to a loop or ring connector that is already occupied by a choker style connector. This type of connection is not allowed for snap hooks.

FIG. 6

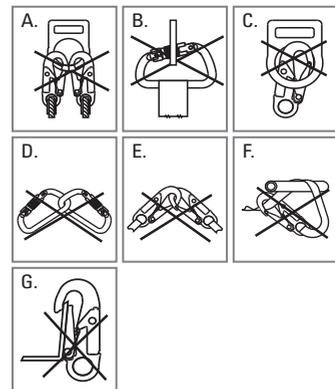
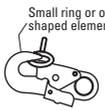
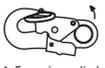


FIG. 7

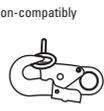
If the connecting element to which a snap hook (shown) or Karabiner attaches is undersized or irregular in shape, a situation could occur where the connecting element applies a force to the gate of the snap hook or Karabiner. This force may cause the gate (of either a self-locking or a non-locking snap hook) to open, allowing the snap hook or Karabiner to disengage from the connecting point.

Small ring or other non-compatibly shaped element





1. Force is applied to the snap hook.




2. The gate presses against the connecting Ring.



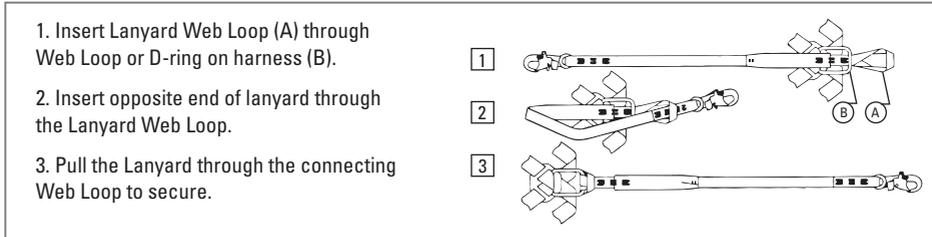

3. The gate opens allowing the snap hook to slip off.

5. CONNECTING SUB-SYSTEMS:

Connecting subsystems (self-retracting lifeline, lanyard, rope grab and lifeline, cable sleeve) must be suitable for your application. See subsystem manufacturer’s instructions for more information. Some harness models have web loop

connection points. Do not use snap hooks to connect to web loops. Use a self-locking Karabiner to connect to a web loop. Ensure the Karabiner cannot cross-gate load against the gate rather than along the backbone of the Karabiner). Some lanyards are designed to choke onto a web loop to provide a compatible connection. See Figure 5. Lanyards may be sewn directly to the web loop forming a permanent connection. Do not make multiple connections onto one web loop, unless choking two lanyards onto a properly sized web loop.

FIG. 6



6. RESCUE PLAN:

A rescue operation must be performed by Trained, Certified, Competent people. It is advised that rescue team people work in pairs while working on site. Before commencing a rescue users must have worked out a detailed rescue plan with consideration to the site and the type of rescue.

7. IF EQUIPMENT IS SUBJECTED TO A FALL:

If equipment has been subjected to the forces of a fall arrest it must be removed from service immediately. Contact your distributor or MAXSAFE® about policies regarding replacement of MAXSAFE® components involved in a fall.

8. SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS:

MAXSAFE® harnesses are designed to arrest the victim of a fall and hold the user until a rescue has been performed. Until then the harness needs to be attached to the anchorage through a proper attachment system. It is critically important that before use the whole height safety system has the all the essential components checked, certified and in place. The whole fall arrest system must be used by the trained/competent person. It is advisable to make a check list of the essential components according to one's use before commencing work at height.

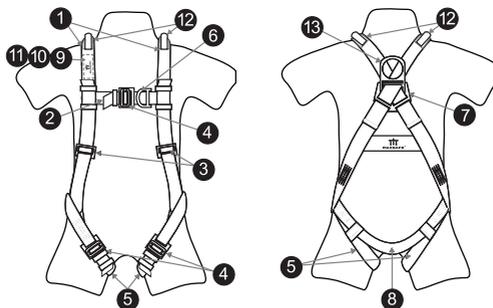
9. USE OF FALL ARREST SYSTEM:

The fall arrest system MUST ONLY be connected to the back attaching element on the harness provided for the purpose ("D" ring or webbing attachment extension) or to the chest anchorage points ("webbing link" or "D" link). It is imperative that the chest anchorage points be used together. The D-rings on the belt and the ventral anchorage point must only be used for the attachment of a work positioning or retaining system and never with a fall arrest system. During use, check regularly the adjustment and/or attachment points.

10. PRODUCT LABELING:

Harness Components

1	Shoulder Strap
2	Chest (Sternum) Strap
3	Torso Adjustment
4	Parachute/Tongue Buckle/ Quick-Connect Fastener
5	Thigh Strap
6	Sternum D-ring
7	Back Plate
8	Sub-Pelvic Strap
9	Inspection/ID Label
10	Warning/Instruction Label
11	Standards Label
12	Confined Space Rescue Straps
13	Dorsal D-ring



11. FULL BODY HARNESS APPLICATIONS:

Application	CSA Class	Description
<p>Personal Fall Arrest</p>	 <p>Class A</p>	<p>The full body harness is used as a component of a personal fall arrest system. Personal fall arrest systems typically include a full body harness and a connecting subsystem (energy absorbing lanyard). Maximum arresting force must not exceed 612kg (6 kN). For fall arrest applications connect the fall arrest subsystem (example: lanyard, SRL, energy absorber, etc.) to the D-ring or attachment element on your back, between your shoulder blades.</p>
<p>Controlled Descent</p>	 <p>Class D</p>	<p>For controlled descent applications, harnesses equipped with a single sternal level D-ring, one or two frontal mounted D-rings, or a pair of connectors originating below the waist (such as a seat sling) may be used for connection to a descender or evacuation system .</p>
<p>Rescue</p>	 <p>Class E</p>	<p>The full body harness is used as a component of a rescue system. Rescue systems are configured depending on the type of rescue. For limited access (confined space) applications, harnesses equipped with D-rings on the shoulders may be used for entry and egress into confined spaces where worker profile is an issue.</p>
<p>Ladder Climbing</p>	 <p>Class L</p>	<p>The full body harness is used as a component of a climbing system to prevent the user from falling when climbing a ladder or other climbing structure. Climbing systems typically include a full body harness, vertical cable or rail attached to the structure, and climbing sleeve. For ladder climbing applications, harnesses equipped with a frontal D-ring in the sternal location may be used for fall arrest on fixed ladder climbing systems.</p>
<p>Work Positioning</p>	 <p>Class P</p>	<p>The full body harness is used as a component of a work positioning system to support the user at a work position. Work positioning systems typically include a full body harness, positioning lanyard, and a back-up personal fall arrest system. For work positioning applications, connect the work positioning subsystem (example: lanyard, Y-lanyard, etc.) to the lower (hip level) side or belt mounted work positioning attachment anchorage elements (D-rings). Never use these connection points for fall arrest.</p>
<p>Restraint</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>The full body harness is used as a component of a restraint system to prevent the user from reaching a fall hazard. Restraint systems typically include a full body harness and a lanyard or restraint line.</p>

12. ANCHORAGE STRENGTH:

Anchorage and anchorage strength requirements are dependent on the full body harness application (see below figure). In accordance with AS/NZS 1891, anchorage selected for Fall Arrest Systems must meet the anchorage strength requirements defined in Table 2.

- A. **Fall Arrest:** Anchorages selected for Fall Arrest Systems shall have a strength capable of sustaining static loads applied in the directions permitted by the system of at least: (1). 2,267kg (22.2 kN) for non-certified anchorages, or (2). Two times the maximum arresting force for certified anchorages. When more than one fall arrest system is attached to an anchorage, the strengths set forth in (1) and (2) above shall be multiplied by the number of systems attached to the anchorage.
- B. **Per AS/NZS 1891 3.1.2:** Anchorages used for attachment of Personal Fall Arrest Systems shall be independent of any anchorage being used to support or suspend platforms and capable of supporting at least 2,267kg. (22.2kN) per user attached, or be designed, installed and used as part of a complete PFAS which maintains a safety factor of at least two, and is under the supervision of a qualified person.
- C. **Work Positioning:** The structure to which the work positioning system is attached must sustain static loads applied in the directions permitted by the work positioning system of at least 1,360kg, or twice the potential impact load, whichever is greater. When more than one work positioning system is attached to an anchorage, the strengths stated above must be multiplied by the number of work positioning systems attached to the anchorage.
- D. **Restraint:** Anchorages selected for restraint and travel restraint systems shall have a strength capable of sustaining static loads applied in the directions permitted by the system of at least: (1). 453kg. (4.5kN) for non-certified anchorages, or (2). Two times the foreseeable force for certified anchorages. When more than one restraint and travel restraint system is attached to an anchorage, the strengths set forth in (1)? and (2) above shall be multiplied by the number of systems attached to the anchorage.
- E. **Rescue:** Anchorages selected for rescue shall have a strength capable of sustaining static loads applied in the directions permitted by the system of at least: (1). 1,360kg (13.3kN) for non-certified anchorages, or (2). Five times the foreseeable force for certified anchorages. When more than one restraint and travel restraint system is attached to an anchorage, the strengths set forth in (1) and (2) above shall be multiplied by the number of systems attached to the anchorage.

TABLE 2 - ANCHORAGE STRENGTH REQUIREMENTS

Fall Arrest	Non-Certified Anchorage: 2,267kg (22.2kN) Certified Anchorage2: 2 times the maximum arresting force for certified anchorage
Restraint	Non-Certified Anchorage 453kg (4,5kN) Certified Anchorages2: 2 times the foreseeable for certified anchorages.
Work Positioning	Non-Certified Anchorages 1,360kg (13.3kN) Certified Anchorage2: 2 times the foreseeable force for certified anchorage.
Rescue	Non-Certified Anchorage 1,360kg (13.3kN) Certified Anchorage2: 5 times the foreseeable force for certified anchorage.
Climbing	The structure to which a climbing system is attached must sustain the loads required by that particular system. Refer to the manufacturers instructions for the climbing requirements.
1. Multiple Systems:	When more than one of the defined system is attached to an anchorage, the strength defined for non-certified or certified anchorage shall be multiplied by the number of systems attached to the anchorage.
2. Certified Anchorage:	An anchorage for fall arrest, positioning, restraint, or rescue systems that a qualified person certifies to be capable of supporting the potential fall or that meet the criteria for a certified anchorage prescribed in this standard.

13. DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT:

MAXSAFE® Harnesses are designed and tested to comply with applicable AS/NZS for fall protection equipment. When used as a component in a Personal Fall Arrest System, or a Personal Restraint System, the MAXSAFE® harnesses provide workers with the full body harness system designed to allow the body to help absorb the impacts of a fall should one occur.

14. INSPECTION:

Before each use, proceed with a thorough visual examination to ensure that the PPE is intact (the same applies for the equipment used with the harness connectors, lanyard...) and take all necessary steps concerning the implementation of rescue in total safety. In the event of your product being contaminated, consult the manufacturer or its agent. If you have any doubts regarding the safe state of the product or if the product has been used to arrest a fall, for your personal safety, it is essential to withdraw the PPE from service and send it back to the manufacturer or a qualified repair centre for checking or destruction. Check for Fall Indicator provided on back shoulder straps of Harness for deployment. If found to have been deployed the PPE should be taken out of service immediately.

Following the inspection, the centre will provide written authorization or refusal for the use of the PPE. Never attempt to modify or repair PPE.

Before each use of this equipment inspect it according to the following guidelines:

A formal inspection of fall protection products/components must be performed at least every six months by a trained certified competent person other than the user. The frequency of formal inspections should be based on conditions of use or exposure. Record the inspection results in the inspection and maintenance log at the end of this manual.

Step 1: Webbing/Stitches

Grasp the webbing with your hands 150mm to 200mm apart. Bend the webbing in an inverted "U" as shown. The surface tension resulting makes damaged fibres or cuts easier to detect. Follow this procedure the entire length of the webbing, inspecting both sides of each strap. Watch for frayed edges, broken fibres, pulled stitches, cuts, burns, and chemical damage.



Step 2: D-Rings/Pads

Check D-rings for distortion, cracks, breaks, and rough or sharp edges. The D-ring should pivot freely. Inspect for any unusual wear, frayed or cut fibres, or broken stitching of the D-ring attachments. Pads should also be inspected for cracks, excessive wear, or other signs of damage.



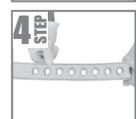
Step 3: Buckles

Inspect for any unusual wear, frayed or cut fibres, or broken stitching of the buckle attachments.



Step 4: Tongue Buckles/Grommets

Buckle tongues should be free of distortion in shape and motion. They should overlap the buckle frame and move freely back and forth in their socket. Roller should turn freely on frame. Check for distortion or sharp edges. Inspect for loose, distorted or broken grommets. Webbing should not have additional punched holes.



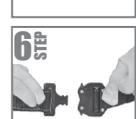
Step 5: Friction and Slotted Mating Buckles

Inspect the buckle for distortion. The outer bars and centre bars must be straight. Pay special attention to corners and attachment points at the centre bar.



Step 6: Quick-Connect Buckles

Inspect the buckle for distortion. The outer bars and centre bars must be straight. Make sure dual-tab release mechanism is free of debris and engages properly.



15. DONNING THE HARNESS:

Full-body harnesses are the only form of body wear to be used for fall protection/fall arrest. It is very important to have a proper fitting harness throughout the entire course of a work shift. Do not allow your harness to become loose or slack. The following procedure will describe how to properly “don” (put on) a harness. The location of the chest, leg and sub-pelvic straps are critical to the optimal performance of a full-body harness in a fall arrest.



1 STEP 1.
Take the adjustment out of the front straps, located below the chest strap (increase the size of the harness).



2 STEP 2.
Hang shoulder straps over shoulders (like a jacket). You must always ensure that the sub-pelvic strap rests underneath your pelvic area.



3 STEP 3.
Connect your left leg strap. Take your right hand and insert between leg strap and leg. If you can create a fist, your straps need to be tightened. Check sub-pelvic strap for proper positioning.



LEG STRAPS
Ensure leg straps and buckle are not twisted and securely connected.



4 STEP 4.
Repeat Step 3 with the opposite leg and opposite hand. Check sub-pelvic strap for proper positioning.





5 STEP 5.
Adjust chest strap so that it is a snug fit and so that it is nipple height.





6 STEP 6.
Adjust the front straps to fit snugly to the torso.

CHECK FIRM FIT
Ensure fit is tight as pictured between groin and thigh on both sides

STERNAL CONNECTION
Must be securely connected.



7 STEP 7.
Ensure the flat part of Dorsal D-ring is positioned between the base of your neck and shoulder blades, at the centre of your back (you may need to doff the harness multiple times to adjust the D-ring to confirm positioning). Check sub-pelvic strap for proper positioning.





MAXSAFE® recommends hanging the harness by back D-ring to help it keep its shape when not in use and provide the worker with a starting point when next attempting to don the harness.

16. PROPER HARNESS FIT:

It is extremely important that your harness fits and is properly adjusted. Failure to do so can result in serious injury or death, and proper connection of both types of straps is essential to fall safety. After donning a harness, make sure to check:

- **Chest Strap:** Should be positioned in the middle of your chest 150mm to 200mm below the trachea but not below the sternum. If the chest strap is positioned too high, the strap may move upwards during a fall arrest causing you to run the risk of strangulation. If the chest strap is too low or not connected at all, you could fall out of your harness during a fall.
- **Leg Straps:** Proper adjustment of the leg straps is critical for safety. Leg straps should be snug, but not snug to the point that they obstruct normal blood circulation in the legs. Failure to wear leg straps will not secure your body within the harness during a fall and could lead to serious injury or death.
- **Sub-pelvic Strap:** Provides support in the event of a fall, and also provides support when used for positioning. In a seated position, the sub-pelvic strap should comfortably provide a "seat" for the buttocks. In the event of a fall, simply lift up your legs to transfer weight to the sub-pelvic strap.



17. FALL CLEARANCE:

If there is a risk of fall or if the only anchorage is below the attachment points on the harness, it is essential to use a lanyard provided with an energy absorber. Before using a shock-absorbing lanyard, check that there is sufficient fall clearance below the user to prevent any collision with the structure or the ground. With a weight of 100kg and a fall factor of two (the least favorable case), the fall clearance (D) is the stopping distance (H) (2L+1.8m) plus an additional distance of 1m.

