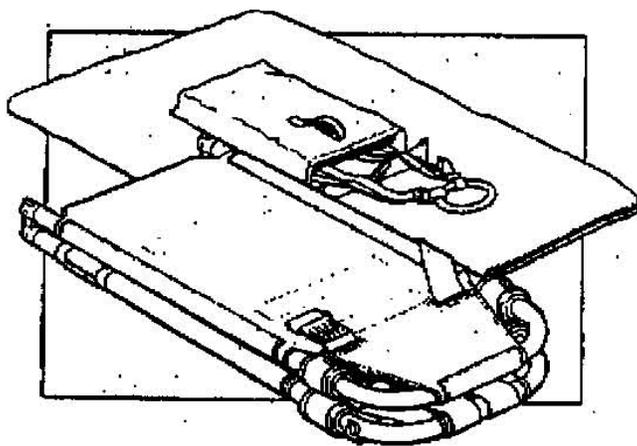




RESCUE STRETCHER

DEPLOYMENT, USE, MAINTENANCE MANUAL 218

Dated: 12 December 2007



Rescue Stretcher Part Number: ADS9675-S/B/LS

Consists of:

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----------------|
| a. | Rescue Stretcher x 01 | P/N: KG8PXS313 |
| b. | Stretcher Bag x01 | P/N: P-XS313B |
| c. | Lifting Sling x 01 | P/N: KG8PXS314 |
| d. | Carabiner x 05 | P/N: KJ5107 |

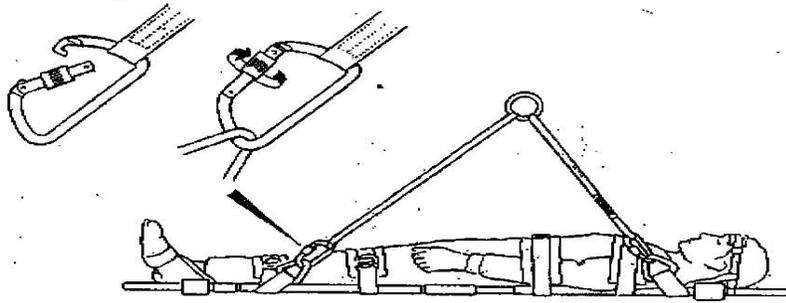
Worldwide CAPITAL SAFETY location:

HONG KONG

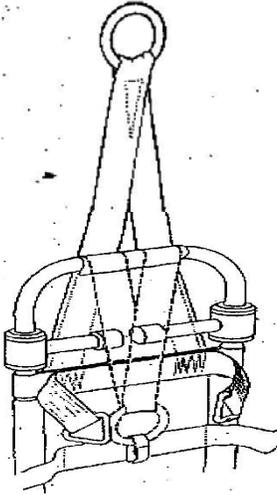
Room 2009, Tower 2, Metroplaza, 223 Hing Fong Road, Kwai Chung Hong Kong

Phone: +852 2992 0331

Fax: +852 3100 0330



Horizontal use with sling provided



Vertical use with integral sling

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

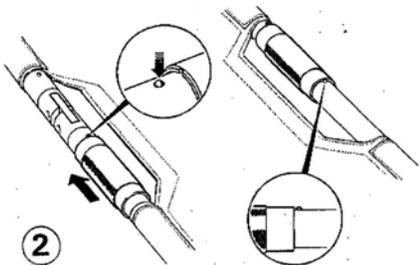
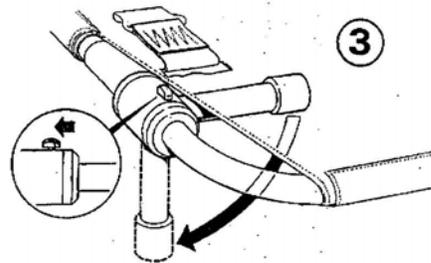
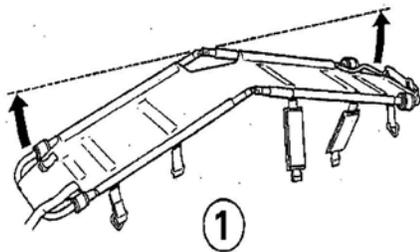
The stretcher and sling should be inspected periodically and if any defect is discovered or any doubt exists concerning the integrity of the equipment it should be withdrawn from service and advise sought from SALA Group

CLEANING

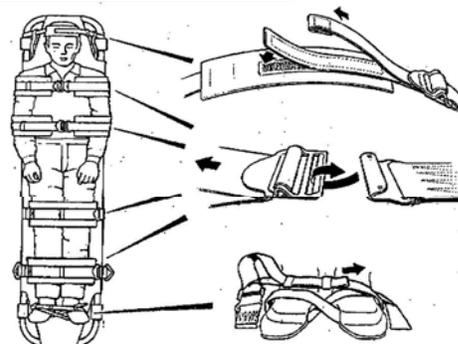
In the case of light soiling sponge down with warm water with pure soap rinse thoroughly and allow to dry naturally. Where heavy soiling e.g. creosote, grease etc is evident use a dilute solution of heavy duty detergent cleaner and water. Work the solution into the webbing fabric and stretcher membrane with a stiff brush. Rinse thoroughly and allow to dry naturally.

NOTE: The stretcher should only use together with the SALA 4 point lifting sling. Always store the stretcher and sling in the bag supplied.

DEPLOYMENT



SECURING PATIENT



Maintenance and Servicing Procedures

Webbing Product Life and Care:

1. The safe working life of any polyester work harness or lanyard designed for protection from falls from height has such variation depending on the conditions to which it is subjected that an exact requirement to withdraw a harness from service can only be determined by regular inspection.
2. In any case, a broad 'Rule of Thumb' is that a webbing product is generally expected to have a service life of 5 years. This is the suggested safe usage life of an occasional-use harness stored in a dry environment away from direct sunlight and not used in a chemically hazardous environment. In reality, it is unlikely that webbing products will stay in this condition.
3. Webbing products that are utilized in a more aggressive environment have a shorter service life. **USER MUST INSPECT THEIR HARNESS AND LANYARDS BEFORE AND AFTER USE**, and it is recommended that they should formally inspected every 3 months by the authorized servicing station.
4. Harness and lanyards should be examined for the following damage:
 - a. Abrasion to the polyester web material or stitching, giving it a "fluffy" appearance.
 - b. Pulls, loops and nicks in the polyester web.
 - c. Loose or missing stitching from the patterns
 - d. Cracked or missing backplates and tear-web plastic covers.
 - e. Signs of stress cracking or corrosion to metal components.
 - f. Fading of color in webbing, indicating heavy sunlight exposure.
 - g. Missing or illegible type and serial number.
5. Webbing products showing any sign of the above or subjected to a fall arrest should be withdrawn from service immediately. In addition, any harness or lanyard that has come into contact with any of the list of chemicals shown in Table 1 below, either solid, liquid or vapour form, should be withdrawn from service immediately.
6. Any harness or lanyard withdrawn from service should be destroyed immediately, preferably by cutting off the buckles which should be disposed of in a separate waste container to the harness to avoid attempted repair.

Inspection:

User is strongly advised to carry out a visual inspection before and after each use. **The user must report immediately or withdrawn the stretcher or the components from service should the following be found:**

On the webbing fabric and stretcher membrane:

- Cuts/Holes

- Localized Abrasion
- Tears
- Burns, melted or glazed surface
- Flaky or powdery surface
- Color changes/Color deterioration (Lighter or darker)
- Rigidity (Softening or hardening)

On the stitching:

- Broken threads
- Wear caused by rubber/Friction
- Changes in the alignment of the stitching
- Burns/melted or glazed surface
- Color changes/Color deterioration (Lighter or darker)

On the metallic components:

- Deformation
- Corrosion/Rust
- Correct functioning of buckles and fasteners
- Wear
- Sharp Edges

On the plastic components (If any)

- Broken, bits missing
- Plastic sheathing
- Worn, bits missing
- Deformation
- Color changes/Color deterioration (Lighter or darker)
- Burns/melted or glazed surface

Cleaning of Harness

The harness material can be hand washed with just soap & water & leave to dry naturally.

Note: Particular attention must be paid to those parts of the webbing that are in regular contact with metallic components (D-Rings, adjustments buckles, carabineers, etc)

The inspection frequency is suggested to be every 6 monthly by a competent person. For frequently used or used in an arduous environment (e.g demolition, steel erection, scaffolding, steel skeletal masts and towers with edges and protusions and/or exposure to chemicals, paint, grit blasting operations etc) the inspection frequency is suggested to be every 3 monthly.

The inspection of the stretcher is as follow:

- a. Webbing fabric and stretcher membrane
- b. Stitching
- c. Metallic components
- d. Cleaning of the stretcher and harness

Table 1 – Chemicals Harmful to Polyester Web Stretcher Material	
Acetaldehyde	Fluorine
Acetic Acid	Fluosillic Acid
Acetic anhydride	Formaldehyde
Acetone	Formic Acid
Acrylic Emulsions (>140°C)	Hexane
Ammonia Solution (>30%conc, >140°C)	Hydraulic Oils (Petroleum)
Amyl Acetate	Hydraulic Oils (Synthetic)
Amyl Chloride	Hydrobromic Acid
Aqua Regia	Hydrofluosillic Acid
Benzene	Methyl Alcohol
Butyl Acetate	Nitric Acid
Butyric Acid	Perchloric Acid
Carbon Tetrachloride	Photographic Solutions
Caustic Soda (conc, > 140°C)	Pickling Baths (Sulphuric/Nitric)
Chloroacetic Acid (>140°C)	Plating Solutions
Chlorobenzine (>140°C)	Potassium Hydroxide
Sulphuric Acid	Soda Ash
Cyclohexanone	Sodium Hydroxide
Diocophthalate (DOP)	Toluene
Ethyl Alcohol	Turpentine
	Xylene

Note: This list is not exhaustive. Exclusion from this list does not necessary indicate that a chemical is safe to use with polyester webbing.