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Personal fall-arrest systems —

Part 4:

Vertical rails and vertical lifelines incorporating a sliding-type fall arrester

Systèmes individuels d'arrêt de chute —

Partie 4: Rails et cordes d'assurance verticaux incorporant un dispositif d'arrêt de type coulissant



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 10333 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 10333-4 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 94, Personal safety — Protective clothing and equipment, Subcommittee SC 4, Personal equipment for protection against falls.

ISO 10333 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Personal fall-arrest systems*:

- Part 1: Full-body harnesses
- Part 2: Lanyards and energy absorbers
- Part 3: Self-retracting lifelines
- Part 4: Vertical rails and vertical lifelines incorporating a sliding-type fall arrester
- Part 5: Connectors with self-closing and self-locking gates

Systems performance tests will be the subject of a future part 6 to ISO 10333.

Annex A forms a normative part of this part of ISO 10333.

Introduction

In cases where the hazard of falling from a height exists and where, for technical reasons or for work of very short duration, safe access cannot be otherwise provided, it is necessary to consider the use of personal fall-arrest systems (PFAS). Such use should never be improvised and its adoption should be specifically provided for in the appropriate formal provisions for safety in the work place.

PFAS complying with this part of ISO 10333 should satisfy ergonomic requirements and should only be used if the work allows means of connection to a suitable anchor device of demonstrated strength and if it can be implemented without compromising the safety of the user. Personnel should be trained and instructed in the safe use of the equipment and be observant of such training and instruction.

This part of ISO 10333 is based on current knowledge and practice concerning the use of PFAS that incorporate a full-body harness as specified in ISO 10333-1.

This part of ISO 10333 presumes that the manufacturer of the PFAS, subsystems or components will, for the sake of consistency and traceability, operate a quality management system which will comply with national and regional regulations in force at the time. Guidance on the form this quality management system may take can be found in ISO 9000, Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary.