STEEL ANCHORS
Use & Safety Manual

This instruction manual is intended to serve as the Manufacturer's Instructions required by OSHA and ANSI/ASSE Z359 Standards. The Manufacturer's Instructions must be followed for proper equipment use, inspection and maintenance, and as part of an employee training program. The following set of instructions must be provided to all users of this equipment. The user must read and understand these instructions prior to using this equipment. Contact Riggers Safety for additional copies or visit our website at riggerssafety.com for a printable version.

The product detailed in this manual is a component in a Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS) and/or restraint, work positioning, personnel riding or rescue system. According to state and federal laws, employers must ensure that users read, understand and follow the Manufacturer's Instructions, employer's safety protocols, state and federal regulations, and any relevant instructions, markings, warnings or product limitations for each component in the fall protection system as part of a safety training program.

⚠ WARNING

WARNING: Use of compatible fall protection system components is mandatory. Failure to comply with instructions regarding use, maintenance and inspection of fall protection equipment and/or failure to remove damaged or defective equipment from service may result in serious injury or death. If you have questions regarding use, compatibility, inspection or care, contact Riggers Safety and your company safety professional.

ALL FALL PROTECTION SYSTEM COMPONENTS MUST BE INSPECTED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION AND PRIOR TO EACH USE. A COMPETENT PERSON OTHER THAN THE USER MUST INSPECT THIS EQUIPMENT AND RECORD THE DETAILS IN THE INSPECTION LOG AT LEAST ANNUALLY

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING DISCLAIMERS:

- All PFAS or additional fall protection system components associated with the use of this equipment must comply with ANSI/ASSE Z359 Standards and any applicable new standards. Riggers Safety denies liability for incidents that occur due to misuse, non-compliant or incompatible components.
- Riggers Safety assumes no liability for the adequacy of installations incorporating full body harnesses and connecting subsystem components (i.e. anchorage, lanyards and connectors) beyond the limitations set by this manual.
- Riggers Safety anchorage connectors contain no user-serviceable components. Do not attempt to disassemble or repair. Riggers Safety assumes no liability for the consequences of disassembling or altering this equipment. If equipment has been subject to a fall it must be taken out of service and destroyed.

DEFINITIONS AND FUNCTIONS

For a complete list of Riggers Safety definitions and functions please visit our website at http://riggerssafety.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Def.-Functions.W.pdf

ANCHORAGE SYSTEM: The anchorage device designed to function as an attachment between a personal fall arrest or restraint system and an anchoring structure providing a single user with a single anchorage point.

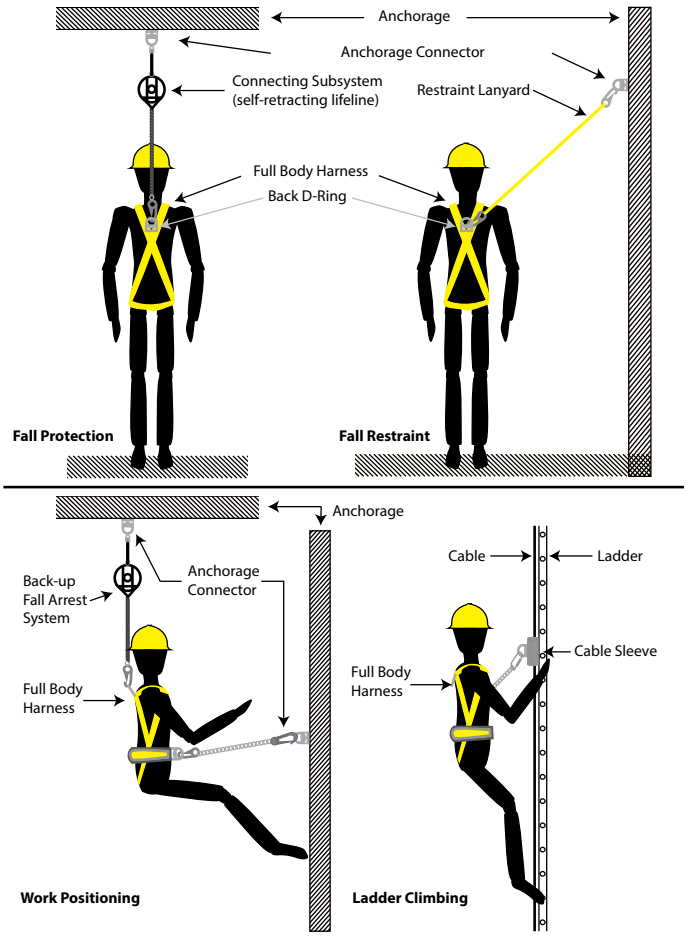
ANCHORING STRUCTURE: The structure certified by a competent or qualified person to which the fall protection system anchorage device is attached.

1.0 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

1.1 APPLICATION: The Nail-in Roof Anchor is a temporary anchor that should only be installed on wood frame roof structures that meet the anchorage strength requirements set by ANSI/ASSE Z359.1-2016. Do not leave this anchor installed for future use. The Bolt-down Steel Anchor should only be installed into steel structures that meet the anchorage strength requirements set by ANSI/ASSE Z359.1-2016. See the follow table for a list of appropriate anchor applications:

	Nail-in Roof Anchor	Bolt-down Steel Anchor
SUITABLE APPLICATIONS	Personal Fall Arrest Personal Restraint	Personal Fall Arrest Personal Restraint Work Positioning Ladder Climbing Personnel Riding Rescue

Figure 1: Applications and Functions



A. PERSONAL FALL ARREST SYSTEM (PFAS): can be used to reduce potential injury whenever a worker at an elevated level is exposed to a fall hazard. All PFAS are required to comply with ANSI Z359 Standards. The height threshold (for example, 4 ft. for general industry workplaces, and 6 ft. for construction) is dictated by industry-specific OSHA standards. A PFAS typically includes an anchorage system, full body harness and a connecting subsystem (for example: a shock-absorbing lanyard). Maximum arresting force must not exceed fall arresting forces of 1,800 lbs. (8 kN).

B. PERSONAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM: prevents a worker from reaching a potential fall hazard and typically includes an anchorage system, full body harness or body belt with dorsal D-ring and a connecting subsystem (for example: a positioning lanyard) that provides restraint, but does not allow a free fall.

C. WORK POSITIONING SYSTEM: is used to hold an elevated worker in place while permitting hands-free work and typically includes an anchorage system, full body harness, positioning lanyard, and back-up PFAS. The free fall distance must not exceed 2 ft. For work positioning applications, connect the work positioning subsystem (for example: a Y-lanyard) to the harness work positioning D-rings or a body belt work positioning attachment. Important: Harness connection points on the lower body must never be used for fall arrest.

D. LADDER CLIMBING SYSTEM: prevents the user from falling when climbing fixed ladder systems and typically includes a full body harness, vertical cable or rail attached to the structure, and climbing sleeve. For ladder climbing applications, harnesses equipped with a sternal D-ring may be used for fall arrest on fixed ladder climbing systems defined in ANSI A14.3 Standards.

E. PERSONNEL RIDING OR SUSPENSION SYSTEM: is designed to lower and support a worker vertically while allowing a hands-free work environment and typically includes a full body harness, vertical lifeline and secondary PFAS rope grab or SRL attached to the dorsal D-Ring.

F. RESCUE SYSTEM: is primarily used to retrieve fallen workers or in confined space applications where a user must enter tanks, manholes, etc. and may require retrieval from above should an emergency occur. The configuration of the rescue system depends greatly on the worksite, but generally includes an anchorage system, connecting means, full body harness and some type of compatible and compliant mechanical advantage retrieval device.

⚠ WARNING

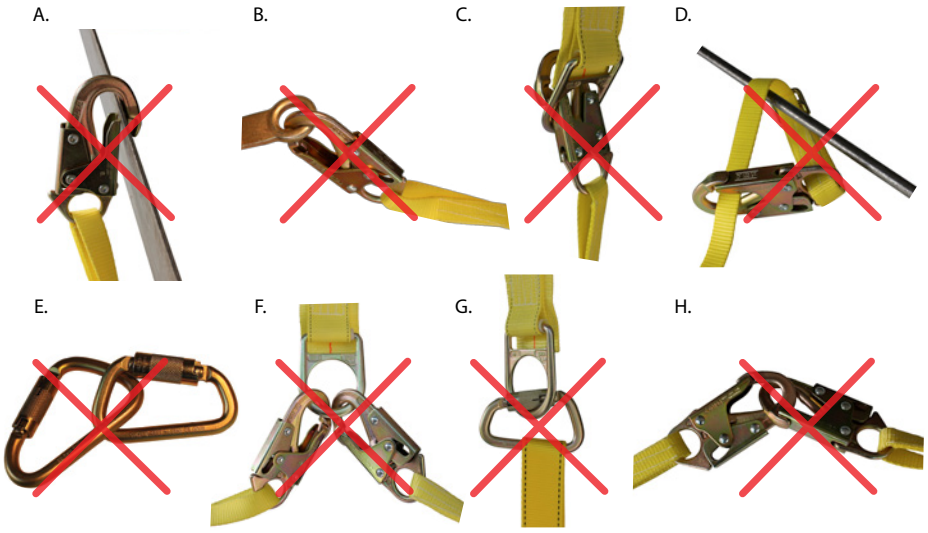
WARNING: Rescue systems must be rigged so that no vertical free fall is possible. Full body harness and connecting subsystem components are for personal fall protection only and never to load, hang, or support materials or tools.

1.2 CAPACITY: Riggers Safety fall protection equipment may only be used by authorized persons within the capacity range of 130 to 310 lbs. (including clothing, tools). Anchorage devices, body support and connecting subsystems must have a capacity rating appropriate to the application. Important: No more than one harness-user may attach to a connecting subsystem at once and each connecting subsystem must have a separate anchor point and/or lifeline.

1.3 BODY SUPPORT AND SUBSYSTEM COMPATIBILITY: Riggers Safety anchorage systems are intended for use with approved body support and connecting subsystem components (e.g. harnesses and lanyards) that meet ANSI/ASSE Z359 and OSHA Standards. Substitutions made with non-compliant components are not allowed, may jeopardize equipment compatibility and the safety of the user. See body support and lanyard connecting subsystem manufacturer's instructions for more information on making connections.

1.4 CONNECTOR COMPATIBILITY: Riggers Safety anchorage systems are intended for use with approved connectors (e.g. snap hooks, carabiners, D-rings). ANSI/ASSE Z359.1 requires the use of self-locking snap hooks and carabiners that are compatible in size, shape and strength. Connectors must be capable of supporting at least 5,000 lbs. as well as a gate load of 3,600 lbs. and must be compatible with the anchorage, body support and other subsystem components. Non-compatible connectors may accidentally disengage (roll-out). When used properly, ANSI compliant connectors can reduce, but cannot eliminate the possibility of disengagement. See connector manufacturer's instructions for more information on making connections.

Figure 2: Inappropriate Connections



A. LIMIT RISK OF ROLL-OUT:

1. Do not use carabiner or snap hook that will not completely close and lock over the attachment. (Fig. A)
2. Do not connect to small rings or other non-compatible anchors (Fig. B)
3. Ensure that carabiner or snap hook has completely closed and fully engaged to the anchor point. (Fig. C)
4. Do not loop lanyard or rope through carabiner or snap hook and tie-back. (Fig. D)
5. Do not connect carabiners or snap hooks to other carabiners or snap hooks. (Fig. E and H)
6. Do not install more than one snap hook or carabiner into a single connection. (Fig. F)
7. Connect carabiner so that the load is only on the carabiner's fixed steel portion. Never allow load to be directed to the gate. (Fig. G)
8. Do not use knots to attach carabiner.
9. Only attach fall protection systems to anchorages that meet the application-specific criteria outlined in Table 1.

⚠ WARNING

WARNING: Do not use fall protection equipment that is not compatible or non-compliant. Use of such equipment may jeopardize the safety of the user.

1.5 ANCHORING STRUCTURE: before installation an anchorage site survey and hazard risk analysis must be conducted by a competent or qualified person to determine the safe ANSI/ASSE Z359.2-2007 Section 5.4 compliant installation location. A competent or qualified person must ensure that the anchoring structure to which the fall protection system is attached is compatible and capable of supporting static loads in the directions permitted by the application. Anchorage certification requirements are detailed in ANSI/ASSE Z359 Standards and are subject to revision. The required anchorage strength will vary based on the application. The following table shows ANSI/ASSE Z359.2-2007 requirements by application:

Table 1: Anchorage Requirements by Application

1. APPLICATION	2. QUALIFIED PERSON CERTIFIED ANCHOR	3. NON-CERTIFIED ANCHOR	4. MORE THAN 1 SYSTEM ATTACHED TO THE SAME STRUCTURE
Personal Fall Arrest	Static strength of two times maximum arresting force or 3,600 lbs.	Static strength of 5000 lbs.	Multiply (2.) & (3.) by number of systems attached
Restraint	Static strength two times foreseeable force	Static strength of 1,000 lbs.	Multiply (2.) & (3.) by number of systems attached
Work Positioning	Static strength two times foreseeable force	Static strength of 3,000 lbs.	Multiply (2.) & (3.) by number of systems attached
Ladder Climbing	Must sustain the loads required by that particular system (See ANSI/ASSE A14.3-2008 for detailed requirements)		
Personnel Riding / Suspension	Static strength two times foreseeable force	Static strength of 3,000 lbs.	Multiply (2.) & (3.) by number of systems attached
Rescue	Static strength five times the applied load	Static strength of 3,000 lbs.	Multiply (2.) & (3.) by number of systems attached
Horizontal Lifeline	Static strength two times foreseeable force	Must be certified and designed by a qualified person	N/A

⚠ WARNING

WARNING: The anchor point should be above the user's head. Do not work above the anchorage point. Never use an anchor point that prevents connecting hardware from closing or causes any form of gate loading.

Important: Non-certified anchoring structures are those that a competent person can judge to be capable of supporting the predetermined anchor forces prescribed by the standard. Fall protection systems connected to non-certified anchoring structures must, in all cases, limit potential free fall distance to 6 ft or less and be equipped with an energy-absorbing device that limits maximum arrest forces to 900 lbs. or less.

1.6 TRAINING: Prior to using this equipment, it is the responsibility of both the user and the employer that supplies this equipment to ensure that they are familiar with these instructions as well as trained under safe conditions (conditions free from risk of injury or fall hazards) in the correct use, limitations, maintenance, inspection, rescue protocols, and the consequences of improper use of this equipment. The user should not attempt to use fall protection equipment including anchorage systems, harnesses and lanyards unless properly trained. Document and maintain records of all safety, equipment and application training.

Important: Training should be repeated on a periodic basis, when changes occur in company safety protocols or

following any safety incident that may occur.

⚠ WARNING

WARNING: Failure to train users to comply with Manufacturer's Instructions regarding use, maintenance and inspection of fall protection equipment may result in serious injury or death.

2.0 OPERATION AND USE

2.1 NORMAL OPERATION: the Riggers Safety anchorage systems should be attached to a compatible and ANSI compliant connecting subsystem. If any PFAS component has been exposed to dynamic fall arrest forces it must be removed from service and destroyed.

