



1.877.711.1155
PHOENIX, AZ USA

USER INSTRUCTION MANUAL

DESCRIPTION: TONGUE BUCKLE HARNESS

MODEL: 96305NTM, 96305T, 96305BB, 96396B, 96396BQLMX, 96094BPT, 96096BFPT, 96096BPTOFOR/965018D, X-96305TQL, X-96396BQL, PF-96305NET, PF-96305T, PF-96305FT, PF-96305PT, PFX-96305TQL, PFX-96305FTQL, PFX-96305PTQL, X-96305FTQL, X-96396BQLTPTC, UF-96396BMX, UFX-96396BQLTPTC

WATCH VIDEOS 6, 12 & 25 ON ULTRASAFEUSA.COM

MODEL: _____

SIZE: _____

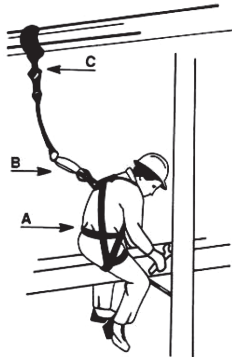
DATE: _____

STANDARDS

ANSI	Z359.11-2021
OSHA	1926.502, 1910.140

USER WEIGHT CAPACITY

ANSI	130-310 lbs.
OSHA	Up to 420 lbs.



Anchorage: The anchorage to which this product is attached must be capable of sustaining a static load in the direction applied by the personal fall arrest system of at least 3600 lbs. with certification of a qualified person or 5000 lbs. without certification. When more than one personal fall arrest system is attached to the same structure, the strength requirements stated above must be multiplied by the number of personal arrest systems attached to the structure.

Plan your personal fall protection system:

Before installing and using this equipment, consider all factors affecting your safety during use of this equipment.

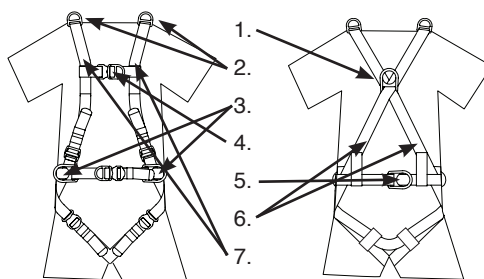
WARNING: Manufacturer's instructions supplied with this product at time of shipment must be followed and provided to the end user. Failure to do so could result in serious injury or death. Contact manufacturer if instructions are needed.

- Warnings and instructions must be read and understood before using equipment.
- Equipment must be used by trained personnel only.
- Users must understand all OSHA regulations, ANSI standards, and other relevant regulations and standards pertaining to fall protection equipment.

This product is part of a personal fall arrest system; a fall arrest system is required if there is any risk that a worker may fall from an elevated position. It is a requirement that the fall arrest system be used any time a working height of six feet or more is reached. Working height is defined as the distance from the walking/working surface to a grade or lower level.

This product shall require the user to have a rescue plan and the means at hand to implement it when using the FBH for fall arrest. The following is recommended as part of fall arrest system.

A. Full Body Harness Material: Nylon



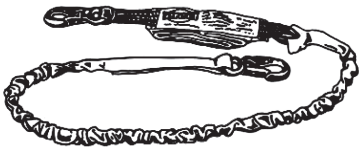
1. Back 'D' ring is for fall arrest
2. Shoulder 'D' rings. (if present) are for retrieval use only use locking snaps.
3. Side 'D' rings (if present) are for positioning only.
4. Front 'D' ring (if present) is for fall arrest (foot first falls only, 2 foot max free fall), work positioning, travel restraint or rescue
5. Hip attachment elements are for work positioning or travel restraint
6. Visual load indicator
7. Park lanyard here

NOTE: See additional instructions on buckle adjustment for proper fit. Maximum free-fall distance six feet or energy absorber arresting force of 900 lbs per ANSI or maximum fall arrest force of 1800 lbs per OSHA. Avoid lower level contact.

NOTE: These instructions are good for all 98 Series Alumi-Safe & custom design harnesses with all buckles.

WARNING!

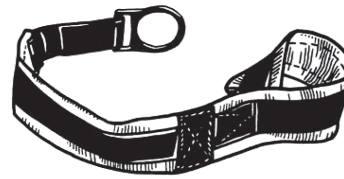
This product is part of a personal fall arrest system. The user must read and follow the manufacturer's instructions for each component of the system. These instructions must be provided to the user of this product. The user must read and understand these instructions before using this product. Manufacturer's instructions must be followed for proper use and maintenance of this product. Alteration or misuse of this product, or failure to follow instructions may result in serious injury or death.



B. Shock Absorbing Lanyard Material: Nylon

Warning tags located in front and back of shock absorber or located towards hook, D-ring or eye end.

- Energy absorber resting force 900 lbs. Plus 42 inch maximum extension.
- Rig lanyard to allow a maximum free fall distance of not more than six feet or maximum fall arrest force of 1800 lbs per OSHA.
- Connectors and anchorage points must be compatible and able to support 5,000 lbs.
- Do not allow lanyard or harness to contact sharp or abrasive surfaces, sparks or temperature above 180 degrees.
- Snap hooks with gate openings larger than one inch (1") must not be connected to D-rings on harnesses and belts.
- Remove from service if any damage is detected and destroy.

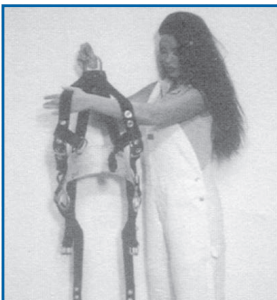


C. Anchorage Connector Material: Nylon

Warning tags are located towards hook, D-ring or eye end.

- Use energy absorbers or retractable lanyards when hazard of free fall can occur.
- Connectors and anchorage points must be compatible and able to support 5,000 lbs. Always work directly under anchorage to avoid a swing fall injury.
- Anchorage and tie off points must be at a height that will not allow a lower level to be struck should a fall occur. Do not allow product to contact sharp or abrasive surfaces, sparks or temperatures above 180° F.
- Snap hooks with gate openings larger than one inch (1") must not be connected.
- Remove from service if any damage is detected.

