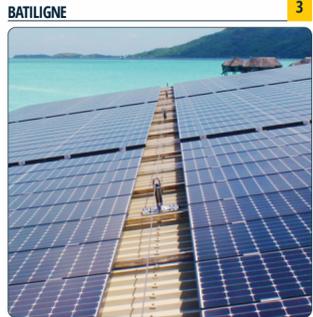


Permanent systems

Cable systems

Horizontal fall protection

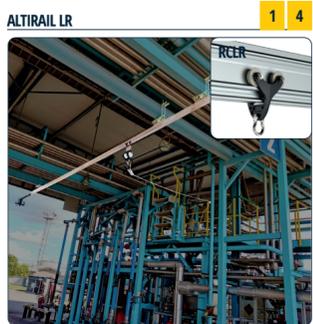
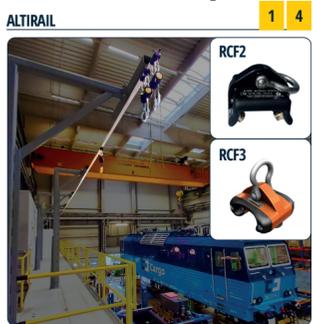


Vertical fall protection



Rail systems

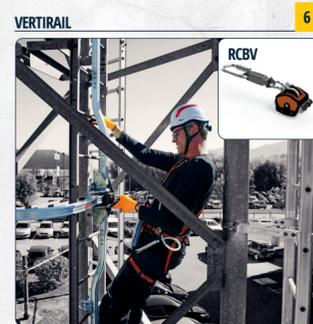
Horizontal fall protection



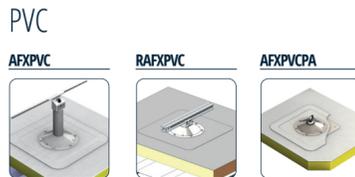
Inclined fall protection



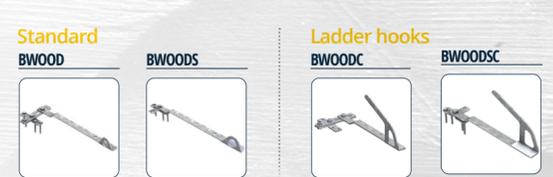
Vertical fall protection



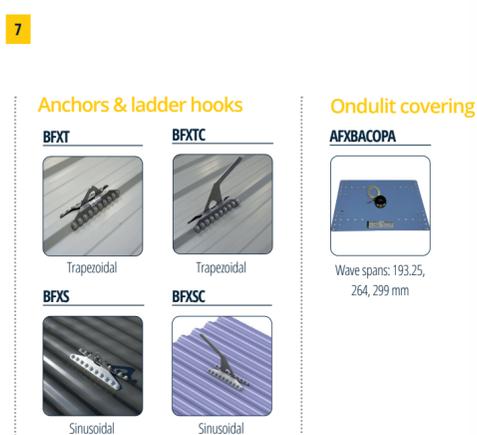
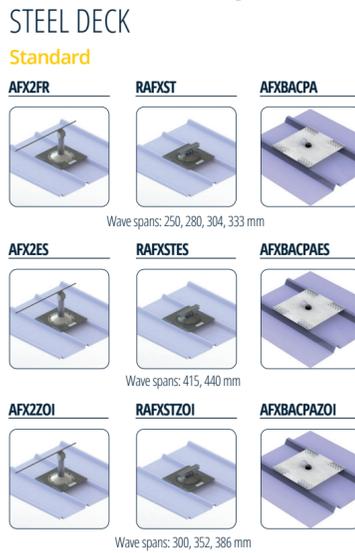
Flexible coatings



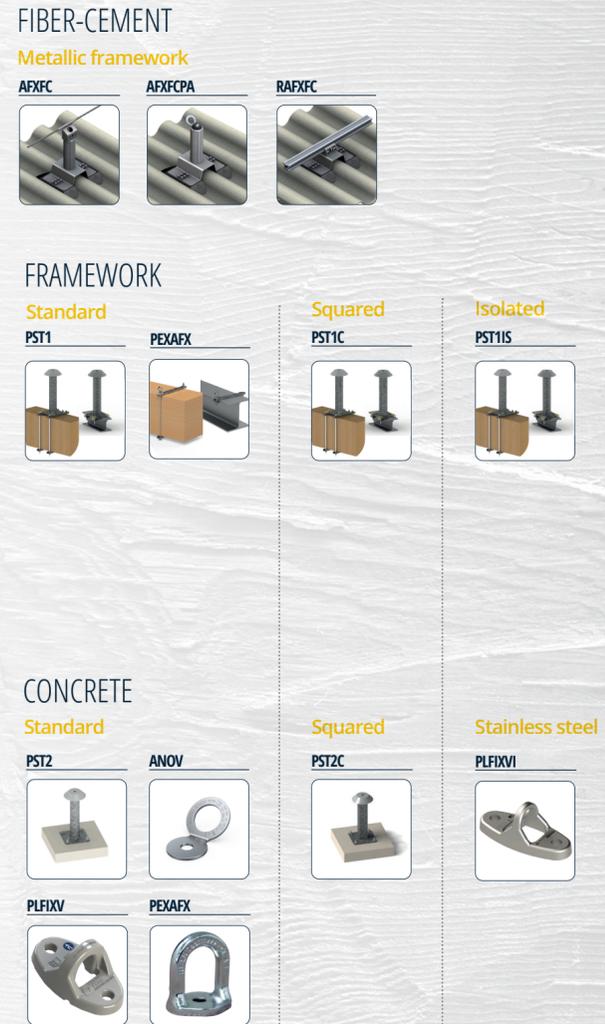
Tiled roofing



Metallic sheatings

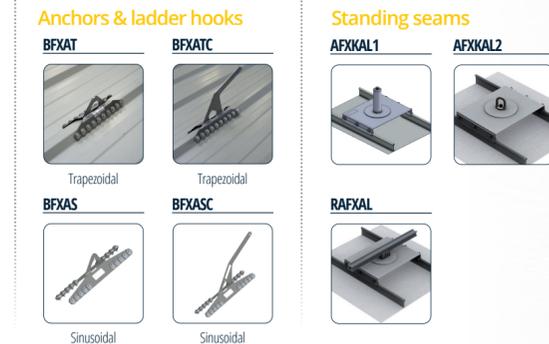
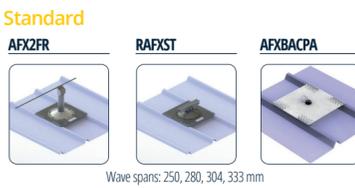


Structures



Supports & anchor points

ALUMINIUM



ZINC & COPPER



Working at height: what you need to know

Working at height situations

What do we call "fall factor"?

Fall factor represents the **proportional degree of fall severity**. Its value lies between 0 and 2 and can be calculated by dividing the height of fall by the rope/lanyard length. There is a danger above a 0.3 fall factor.

There are two solutions to limit fall factor:

- raising the anchor point position
- increasing the braking distance to reduce the force of the fall impact.

Factor 0: limited free fall

Factor 1: free fall up to one time lanyard/rope system length

Factor 2: free fall up to two times lanyard/rope system length

The anchor point is above the user's head and the lanyard is tightened.

The anchor point is at the same level than the user's chest, i.e. at the sternal attachment point.

The anchor point is at the same level than the user's feet, i.e. between the sternal attachment point and the ground.



What do we call "fall clearance"?

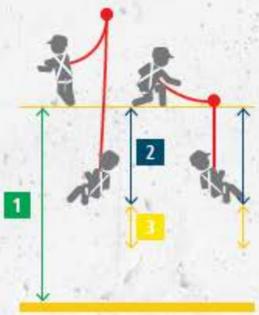
Fall clearance represents the distance between the anchor point and the ground. Two different notions of fall clearance must be distinguished: the Fall Clearance Available (F.C.A.) and the Minimum Required Clearance (M.R.C.).

1 F.C.A.: represents the distance between the structure on which the user is working and the nearest obstacle (ground, wall,...).

2 M.R.C.: represents the minimum required distance, so that the user can fall without any risk of collision with the nearest obstacle.

KEY

- 1** F.C.A.
- 2** Lanyard length + extension of the energy absorber + user's size
- 3** Safety distance (1m)



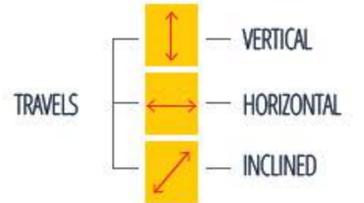
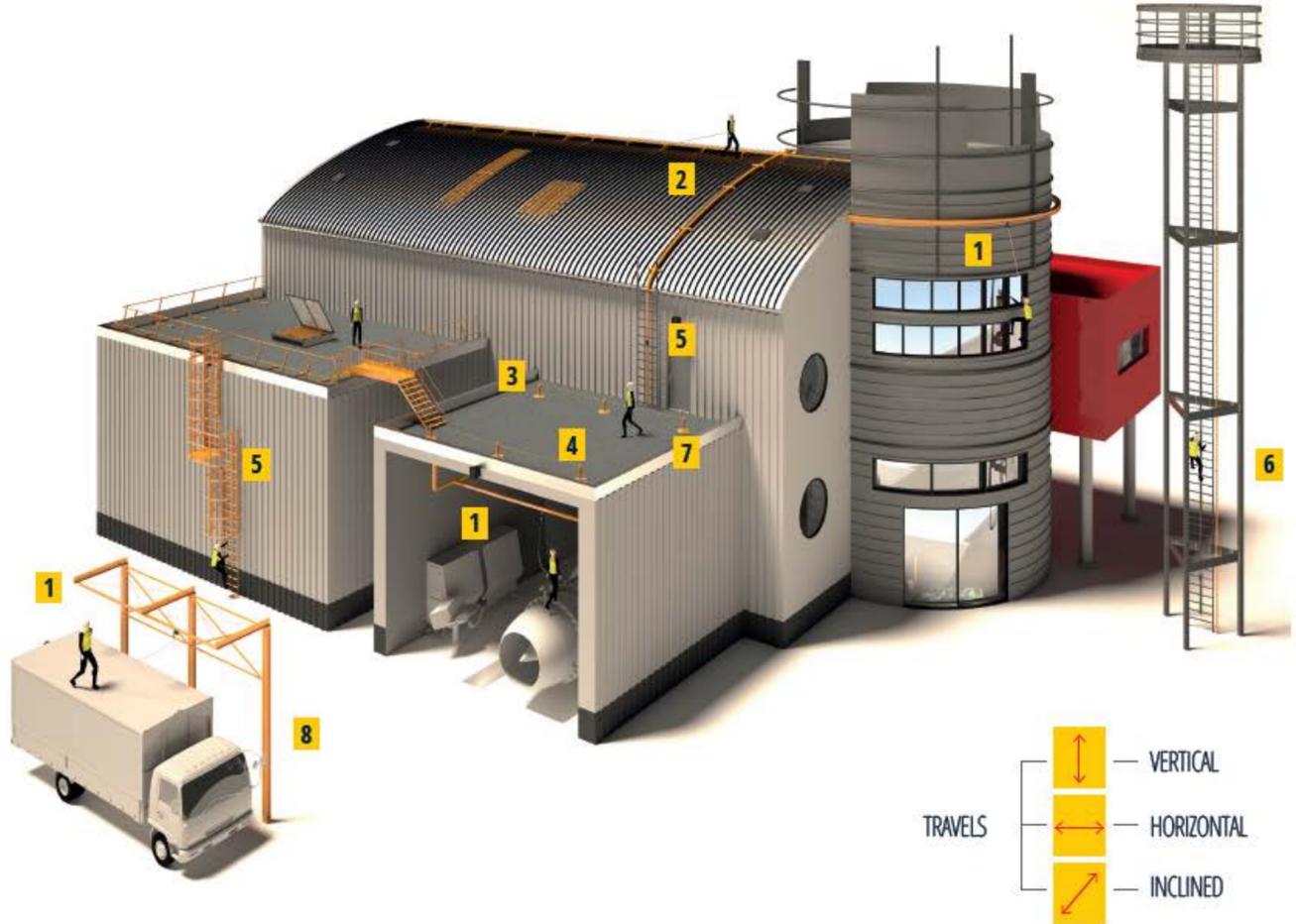
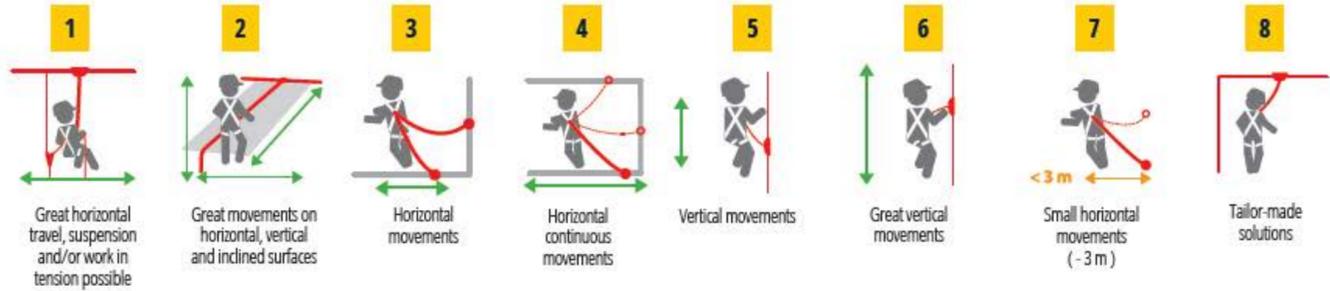
What do we call "swinging effect"?

The swinging effect or pendulum effect represents the **risk of swing if a fall occur**. During the swing and the fall, you may strike the structure you are working on or even an obstacle nearby (wall, ground,...).

exactly above the user while working at height.

To limit the swinging effect, you need to **keep an angle between the P.P.E. and the anchor point below 30°**.

It usually occurs when the anchor point is not located



Accessories

Accessories

Structure

WATERPROOFING

SLEEVE



FALU1
FALUPVC
KEFFITILES

COLLx



COLL3
COLL6

Aluminium
PVC
Flange
plastic
metal

Rail systems

CONNECTOR



RRO

Entry & Exit
bracket for
runner

SWITCHES



RAIGxD

Manual



RAIGxDM

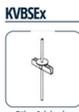
Motorized

RAIG3D and RAIG3DM 3 directions
RAIG4D and RAIG4DM 4 directions
Motorized version: remote control included

Fixations

Flexible coatings

PVC & BITUMEN



KVBSEx

Ribs & blocks
Hollow core slab
Steel deck
Isolation < 330 mm



KVRBAC



Reinforcement kit



KV4FIXx



Perforated steel deck
Isolation < 330 mm



ANCRAFX

Concrete slab
Floor precast wideslab

Metallic sheatings

STEEL



KVBC

Standard
steel deck



KV1A



Folded steel section



KV1M



IPN
or UPN 80

Framework

KCxP



Double clamping

KC1P 80 > 150 mm
KC2P 150 > 250 mm
KC3P 235 > 330 mm

KCx



Simple clamping

KC1 80 > 150 mm
KC2 150 > 250 mm
KC3 235 > 330 mm

Structure

CONCRETE



ANCRM12



FIBER-CEMENT



KVFC



TILES



Wooden rafters

Normative reminder



Anchor devices

EN 795

Defines the requirements and test methods, the user manual and the marking of the anchor devices dedicated exclusively to be used with personal protective equipment against falls from a height.

Recommendations for anchor devices for use by more than one person simultaneously

CEN TS 16415 : 2013

This technical specification sets out recommendations for requirements, for anchor devices intended for use by more than one user simultaneously.



Guided type fall arresters including a flexible anchor line

EN 353-2

Defines the requirements, test methods, marking, manufacturer information leaflet, and packaging of the mobile fall arresters including a flexible anchor line that can be attached to an upper anchor.



Guided type fall arresters including a rigid anchor line

EN 353-1

Defines the requirements for design, material and construction, blocking methods, and requirements for static strength and dynamic performance, corrosion resistance, marking and information.



Permanent means of access to machinery: working platforms and walkways

EN ISO14122-2

Applies to working platforms and walkways that are part of a machine. May also apply to platforms and walkways providing access to parts of the building where the machine is installed, provided that the main function of this part of the building is to provide access to the machine.



Permanent means of access to machinery: stairs, stepladders and guardrails

EN ISO14122-3

Applies to stairs, stepladders and guardrails that are part of a machine. May also apply to stairs, stepladders and guardrails providing access to parts of the building where the machine is installed, provided that the main function of this part of the building is to provide access to the machine.



Permanent means of access to machinery: fixed ladders

EN ISO14122-4

Applies to fixed ladders that are part of a machine. May also apply to fixed ladders providing access to parts of the building where the machine is installed, provided that the main function of this part of the building is to provide access to the machine. Also applies to ladders that are not permanently attached to the machine and can be disassembled, moved or rotated to the side for some operations on the machine.

FALL ARREST

INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION

PERMANENT SYSTEMS



enjoy safety



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