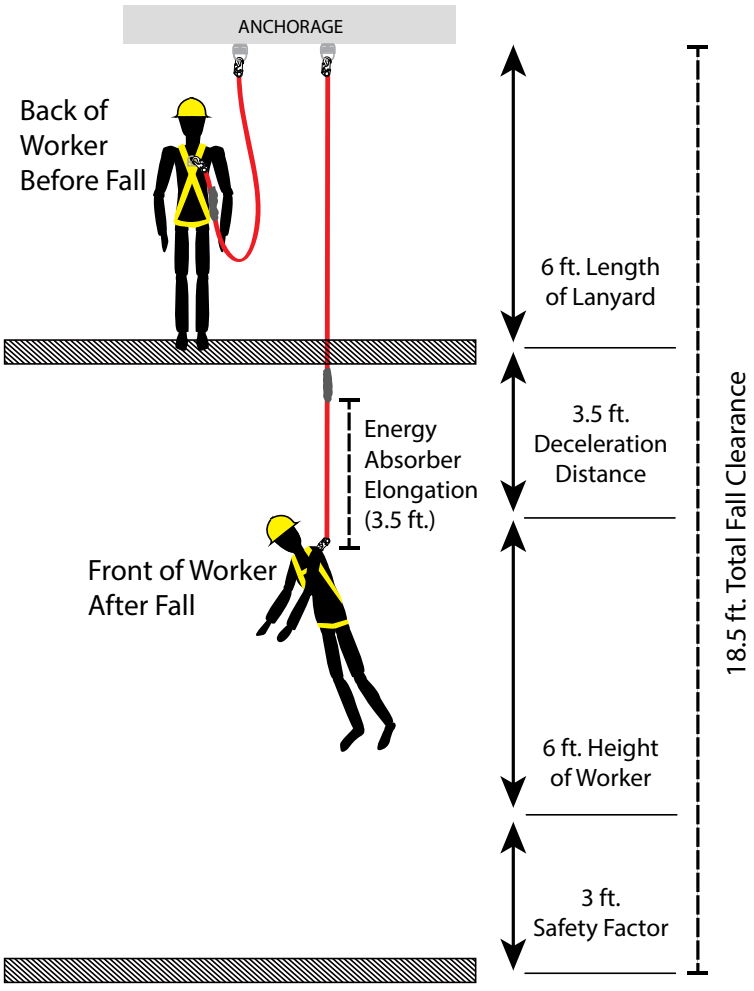
2.2 BEFORE USE

Following a hazard assessment, a fall protection plan should be established prior to installing a fall protection system. Consider user safety before, during and after a fall. Important conditions and limitations to evaluate prior to use include:

A. USER: users should consult with a physician to evaluate their health, fitness level, and their ability to absorb shock from a fall arrest, or to be suspended while using fall arrest equipment. Before operating, a worker should be mentally and physically fit for the purpose, especially at heights or in confined spaces, free from influence of alcohol or drugs, and trained under safe conditions. Individuals that do not meet these minimum health requirement, minors and pregnant women should not use this equipment.

B. ANCHORING STRUCTURE: a competent or qualified person must approve the anchoring structure to be used in the fall protection system in accordance with ANSI and OSHA Standards outlined in section 1.5. Important: Only one user's fall protection system may be connected to an anchorage point at a time.

Figure 3: Fall Clearance Diagram



C. FALL CLEARANCE: for personal fall arrest applications a competent or qualified person must calculate an appropriate fall clearance below an elevated work area that is free from obstructions to a potential fall, prior to beginning work. When calculating fall clearance the following must be considered:

C.1 Free Fall Distance: must be limited to a maximum of 6 ft. (Distance may vary by state. Check local standards.)

C.2 Deceleration Distance: the vertical distance a falling person travels, excluding lifeline elongation and free fall distance, between the activation of the PFAS and final fall arrest.

The deceleration distance must be included in the calculation of total necessary fall clearance. Important: employment of a rope grab will increase the deceleration distance.

C.3 Height of Worker

C.4 Connecting Subsystem: the length of the connecting subsystem must be factored into the fall clearance distance.

C.5 Stretch: during a fall arrest and after a fall, a harness can stretch by approximately 1 ft. and shock absorbers can elongate by an additional 3.5 ft.

C.6 Safety Factor: it is prudent to allow for an addi-

tional safety factor of 3 ft. below the fallen worker's feet.

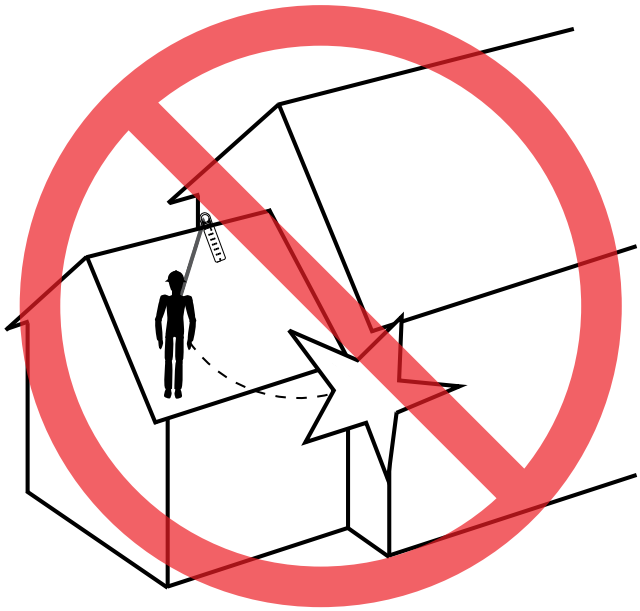
⚠ WARNING

WARNING: All PFAS are required to comply with OSHA and ANSI standards and limit free fall to 6 ft. or less. Consult local government regulations for allowable free fall distances as they may vary between ANSI, OSHA, national and local codes. Plan and confirm that there is adequate, unobstructed fall clearance to prevent the user from striking lower levels. Avoid working above the anchorage level which increases the free fall distance.

D. FALL PATH: Use of this equipment requires an unobstructed fall path. Fall paths can be obstructed if the user is positioned on a granular surface like sand or coal; and also by low pitched or cramped work areas where a user may slide instead of fall.

E. SWING FALL: can occur when the worker moves laterally from the anchorage point as shown in Figure 4. The impact force can cause serious injury or death. To prevent the risk of swing fall, Riggers Safety recommends that the lanyard, lifeline or other anchorage connector be installed to an anchorage system that is above the user and that the user stay within a safe work zone that does not exceed 30° on either side of anchor point as shown in Figure 5. The risk of swing falls will significantly increase when a self-retracting lifeline or other variable length connecting subsystem is used.

