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### The Norms

Depending on the field of application and purpose safety harnesses are subject to various norms:

#### EN 358 Work Positioning Belt



For holding in a work position and to hold back in dangerous areas (for example during works on flat roofs).



The holding eyelets (side D-rings) are normally located on the side near the pelvic bone.



#### EN 361 Fall-arrest Harness



For securing of dangerous areas and to arrest falls (for example during works on towers or of overhanging buildings and structures). The arresting eyelets are located on the back between the blade bones (dorsal) or on the chest (sternal).



#### EN 361 Fall-arrest harness for height access in combination with EN 353-1.



For securing in dangerous areas and to arrest falls in combination with an engaged catching device running in a fixed guide (rail) (for example for works on towers). Height access eyelets are normally located in front of the chest, axially in front of the body.



#### EN 813 Supportive belt

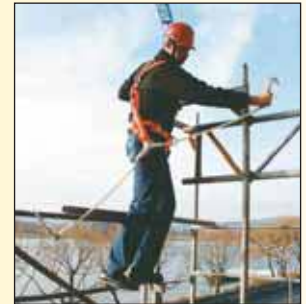


The supportive belt holds the wearer securely in position when they are fixed to a rope and working from height. The safety eyes are positioned on all of the body's balance points.



#### Further Norms

EN 341	Abseiling Equipment / Descenders
EN 354	Lanyards
EN 355	Shock Absorber / Energy Absorber
EN 353-2	Guided type fall arresters including a flexible anchor line
EN 360	Retractable type fall arresters
EN 795	Anchor Point
EN 1496	Rescue Lifting Device



### The Anchor Point

#### EN 795

The anchoring point to which the equipment is fixed must have a minimum stability of 10 kN. The position of the anchor point should always be selected to the effect that the free fall will be limited to a minimum. It is ideally located directly above the user in order to avoid swinging in case of a fall. Machine-made anchor points must comply with EN 795.

### The Safety Instructions

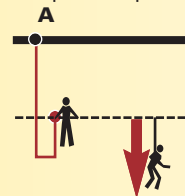
- Up to a height of 1 m no provisions required
- From a height of 1 m, for example railing, scaffolding, harness required
- For ladders up to 5 m without, from 5 m with additional protection (depending on national and industry)

### The Fall

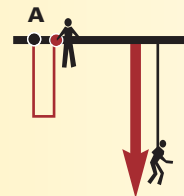
The fall factor can be easily determined with a simple formula:

$$\text{Fall factor} = \frac{\text{Fall Height}}{\text{Rope Length}}$$

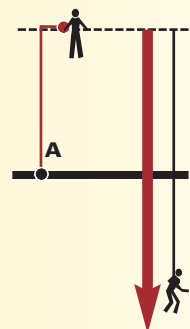
suspension point



Fall factor 0,5



Fall factor 1,0



Fall factor 2,0

### Life Cycle

Harnesses and straps/webbings	6 - 8 years
Lanyards and ropes	4 - 6 years

At least once a year the equipment must be checked by an authorized expert!