



Instructions for the following series products:

Force2™ Energy Absorbing Lanyards

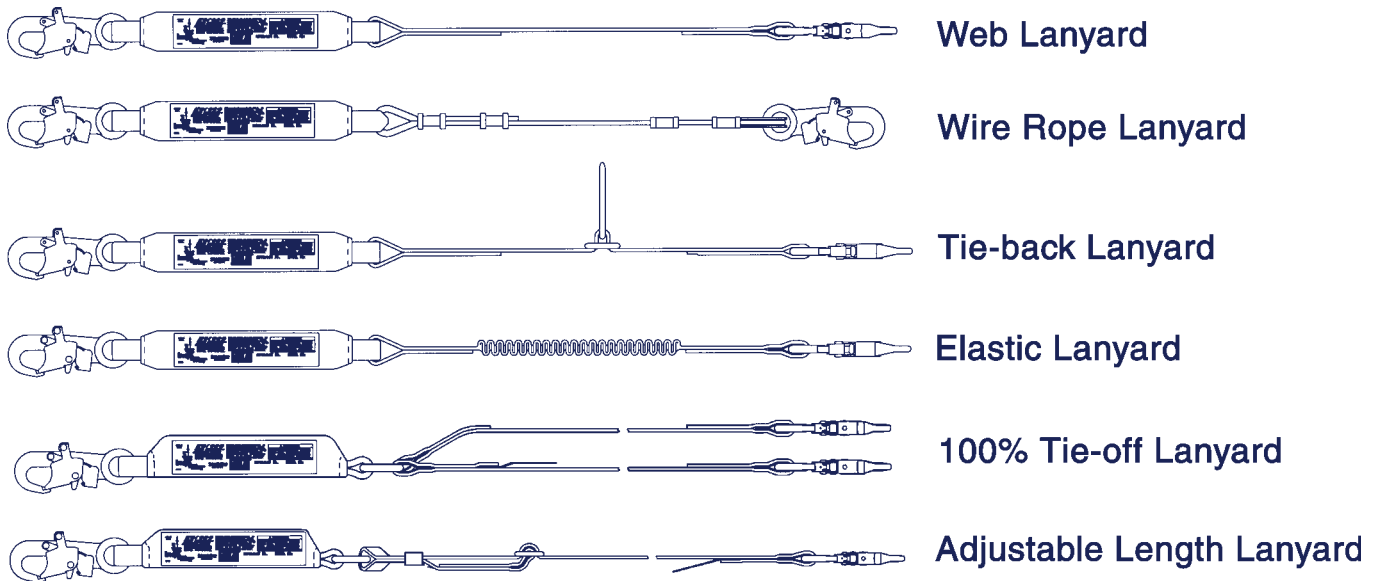
(See back page for specific model numbers.)

**User Instruction Manual
Force2™ Dual Capacity Energy Absorbing Lanyard**

This manual is intended to meet the Manufacturer's Instructions as required by ANSI Z359.1 and should be used as part of an employee training program as required by OSHA.

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

Figure 1 - Force 2™ Energy Absorbing Lanyards



DESCRIPTIONS

WEB LANYARDS

1 inch polyester web lanyard, 9503175 snap hook both ends.

1 inch polyester web lanyard, 9503175 snap hook energy absorber end, 2007153 snap hook lanyard end.

WIRE ROPE LANYARD

7/32 inch wire rope lanyard, 9503175 snap hook both ends.

TIE-BACK LANYARDS

1 inch polyester web tie-back lanyard, 9503175 snap hook both ends.

1 inch polyester web tie-back lanyard, 9503175 snap hook energy absorber end, 2007153 snap hook lanyard end.

ELASTIC LANYARDS

1 inch elastic web lanyard, 9503175 snap hook both ends.

1 inch high visibility elastic web lanyard, 9503175 snap hook both ends.

IMPORTANT: If you have questions on use, care, or suitability of this equipment for your application, contact DBI/SALA.

IMPORTANT: Before using this equipment record the product identification information from the ID label in the inspection and maintenance log in section 9.0 of this manual.

1.0 APPLICATION

- 1.1 PURPOSE:** DBI/SALA Force2™ Dual Capacity Energy Absorbing Lanyards are to be used as part of a personal fall arrest system (PFAS). Applications include: inspection work, construction and demolition, maintenance, oil production, confined space rescue, and similar activities where there is a possibility of an accidental fall. This equipment is designed to dissipate fall energy and limit fall arrest forces transferred to the body.

The Force2 dual capacity energy absorber has additional capacity to absorb fall energy compared with standard DBI/SALA energy absorbers. Standard DBI/SALA energy absorbers arrest the fall of a 310 lb. person (combined weight) where the free fall does not exceed six feet. Force2 dual capacity energy absorbers arrest free falls up to twelve feet, or up to a maximum of 6 feet for a worker with a combined weight greater than 310 lbs, but less than 420 lbs. When properly used the Force2 dual capacity energy absorber will maintain fall arrest forces below the OSHA allowable maximum arresting force of 1,800 lbs. This limit applies to PFAS's that incorporate a full body harness.

- 1.2** The following application limitations must be considered before using this equipment:

- A. CAPACITY:** This equipment is for use by persons with a combined weight (person, tools, clothing, etc.) of no more than 310 lbs for fall of up to 12 ft, or 420 lbs combined weight for falls of up to 6 ft. Capacity is defined as the combined weight of the worker's body, clothing, and all other objects carried by the worker.
- B. PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** Use of this equipment in areas with physical or environmental hazards may require that additional precautions be taken to reduce the possibility of injury to the user or damage to the equipment. Hazards may include, but are not limited to: heat (welding, metal cutting), acid or caustic chemicals, corrosive environments (seawater), high voltage power lines, explosive or toxic gases, moving machinery, and sharp edges. Contact DBI/SALA if there are questions about the application of this equipment in areas where physical or environmental hazards are present.
- C. BODY SUPPORT:** Force2 dual capacity energy absorbing lanyards must be used with systems incorporating a full body harness.
- D. TRAINING:** This equipment is intended to be installed and used by persons who have been properly trained in its correct use and application.

- 1.3** Refer to national standards including ANSI Z359.1, local, state, and federal requirements for more information on the application of this equipment.

2.0 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- 2.1 COMPATIBILITY OF COMPONENTS:** DBI/SALA equipment is designed for use with DBI/SALA approved components and subsystems only. Substitutions or replacements made with non-approved components or subsystems may jeopardize compatibility of equipment and may effect the safety and reliability of the complete system.
- 2.2 COMPATIBILITY OF CONNECTORS:** Connectors are considered to be compatible with connecting elements when they have been designed to work together in such a way that their sizes and shapes do not cause their gate mechanisms to inadvertently open regardless of how they become oriented. Contact DBI/SALA if you have any questions about compatibility.

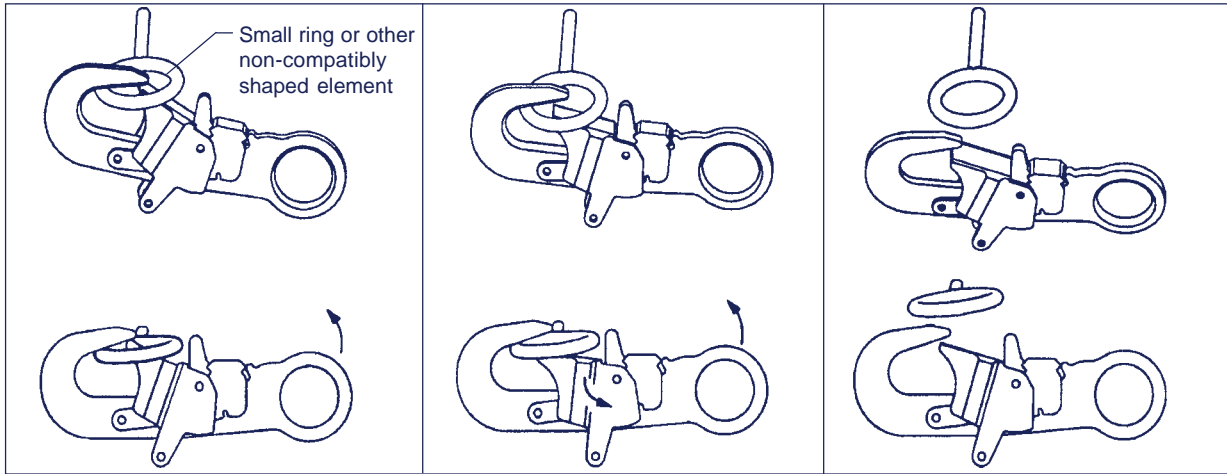
Connectors (hooks, carabiners, and D-rings) must be capable of supporting at least 5,000 lbs. (22.2kN). Connectors must be compatible with the anchorage or other system components. Do not use equipment that is not compatible. Non-compatible connectors may unintentionally disengage. See Figure 2. Connectors must be compatible in size, shape, and strength. Self locking snap hooks and carabiners are required by ANSI Z359.1 and OSHA.

- 2.3 MAKING CONNECTIONS:** Only use self-locking snap hooks and carabiners with this equipment. Only use connectors that are suitable to each application. Ensure all connections are compatible in size, shape and strength. Do not use equipment that is not compatible. Ensure all connectors are fully closed and locked.

DBI/SALA connectors (snap hooks and carabiners) are designed to be used only as specified in each product's user's instructions. See Figure 3 for inappropriate connections. DBI/SALA snap hooks and carabiners should not be connected:

Figure 2 - Unintentional Disengagement (Roll-out)

If the connecting element that a snap hook (shown) or carabiner attaches to 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.



1. Force is applied to the snap hook.

2. The gate presses against the connecting ring.

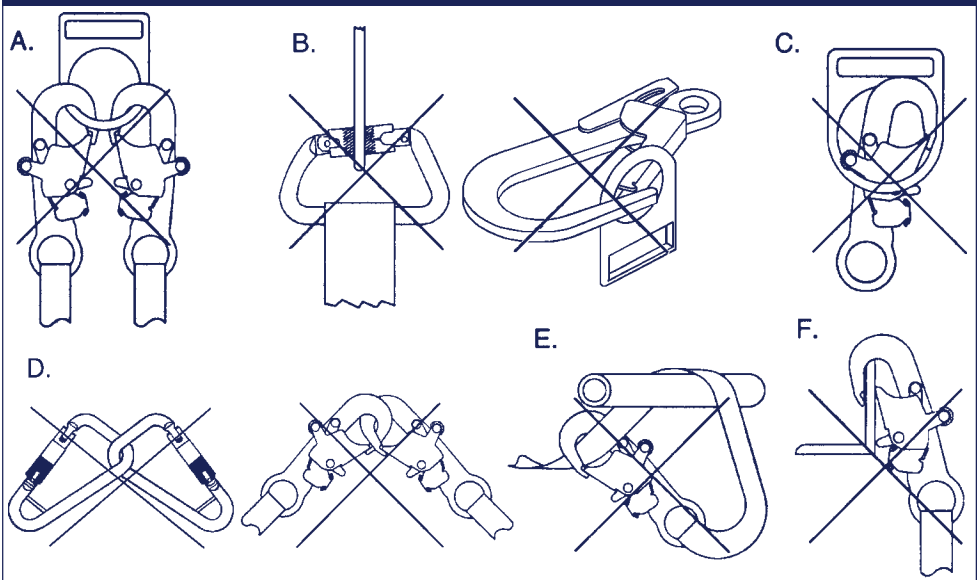
3. The gate opens allowing the snap hook to slip off.

A. To a D-ring to which another connector is attached.

B. In a manner that would result in a load on the gate.

NOTE: Large throat opening snap hooks should not be connected to standard size D-rings or similar objects which will result in a load on the gate if the hook or D-ring twists or rotates. Large throat snap hooks are designed for use on fixed structural elements such as rebar or cross members that are not shaped in a way that can capture the gate of the hook.

Figure 3 - Inappropriate Connections



C. In a false engagement, where features that protrude from the snap hook or carabiner catch on the anchor and without visual confirmation seems to be fully engaged to the anchor point.

D. To each other.

E. Directly to webbing or rope lanyard or tie-back (unless the manufacturer's instructions for both the lanyard and connector specifically allow such a connection).

F. To any object which is shaped or dimensioned such that the snap hook or carabiner will not close and lock, or that roll-out could occur.

2.4 ANCHORAGE STRENGTH: Anchorages selected for PFAS must sustain static loads applied in the directions permitted by the PFAS of at least; (A) 3,600 lbs, (16kN) when certification exists (see ANSI Z359.1 for certification definition), or (B) 5,000 lbs, (22.2kN) without certification. When more than one PFAS is attached to an anchorage, the anchorage strengths stated in (A) and (B) above must be multiplied by the number of systems attached. From OSHA standards 1926.500 and 1910.66: "Anchorages used for attachment of personal fall arrest systems shall be independent of any anchorage being used to support or suspend platforms and capable of supporting at least

5,000 lbs. (22.2kN) per user attached, or be designed, installed, and used as part of a complete PFAS which maintains a safety factor of at least two and is supervised by a qualified person.”

3.0 OPERATION AND USE

WARNING: Do not alter or intentionally misuse this equipment. Consult with DBI/SALA if using this equipment with components or subsystems other than those described in this manual. Some subsystems and component combinations may interfere with the operation of this equipment.

WARNING: Do not use this system if you are unable to tolerate the impact from a fall arrest. Age and fitness can seriously affect your ability to withstand a fall. Pregnant women and minors must not use this equipment.

3.1 BEFORE EACH USE of this fall protection equipment carefully inspect it to assure it is in good working condition. Inspect this equipment according to section 5.0 of this manual. Do not use if inspection reveals an unsafe condition.

3.2 PLAN your fall protection system before starting your work. Consider all factors that affect your safety before, during, and after a fall. The following list gives some important points to consider when planning you system:

- A. ANCHORAGE:** Select a rigid anchorage point that can support the required loads. The anchorage location must be carefully selected to reduce possible free fall and swing fall hazards, and to avoid striking an object during a fall.
- B. FREE FALL:** OSHA regulations generally require PFAS’s to be rigged so that the potential free fall does not exceed six feet. In February, 1995 OSHA issued an interpretation of section 1926.502(d)(16) of the Construction Standard allowing the use of PFAS’s in applications where the free fall may exceed six feet, provided the employer can document that arresting force limits are maintained and the assembled system will operate properly. See section 7.0 of this manual for test documentation for typical harness systems using the Force2™ dual capacity energy absorber. DBI/SALA recommends consulting OSHA on free fall restrictions in your specific industry to be assured of compliance.

WARNING: For worker capacities of 310 - to 420 lbs, free fall must not exceed 6 feet.

- C. FALL ARREST FORCES:** The assembled fall arrest system must keep fall arrest forces below 1,800 lbs. when used with a full body harness.
- D. FALL CLEARANCE:** Should a fall occur, there must be sufficient clearance in the fall area to arrest the fall before striking the ground or other object. The Force2 dual capacity energy absorber can extend up to a maximum of 65 in. Figure 4 describes how to determine the “Required Distance” or clearance needed when using the dual capacity energy absorber or energy absorber and lanyard subsystem. The following examples illustrate how to determine the required distance.

1. Capacity up to 310 lbs. See Figure 4.

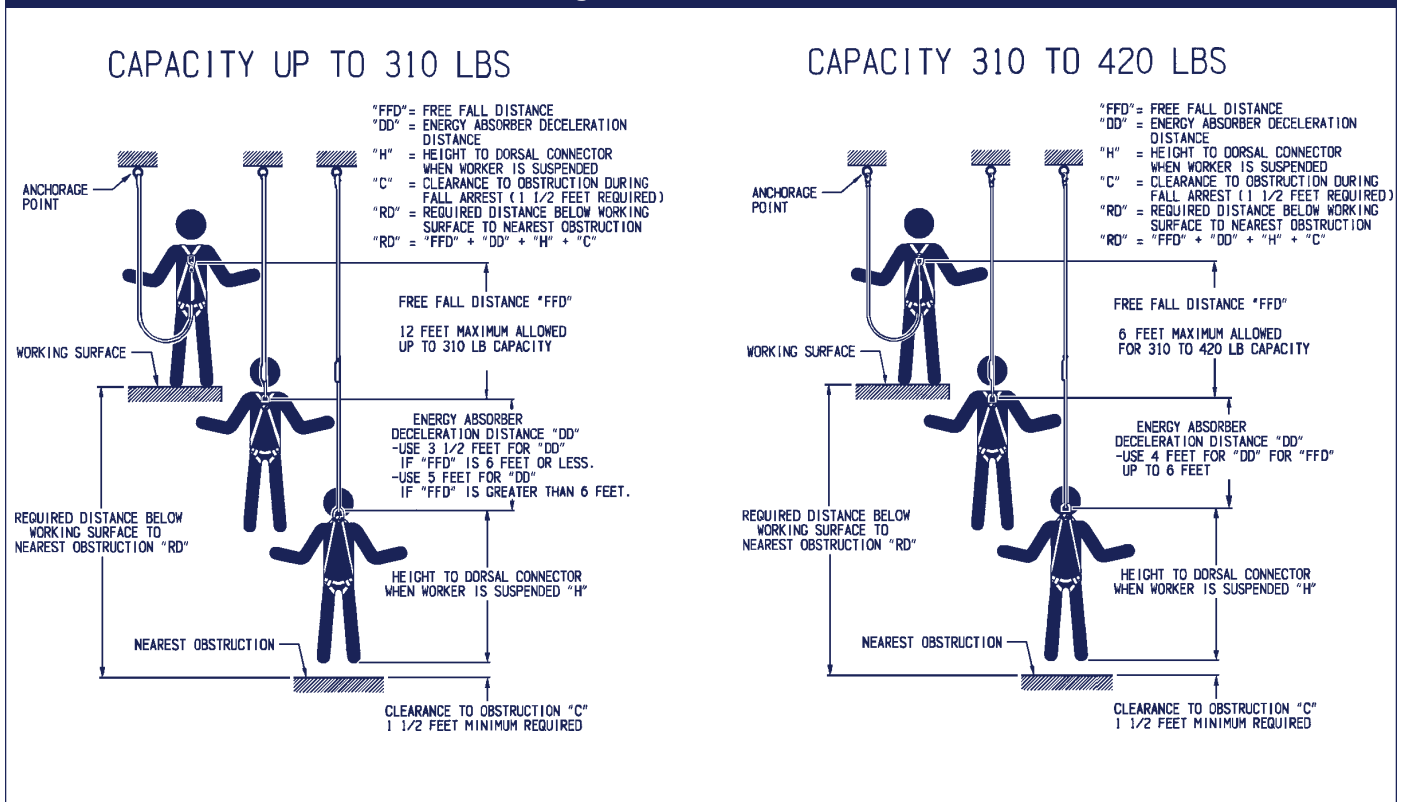
a. A worker is using a 5 ft. long energy absorber and lanyard subsystem. When standing upright, the anchorage point is 2 ft above the dorsal (back) D-ring connection point on the worker’s full body harness. The resulting slack in the lanyard is 3 ft. This is the Free Fall Distance (FFD). Since the FFD is less than 6 ft, use 3 ½ ft for Deceleration Distance (DD) as specified in Figure 4. When suspended, the Height (H) from the worker’s feet to dorsal D-ring is 5½ ft. So the total Required Distance (RD) is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RD} &= (\text{FFD} + \text{DD} + \text{H} + \text{C}) \\ &= 3 + 3\frac{1}{2} + 5\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 13\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \end{aligned}$$

b. Another worker is using a 6 ft. long energy absorber and lanyard subsystem. When standing upright, the anchorage point is 3 feet below the dorsal D-ring connection on the worker’s full body harness. The resulting free fall distance is equal to the total lanyard length: 6 ft, plus the distance between the harness connecting point and the anchorage point: 3 ft; for a total FFD of 9 ft. Since the FFD is greater than 6 ft, use 5 ft. for DD as specified in Figure 4. When suspended, H is 6 ft. So the total Required Distance (RD) is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RD} &= (\text{FFD} + \text{DD} + \text{H} + \text{C}) \\ &= 9 + 5 + 6 + 1\frac{1}{2} = 21\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 4 - Fall Clearance



