

MILLER MIGHTEVAC SELF-RETRACTING LIFELINE / EMERGENCY RETRIEVAL HOIST

Inspect the unit for loose fasteners and bent, cracked, distorted, worn, malfunctioning or damaged parts.

With the device in the mounted position, test the lifeline retraction and tension by pulling out several feet of the cable and allow to retract back into the unit. Always maintain a light tension on the cable as it retracts. The lifeline should pull out freely and retract all the way back into the unit. If the lifeline does not pull out smoothly or sticks when retracting, pull all the cable out of the housing and allow it to retract slowly under tension. Do not use the unit if the lifeline does not retract properly. The lifeline should be checked regularly for signs of damage. Inspect entire length for cuts, burns, corrosion, kinks, frays, worn areas, broken strands or chemical damage.

BRAKING MECHANISM

The braking mechanism can be tested by grasping the lifeline ABOVE the load indicator and applying a sharp steady pull downward which will engage the brakes. There should be no slippage of the lifeline while the brakes are engaged. Once tension is released, the brakes will disengage and the unit will return to the retractable mode.

SNAP HOOK

Check the snap hook to be sure that it operates freely, locks, and the swivel operates smoothly. Inspect the snap hook for any signs of damage to the keeper and any bent, cracked, or distorted components.

LOAD INDICATOR

Inspect the load indicator for signs of activation. The load indicator is located in the swivel of the snap hook. The swivel eye will elongate and expose a red area at the location illustrated when subjected to fall arresting forces.

RETRIEVAL MECHANISM

Ensure that the retrieval mechanism and associated components are working properly according to the operation instructions (see section 4.0 of this manual).

UNITS THAT DO NOT PASS INSPECTION OR HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO THE FORCES OF ARRESTING A FALL OR AFFECTING A RESUCE MUST BE REMOVED FROM SERVICE.

Notes:

MILLER DURAFLEX HARNESS INSPECTION

WEBBING STRAPS

Grasp the webbing with your hands 6 to 8 inches apart. Bend the webbing in an

cuts easier to see. Follow this procedure the entire length of the webbing,

MILLER MANYARD SHOCK ABSORBER WEB LANYARD

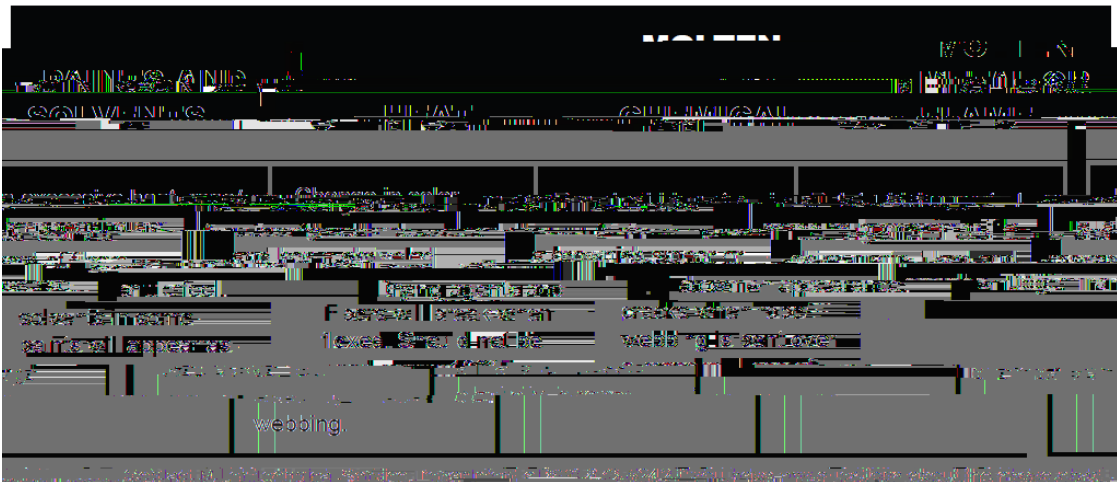
When inspecting lanyards, begin at one end and work to the opposite end. Slowly rotate the lanyard so that the entire circumference is checked. Spliced ends require particular attention. Hardware should be examined under procedures also detailed below, i.e., snap hooks, D-rings and thimbles.

HARDWARE

Snap hooks: Inspect closely for hook and eye distortions, cracks, corrosion, or pitted surfaces. The keeper (latch) should seat into the nose without binding and should not be distorted or obstructed. The keeper spring should exert sufficient force to firmly close the keeper. Keeper locks must prevent the keeper from opening when the keeper closes. b. Thimbles: The thimble must be firmly seated in the eye of the splice, and the splice should have no loose or cut strands. The edges of the thimble must be free of sharp edges, distortion, or cracks.

WEB LANYARD

While bending webbing over a pipe or mandrel, observe each side of the web lanyard. This will reveal any cuts, snags, or breaks. Swelling, discoloration, cracks, and/or charring are obvious signs of chemical or heat damage. Observe closely for any breaks in the stitching. Inspect lanyard warning flag for signs of activation. Titan tubular lanyards must be measured to determine activation.



Notes:
