

If a victim is not able to rescue himself, the on-site work team has to immediately intervene and move him to safety to wait for the outside rescue team to arrive. To be able to do this, the personnel should take a specialized course and train regularly. A rescuer will intervene with his own equipment or use a specific rescue kit, following the worksite's rescue plan.



Zenith Prévention - Crolles (France) © Patrick Magnier

A I'D S: versatile self-braking belay device/ descender with integrated anti-panic function allows the speed of the descent to be easily controlled.

B MINI TRAXION: compact progress capture pulley makes it easy to install hauling systems with progress capture capability.

C GEMINI: double Prusik pulley with aluminum side plates and sheaves mounted on sealed ball-bearings, for hauling systems.

D AXIS: versatile 11 mm diameter rope with sewn end.

All equipment pages 40 to 149.



A



B



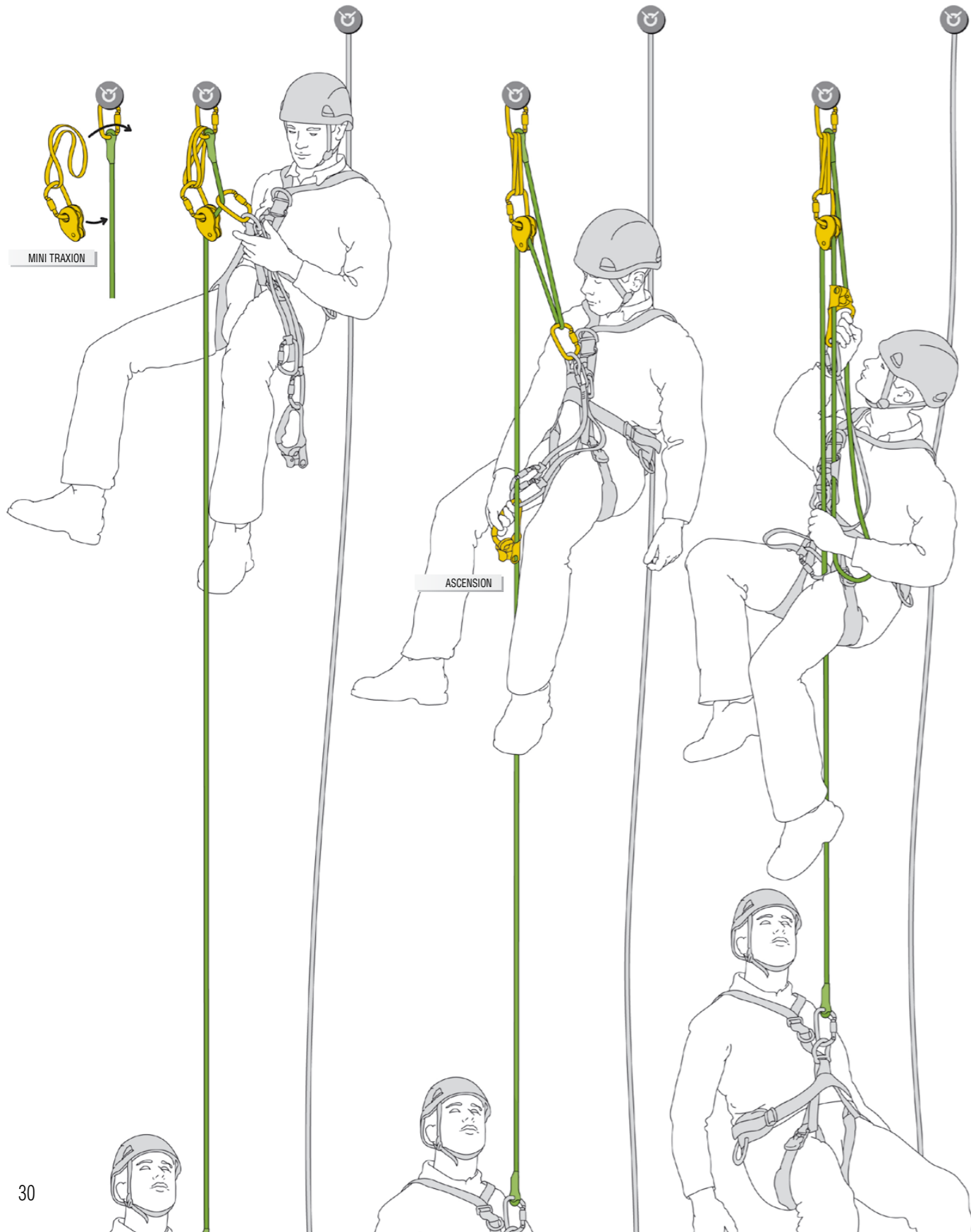
C



D

Upward evacuation with «Spanish balancier» technique

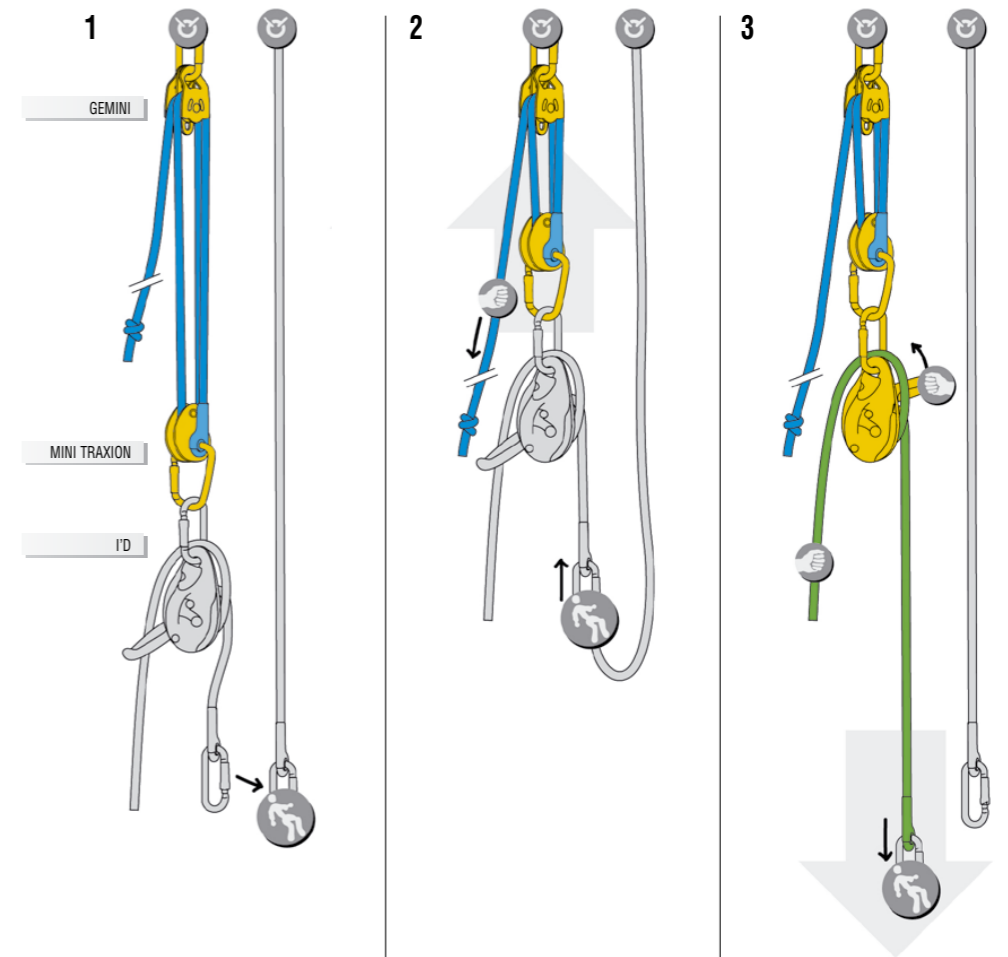
This counterweight system allows the victim to be raised when lowering is impossible. This system is possible when the rope is not attached at the bottom.
 1. The rescuer installs a self-jamming pulley and tensions the system with his body weight.
 2. He engages the system by pulling on the rope on the victim's side.
 3. He installs the ASCENSION self-jamming rope clamp and the CROLL ventral rope clamp to ascend with the victim.



Rescue using reversible rescue kit

Non-accompanied evacuation (victim doesn't require monitoring or for a free-hanging evacuation)

1. Attaching the rescue kit to the victim
2. Raising (the pulley system allows the victim's lanyards to be removed)
3. Lowering to the ground



Accompanied evacuation (protecting and distancing the victim from the structure)

1. Attaching the rescue kit to the victim
2. Raising (the pulley system allows the victim's lanyards to be removed)
3. Lowering to the ground