QUICK RELEASE BUCKLE HARNESSES COME IN DIFFERENT STYLES, PADS ON BACK, NO TOOL BELT, ETC., BUT PROPER ADJUSTMENT AND FIT IS CRITICAL. REFER TO THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR KEY ADJUSTMENT POINTS.



1. Hold harness by back D-ring. Shake harness to allow all straps to fall into place.



2. Slip straps of harness over shoulders.



3. D-ring should be located at middle of back.



4. Make adjustments for torso length.



5. Buckle waist belt.



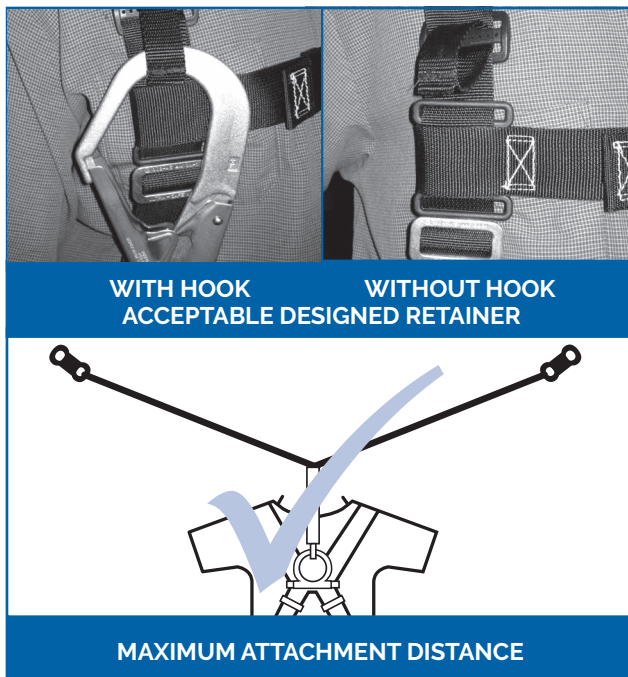
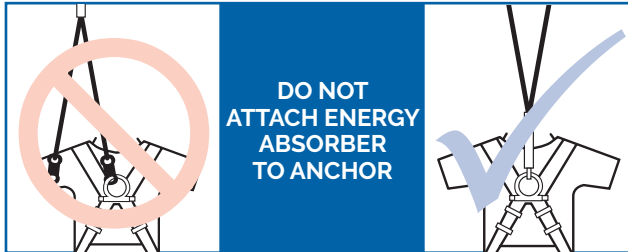
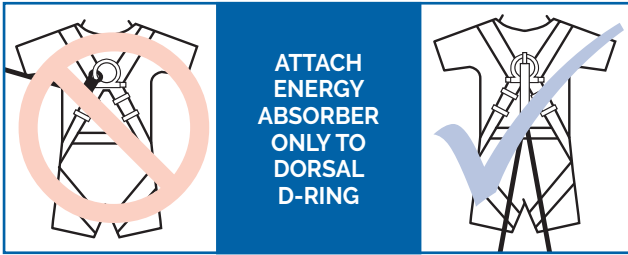
6. Pull chest strap in front of shoulder straps and fasten at mid chest. Tighten to keep shoulder straps tight.



7. Pull leg straps around to the outside of the leg and fasten.



8. Properly worn harness.



When using lanyards commonly referred to as "100% tie-off", "Y" type, "double" or "twin leg" shock absorbing lanyards. This supplement provides additional information on the use of these types of lanyards that are used with a personal fall arrest systems.

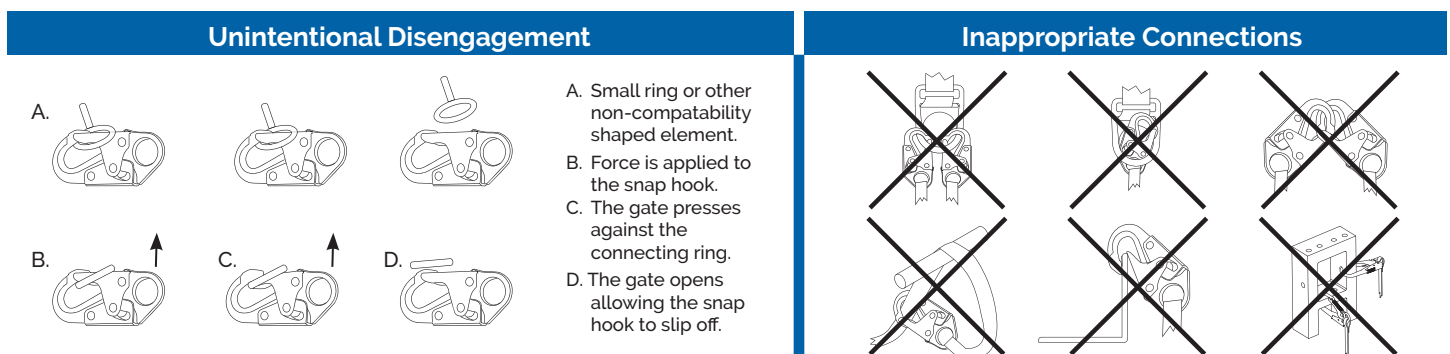
Practices that must be followed in order to use a 100% tie-off lanyard safely.

1. The shock absorber pack portion of the lanyard assembly **MUST** be connected to the back dorsal D-ring **ONLY**, by way of a double locking lanyard snap hook (other connectors provided, consult ULTRA-SAFE, INC.) connect shock absorber directly to the dorsal D-ring.
2. Do not connect shock absorber to the anchorage point at any time.
3. Do not connect the unused leg of the lanyard assembly to any portion of the full body harness, unless a specifically designed lanyard snap hook loop retainer is provided for this purpose.
4. When connecting from one anchorage point to the next (traversing a vertical or horizontal structure) do not connect to an anchorage point further apart than, the length of the lanyard.
5. When using a 100% tie-off lanyard assembly, do not allow any part of the lanyard to pass under arms or legs.
6. Connection of both lanyard legs to separate anchorage points is acceptable, as long as anchorage points are within the length of the lanyard.
7. The hip attachment elements shall be used as a pair, and shall be used solely for work positioning. the hip attachment elements shall not be used for fall arrest. Hip attachments are often used for work positioning by arborists, utility workers climbing poles and construction workers tying rebar and climbing on form walls. Users are cautioned against using the hip attachment elements (or any other rigid point on the Full Body Harness) to store the unused end of a fall arrest lanyard, as this may cause a tripping hazard.

NOTE: For more on proper fit, refer to our website. Click on Videos and refer to video #12.

UNINTENTIONAL DISENGAGEMENT

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



Harness System Inspection Procedures - General

1. Check for wear and deterioration

Before each use, the user must carefully inspect the harness for signs of wear, deterioration, or evidence of impact loading. Visually inspect for loose threads, pulled rivets, burns, cuts, distortions, abrasions, or any other evidence of chemical or physical deterioration that may have weakened the material or assembly.

2. Inspect hardware for malfunctions and cracks. Check all snap hooks, buckles and D-Rings.

3. Remove from service and replace all worn or damaged equipment

If any part does not pass inspection, immediately remove the harness from service and destroy.

4. Working environment influences

Be aware of your surroundings and potential danger to you and your equipment.

- Exposure of the equipment to chemicals, heat, flames or other environmental conditions, which may produce a harmful effect.

Be sure to consult the manufacturer in case of doubt.

- Use of harness around moving machinery or electricity.
- Use of harness near sharp edges or abrasive surfaces.
- Exposure to light (UV degradation).

5. Annual Inspection

Harness must undergo a written inspection by competent person once a year.

6. Repairs

Repairs may only be made by Ultra-Safe or by authorized distributors, who have written permission from Ultra-Safe to make repairs.

Harness System Inspection Procedures - Specific

1. Stitching and webbing

Check stitching for broken, burned, cut or pulled stitches. Broken strands appear as tufts on the surface. To inspect, hold the webbing with your hands six to eight inches apart. Bend the webbing in an inverted U to cause surface tension, exposing problem areas. Inspect all web areas. Damage from cuts, abrasion, corrosives, heat or chemicals should be apparent.

2. Buckle and belt ends

Inspect the ends of all straps. They are subject to wear as a result of repeated opening and closing. Enlargement or distortion of holes may indicate excessive wear or possible damage through impact loading. Harnesses with unusually enlarged or distorted holes should fail inspection.

3. D-Rings

All D-Rings should be checked for distortion. D-ring attachment points should be checked for unusual wear or damaged Fibers. Badly pitted D-rings indicate chemical corrosion, and the equipment should fail inspection.

4. Stitching/rivets at hardware attachment points

For stitched attachment points, check that stitching is not broken, burned, cut or pulled. Check all riveted attachment points for tightness. Badly pitted rivets indicate chemical corrosion, and the equipment should fail inspection.

5. Tongue buckles

All tongue buckles should be checked for distortion, sharp edges and cracks. The tongue should move freely and overlap the frame. Rollers should not be distorted and should roll freely.

6. Friction slide adjusters

Friction slide adjusters should be checked for sharp edges, distortion. Make sure that the outer bars and center bars are straight. Also check corners and attachment points for wear and cracks.

7. Easy-connect buckle

Easy-connect buckle (square rings) should be checked for distortion, sharp edges and cracks. For stitched attachment points, check that stitching is not broken, burned, cut or pulled.

8. Friction style buckle

Friction style buckles should be checked for sharp edges, cracks and distortion. Make sure outer bars and center bar are straight. Also check corners and attachment points for wear.

9. Leather

Leather should be soft and supple. Visually check leather for cracks tears, burns, brittleness or other signs of damage age or abuse. While the leather components of the system are not load bearing, damage to the leather is a sign that the entire harness MAY NOT be in acceptable condition. Re-inspect entire system. Leather should both look and feel good.

10. Destroy or replace worn/damaged harnesses

If evidence of excessive wear, deterioration or mechanical malfunction is observed; the harness should be destroyed. Never work with worn or damaged equipment. Using damaged or worn equipment can cause serious injury or death.

11. The inspector is the most important part of any inspection procedure

Check all equipment thoroughly and follow all safety procedures and guidelines. Don't take any shortcuts.

12. Cleaning harness

Harnesses are machine washable, light detergent and in small mesh bag w/draw string. Let air dry, do not machine dry.

13. Storage

Store full body harness in a cool, dry, clean environment out of direct sunlight. Avoid areas where chemical vapors may exist. Thoroughly inspect the full body harness after extended storage.

14. Removal from service or repairs

When inspection reveals defects in, damage to, or inadequate maintenance of equipment, the equipment shall be permanently removed from service or undergo adequate corrective maintenance, by the original equipment manufacturer or their designate, before return to service

WARNING: DO NOT

1. Alter equipment.
2. Misuse equipment.
3. Use combinations of components or subsystems or both, which may affect or interfere with the safe function of each other.
4. Expose the equipment to chemicals, heat, flames or other environmental conditions, which may produce a harmful effect. If there is doubt, consult the manufacturer
5. Use the equipment around moving machinery and electrical hazards.
6. Use the equipment near sharp edges or abrasive surfaces.
7. Expose to light (UV degradation)

LIMITATIONS:

Always consider the following application limitations before using this equipment:

1. Capacity

The Full Body Harness is designed for use by persons with a combined weight (clothing, tools, etc.) ranging from 130 lbs to 310 lbs ANSI and 400 lbs OSHA. Make sure all of the components in your system are rated to a capacity appropriate to your application.

NOTE: 310 lbs is the maximum capacity allowed by ANSI/ASSE Z359.11. Ultra-Safe safety harnesses are factory tested to a maximum capacity of 400 lbs per OSHA.

2. Free Fall

Personal fall arrest systems used with this equipment must be rigged to limit the free fall to 6 feet. Restraint systems must be rigged so that no vertical free fall is possible. Work positioning systems must be rigged so that free fall is limited to 2 feet or less. Personnel riding systems must be rigged so that no vertical free fall is possible. Climbing systems must be rigged so that free fall is limited to 18 in. or less. Rescue systems must be rigged so that no vertical free fall is possible.

NOTE: See additional instructions on buckle adjustment for proper fit. Maximum free-fall distance six feet or energy absorber arresting force of 900 lbs per ANSI or maximum fall arrest force of 1800 lbs per OSHA. Avoid lower level contact

3. Fall Clearance

Pages 6-7 illustrate the components of a fall arrest system. There must be sufficient clearance below the user to arrest a fall before the user strikes the ground or other obstruction. Clearance is affected by a number of factors including the following parameters:

- Elevation of Anchorage
- Free Fall Distance
- Worker Height
- Connecting Subsystem Length
- Deceleration Distance
- Attachment Element Movement and Harness Stretch

NOTE: Refer to the instructions included with your Fall Arrest subsystem for specifics regarding Fall Clearance calculation.

4. Swing Falls

Swing falls occur when the anchorage point is not directly above the point where a fall occurs (see Figure 4). The force of striking an object in a swing fall may cause serious injury or death. Minimize swing falls by working as directly below the anchorage point as possible. Do not permit a swing fall if injury could occur. Swing falls will significantly increase the clearance required when a Self-Retracting Device or other variable length connecting subsystem is used.

5. Extended Suspension

A Full Body Harness is not intended for use in extended suspension applications. If the user is going to be suspended for an extended length of time it is recommended that some form of seat support be used. Capital Safety recommends a seat board, suspension work seat, seat sling, or a boatswain chair. Contact Ultra-Safe for more information on these items.

6. Environmental Hazards

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

7. Harnesses for High Temperature Environments

Harnesses with Kevlar webbing are designed for use in high temperature environments, with limitations: Kevlar webbing begins to char at 800° to 900° Fahrenheit. Kevlar webbing can withstand limited contact exposure to temperatures up to 1,000° F. Standard webbing is limited to 180° F.

WARNING!

When working with tools, materials, or in high temperature environments, ensure that associated fall protection equipment can withstand high temperatures, or provide protection for those items.

WARNING!

Although PVC coated and zinc plated hardware exhibit excellent corrosion resistance in chemical, acidic, alkaline, and atmospheric conditions, frequent inspections may be required. Consult with Ultra-Safe if you question the use of this equipment in hazardous environments.

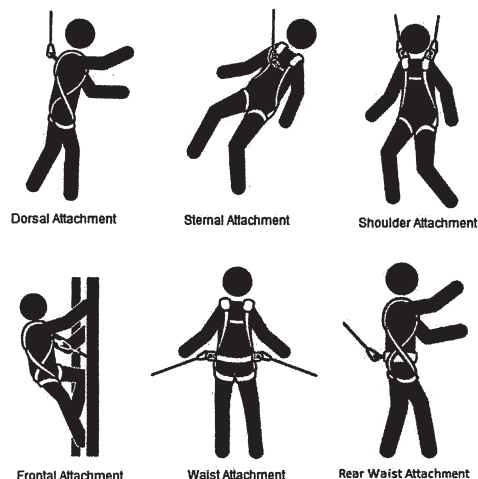
HOW TO MEASURE FOR A FULL BODY HARNESS:

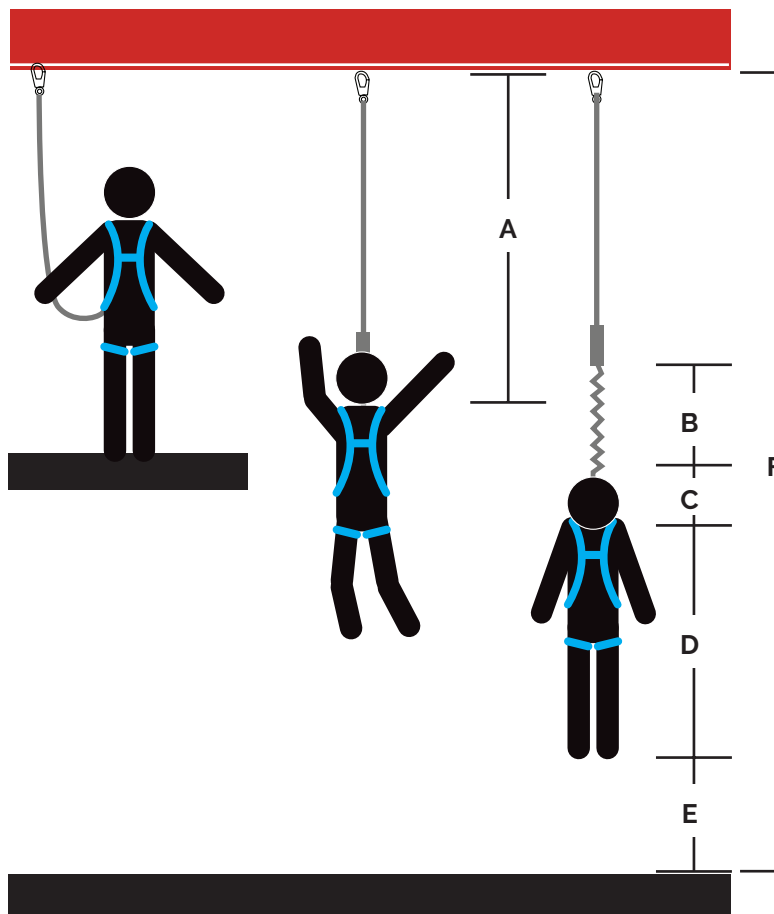
(Measurements are over clothing)

Proper fit is critical for personal safety & working comfort. The chart below specifies how to measure your body for the correct fit of fall protection equipment.

Size	Waist (Inches)	Lbs
XS	24-30	100-130
S	28-34	130-160
M-L	32-40	160-220
XL	38-48	220-250
2XL	46-54	250-280
3XL	54-58	280-310
4XL	58-62	310-350
5XL	62-66	350-400

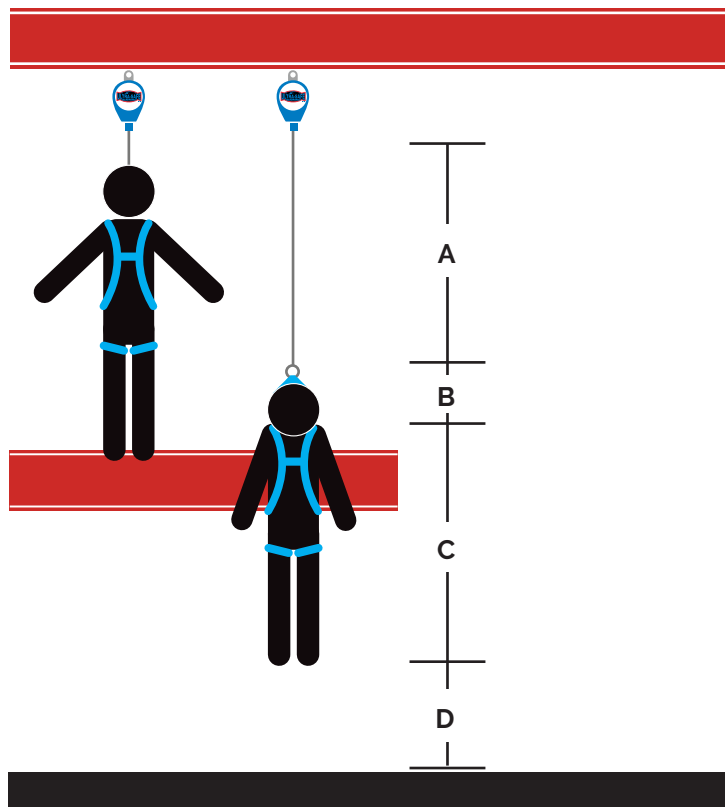
USA INDUSTRY SYMBOLS





MINIMUM CLEAR FALL REQUIREMENTS 6' SHOCK ABSORBING LANYARD

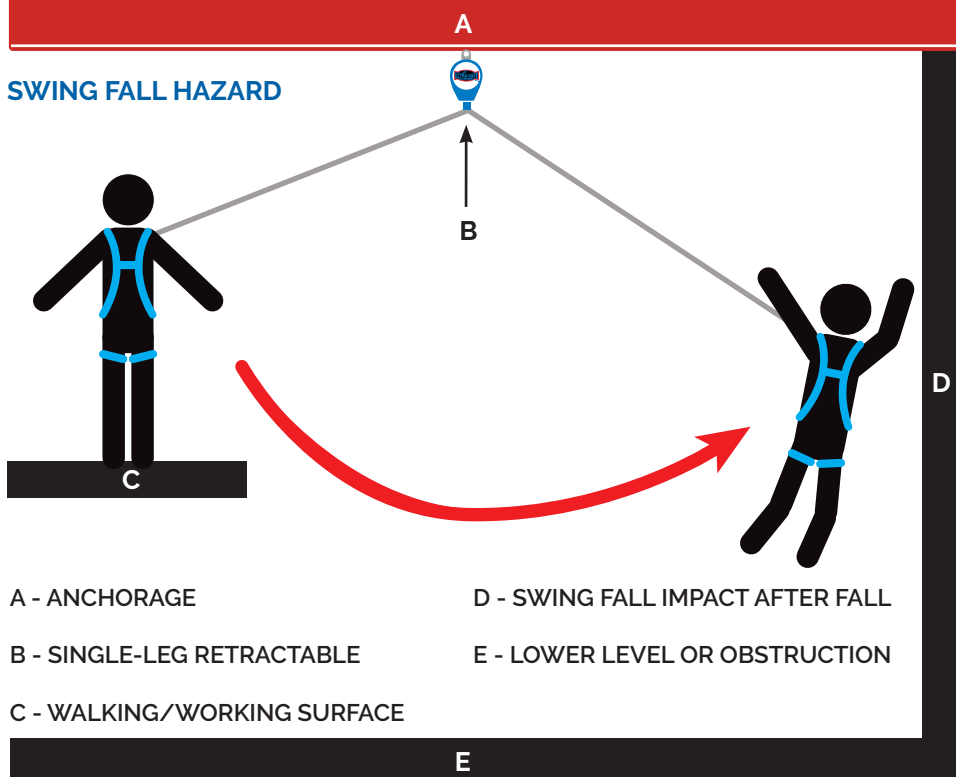
- A - LENGTH OF ENERGY ABSORBING LANYARD**
Original working length before a fall event occurs / before activation of shock absorber
- B - ELONGATION/DECELERATION DISTANCE**
Maximum allowable amount of elongation that may payout from the shock absorber upon activation during a fall event
- C - HARNESS STRETCH AND DORSAL D-RING SHIFT**
Combined amount of harness webbing elongation and dorsal back D-ring up-shift during entire fall event (Approx. 1.5' - add 6" for flex harness)
- D - HEIGHT OF DORSAL D-RING**
Typical average height of the dorsal D-ring on a user's full body harness measured from the walking/working surface up (On average 5')
- E - SAFETY FACTOR**
Original working length before a fall event occurs / before activation of energy absorber (1.5 feet)
- F - TOTAL MINIMUM CLEAR FALL DISTANCE REQUIRED**



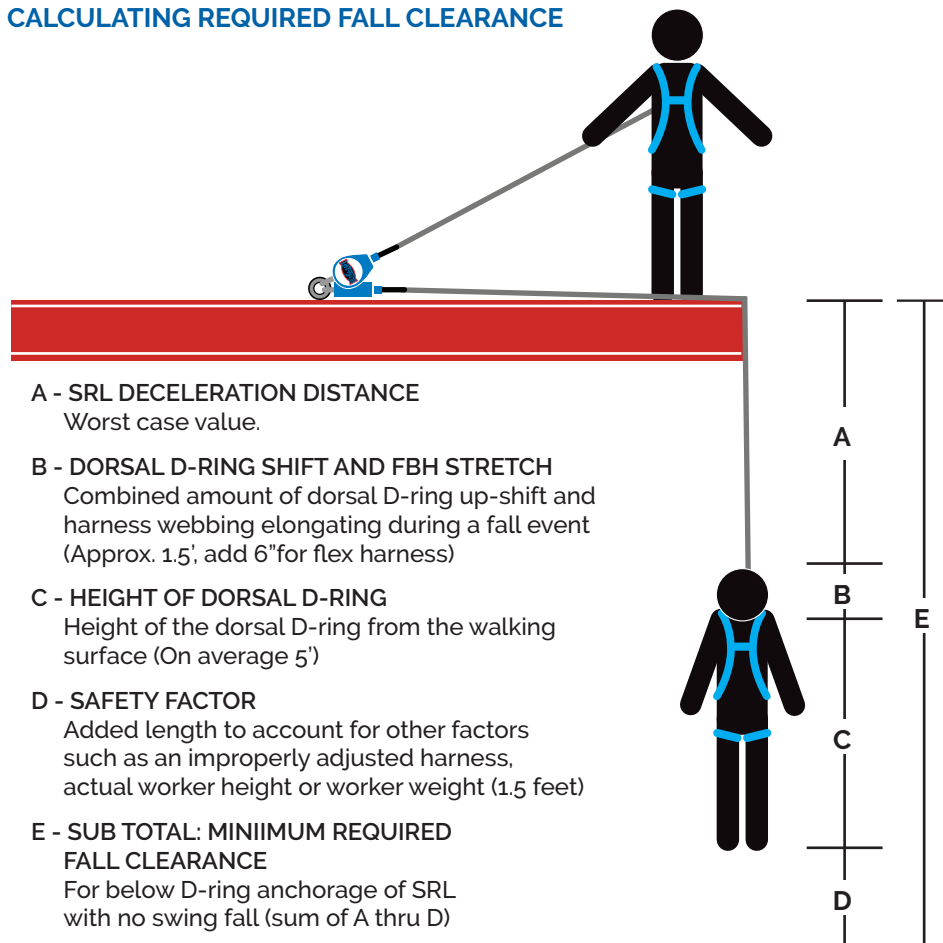
MINIMUM CLEAR FALL REQUIREMENTS ANSI CLASS B RETRACTABLE LANYARD

- A - ACTIVATION/DECELERATION DISTANCE**
Maximum allowable length of cable or web that may payout from the SRL once the deceleration of the user has begun and after a fall event occurs
- B - HARNESS STRETCH AND DORSAL D-RING SHIFT**
Combined amount of harness webbing elongation and dorsal back D-ring up-shift during entire fall event (Approx. 1.5' - add 6" for flex harness)
- C - HEIGHT OF DORSAL D-RING**
Typical average height of the dorsal D-ring on a user's full body harness measured from the walking/working surface up (On average 5')
- D - SAFETY FACTOR**
Added length to account for other factors such as an improperly adjusted harness, actual worker height or worker weight (1.5 feet)
- E - TOTAL MINIMUM CLEAR FALL DISTANCE REQUIRED**

SWING FALL HAZARD

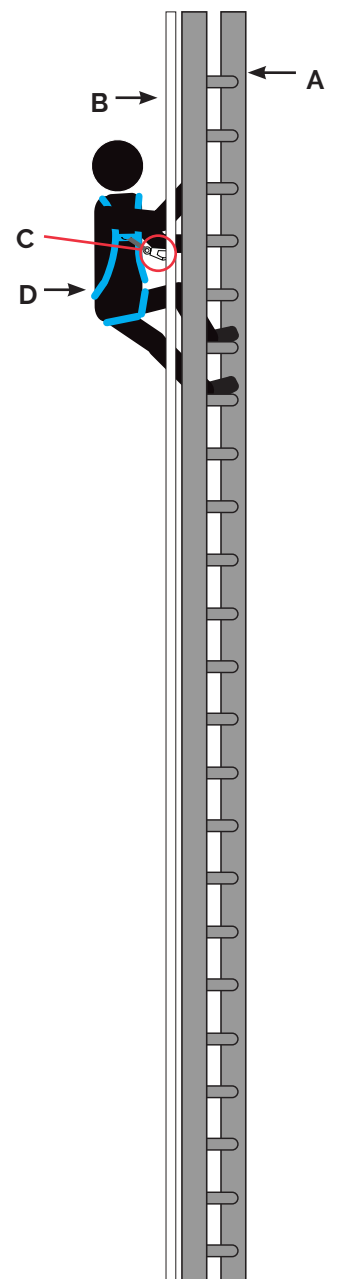


CALCULATING REQUIRED FALL CLEARANCE



CLIMBING

- A - FIXED LADDER
- B - LADDER SAFETY SYSTEM
- C - CARRIER SLEEVE / ROPE GRAB / TROLLEY
- D - FULL BODY HARNESS WITH FRONT D-RING
- E - FREE FALL MAX 2'
- F - HARNESS STRETCH 1.5' - ADD 6" FOR FLEX HARNESS



NOTE: The following information from the ANSI/ASSP Z359.11 standard is required to be included in the instruction manual for the end user.

The manufacturer of this equipment may impose more stringent restrictions on the use of the products they manufacture; see the manufacturer's instructions.

1. It is essential that the users of this type of equipment receive proper training and instruction including detailed procedures for the safe use of such equipment in their work application. ANSI/ASSP Z359.2, Minimum Requirements for a Comprehensive Managed Fall Protection Program, establishes guidelines and requirements for an employer's managed fall protection program including policies, duties and training; fall protection procedures; eliminating and controlling fall hazards; rescue procedures; incident investigations; and evaluating program effectiveness.
2. Correct fit of a full body harness (FBH) is essential to proper performance. Users must be trained to select the size and maintain the fit of their FBH.
3. Users must follow manufacturer's instructions for proper fit and sizing, paying particular attention to ensure that buckles are connected and aligned correctly, leg straps and shoulder straps are kept snug at all times, chest straps are located in the middle chest area and leg straps are positioned and snug to avoid contact with the genitalia should a fall occur.
4. FBHs which meet ANSI/ASSP Z359.11 are intended to be used with other components of a personal fall arrest system that limit maximum arrest forces to 1800 pounds or less.
5. Suspension intolerance, also called suspension trauma or orthostatic intolerance, is a serious condition that can be controlled with good harness design, prompt rescue and post fall suspension relief devices. A conscious user may deploy a suspension relief device allowing the user to remove tension from around the legs, freeing blood flow, which can delay the onset of suspension intolerance. An attachment element extender is not intended to be attached directly to an anchorage or anchorage connector for fall arrest. An energy absorber must be used to limit maximum arrest forces to 1800 pounds. The length of the attachment element extender may affect free fall distances and free fall clearance calculations.
6. FBH stretch, the amount the FBH component of a personal fall arrest system will stretch and deform during a fall, can contribute to the overall elongation of the system in stopping a fall. It is important to include the increase in fall distance created by FBH stretch, as well as the FBH connector length, the settling of the user's body in the FBH and all other contributing factors when calculating total clearance required for a particular fall arrest system.
7. When not in use, unused lanyard legs that are still attached to a FBH D-ring should not be attached to a work positioning element or any other structural element on the FBH unless deemed acceptable by the competent person and manufacturer of the lanyard. This is especially important when using some types of "Y" style lanyards, as some load may be transmitted to the user through the unused lanyard leg if it is not able to release from the harness. The lanyard

parking attachment is generally located in the sternal area to help reduce tripping and entanglement hazards.

8. Loose ends of straps can get caught in machinery or cause accidental disengagement of an adjuster. All FBH shall include keepers or other components which serve to control the loose ends of straps.
9. Due to the nature of soft loop connections, it is recommended that soft loop attachments only be used to connect with other soft loops or carabiners. Snaphooks should not be used unless approved for the application by the manufacturer.

Sections 10-16 provide additional information concerning the location and use of various attachments that may be provided on this FBH.

10. Dorsal

The dorsal attachment element shall be used as the primary fall arrest attachment unless the application allows the use of an alternate attachment. The dorsal attachment may also be used for travel restraint or rescue. When supported by the dorsal attachment during a fall, the design of the FBH shall direct load through the shoulder straps supporting the user and around the thighs. Supporting the user, post fall, by the dorsal attachment will result in an upright body position with a slight lean to the front with some slight pressure to the lower chest. Considerations should be made when choosing a sliding versus fixed dorsal attachment element. Sliding dorsal attachments are generally easier to adjust to different user sizes, and allow a more vertical rest position post fall, but can increase FBH stretch.

11. Sternal

The sternal attachment may be used as an alternative fall arrest attachment in applications where the dorsal attachment is determined to be inappropriate by a competent person and where there is no chance to fall in a direction other than feet first. Accepted practical uses for a sternal attachment include, but are not limited to, ladder climbing with a guided type fall arrester, ladder climbing with an overhead self-retracting lifeline for fall arrest, work positioning and rope access. The sternal attachment may also be used for travel restraint or rescue.

When supported by the sternal attachment during a fall, the design of the FBH shall direct load through the shoulder straps supporting the user and around the thighs. Supporting the user, post fall, by the sternal attachment will result in roughly a sitting or cradled body position with weight concentrated on the thighs, buttocks and lower back. Supporting the user during work positioning by this sternal attachment will result in an approximate upright body position.

If the sternal attachment is used for fall arrest, the competent person evaluating the application should take measures to ensure that a fall can only occur feet first. This may include limiting the allowable free fall distance. It may be possible for a sternal attachment incorporated into an adjustable style chest strap to cause the chest strap to slide up and possibly choke the user during a fall, extraction, suspension, etc. The competent person should consider FBH models with a fixed sternal attachment for these applications.

12. Frontal

The frontal attachment serves as a ladder climbing connection for guided type fall arresters where there is no chance to fall in a direction other than feet first or may be used for work positioning. Supporting the user, post fall or during work positioning, by the frontal attachment will result in a sitting body position with the upper torso upright with weight concentrated on the thighs and buttocks. When supported by the frontal attachment the design of the FBH shall direct load directly around the thighs and under the buttocks by means of the sub-pelvic strap.

If the frontal attachment is used for fall arrest, the competent person evaluating the application should take measures to ensure that a fall can only occur feet first. This may include limiting the allowable free fall distance.

13. Shoulder

The shoulder attachment elements shall be used as a pair and are an acceptable attachment for rescue and entry/retrieval. The shoulder attachment elements shall not be used for fall arrest. It is recommended that the shoulder attachment elements be used in conjunction with a yoke which incorporates a spreader element to keep the FBH shoulder straps separate.

14. Waist, Rear

The waist, rear attachment shall be used solely for travel restraint. The waist, rear attachment element shall not be used for fall arrest. Under no circumstances is it acceptable to use the waist, rear attachment for purposes other than travel restraint. The waist, rear attachment shall only be subjected to minimal loading through the waist of the user and shall never be used to support the full weight of the user.

15. Hip

The hip attachment elements shall be used as a pair and shall be used solely for work positioning. The hip attachment elements shall not be used for fall arrest. Hip attachments are often used for work positioning by arborists, utility workers climbing poles and construction workers tying rebar and climbing on form walls. Users are cautioned against using the hip attachment elements (or any other rigid point on the FBH) to store the unused end of a fall arrest lanyard as this may cause a tripping hazard or, in the case of multiple leg lanyards, could cause adverse loading to the FBH and the wearer through the unused portion of the lanyard.

16. Suspension Seat

The suspension seat attachment elements shall be used as a pair and shall be used solely for work positioning. The suspension seat attachment elements shall not be used for fall arrest. Suspension seat attachments are often used for prolonged work activities where the user is suspended allowing the user to sit on the suspension seat formed between the two attachment elements. An example of this use would be window washers on large buildings.

USER INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE OF EQUIPMENT

Users of personal fall arrest systems shall, at a minimum, comply with all manufacturer instructions regarding the inspection, maintenance and storage of the equipment. The user's organization shall retain the manufacturer's instructions and make them readily available to all users. See ANSI/ASSP Z359.2, Minimum Requirements for a Comprehensive Managed Fall Protection Program, regarding user inspection, maintenance and storage of equipment.

1. In addition to the inspection requirements set forth in the manufacturer's instructions, the equipment shall be inspected by the user before each use and additionally by a competent person, other than the user, at interval of no more than one year for:
 - Absence or illegibility of markings.
 - Absence of any elements affecting the equipment form, fit or function.
 - Evidence of defects in, or damage to, hardware elements including cracks, sharp edges, deformation, corrosion, chemical attack, excessive heating, alteration and excessive wear.
 - Evidence of defects in, or damage to, strap or ropes including fraying, unsplicing, unlaying, kinking, knotting, roping, broken or pulled stitches, excessive elongation, chemical attack, excessive soiling, abrasion, alteration, needed or excessive lubrication, excessive aging and excessive wear.
2. Inspection criteria for the equipment shall be set by the user's organization. Such criteria for the equipment shall equal or exceed the criteria established by this standard or the manufacturer's instructions, whichever is greater.
3. When inspection reveals defects in, damage to, or inadequate maintenance of equipment, the equipment shall be permanently removed from service or undergo adequate corrective maintenance by the original equipment manufacturer or their designate before return to service.

MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE

1. Maintenance and storage of equipment shall be conducted by the user's organization in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Unique issues, which may arise due to conditions of use, shall be addressed with the manufacturer.
2. Equipment, which is in need of, or scheduled for, maintenance shall be tagged as unusable and removed from service.
3. Equipment shall be stored in a manner as to preclude damage from environmental factors such as temperature, light, UV, excessive moisture, oil, chemicals and their vapors or other degrading elements.
4. Machine washable with light detergent, no dryers. Let air dry before use



EXAMPLE OF TAGS

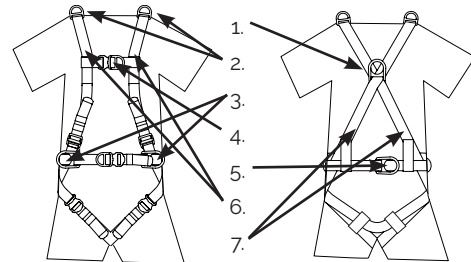
SERIAL NO. H 259192	Initials																
	Date																

INSPECTION CHART

1. Back 'D' ring is for fall arrest
2. Shoulder 'D' rings. (if present) are for retrieval use only use locking snaps.
3. Side 'D' rings (if present) are for positioning only.
4. Front 'D' ring (if present) is for fall arrest (foot first falls only, 2 foot max free fall), work positioning, travel restraint or rescue
5. Hip attachment elements are for work positioning or travel restraint
6. Park lanyard here
7. Visual load indicator

WARNING

Manufacturer's instructions must be read and understood prior to use. Instructions supplied with this product at time of shipment must be followed. Failure to do so could result in serious injury or death. Contact Ultra-Safe if instruction sheet is needed. Inspect before each use. Do not use if wear or damage is present. This body harness is intended to be used to arrest the most severe free falls. Items subjected to fall arrest or impact forces must be immediately removed from service and destroyed. Connecting snap and d-ring must be compatible in size, shape, and strength. This item is not flame or heat resistant. Repairs only to be performed by Ultra-Safe. Equipment modification or misuse voids warranty.



MANUFACTURED IN U.S. A.
⚠ WARNING!
 A FALL COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.
 DO NOT USE UNLESS PROPERLY TRAINED
INSPECT BEFORE USING!
 SIDE & SHOULDER D-RINGS NOT FOR FALL ARREST
 FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT MANUFACTURER
DO NOT REMOVE TAG!!!
 MAX. CAPACITY: 310 LBS ANSI / 420 LBS OSHA
 ORDER# 566010-003

INSPECTOR:
 MODEL: 96305NT
 SIZE: SM - LG
 DATE: 6/28/24
 MATERIAL: NYLON
 MEETS ANSI
 Z359.11-2021
 MEETS OSHA
 1926.502, 1910.140

U.S.A. INDUSTRY SYMBOLS



Dorsal Attachment



Sternal Attachment



Shoulder Attachment



Frontal Attachment



Waist Attachment



Rear Waist Attachment

U.S.A. INDUSTRY SYMBOLS

VISUAL LOAD INDICATOR

When broken threads appear, remove unit from service.



GOOD



REPLACE

USER INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND STORAGE OF EQUIPMENT

Users of personal fall arrest systems shall, at a minimum, comply with all manufacturer instructions regarding the inspection, maintenance and storage of the equipment. The user's organization shall retain the manufacturer's instructions and make them readily available to all users. See ANSI/ASSE Z359.2, Minimum Requirements for a Comprehensive Managed Fall Protection Program, regarding user inspection, maintenance and storage of equipment.

1. In addition to the inspection requirements set forth in the manufacturer's instructions, the equipment shall be inspected by the user before each use and, additionally, by a competent person, other than the user, at interval of no more than one year for:

- Absence or illegibility of markings.
- Absence of any elements affecting the equipment form, fit or function.
- Evidence of defects in, or damage to, hardware elements including cracks, sharp edges, deformation, corrosion, chemical attack, excessive heating, alteration and excessive wear.
- Evidence of defects in or damage to strap or ropes including fraying, unsplicing, unlaying, kinking, knotting, roping, broken or pulled stitches, excessive elongation, chemical attack, excessive soiling, abrasion, alteration, needed or excessive lubrication, excessive aging and excessive wear.

2. Inspection criteria for the equipment shall be set by the user's organization. Such criteria for the equipment shall equal or exceed the criteria established by this standard or the manufacturer's instructions, whichever is greater.

3. When inspection reveals defects in, damage to, or inadequate maintenance of equipment, the equipment shall be permanently removed from service or undergo adequate corrective maintenance, by the original equipment manufacturer or their designate, before return to service.

4. Maintenance and storage of equipment shall be conducted by the user's organization in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Unique issues, which may arise due to conditions of use, shall be addressed with the manufacturer.

5. Equipment which is in need of, or scheduled for, maintenance shall be tagged as unusable and removed from service.

6. Equipment shall be stored in a manner as to preclude damage from environmental factors such as temperature, light, UV, excessive moisture, oil, chemicals and their vapors or other degrading elements.

ALSO AVAILABLE IN

5000lbs. M.B.L. Soft Loop Made for Non-Conductive Applications and/or Impalement Reasons

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE LOG

Serial Number:			
Model Number:			
Date Purchased:	Date of First Use:		

Inspection Date	Inspection Items Noted	Corrective Action	Maintenance
Approved By:			
Approved By:			
Approved By:			
Approved By:			
Approved By:			
Approved By:			
Approved By:			
Approved By:			
Approved By:			
Approved By:			
Approved By:			