2. Capacity 310 lbs to 420 lbs. See Figure 4.

a. A worker is using a 4 ft. long energy absorber and lanyard subsystem. When standing upright, the anchorage point is even with the dorsal (back) D-ring connection point on the worker's full body harness. The resulting slack in the lanyard is 4 ft. This is the Free Fall Distance (FFD). Since the FFD is less than 6 ft, this is an acceptable application for the Force2 dual capacity energy absorber in this capacity range. The DD is 4 ft as specified in Figure 4. When suspended, the Height (H) from this worker's feet to dorsal D-ring is 6 1/2 ft. So the total Required Distance (RD) is:

$$RD = (FFD + DD + H + C)$$

$$= 3 + 4 + 6\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 16 \text{ ft.}$$

b. Another worker is using a 6 ft. long energy absorber and lanyard subsystem. When standing upright, the anchorage point is 2 feet above the dorsal D-ring connection on the worker's full body harness. The resulting free fall distance is equal to the total lanyard length: 6 ft, plus the distance between the harness connecting point and the anchorage point: 2 ft; for a total FFD of 8 ft. Since the FFD is greater than 6 ft, this application is not suitable for the dual capacity energy absorber in this capacity range. Select a shorter lanyard or an anchorage point at a higher level and recalculate the RD.

Other factors may influence the RD. For example, using an energy absorbing lanyard with a rope grab (fall arrestor) may require additional clearance due to stretch in the lifeline or the sliding of the rope grab on the lifeline during fall arrest. Some full body harness models incorporate a sliding (positional) D-ring in the back as the fall arrest attachment. Movement of this D-ring during fall arrest can increase the fall clearance distance required. Use caution when assembling the system components that could act to extend the fall arrest distance (and therefore fall clearance distance required). Refer to manufacturer's instructions for each part of the system for more information on fall clearance.

E. SWING FALL: Swing falls occur when the anchorage point is not directly above the point where a fall occurs. The force of striking an object in swing fall may cause serious injury. Minimize swing falls by working as directly below the anchorage point as possible. See Figure 5.

F. SHARP EDGES: Avoid working where the lanyard, subsystem, or other system components will be in contact with, or abrade against, unprotected sharp edges. Do not loop lanyard around a small diameter structural member. If using this equipment around sharp edges is unavoidable, provide protection by using a heavy pad or other means over the exposed sharp edge.

G. RESCUE: If a fall occurs the employer must have a rescue plan and the means to implement it.

H. AFTER A FALL: Energy absorbing lanyards that have been subjected to fall arrest forces must be removed from service and destroyed. See Figure 6.

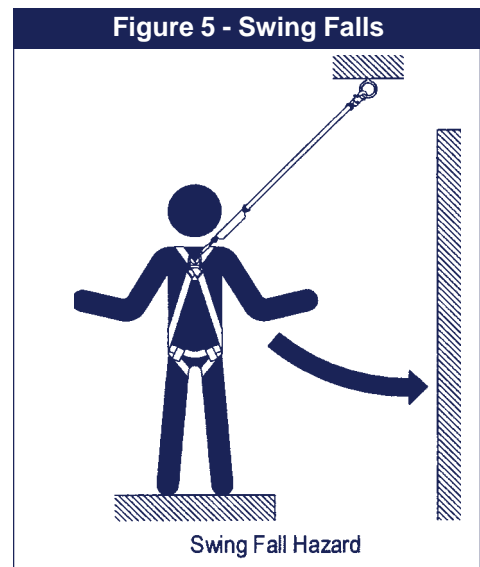
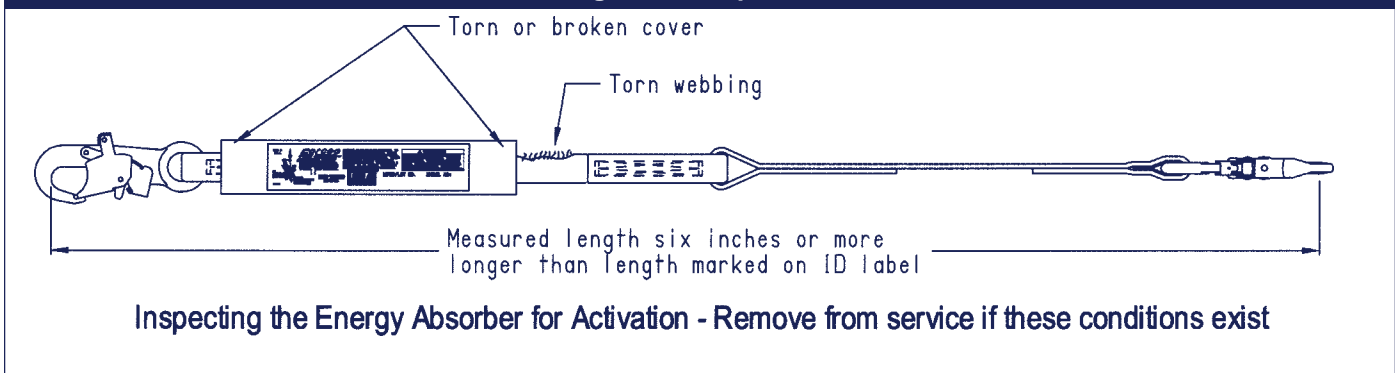