Calculating Total Fall Distances:

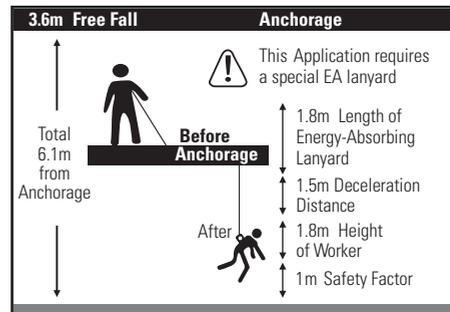
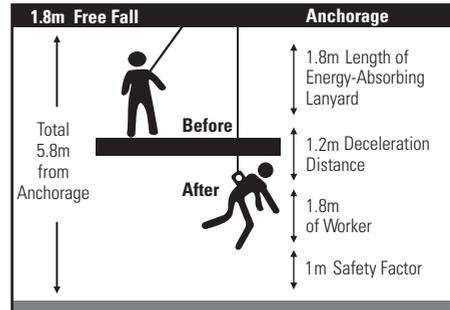
Total Fall Clearance below a worker is calculated from the Anchorage Connection.

Free Fall Distance + Energy-Absorber Deceleration Distance + Worker height + Safety Factor.

Care must be taken to ensure that the total fall distance is clear of obstructions, such as equipment, to avoid contact with a lower level.

1.8m Free Fall. Free Fall Distance + Energy-Absorber Deceleration Distance + Worker height + Safety Factor = 5.8m

3.6m Free Fall. Free Fall Distance + Energy-Absorber Deceleration Distance + Worker height + Safety Factor = 6.1m



18. PERIODIC EXAMINATION:

Keep these instructions with the product and fill in the identification sheet, entering the information taken from the markings. The periodic examination is essential to test the resistance and condition of the equipment and to guarantee the safety of the user.

A Trained Certified Competent person must examine this equipment at least once each year in strict compliance with the instructions of the manufacturer and the previous check must be recorded on the attached sheet. The frequency of inspection should be increased in accordance with the regulations, if the equipment is in heavy usage or if the equipment is used in harsh environments. Check also that the markings are legible.

19. MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION:

Webbing Materials:

- Made up of high tenacity Polyester; Breaking strength 2,267kg Tensile Strength
- Made up of Polyester, breaking strength 2,267kg Tensile Strength

Pad and Label Cover Materials:

- All outer fabric is Polyester fabric
- Fire Resistant Hook
- Blend of Nylon and Polyester.

20. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS:

- **Compatibility of Components:** MAXSAFE® Fall Protection equipment is designed to be used with MAXSAFE® approved components. Please contact MAXSAFE® if you have a question regarding compatibility. Making substitutions without approval from MAXSAFE® may lead to injuries and/or death by compromising the safety and reliability of the complete system. A Trained Certified Competent person can make a determination on compatibility of equipment from different manufacturers.
- **Compatibility of Connectors:** Connectors (D-rings, hooks, Karabiners) must be capable of supporting at least 2,267kg (22kN). Do not use equipment that is not compatible. Non-compatible connectors may unintentionally disengage. Self-locking snap hooks and Karabiners are required by AS/NZS 1891. Connectors must be compatible in size, shape, and strength.
- **Making Connections:** Only use self-locking snap hooks and Karabiners with any MAXSAFE® Fall Protection equipment. Do not use equipment that is not compatible.

21. OTHERS:

Maintenance & Cleaning: Repairs to equipment can be made only by a MAXSAFE® representative or person or entity authorized by MAXSAFE®. Contact MAXSAFE® for maintenance and repair. Cleaning after use is important for maintaining the safety and life of the equipment. Cleanse the equipment of all dirt, corrosives, and contaminants. If the equipment cannot simply be wiped clean use a mild soap and water. Rinse, wipe, and hang to dry in shade

Storage: Store the harness in a cool, dry and clean place out of direct sunlight. Avoid areas where heat, moisture, light, oil, and chemicals or their vapors or other degrading elements may be present. Equipment which is damaged or in need of maintenance should not be stored in the same area as usable equipment. Heavily soiled, wet, or otherwise contaminated equipment should be properly maintained (e.g. dried and cleaned) prior to storage. Prior to using equipment which has been stored for long periods of time, a formal inspection should be performed by a Trained Certified Competent person. For harnesses with Die-electric Buckles, Pass-thru Buckles or Quick Connect Buckles, store the harness with the buckles connected.

Training: It is the responsibility of the users to assure that they read, understand, and follow all instructions and are trained in the care and use of this device. Training should be repeated periodically and any time there is a change of components within the system. Training must be conducted without exposing the trainee to a fall hazard.

22. PRODUCT LABEL:

