

Basic Knowledge in Fall Protection Systems

Product information



Fall protection regulations say

"Each employee who has to carry out work 2 meters or more above any lower level must be protected from falling by using a security fence, a safety net or a personal fall protection system." When you work high up, you must follow directive 89/686/EEG, AFS 1996:7/2006:4 and Law on the Working Environment SFS 1977:1160.

We have divided the basic components into items 1, 2, 3, and 4

Items 1, 2, 3, and 4 make up a comprehensive personal fall protection, and if it is applied correctly it can alleviate or prevent damages from a fall. But all four items must be met, in accordance with existing legislation and applied together - only then it is comprehensive personal fall protection.

1. Anchorage connector

The anchorage connector is regulated by EN 795 about personal fall protection and anchorage. An anchorage connector may be a beam, a security fence, a wedged construction, a temporary horizontal wire etc. The standard says that the anchorage connector must be able to tolerate a static load of minimum 12 kN in 3 minutes. The anchorage connector must be as high as possible to minimize the risk of falling, and as vertically as possible in relation to the work place as possible to avoid pendling effects and contact with lower levels in case of a fall.

2. Connecting device

The connecting device is the critical link which joins the anchorage connector to the fall protection equipment and harness. A connecting device may be a sling, steel line, or a carabiner. It must meet the requirements of EN 362 and must be able to tolerate a load of minimum 15 kN in 3 minutes.

3. Shock-absorbing device

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