



USER MANUAL

Harness & Lanyard Range



This equipment is intended for use by people who have received proper training and are competent.

Conforms to AS 1891.1 : 2020 - Harness
AS 1891.5 : 2020 - Lanyard & Pole Strap

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DO'S AND DON'T'S

Austlift recommends all users read and follow the guidelines concerning the selection and use of the full body harness range contained in this booklet.

These are of a general nature and as such must not be substituted for training by a qualified training provider under the government requirements.

It is recommended that a comprehensive risk assessment is conducted before the selection and use of any equipment.

Harnesses are manufactured for various tasks and not all harnesses will perform in all applications. Make sure the harness you have selected will suit the work specific needs.

Ensure that the components to be used as part of the fall arrest program are compatible with the harness you have selected.

Austlift recommends that these instructions are read in conjunction with AS/NZS 1891.4 for selection, use, maintenance and training requirements.

1. Users must be competent in the use of the equipment. All equipment must be checked by the end-user before and after each use. If there is any doubt about the condition of the equipment or its ability to perform, do not use it.
2. Only use connection points in the centre line of the harness or that are indicated on the label for "Fall arrest" when there is a risk of a free fall, all other connection points are for pole straps "work positioning", suspension or rescue only. These points were not tested for fall arrest and may fail as a result.
3. Always secure your harness via a lanyard to an anchorage point so that the connection should be at a level which will result in the minimum free fall and the least total fall distance consistent with the wearer's ability to carry out work tasks. Forces exerted on the body during a fall and prolonged suspension in the harness may cause bodily injury or death.
4. A plan must be in place to provide for prompt rescue in the event of a fall occurring.
5. Equipment is not allowed to be altered or added to unless agreed to by manufacturer.
6. The harness must be connected to a lanyard and anchor point strong enough to support a minimum load specified in the AS/NZS 5532 standard for a single person. Refer to the AS/NZS 5532 or the AS/NZS1891.4 standards for the loads for more people.
7. If the equipment is used in areas, or comes into contact with hazardous chemicals, e.g. cleaning materials or atmospheres that may cause damage to the product, contact the manufacturer to see if it is still suitable for use.

8. Do not use Fall Protection equipment for any other purposes than those for which it was designed for.
9. Fitting instructions are attached to the harness. If you have any doubt or require further training, contact the manufacturer.
10. Be careful that the harness or webbing does not come into contact with high temperature surfaces, welding, heat sources, electrical hazards or moving machinery. Specially designed harnesses with high heat webbing is available for specialised heat applications.
11. Ensure that D-rings and connection points are free of foreign objects (including inspection tags), this is to make sure that all the hooks or karabiners close properly and are not forced open during use.
12. It is advisable to attach all separate lanyards or fall arrest devices to the harness before putting it on so you can make sure it is securely fastened to the harness. If it is not possible to do so, have a colleague check it on you before using it.

MAINTENANCE

- Although the Harnesses have a recommended withdraw from service date marked on them, this is only for storage purposes and will be reviewed and updated by regular inspections done by a competent person at 6 monthly intervals.
- The competent person has the authority to remove the harness from service if it is deemed to be unsafe.
- If there is any doubt whether to pass or fail the harness, for safety reasons rather fail the product to prevent any incidents.
- A well maintained record of the inspections or servicing must be kept as per AS/NZS 1891.4 guidelines.
- Wash the harness with mild soapy water, a washing powder (soap flakes) can be considered the best and safest method of cleaning without any adverse effects on the equipment and its components. Rinse thoroughly with lukewarm water and hang to air dry, do not dry with heat as this may damage the webbing.
- Hang the harness in a cool dry area, out of direct UV radiation such as sunlight, away from corrosive chemicals, salt environment, sharp objects, high humidity or any other environments that may cause damage.
- If transporting or using equipment in multiple environments or on multiple work sites it is recommended you store the equipment in a durable utility bag.

SUSPENSION

Some of the harnesses are for fall arrest only and are not recommended for suspension for prolonged periods of time.

Suspension Trauma is brought on by being suspended or immobilized in the harness for a length of time. This time varies with each individual due to how susceptible they are. Refer to the AS/NZS 1891.4 recommendations concerning suspension trauma.

WARNING

Any work that needs to be performed for prolonged periods of time while being in a suspended position requires specially designed harnesses and equipment. Contact the manufacturer to ensure that you have the correct equipment for the required task.

MARKING OF HARNESSSES

According to AS/NZS 1891.4 guidelines (Appendix C) any person inspecting synthetic webbing on fall protection equipment is to look for damage caused by solvents. The main concern is that some marking pens may contain aggressive solvents.

Austlift recommends the use of the Sharpie TEC marker as it is the only pen that is batch tested for 24 trace elements, making it the pen you can really trust for marking your webbing and rope products. This brand of marker has been proven not to cause damage to polyester or nylon webbing.

INSPECTION RECORD GUIDELINES

Austlift harnesses, lanyards and pole straps must be inspected before each use by the user and regularly inspected by a competent person and recorded on a register. If the equipment has been involved in a free fall or fails any of the general inspection criteria it must be removed from service and destroyed.

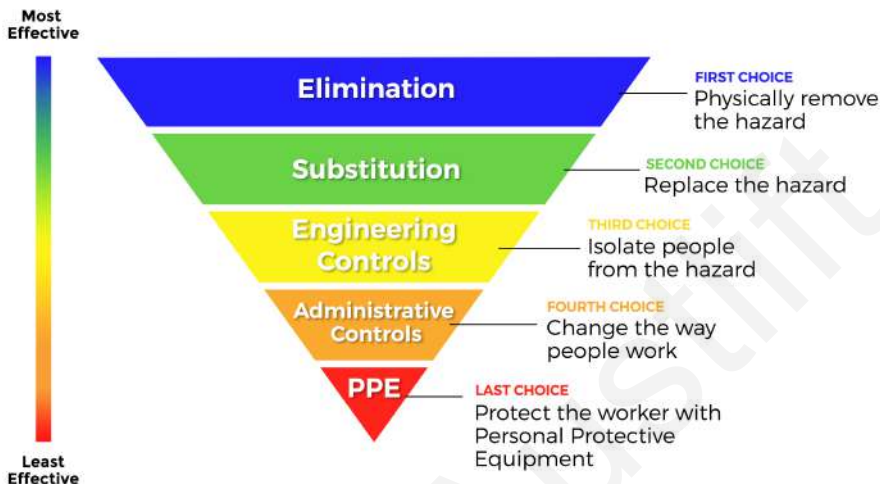
Although the harnesses, lanyards and pole straps have a recommended withdraw from service date marked on them, this is only for storage purposes and will be reviewed and updated by regular inspections done by a competent person at 6 monthly intervals.

Refer to AS/NZS 1891.4 for inspection on entry or re-entry into service.

Harness must be withdrawn from service 10 years from date of manufacture in accordance with AS 1891.1 standards.

The Inspection Record can be found at the end of this manual.

HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS



THE ABCD OF FALL PROTECTION

A - Anchor

The anchor point is one of the critical elements of the fall arrest system. The AS/ NZS 1891.4 guidelines state a single anchor point needs to be 15kN, and 21kN if two users are attached to the same point.

B - Body Support

Full body harnesses are what connects the user to the fall arrest system and they come in a variety of styles. The AS 1891.1 standards differ from other international standards as they have been written to ensure the product conforms to the higher UV levels experienced in Australasia as well as having slightly higher dynamic test requirements to other standards.

C - Connectors

Connectors are used to make the link between the body support and the anchor device, they come in various styles and configurations. All connectors as per AS1891.5 requirements need a minimum of 6kN gates.

D - Descent and Rescue

In the event of a fall there must be a system or plan in place to allow the user to descend safely to the ground or be rescued without endangering the user or other colleagues.

CALCULATING FALL CLEARANCE

Fall clearance is the vertical distance below the anchorage point to the first of impact.

GENERAL CALCULATION

(FC)	Fall Clearance	$FC = FFD + SA + WH + SF$
(FFD)	Free Fall Distance	Maximum length: 2m
(SA)	Maximum length of extended shock absorber	1.75m for standard unit 1.95m for 150kg unit
(WH)	Height of Worker	Average: 1.7m
(SF)	Safety Factor	Minimum: 1m

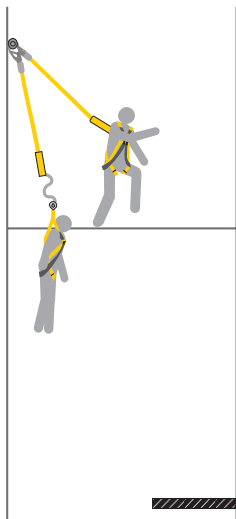
As per AS/NZS 1891.4 the Fall Clearance (FC) can be reduced by limiting the free fall distance (FFD) and reducing the amount of shock absorber tear out (SA)	FFD - Free Fall Distance	SA - Shock Absorber Extension
	600mm	300mm
	1000mm	500mm
	1500mm	600mm
	2000mm	900mm

Fall Factor 0 indicates that you have reduced as much free fall distance as possible by attaching your lanyard above.

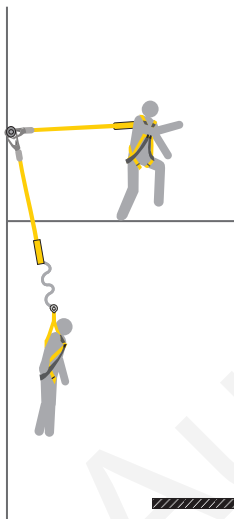
Fall Factor 1 indicates your anchor point is at the same level as your attachment point on the harness. This means that you will potentially fall the full length of your lanyard (2m on a 2m lanyard).

Fall Factor 2 is the worst case scenario, where you are anchored at your feet. This means you will fall up to twice the length of your lanyard. A total of 6.75m clearance would be required when using a 2m lanyard.

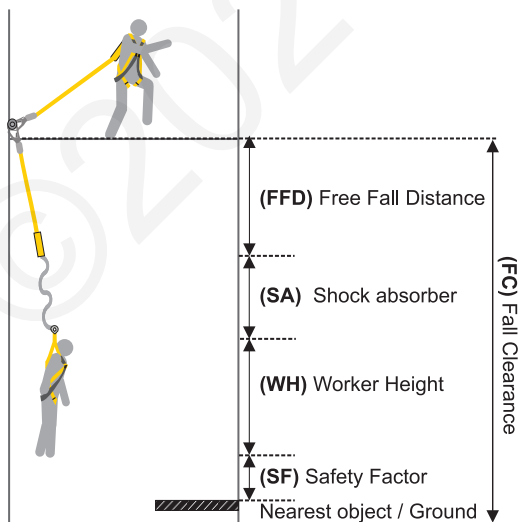
Best Factor 0

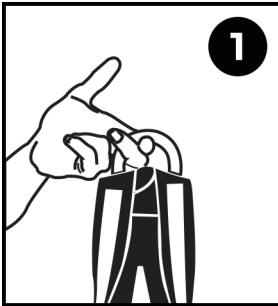


Good Factor 1



Worst Case Factor 2

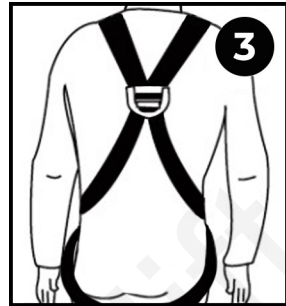




Inspect the harness to ensure it is fit for use. Pick up harness by the back D-ring and shake it so all the straps fall into place.



Once all buckles and leg straps are hanging loose and in the correct position, put the harness on like a jacket with the back D-ring facing outwards.



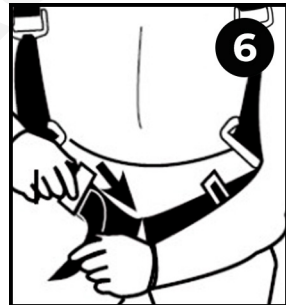
The D-ring must be positioned between the centre of the shoulder blades. Adjust the shoulder straps to ensure the back pad is on the lower back.



Fasten the chest strap and adjust to ensure it is fitting correctly.



Fit the right leg straps ensuring the webbing is sitting flat against the legs. Then repeat procedure on left leg.



Leg straps must be tight but not restrictive, leg straps that are too loose could cause injury to the wearer during a fall.



Once the harness is on and adjusted to fit correctly, run your hands along all the straps to ensure they are not twisted. If they are twisted remove the harness and refit.

Ask a colleague to check your harness is lying on you correctly, and all lanyards are attached and closed.

INTENDED USE

The 915001, 915002(QR) & 915022 harness may be used for: **Fall Arrest**

The 915003, 915008, 915016, 915017 & 915018 harness may be used for: **Fall Arrest, Confined Space**

The 915016 & 915017 harness can be used in **Hot Works Environment** like welding and grinding

The 915018 & 915030 harness can be used in **Corrosive Environments** like sea water as it has all stainless steel components

NOTE: When we refer to the mass the harness can carry, it is the mass of the user plus their clothing, personal protective equipment, and carried tools and materials.

LIMITATIONS

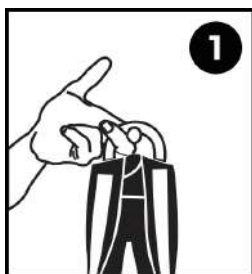
- The harness is only permitted to be used where the maximum allowable free fall distance is less than 2 metres.
- **All fall arrest connection points are fitted in the centre line of the harness, they could be labeled as, or they will be indicated in the label wallet.** Front fall arrest D-rings or webbing loops are to be connected together using a karabiner or similar device. Only the attachment of lanyards or other equipment provided to arrest a free fall.
- All other attachments are for pole straps, retrieval or restraint purposes only and are not suitable for fall arrest.
- Confined Space Attachment Points are for victim evacuation only and should be used in conjunction with a two point spreader bar. The spreader bar must be attached to the loops on the shoulder straps of the harness. (Refer to AS 2865 for confined space procedures and practices.)
- Restraint points located on the centre rear waist of a harness are not to be used if there is any possibility of a fall, falling when attached to a restraint waist belt point could cause serious injury or death if used in a fall scenario.

WARNINGS

- Only competent users who have received training should use this equipment. (Refer to the AS/NZS 1891.4 recommendations concerning selection, use and maintenance.)
- Personal energy absorbers that absorb energy by permanent deformation or destructive action must be discarded if that process has occurred.
- No modifications or alterations are to be made to the equipment, this will make the warranty null and void.
- Ensure that the harness or webbing does not come into contact with high temperature surfaces, welding, heat sources, electrical hazards or moving machinery. Specially designed harnesses with high heat webbing are available for specialised heat applications.
- If the equipment is used in areas, or comes into contact with hazardous chemicals, e.g. cleaning materials or atmospheres that may cause damage to the product, contact the manufacturer to see if it is still suitable for use.
- All equipment that has been involved in preventing a fall or significant loading must be withdrawn from service and destroyed.
- The maximum life of textile products covered by AS/NZS 1891.1 and AS 1891.5 is 10 years from date of Manufacture.

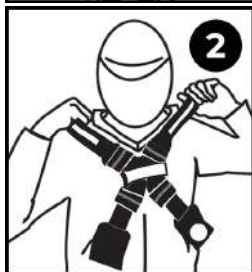
ATTACHMENT POINTS

See [Page 13](#).



1. Remove harness from packaging and read instructions. Pick up harness by the back D-ring and shake it so all the straps fall into place.

If any of the leg or chest straps are buckled up, unbuckle them to release the straps.



2. Once all buckles and leg straps are hanging loose and in the correct position, pull the harness over your head with the back D-ring facing outwards.

The D-ring must be positioned between the centre of the shoulder blades.



3. Bring the webbing up and fasten the chest buckles and adjust to ensure the harness is fitting correctly.



4. Pull the right leg strap between legs and fasten to buckle on right hand side. Make sure the webbing is not twisted and the adjustment tag is facing outwards. Repeat procedure on left leg, do not cross the webbing. Ensure the seat of the harness is fitting snug. Leg straps must be tight but not restrictive, leg straps that are too loose could cause injury to the wearer during a fall.



5. Once the harness is on and adjusted to fit correctly, run your hands along all the straps to ensure they are not twisted. If they are twisted remove the harness and refit.

Ask a colleague to check your harness is laying on you correctly, and all lanyards are attached and closed.

INTENDED USE

The 915004 harness may be used for: **Fall Arrest**

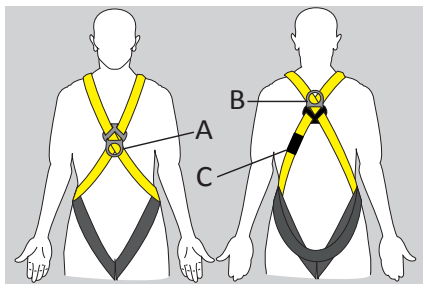
LIMITATIONS

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WARNINGS

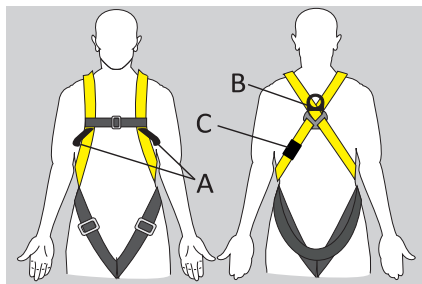
See [Page 11](#).

ATTACHMENT POINTS



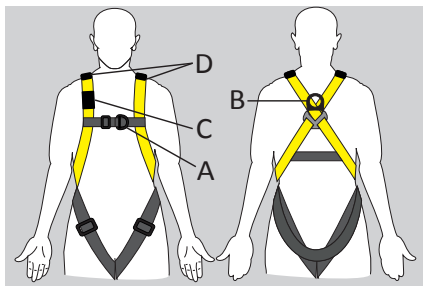
915004

A - Front D-ring Anchor
B - Rear D-ring Anchor
C - Label Wallet



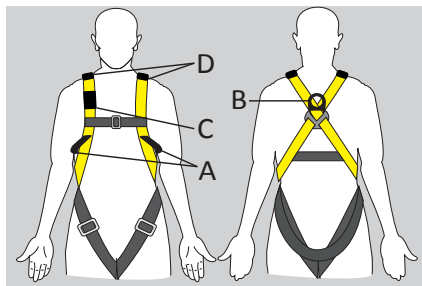
915001 & 915002(QR)

A - Front Anchor (use both webbing loops together)
B - Rear D-ring Anchor
C - Label Wallet



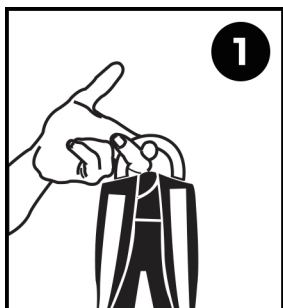
915003, 915008 & 915030

A - Front D-ring Anchor
B - Rear D-ring Anchor
C - Label Wallet
D - Confined Space Loops

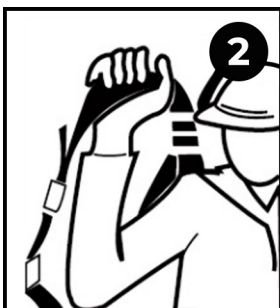


915016, 915017 & 915018

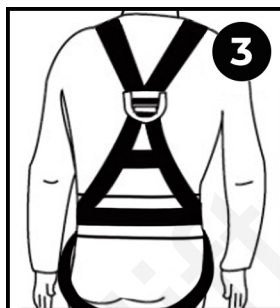
A - Front Anchor (use both webbing loops together)
B - Rear D-ring Anchor
C - Label Wallet
D - Confined Space Loops



Inspect the harness to ensure it is fit for use. Pick up harness by the back D-ring and shake it so all the straps fall into place.



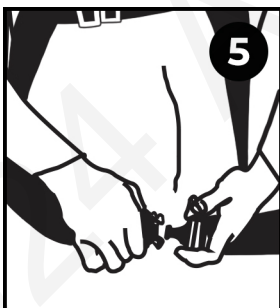
Once all buckles and leg straps are hanging loose and in the correct position, put the harness on like a jacket with the back D-ring facing outwards.



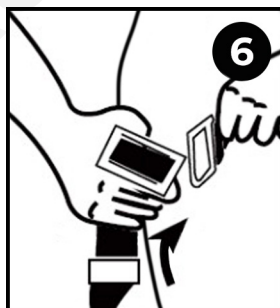
The D-ring must be positioned between the centre of the shoulder blades. Adjust the shoulder straps to ensure the back pad is on the lower back.



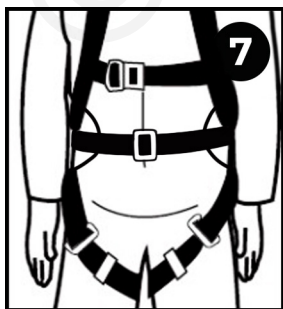
Fasten the chest strap and adjust to ensure it is fitting correctly.



Then fasten the waist belt buckle and adjust.



Fit the right leg straps ensuring the webbing is sitting flat against the legs. Then repeat procedure on left leg. Leg straps must be tight but not restrictive.



Once the harness is on and adjusted to fit correctly, run your hands along all the straps to ensure they are not twisted. If they are twisted remove the harness and refit.

Ask a colleague to check your harness is lying on you correctly, and all lanyards are attached and closed.

INTENDED USE

The 915005 harness may be used for: **Fall Arrest, Pole Strap and Tower Work**

The 915031 harness can be used in **Corrosive Environments** like sea water as it has all stainless steel components

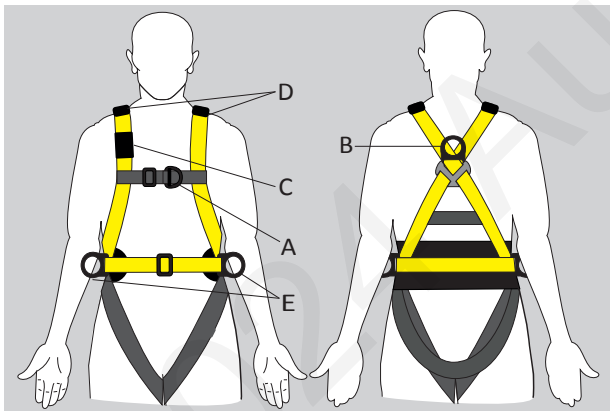
LIMITATIONS

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WARNINGS

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ATTACHMENT POINTS



915005 & 915031

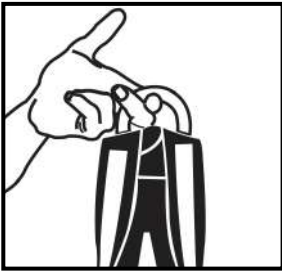
A - Front D-ring Anchor

B - Rear D-ring Anchor

C - Label Wallet

D - Confined Space Loops

E - Lateral D-rings (Pole Strap)



1. Remove harness from packaging and read instructions. Pick the harness up by the back dorsal webbing ring and shake it so all the straps fall into place.

If any of the leg or chest straps are buckled up, unbuckle them to release the straps.



2. Once all buckles and leg straps are hanging loose and in the correct position, put the harness on like a jacket with the back dorsal webbing ring facing outwards.



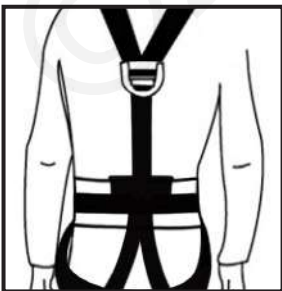
3. Release the chest straps fully, this will drop the seat of the harness all the way down.

(Note: After you have fitted the harness and pull on the chest straps the seat of the harness will pull up and create a comfortable fit. See [Step 8](#))

Fasten the chest strap. Adjust both to ensure they are fitting correctly.



4. Fasten the waist belt. Adjust ensure it is fitting correctly.



5. The dorsal webbing ring must be positioned between the centre of the shoulder blades. This adjustment is done using the buckle at the back of the harness. If you have a colleague with you he can assist by adjusting it on you, if you are alone it is recommended you remove the harness and adjust it in small increments until the back plate is in between the shoulder blades.

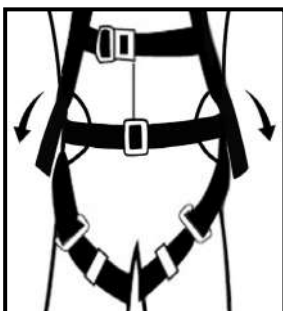
Padded waist must sit at the lower back.



6. Pull the right leg strap between legs and fasten to buckle on right hand side. Make sure the webbing is not twisted and the adjustment tag is facing outwards.

Repeat procedure on left leg, do not cross the webbing. Ensure the seat of the harness is fitting snug.

Leg straps must be tight but not restrictive, leg straps that are too loose could cause injury to the wearer during a fall.



7. Pull on the chest straps to bring the seat of the harness up and create a comfortable fit.

8. Once the harness is on and adjusted to fit correctly, run your hands along all the straps to ensure they are not twisted. If they are twisted remove the harness and refit it.

Ask a colleague to check your harness is laying on you correctly, and when using lanyards, that lanyard connectors are attached and closed.



9. Adjust straps on seat/waistband triangle to customize support to seat padding or waistband.

INTENDED USE

The 915011 harness may be used for: **Fall Arrest, Pole Straps, Limited Fall - Suspension/Rescue, Tower Work**

LIMITATIONS

See [Page 11](#).

WARNINGS

See [Page 11](#).

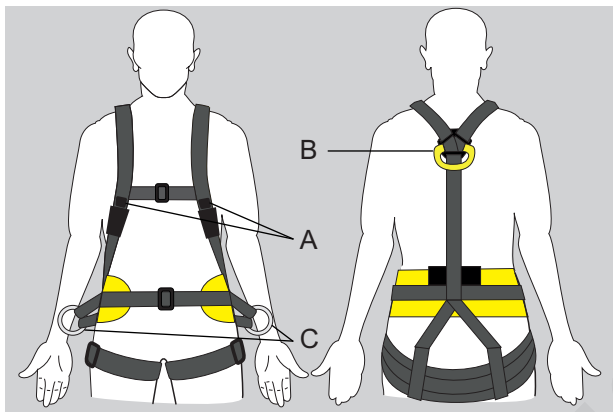


1. Independent shoulder to waist configuration gives maximum upper-torso movement
2. Glove and barrier to protect metal hardware
3. Large metal O-rings for working with pole straps
4. Newly designed adjustable O-rings allow the user to change the pressure on the waist pad or seat
5. Quick release buckles on waist and legs for ease of use and convenience - easy on, easy off



6. Light weight dielectric back D-ring
7. Elastics to keep excess webbing in place and out of the way
8. Non-conductive plastic dielectric buckles
9. No metal D-ring on waist to cause painful pressure points on hips during long duration work periods
10. Built in tool loops for attaching important equipment
11. Padded seat when hanging from sternal point gives extended hang time in a rescue situation and helps to limit suspension trauma

ATTACHMENT POINTS

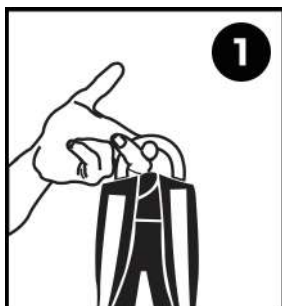


915011

A - Front Anchor (use both webbing loops together)

B - Rear D-ring Anchor

C - Lateral O-rings (Pole Strap)



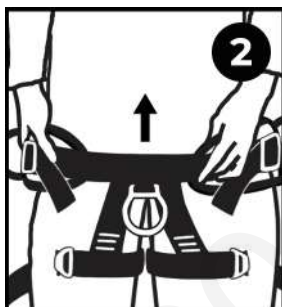
Remove harness from packaging and read instructions. Pick up harness by the back D-ring and shake it so all the straps fall into place.



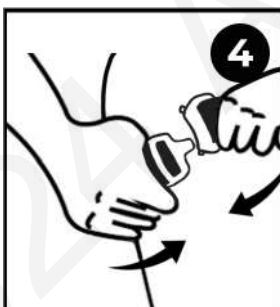
Adjust the waist belt by pulling on the belt straps. Ensure D-ring is centre and the waist belt is at comfortable height.



Pull the shoulder straps over your head and connect into the webbing loops on the seat harness. Make sure that both loops are through the karabiner before closing it.



Open all the buckles, release the leg straps and remove the karabiner from the waist belt. Place the shoulder straps to one side, hold the waist belt open and climb into it like a pair of trousers. Pull it up to your waist.



Fasten the leg straps, make sure no foreign bodies such as sand, clothing or pebbles are stuck in the buckles which may impede the operation or prevent closure. Adjust the leg loops.

Leg straps must be tight but not restrictive, leg straps that are too loose could cause injury to the wearer during a fall.



Adjust the shoulder straps so that the back D-ring sits between your shoulder blades. This should only need to be done the first time you fit the harness, take time to fit it correctly, hang on all the points to test the harness is comfortable before use.

Ask a colleague to check your harness is laying on you correctly, and all lanyards on the back are attached and closed.



1. Retrieval points, to be used together for confined space rescue
2. Free fall arrest attachment point
3. Pole strap attachment points
4. Limited free fall attachment point



5. Free fall arrest attachment point to be positioned between back shoulder blades
6. Fitting instruction/harness serial number wallet
7. Adjustable seat straps, to be adjusted to allow for comfortable seating during suspension

INTENDED USE

The 915012 harness may be used for: **Fall Arrest, Pole Straps, Confined Space, Limited Fall - Suspension/Rescue, Tower Work**

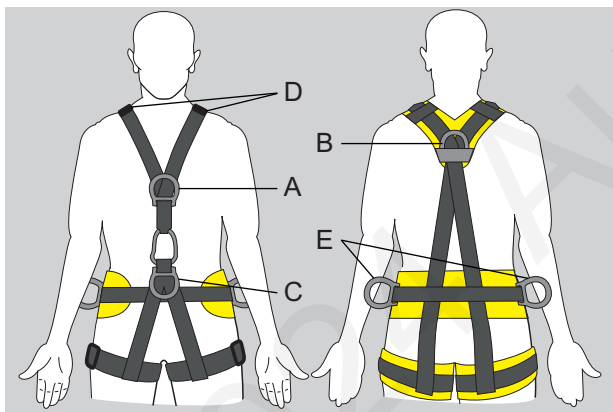
LIMITATIONS

See [Page 11](#).

WARNINGS

See [Page 11](#).

ATTACHMENT POINTS



915012

- A - Front D-ring Anchor
- B - Rear D-ring Anchor
- C - Limited Free Fall D-ring
- D - Confined Space Loops
- E - Lateral D-rings (Pole Strap)

INTENDED USE

The 915013 & 915014 harness may be used for: **Fall Arrest, Pole Straps, Confined Space, Limited Fall - Suspension/Rescue, Tower Work**

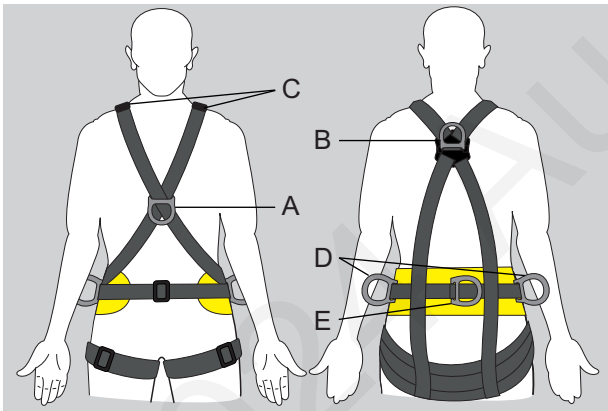
LIMITATIONS

See [Page 11](#).

WARNINGS

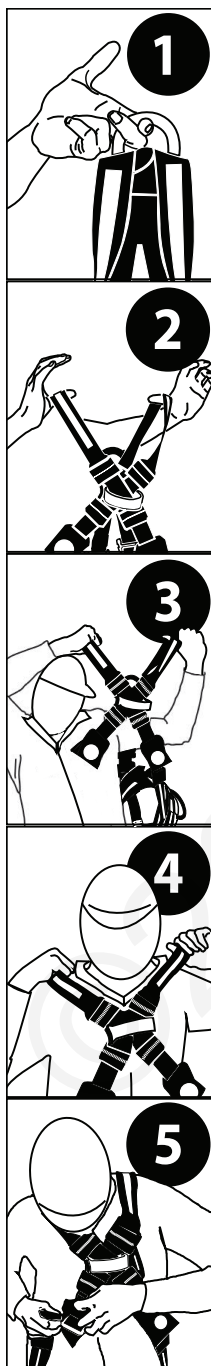
See [Page 11](#).

ATTACHMENT POINTS



915013 & 915014

- A - Front D-ring Anchor
- B - Rear D-ring Anchor
- C - Confined Space Loops
- D - Lateral D-rings (Pole Strap)
- E - Restraint Attachment Point



1. Remove harness from packaging and read the instructions. Pick up harness by the back D-ring and shake it so all the straps fall into place.

If any of the leg or chest straps are buckled up, unbuckle them to release the straps.

2. Spread the shoulders out to prepare the harness for donning.
3. Once all buckles and leg straps are hanging loose and in the correct position, pull the harness over your head with the back D-ring facing outwards.

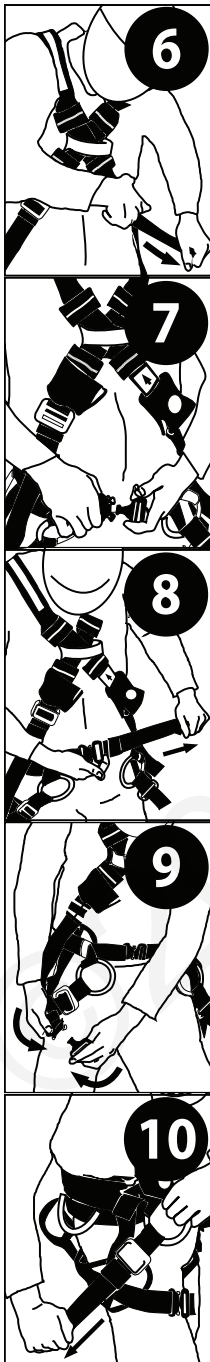
The D-ring must be positioned between the centre of the shoulder blades.

4. Adjust and settle the harness on the shoulders.
5. Connect the loose chest strap and buckles together.

Bring the webbing up and fasten the chest buckles and adjust to ensure the harness is fitting correctly. Remove harness from packaging and read instructions. Pick up the harness by the back D-ring and shake it so all the straps fall into place.

If any of the leg or chest straps are buckled up, unbuckle them to release the straps.

6. Adjust chest straps and webbing. Adjust both to ensure they are fitting correctly.
7. Connect and fasten the waist belt. Adjust to ensure it is fitting correctly.



8. Adjust waist belt to fit comfortably. Roll and tuck excess webbing into the elastic to keep it tucked out of the way and lock the length into place.

9. Connect leg straps - pull the right leg strap between legs and fasten to buckle on right hand side. Make sure the webbing is not twisted and the adjustment tag is facing outwards.

Repeat procedure on left leg, do not cross the webbing. Ensure the seat of the harness is fitting snug.

Leg straps must be tight but not restrictive; leg straps that are too loose could cause injury to the wearer during a fall. Once the harness is on and adjusted to fit correctly, run your hands along all the straps to ensure they are not twisted. If they are twisted remove the harness and refit. Ask a colleague to check your harness is laying on you correctly, and all lanyards are attached and closed.

10. When fitted correctly use the O-ring adjuster buckle to get the best weight distribution on your waist and seat area. This can be altered to relieve excess pressure if discomfort occurs after long periods of pole strap work.

Note: if you shorten lower d-ring webbing, more force will be placed on seat. If you lengthen the webbing, more pressure will be put on the waist area.

You must adjust both sides equally to ensure even pressure is distributed through the harness.

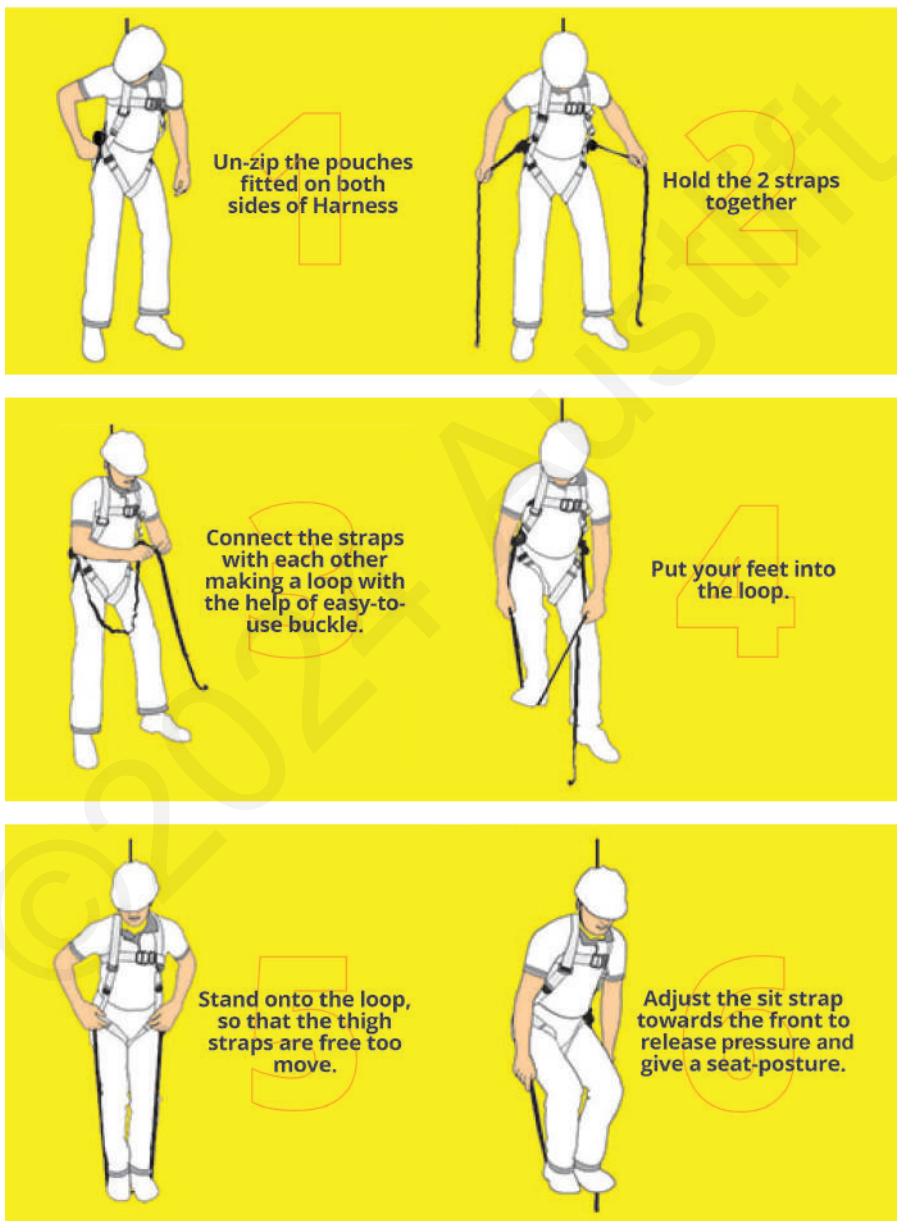


1. Cross-over shoulder design helps to eliminate pull down and discomfort on the shoulder area when stretching in difficult situations
2. Central aluminium alloy D-ring with secondary webbing support for extra strength
3. Large metal O-rings for working with pole straps
4. Newly designed adjustable O-rings allow the user to change the pressure on the waist pad or seat
5. Quick release buckles on waist and legs for ease of use and convenience - easy on, easy off



6. Light weight dielectric back D-ring
7. Adjustable front and back strap for adjustment of back webbing ring to allow comfort use for different heights
8. Work positioning belt padded with mesh pads for better comfort and air circulation
9. Specially designed seat configuration strap to meet all purposes and provide better support
10. Padded seat when hanging from sternal point gives extended hang time in a rescue situation and helps to limit suspension trauma

Suspension Trauma Straps are designed for your safety and survival. Suspension Trauma Straps are not a substitute for effective and fast rescue. A rescue plan should form part of the Safe Work Method for all work conducted at height.



LANYARD AND POLE STRAP RANGE

Austlift recommends all users read and follow the guidelines concerning the selection and use of the full body lanyard and pole strap range contained in this booklet.

These are of a general nature and as such must not be substituted for training by a qualified training provider under the government requirements.

The user needs to be competent in the use of the equipment before beginning any tasks requiring the use of the lanyard or pole strap.

It is recommended that a comprehensive risk assessment is conducted before the selection and use of any equipment.

Lanyards are manufactured for various tasks and not all lanyards will perform in all applications, make sure the lanyard you have selected will suit the work specific needs.

Ensure that the components to be used as part of the fall arrest program are compatible with the lanyard you have selected.

Austlift recommends that these instructions are read in conjunction with AS/NZS 1891.4 "Industrial fall-arrest systems and devices".

1. All equipment must be checked by the end-user before and after each use. If there is any doubt about the condition of the equipment or its ability to perform do not use it. Only competent users should use this equipment.
2. Only use connection points labelled "Fall arrest" if there is a risk of a free fall, all other connection points are for work positioning, suspension or rescue only. These points were not tested for fall arrest and may fail as a result.
3. Always secure your harness via a lanyard to an anchorage point so that the connection should be at a level which will result in the minimum free fall and the least total fall distance consistent with the wearer's ability to carry out work tasks.
4. Only shock absorbing lanyards to be used in a free fall to reduce the force on the body to below 6 kN.
5. A plan must be in place to provide for prompt rescue in the event of a fall occurring.
6. All equipment that has been involved in preventing a fall or significant loading must be withdrawn from service and destroyed.
7. The user must minimise the free fall distance to below 2 metre.
8. All connectors of lanyards and pole straps shall have a gate strength (face and side) of 6 kN minimum as per the AS 1891.5 standard requirement.
9. The lanyard must be connected to an anchor point strong enough to support a minimum load of 15 kN (about 1.6 ton) for a single person. Refer to the AS/NZS 1891.4 standards for the loads for more people.