Figure 6 - Inspection

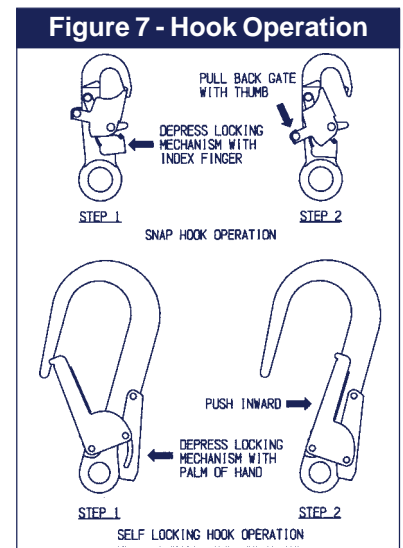


WARNING: Read and follow manufacturer's instructions for associated equipment (full body harness, rope grab, etc.) used in your fall protection system.

WARNING: For custom versions of this product follow the instructions in this manual. See supplemental instructions, if included, for additional instructions when using a custom product.

3.3 MAKING CONNECTIONS: When using a hook to connect components or to an anchorage, ensure roll-out cannot occur. Roll-out occurs when interference between a hook and the mating connector causes the hook's gate to open and release. Roll-out may occur when hook is connected to an undersized ring, such as an eye bolt or other non-compatible connector. Self locking snap hooks and carabiners should be used to reduce the possibility of roll-out. Do not use hooks or connectors that will not completely close over the attachment object. For these situations use a tie-off adapter or other anchorage connectors to allow a compatible connection. Do not knot lanyard in any manner. Do not hook lanyard back onto itself (choker style). Snap hooks and carabiners must not be connected to each other. Do not attach two snap hooks into one D-ring. Do not attach a snap hook directly to a horizontal lifeline. Do not attach a snap hook directly to a web loop. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for each system component. See Figure 7 for hook operation.

A. CONNECTING TO AN ANCHORAGE OR ANCHORAGE CONNECTOR: See Figure 8. Connect the lanyard end of the energy absorbing lanyard to the anchorage of anchorage connector. Some anchorage connectors may be supplied with a permanently attached energy absorber. The use of an additional energy absorber with these anchorage connectors is not recommended. Ensure connections are compatible in size, shape, and



strength. Refer to anchorage connector instructions for more information on making connections.

- B. CONNECTING TO BODY SUPPORT:** See Figure 8. Connect the energy absorber end of the lanyard to the full body harness back D-ring between shoulders. Refer to body support manufacturer's instructions for more information on making connections.

Attaching a Lanyard with Web Loops: See Figure 9.

1. Insert the energy absorbing lanyard web loop through the harness web loop or D-ring.
2. Insert the opposite end of the energy absorbing lanyard through the connecting web loop.
3. Pull the attached energy absorbing lanyard through the connecting web loop to secure.

- C. CONNECTING TO A ROPE GRAB:** DBI/SALA recommends using a standard energy absorbing lanyard with a rope grab system. Typical rope grab systems only allow for free falls of six feet or less, therefore the use of a Force2™ dual capacity energy absorbing lanyard is not recommended. Contact DBI/SALA for further information.

- D. CONNECTING TO SELF RETRACTING LIFELINE:** DBI/SALA does not recommend connecting an energy absorbing lanyard to a self retracting lifeline.

- 3.4** After use, clean and store the energy absorbing lanyard as stated in section 6.0 of this manual.

4.0 TRAINING

- 4.1 TRAINING:** The user, and the user's employer, must be trained in the correct use and care of this equipment. Both parties must be aware of the operating characteristics, application limits, and consequences of improper use of this equipment.

IMPORTANT: Training must be conducted without exposing the trainee to a fall hazard. Training should be repeated on a periodic basis.

5.0 INSPECTION

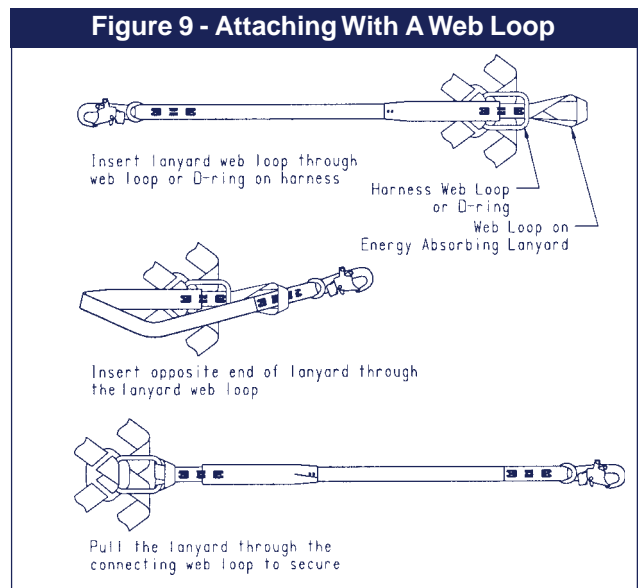
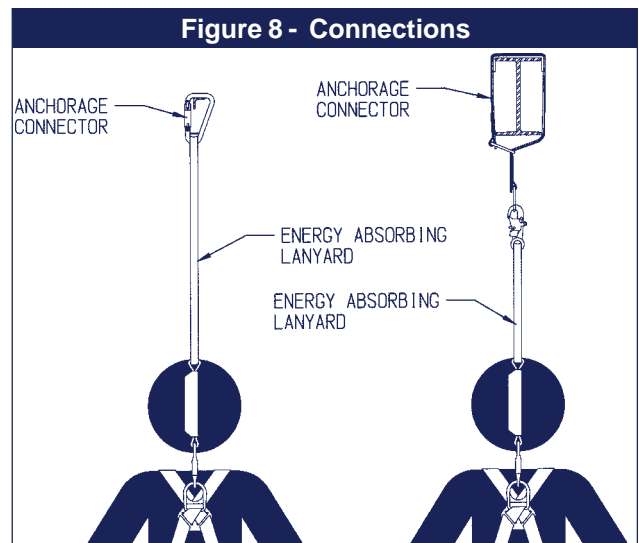
5.1 FREQUENCY:

- Before each use inspect equipment according to section 5.2 and 5.3 of this manual.
- The energy absorbing lanyard must be inspected by a competent person other than the user at least annually. See section 5.2 and 5.3 of this manual for guidelines. Record the results in the inspection and maintenance log in section 9.0 of this manual.

IMPORTANT: If the energy absorbing lanyard has been subjected to the forces of a fall arrest or impact forces it must be removed from service and destroyed.

5.2 INSPECTION STEPS:

STEP 1. Inspect energy absorbing lanyard hardware (snap hooks, buckles, swages, etc.). These items must not be damaged, broken, distorted, worn, or have any sharp edges, burrs, or corrosion. Ensure the connecting hooks work properly. Hook gates must move freely and lock when closed.



STEP 2. WEBBING AND STITCHING: Webbing must be free of frayed, cut, or broken fibers. Inspect for tears, abrasions, mold, burns, and discoloration. Inspect stitching for pulled or cut stitches. Broken stitches may be an indication the energy absorbing lanyard has been impact loaded and must be removed from service. Webbing must be free of knots, excessive soiling, heavy paint buildup, and rust staining. Inspect for chemical or heat damage, indicated by brown, discolored, or brittle areas. Inspect for ultraviolet damage, indicated by discoloration and splinters or slivers on the web surface. All of the above factors are known to reduce webbing strength. Damaged or questionable webbing must be replaced.

WIRE ROPE: Always wear heavy gloves when inspecting wire rope. Inspect entire length of wire rope. Inspect for broken wires by passing rope through gloved hands, flexing it every few inches to expose breaks. Broken wires can be removed by bending the wire back and forth parallel to the rope length. Do not pull wires out of rope. Replace the wire rope if there are six or more randomly distributed broken wires in one lay, or three or more broken wires in one strand in one lay. A "lay" of wire rope is the length of wire rope takes for a strand (larger group of wires) to complete one revolution along the rope. Replace the wire rope if there are any broken wires within one inch of the swages at either end of the assembly. Wire rope should be free of corrosion.

STEP 3. ENERGY ABSORBER: Inspect energy absorber to determine if it has been activated. There should be no evidence of elongation. See Figure 6. Ensure energy absorber cover is secure and not torn or damaged.

STEP 4. All labels must be present and fully legible. See section 8.0. Labels must be replaced if illegible or missing.

STEP 5. Inspect each system component or subsystem according to manufacturer's instructions.

STEP 6. Record the inspection results in the inspection and maintenance log in section 9.0 of this manual.

5.3 If inspection reveals an unsafe condition, remove the equipment from service and destroy it, or contact an authorized service center for repair.

NOTE: Only DBI/SALA or parties authorized in writing may make repairs to this equipment. Authorization must be in writing.

6.0 MAINTENANCE, SERVICING, AND STORAGE

6.1 Clean energy absorbing lanyard with water and mild detergent. Wipe off hardware with a clean, dry cloth. Hang to air dry. Do not force dry with heat. An excessive buildup of dirt, paint, etc. may prevent the equipment from working properly, and in severe cases, weaken the web or rope to a point where it should be removed from service. If you have questions concerning the condition of the equipment, or have doubt about putting it into service, contact DBI/SALA.

6.2 Additional maintenance and servicing procedures must be completed by an authorized service center. Authorization must be in writing. Do not disassemble the unit. See section 5.1 for inspection frequency.

6.3 Store the energy absorbing lanyard in a cool, dry, clean environment, out of direct sunlight. Avoid areas where chemical vapors may be present. Thoroughly inspect the energy absorbing lanyard after extended storage.

7.0 SPECIFICATIONS

- Performance Specifications:

- A. Worker Capacity 130 to 310 lbs (59 - 141.0 Kg)

- Maximum allowable free-fall: 12 ft (3.6 m)

- Maximum elongation: 65 in. (1524 mm)

- Maximum arresting force: 1350 lbs (6 kN)

- B. Worker Capacity 311 to 420 lbs (141.1 - 191.0 Kg)

- Maximum allowable free-fall: 6 ft (1.8 m)

- Maximum elongation: 65 in. (1524 mm)



- Maximum arresting force: 1350 lbs (6 kN)

- Energy absorber material: 1 3/4 inch polyester web strength member, tubular nylon web wear pads both ends, nylon outer cover, polyester thread, 8,800 lbs. tensile strength.

- Web lanyard material: 1 inch polyester web, 8,800 lbs. tensile strength, polyester thread.
- Wire rope lanyard material: 7/32 inch diameter, 7x19 galvanized vinyl covered wire rope, 5,600 lbs. tensile strength.
- Dual capacity energy absorbing lanyard meets OSHA requirements.
- EZ STOP® U.S. patent number: 4,538,702; Canadian patent number: 1,229,100; Great Britain patent number: 2,136,915. EZ STOP® II U.S. patent number: 5,174,410.
- 9503175 snap hook U.S. patent number: 4,977,784, Canadian patent number: 2,027,784.

8.0 LABELING

8.1 The following labels must be present and fully legible:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
|  |  | ATTACH THIS END OF SHOCK ABSORBER TO BODY SUPPORT | CAPACITY CAPACITY IS DEFINED AS THE COMBINED WEIGHT OF THE WORKER'S BODY, CLOTHING, AND OTHER OBJECTS CARRIED BY THE WORKER. THIS ENERGY ABSORBER HAS TWO CAPACITY RANGES: 130-310 LBS AND A MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FREE FALL OF 12 FT (MAXIMUM ARREST FORCE 1350 LBS) 310-420 LBS AND A MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FREE FALL OF 6 FT (MAXIMUM ARREST FORCE 1350 LBS) MAXIMUM ELONGATION OF ENERGY ABSORBER IS 65 INCHES. SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR TOTAL FALL DISTANCE. |
| 3905 PEPIN AVE. RED WING, MN 55066 PH: (800) 328-6146 MATERIAL: POLYESTER/NYLON MADE IN U.S.A. | WARNING MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE READ AND UNDERSTOOD PRIOR TO USE. INSTRUCTIONS SUPPLIED WITH THIS PRODUCT AT TIME OF SHIPMENT MUST BE FOLLOWED. AVOID CONTACT WITH SHARP AND ABRASIVE EDGES. MAKE ONLY COMPATIBLE CONNECTIONS. NOT FLAME OR HEAT RESISTANT. DO NOT REMOVE THIS LABEL. FAILURE TO HEED WARNINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH. ANY UNIT WHICH HAS SEEN FALL ARRESTING SERVICE MUST NOT BE USED AFTER SUCH SERVICE. | THIS PRODUCT COMPLIES WITH STANDARDS AS MARKED BELOW. A = ANSI Z359.1 B = OSHA C = ANSI A10.32-2004 D = ASTM F887-2004 E = MFRD(www/): LOT: MODEL NO: LENGTH(FT): STD6: | |

6906706 REV J

WARNING LABEL

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| 9503717 REV G | SERIAL NO. XXXXXX | INSPECTION LOG | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">DATE</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">INITIAL</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | DATE | INITIAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DO NOT REMOVE THIS LABEL |
| DATE | INITIAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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ID LABEL

9.0 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE LOG

DATE OF MANUFACTURE: _____

MODEL NUMBER: _____

DATE PURCHASED: _____

| INSPECTION DATE | INSPECTION ITEMS NOTED | CORRECTIVE ACTION | MAINTENANCE PERFORMED |
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9.0 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE LOG

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This instruction applies to the following models:

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|---------|---------|---------|
| 1107410 | 1225018 | 1225078 |
| 1221050 | 1225019 | 1225079 |
| 1225001 | 1225020 | 1225080 |
| 1225002 | 1225051 | 1225081 |
| 1225004 | 1225052 | 1225082 |
| 1225005 | 1225053 | 1225101 |
| 1225006 | 1225054 | 1225106 |
| 1225007 | 1225055 | 1225125 |
| 1225008 | 1225056 | 1225175 |
| 1225009 | 1225057 | 1225176 |
| 1225010 | 1225058 | 1225177 |
| 1225011 | 1225059 | 1225178 |
| 1225012 | 1225060 | 1225179 |
| 1225013 | 1225061 | 1225180 |
| 1225014 | 1225062 | 1225181 |
| 1225015 | 1225063 | 1225182 |
| 1225016 | 1225076 | 1225201 |
| 1225017 | | |

Additional model numbers may appear on the next printing of these instructions



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