Figure 4: Swing Fall Hazard



SWING FALL HAZARD

F. SHARP EDGES: Avoid working where the equipment webbing could come in contact with an abrasive or sharp edge.

G. HAZARDS: Use of this equipment where surrounding hazards exist may result in injury to the user or damage to the equipment. Some hazards include: high heat, caustic chemicals, corrosive environments, high voltage power lines, explosive or toxic gases, moving machinery, sharp edges or unstable overhead materials that could strike a user or fall protection system components.

Important: Use caution when working near high voltage power lines; electricity can pass through the metal components and could electrocute the user.

H. TEMPERATURE: Riggers Safety equipment is not designed for high temperature environments. Important: keep equipment away from hot surfaces, excessive heat, flames or sparks.

I. IMPACT: Any harness, lanyard or carabiner that has been subjected to fall arrest forces shall be removed from service and destroyed.

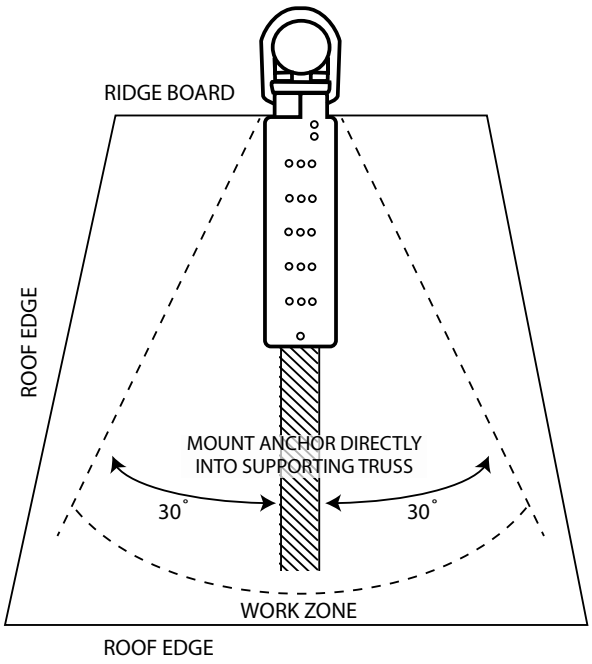
H. SUSTAINED SUSPENSION: the Riggers Safety nail-in roof anchor is not intended for use in sustained suspension applications. If the user is going to be suspended using the bolt-down steel anchor then a back-up PFAS and some form of seat support must be used.

⚠ WARNING

WARNING: the installer must not be exposed to a fall hazard during fall protection system installation.

I. RESCUE: Rescue protocol must be determined prior to use and training and put in writing by the company safety professional. Rescue systems must be rigged so that no vertical free fall is possible during rescue. The employer shall provide for prompt and safe rescue in the event of a fall.

Figure 5: Roof Anchor Safe Work Zone



2.3 NAIL-IN ROOF ANCHOR USE

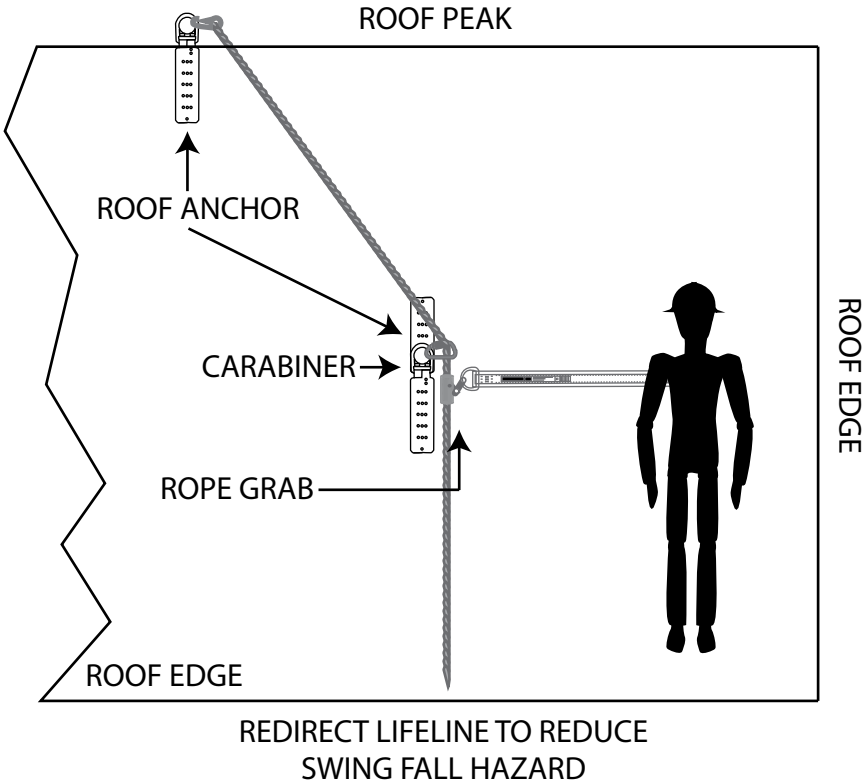
The nail-in roof anchor may only be used as a temporary anchorage connector between wood frame structures and compatible PFAS or restraint system that limits the fall forces to 900 lbs. or less.

A. SITE SURVEY: A qualified person must complete a site survey and hazard analysis prior to anchorage system installation. The site plan should identify the attachment point and at what part of the construction process the anchorage device may be installed according to OSHA and ANSI/ASSE Z359.1-2016 anchorage requirements as well as the following guidelines:

1. Ensure that the wood frame structure to which the roof anchor would attach is free from cracks, defects or deterioration. Ensure the anchoring structure meets the minimum load requirements and that the attachment point is a minimum of 6 ft. from the exposed roof edge. Important: mounting too close to an unprotected edge could cause equipment failure or a swing fall hazard.
2. Never attach the nail-in roof anchor to unsupported sheathing, gables, overhangs or facia boards.
3. When installing multiple roof anchors along a roof ridge as shown in Figure 6, maintain a distance of 8 ft. between anchors. Hipped roofs require an anchor on each hipped face.

4. On long low pitched roofs, multiple anchors should be installed along the gable ends (6 ft. from the edge) to reduce risk of a swing fall hazard.

Figure 6: Multiple Anchor Installation



REDIRECT LIFELINE TO REDUCE
SWING FALL HAZARD

B. ROOF ANCHOR INSTALLATION: The following installation instructions should be followed in accordance with the Site Analysis Guidelines. *Important: For wood framed construction, do not install roof anchor before sheathing is in place.*

1. Inspect the roof anchor according to Section 3.0.
2. Open the hinge of the roof anchor mounting the legs over the predetermined anchorage point on a secured sheathing either over the roof peak or on a flat roof surface in line with supporting truss.
3. Although the roof anchor is not designed for side loading or suspension of horizontal lifelines, you can use multiple nail-in roof anchors to redirect the lifeline to an anchorage closer to the work or fall zone. This can help minimize the risk of a swing fall.
4. Every roof anchor that is installed requires 20 new 16d vinyl 3.25 in. sinker nails.
5. Once the anchor is in place, nail six (6) new 16d, 3.25 in. vinyl sinker nails into the center row of each leg of the anchor. The nails should pass through the anchor legs, wood sheathing and into supporting roof truss or rafter.

6. Nail four (4) new 16d, 3.25 in vinyl sinker nails into four outside holes
7. Anchors must have a total of twenty (20) 16d 3.25 in. nails. *Important: Excessive force during installation could cause damage to the roof or anchorage structure.*
8. Ensure that the roof anchor is completely secured to the supporting structure. There should be no space under the nail heads or the roof anchor legs.

WARNING: Never use a power-actuated tool or nail-gun to install the roof anchor. Use only 16d nails that have a complete head. Never attach the roof anchor with the legs still together (legs must be spread apart).

C. ROOF ANCHOR REMOVAL:

C.1 Use claw or hammer to remove each nail head. Do not pry under the roof anchor legs to remove the nails because this will cause damage to the anchor. Inspect according to the inspection guidelines in Section 3.0 and destroy if it fails inspection

C.2 Nails are for one time use; dispose of the twenty (20) 16D vinyl sinker 3.25 in. nails upon anchor removal.

2.4 BOLT-DOWN STEEL ANCHOR USE

The bolt-down steel anchor can be used as a temporary or permanent anchor to connect compatible PFAS, restraint, work positioning, personnel riding, or rescue system that limits the fall forces to 900 lbs. or less.

A. SITE SURVEY: A qualified person must complete a site survey and hazard analysis prior to anchorage system installation. The site survey should identify the attachment point and at what part of the process the anchorage device may be installed according to OSHA and ANSI/ASSE Z359.1-2016 anchorage requirements as well as the following guidelines:

1. Ensure that the anchoring structure is free of deformities or defects that may weaken the structure.
2. Ensure the anchoring structure meets the minimum load requirements and that the attachment point is a minimum of 6 ft. from the exposed edge. *Important: mounting too close to an unprotected edge could cause equipment failure or a swing fall hazard.*

Figure 7: Bolt-down Anchor Installation

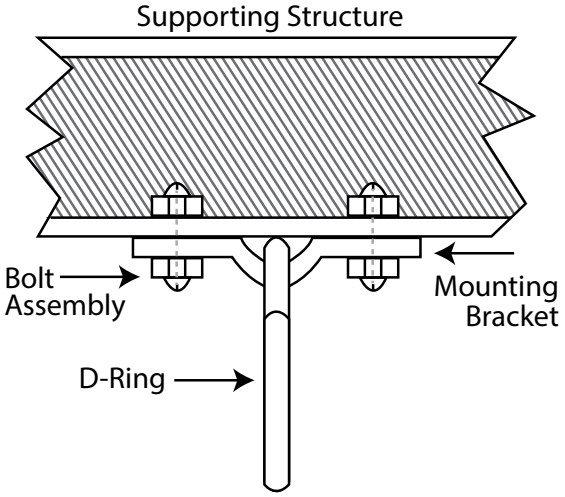
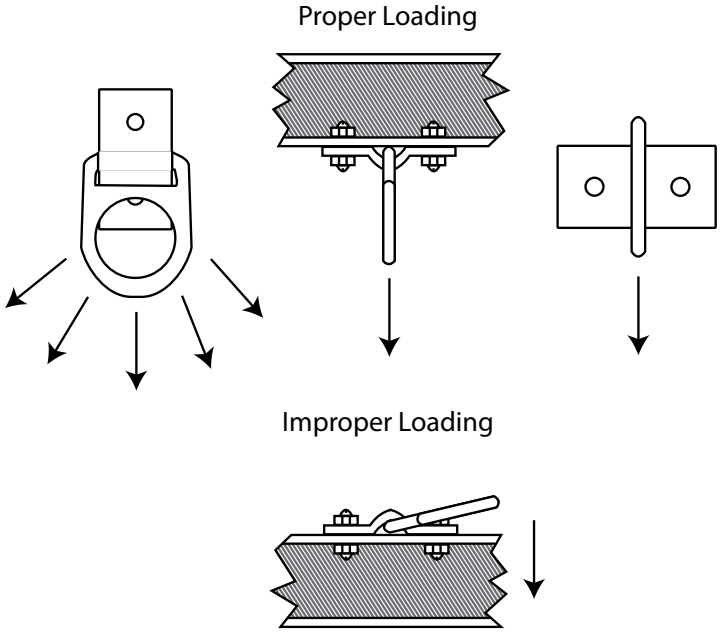


Figure 8: Bolt-Down Anchor Loading



B. BOLT-DOWN ANCHOR INSTALLATION: The following installation instructions should be followed in accordance with the Site Analysis Guidelines.

1. Inspect the bolt-down steel anchor according to Section 3.0.
2. The user must provide fasteners specific to the anchorage system. This anchoring device requires a minimum of
   - two (2) SAE grade 5 bolts
   - four (4) Flat SAE grade 5 washers
   - two (2) SAE grade 5 locking nuts

Higher strength grade hardware may be used. Additional tapered washers or hardware may be required to complete the installation. Bolts must be able to pass through all hardware and anchor plate with a minimum of ¼ in. extending beyond the connecting nut. Refer to the fastener supplier's torque and tension settings to achieve a properly fastened anchor.

Important: Excessive force during installation could cause damage to the anchorage structure.

3. Welding: user must meet all applicable anchorage standards and be certified professional welder.
4. The two-hole mounting bracket should secure and have no movement, The D-ring should move freely.
5. Installations should be verified by a qualified person for strength by calculation in the intended direction(s) of use.

2.5 CONNECT

Connectors (e.g. carabiners, snap hooks) must be suitable for your application. Ensure all connectors are fully closed and locked. Ensure the carabiner cannot cross-gate load (load against the gate rather than along the backbone of the carabiner). ANSI Z359 compliant Self-locking snap hooks and carabiners should be used to reduce the possibility of roll-out.

⚠ WARNING

WARNING: Do not use a knot to connect a lifeline to the roof anchor. Do not pass the lanyard or lifeline through the roof anchor D-ring and hook back into the lanyard or lifeline. Never connect more than one personal protective system to any single roof anchor at a time.

⚠ WARNING

WARNING: Rescue protocol must be determined prior to use and training and put in writing by the company safety professional. Do not allow fall protection equipment to be used near any physical hazards like electrical, welding, heat, severe cold, corrosive, damaging chemicals, moving machinery, sharp edges or any other hazard that can injure the employee, cause a fall or damage the equipment. If fall occurs, the operator must await rescue and must not manipulate the shock-absorbing lanyard. The employer shall provide for prompt and safe rescue in the event of a fall.

3.0 INSPECTION

3.1 FREQUENCY

A. PRIOR TO USE: OSHA and ANSI Standards require that the user or a competent or qualified person inspect the anchorage device according to the inspection guidelines listed in Section 3.2 as well as all body support, subsystem components and connectors attached and/or used in conjunction with the anchorage device as per the Manufacturer's Instructions.

B. ANNUALLY: ANSI/ASSE Z359.1 requires that a formal inspection of the anchorage device (and the anchorage structure when using a permanent bolt-down steel anchor) as well as all body support, subsystem components and connectors be completed by a competent or qualified person other than the user at least annually. This is subject to local, state, federal and provincial law, which can require more than one inspection a year. More frequent inspections

Table 2: ANSI Z359.14 Inspection Requirements

Types of Use	Application Examples	Conditions of Use	Inspection Frequency by a Competent Person
Infrequent to light	Rescue & Confined space, Factory maintenance	Good storage conditions, indoor or infrequent outdoor use, room temperature, clean environments	Annually
Moderate to heavy	Transportation, Residential construction, Utilities, Warehouse	Fair storage conditions, indoor and extended outdoor use, all temperatures, clean or dusty environments	Semi-annually to annually
Severe to continuous	Commercial construction, Oil & Gas, Mining	Harsh storage conditions, prolonged or continuous outdoor use, all temperatures, dirty environment	Monthly

by a competent person may also be required based on the nature and severity of workplace conditions affecting the equipment and the modes of use and exposure time of the equipment.

B.1 Record inspection results in this manual and on the device label. Keep records on file. If in doubt about the

safety or condition of any equipment, immediately remove it from service and have it inspected by a competent or qualified person.

⚠ WARNING

WARNING: extreme working conditions may require that the user inspect equipment more frequently. Read and follow all instructions, markings and/or labels on this equipment. Markings and labels should be intact and legible.

C. AFTER A FALL ARREST: IF EQUIPMENT IS EXPOSED TO FALL FORCES, IT MUST BE IMMEDIATELY REMOVED FROM SERVICE AND DESTROYED.

⚠ WARNING

WARNING: If equipment fails inspection, do not attempt to alter or repair. ALL FALL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT THAT FAILS INSPECTION OR IS EXPOSED TO FALL ARREST FORCES MUST BE PERMANENTLY REMOVED FROM SERVICE AND DESTROYED.

3.2 INSPECTION STEPS

1. Visually inspect anchorage device D-rings and metal mounting plates for rust, damage, distortion, cracks, corrosion, painted or pitted surfaces, modification by the user or missing parts.
2. Anchorage device's mounting plates should lie flat without distortion.
3. When using a permanent anchorage device, confirm that it remains securely connected, properly torqued and not deformed or fatigued.
4. Ensure that all product labels are present and legible.
5. Confirm connection structure will support the intended loads of 5,000 lbs.
6. Inspect remaining body support, subsystem components and connectors used in conjunction with this device according to the Manufacturer's Instructions.
7. Record inspection results in this manual and on the device label.

4.0 MAINTENANCE

No scheduled maintenance is required.

4.1 CLEANING: Periodically or as needed, clean the Riggers Safety anchorage with cold water and mild soap. After washing, thoroughly rinse and dry completely using cool air or towel. Metal components can receive a light coat of oil to prevent corrosion.

WARNING: If the anchorage device comes into contact with corrosives or acids, remove unit from service, neutralize and wash with water and mild soap. Inspect unit before returning to service.

4.2 STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry, clean environment. Never store in areas where the anchorage device could come into contact with chemicals or other corrosive substances. This equipment must be kept away from contact with heat or sharp, abrasive surfaces. *Important: Inspect the device according to section 3.2 after extended storage.*

5.0 SPECIFICATIONS

PART #	DESCRIPTION	HARDWARE	LENGTH	WEIGHT	ATTACHMENT TYPE	TENSILE STRENGTH	STANDARDS
A11100	Roof Anchor with D-ring and 0.125 in. thick, legs with 20 pre-drilled mounting holes	Zinc-plated Alloy Steel	1.21 ft.	47.2 oz (2.95 lbs.)	Nail-In	5000 lbs. / 22.2 kN	ANSI/ASSE Z359.1-2007
A21200	Bolt-Down Steel Anchor	Zinc-plated Alloy Steel	0.37 ft.	16.8 oz (1.05 lbs.)	Screw	5000 lbs. / 22.2 kN	ANSI/ASSE Z359.1-2007

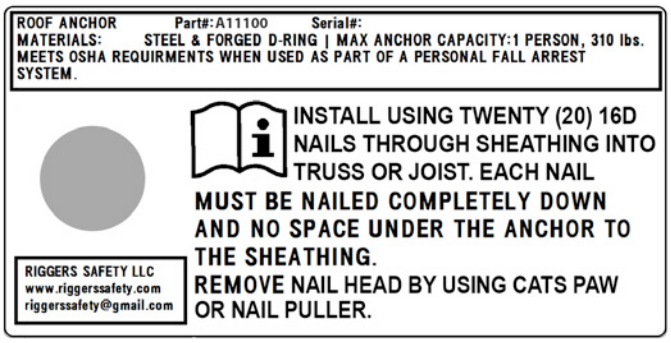
RECORD ALL INSPECTIONS:

Date of Manufacture:_____ **Date Put In Service:** _____

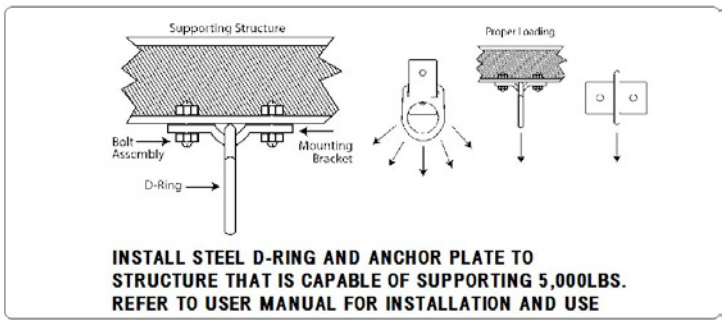
Serial # *(etched in housing)*	Date	Inspector	Pass-Fail	Maintenance Performed

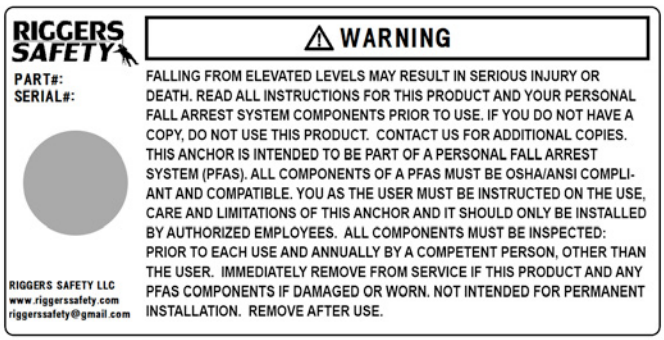
LABELS:

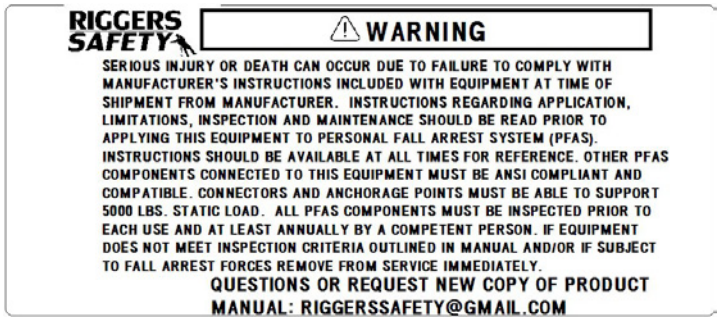
NAIL-IN ROOF ANCHOR LABEL



BOLT-DOWN STEEL ANCHOR LABEL







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