10. If the equipment is used in areas, or comes into contact with hazardous chemicals, e.g. cleaning materials or atmospheres that may cause damage to the product, contact the manufacturer to see if it is still suitable for use.
11. Do not use Fall Protection equipment for any other purposes other than those for which it was designed for.
12. Ensure correct lanyard connection to anchor points. If you have any doubt or require further training, contact the manufacturer.
13. Be careful that the lanyard webbing/rope does not come into contact with high temperature surfaces, welding, heat sources, electrical hazards or moving machinery. Specially designed lanyards with high heat webbing is available for specialised heat applications.
14. Ensure that D-rings and connection points are free of foreign objects (including inspection tags), this is to make sure that all the hooks or karabiners close properly and are not forced open during use.
15. It is advisable to attach all separate lanyards or fall arrest devices to the harness before putting it on so you can make sure it is securely fastened to the harness, if it is not possible to do so, have a colleague check that the karabiner or hook is connected correctly.
16. Only one person is allowed to be attached to the lanyard at a time.
17. Do not hook a lanyard back onto itself, this will reduce the strength of the lanyard up to 50% and the hook may break during a fall. Special tie back lanyards are available for this function.
18. Do not drag hooks and karabiners on the floor when not in use, or when commuting between jobs, this may damage them.

MAINTENANCE

- Although lanyards have a recommended withdraw from service date marked on them, this is only for storage purposes and will be reviewed and updated by regular inspections done by a competent person at 6 monthly intervals.
- The competent person has the authority to remove the lanyard from service if it is deemed to be unsafe.
- If there is any doubt as to pass or fail the lanyard, rather fail the product to prevent any incidents.
- A well maintained record of the inspections or servicing must be kept as per AS/NZS 1891.4 guidelines.
- Wash the lanyard with mild soapy water, a washing powder (soap flakes) can be considered the best and safest method of cleaning without any adverse effects on the equipment and its components.
- Rinse thoroughly with lukewarm water and hang to air dry, do not dry with heat as this may damage the webbing.

- Hang the lanyard in a cool dry area, out of direct UV radiation such as sunlight, away from corrosive chemicals, salt environment, sharp objects, high humidity or any other environments that may cause damage.
- Do not store any equipment if it is wet.
- If transporting or using equipment in multiple environments or on multiple work sites it is recommended you store the equipment in a durable utility bag.

WARNING

- Equipment is not allowed to be altered or added to unless agreed to by manufacturer.
- Discard any shock absorbing lanyard that has been deployed or that has a damaged outer pack.
- Do not reuse any hooks or karabiners that are on a damaged or deployed shock absorbing lanyard.
- Check labels for withdrawal date.
- The maximum life of textile products covered by AS/NZS 1891.1 and AS 1891.5 is 10 years from date of Manufacture.

MINIMUM FALL CLEARANCE (MFC)

Fall arrest systems are designed to limit the extent of a person's fall. This is achieved by absorbing the energy generated in the fall by applying an arresting force to the faller over a distance (arrest distance). To prevent the possibility of a collision, sufficient fall clearance must be allowed directly under the user for the fall to be arrested in, i.e. the fall clearance must be greater than the arrest distance. Fall clearance means that the path of fall is free from obstacles.

This minimum fall clearance is called MFC: the vertical distance from the anchorage, (where the lanyard attaches to the structure), to the ground level, the next lower substantive platform, or nearest significant obstacle, depending upon the application. Application of the MFC ensures the safe arrest of a faller and avoids the possibility of a collision.

Under the new AS 1891.5 Lanyards standard a lanyard can be any length, it is up to the user to keep the adjustment as short as possible to ensure they do not fall more than the permitted 2m distance and must be set up in a way to avoid swing fall when they are working at a long length away from the anchor point.

The minimum fall clearance must be clearly marked on the lanyard for the minimum user capacity and the maximum user capacity.

The maximum user capacity would require more fall clearance in order to arrest the fall safely.

Below table is an example of the minimum fall clearance required on a 2m long Austlift 140kg shock absorbing lanyard:

	Lanyard user capacity – including clothing, tools:	Minimum fall clearance required below anchorage point:
Minimum Rated Capacity	60kg	5.3m
Mid Range Capacity	100kg	5.8m
Maximum Rated Capacity	140kg	6.3m

NOTE: When we refer to the mass the lanyard can prevent from peaking above 6kN force during the deceleration process, it is the mass of the user plus their clothing, personal protective equipment, and carried tools and materials.

LABELLING OF LANYARDS AND POLE STRAPS



AUSTLIFT
Australian Lifting Centre
T: 1300 100 120 www.austlift.com.au

CERTIFIED PRODUCT



AUSTRALIA & NZ STANDARDS
Certified to AS 1891.5:2020
issued by BSI
Lic. No.: BMP 739185

2m Single Leg Lanyard

Code No. 916100
Date of MFG: xx/xxxx

Unique Serial No. (USN) xxxxxxxxxx
Remove from Service: xx/xxxx

Minimum User Capacity: 60 kg
Minimum Fall Clearance: 5.3 m

Maximum User Capacity: 140 kg
Maximum Fall Clearance: 6.3 m

The Maximum allowable free-fall is 2 m



Read the Instruction manual before using

All Austlift lanyards and pole straps are labelled with the following information:

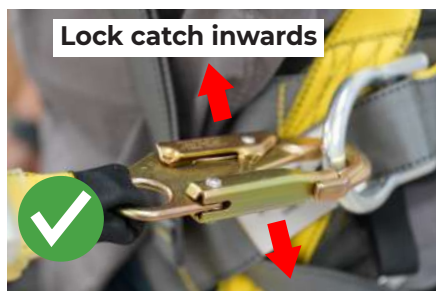
- Indication of conformity with AS 1891.5:2020
- Manufacturer's name
- The product code
- The unique serial number
- The date (month/year) of manufacture
- Remove from service date
- Minimum fall clearance required below the anchorage point
- The minimum and maximum user mass limits, and minimum fall clearance required below the anchorage point (for lanyards only)
- QR code to verify the manufacture date and the serial number
- The maximum allowable free-fall is 2m
- Pictogram — Read instructions before using

HOOKS

- Use hooks that have an appropriate EN / ANSI or other international standard on them. The hooks need to have a minimum 6 kN side and face gate loading as per the AS 1891.5 standard.
- Do not use hooks in a position or on equipment that will create a side load on the locking catch or gates.
- Make sure that no foreign objects are attached to the D-rings of the harness preventing the hooks from closing properly.
- Do not allow the hooks to be put under force by foreign objects, ropes, webbing or by resting on solid surfaces. This may cause the gate to be opened accidentally during operation.
- Never connect 2 hooks together.
- Do not attach a hook in a manner that causes the locking catch to be pressed against the body, this may accidentally cause the gate to open during operation.
- Check that the hooks are compatible with all other safety components.
- Check that the hook is in good working condition and that the gate and locking mechanisms are functioning correctly.
- If the catch or gate are damaged or distorted the hooks must be removed from service and scrapped immediately.
- Do not rely on the feel or sound of a snap hook closure, always visually check that it is closed properly.
- Do not use snap hooks for towing or as lifting hooks.
- Refer to AS/NZS 1891.4 for correct user procedures and practices.
- Do not attach hook with lock catch inwards.

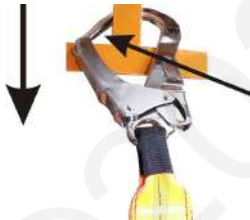


Lock catch outwards

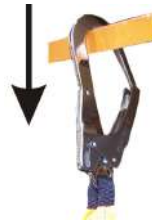


Safety gate outwards

- Only proceed to work if hooks have closed correctly. Do not use hooks that cannot close during operation or that are jammed.



Do not load hook in a manner that will force it open



Use hooks and karabiners in the vertical axis

- Do not attach hooks in the following manner as it will cause the hook to fail:



KARABINERS

- Use karabiners that have an appropriate EN / ANSI or other international standard on them. The karabiners need to have a minimum 6 kN side and face gate loading as per the AS 1891.5 standard.
- Only use the karabiners in the vertical axis, prevent any loading across the gate.
- Make sure that the gates are closed and the locking mechanism is working correctly on every use.
- Never hook a karabiner back on the lanyard.
- Remove the equipment from service if it shows signs of wear, corrosion or cracking.
- Take special care to check aluminum karabiners as they may get damaged easily if dropped or dragged during use.
- If a fall has occurred on the karabiner remove it from service.

KARABINER USAGE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Double Action

Twist locking mechanism and open gate, hook karabiner onto anchor, D-ring, or other attachment point. Ensure gate is closed completely and the locking mechanism has latched back. Double action hooks will automatically lock, but always check it is secured before use.



Twist clockwise
to unlock



Press in to open



Release, gate will
spring closed

2. Triple Action

Lift up and twist open the spring locking mechanism then open gate, hook karabiner onto anchor, D-ring, or other attachment point. Ensure gate is closed completely and the spring locking mechanism has latched back. Triple action hooks automatically lock, but always check it is secured before use.



Lift up



Twist clockwise



Press in to open



Release, gate will
spring closed

ADJUSTABLE LANYARDS - CORRECT USER GUIDELINES

- Always calculate the Minimum Fall Clearance available (refer to [page 30](#) on MFC) before using the full length of the lanyard.
- Try to make the lanyard as short as possible to reduce a free fall.
- Always connect the shock absorbing block end to an acceptable fall arrest point on the harness.
- Make sure adjustment buckle is working properly each time you use the lanyard.

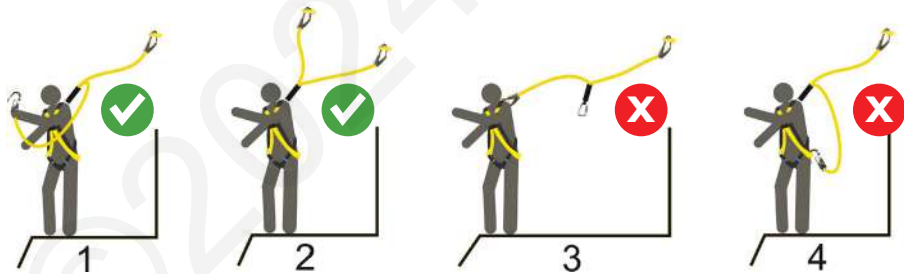
TWIN TAIL LANYARDS - CORRECT USER GUIDELINES

Please read and follow all guidelines when using twin tail lanyards.

- The shock absorbing block of the lanyard must always be connected to the approved anchor point on a harness (see illustration 1).
- Make sure during operation that at least one tail of the lanyard is always connected to a suitable anchor point or the structure.
- When climbing with a twin tail lanyard ensure you do not go too far above the tail that is attached, this makes it difficult to detach and may expose you to a free fall greater than 2 meters.
- You can have both lanyard tails attached to a structure or anchorage point at the same time as long as the angle between the tails does not exceed 60 degrees (see illustration 2).

WARNING

- Do not connect the end of the lanyard to a structure and the non shock absorbing end to the harness, this will make the free fall distance greater than 2m and can cause serious injury or death (see illustration 3).
- When working or climbing with a twin tail lanyard do not connect the unused end to your harness (see illustration 4).



Some twin lanyards may have a parking D-ring built into it for attaching unused tail, keeping it away from the harness. If the lanyard is attached to the harness during a fall it could interfere with deployment of the shock absorber, causing serious injury to the user or even death.





CHECK THE FOLLOWING BEFORE USE

SNAP HOOKS

- Any modifications to the hooks.
- Any distortion of the hook/catch or gate malfunction.
- Any cracks, rough edges, broken, weak or missing catch springs.
- Any corrosion, rust or wear at swivels or catch pivot points.
- Make sure the nose of the gate seats correctly in the nose of the hook without binding, distortion or obstruction.

ENERGY ABSORBING BLOCKS

- Check energy shock absorber for signs of deployment, torn absorber pack, missing labels or damaged webbing.

ROPE LANYARDS

- Check for melts or cuts.
- Check the splices for loose strands, or damaged stitching on sewn kernmantle.
- Check the eye of the splice is still seated in the protector correctly.
- Check labels for legible serial numbers and withdraw dates.

WEBBING LANYARDS

- Check sewing for pulled stitches, loose threads or damage.
- Make sure webbing shows no signs of cuts or abrasion, take special care to check for wear or friction damage in areas like the hooks.
- Check for burns or chemical damage.

POLE STRAPS

Pole straps are designed to be used with a full body harness that has pole strap attachments built into it.



- Any potential free fall must be limited to less than a 600mm fall distance, when using adjustable length lanyards use the shortest length possible.
- Attach the hooks to the side D-rings on the harness with the safety gate facing inwards (refer to [page 31](#) for correct hook usage).
- Wrap the pole strap around a solid structure capable of supporting the force exerted onto it when leaning back into the harness.
- Shorten the length of the pole strap by pulling webbing/rope through the buckle or rope grab to make it shorter.
- Lengthen the pole strap by lifting the webbing tab on the buckle to release the webbing, on a rope lanyard release the rope grab to allow the rope to move through.
- Do not put full weight into the lanyard when lengthening it as it may cause a sudden release and cause the user to fall backwards.
- Make sure the pole strap is adjusted to a length that allows for a comfortable position during operation.
- Ensure sheath on the webbing/rope pole strap is around the structure to prevent excessive wear and abrasion.

WARNING

- Do not use pole straps in a fall arrest situation as it does not have a built in shock absorber.
- Do not use pole straps as a restraint lanyard as it is not designed for such use (specially designed restraint lanyards are available).
- Do not remove any plastic or webbing keeps as this may cause slippage through the buckle when leaning back.
- Always use pole straps wrapped around a structure and not in a single line application.

Equipment Record				
Product:				
Model & type/identification		Trade name	Identification number	
Manufacturer		Address	Tel, fax, email into use	
Year of manufacture		Purchase date	Date first put into use	
Other relevant information (e.g. Document number)				
Periodic Examination and Repair History				
Date	Reason for entry (periodic examination or repair)	Defects noted, repairs carried out and other relevant information	Name and signature of competent user	Periodic examination next due date

Head Office (NSW)

 43 Frank Street
Wetherill Park, NSW 2164
 Ph : 02 9757 2277

VIC Office

 475 Dohertys Road
Truganina, VIC 3029
 Ph : 03 9314 5525

QLD Office

 7 Durbell Street
Acacia Ridge, QLD 4110
 Ph : 07 3272 0777

WA Office

 42 Mulgul Road
Malaga, WA 6090
 Ph : 08 9248 6674

