



IS CLIMBING WITH A SHOCK-ABSORBING LANYARD THE ONLY WAY?

Falling from a height is one of the leading factors in workplace incidents around the world. A big contributor to incidents occurring while working at height is climbers not being properly connected or secured to the structure that is being worked on.

Here we look at the differences between climbing with shock-absorbing lanyards (the more traditional method) versus climbing with a temporary vertical lifeline.

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DOUBLE SHOCK-ABSORBING LANYARDS:

In order to climb safely, the climber needs to always maintain two points of contact – each hand holding a pylon hook, which can however restrict movement.

Climbing with lanyards takes longer than climbing with a lifeline, requires more manual effort and is tiring.

The minimum free-falling space with lanyards is 5–6 metres.

When using lanyards, it is difficult to connect to the first leg when building the tower.



VERTICAL-ROPE LIFELINE WITH ROPE GRAB DEVICE:

As the climber is connected to the lifeline, it allows free, easy movement/climbing.

The temporary lifeline enables the climber to climb faster and effortlessly.

The minimum free-falling space with lifelines is +/- 1 metre.

Pre-installation of the lifeline gives easy access on the first leg of the tower and while building the rest of the tower.



Climbing with a lifeline is faster and safer for the climber, as the climber can use both hands while climbing. The use of a lifeline makes climbing easier for both the inexperienced as well as experienced climber. That said, lifelines do not work in all work-at-height environments and can only be utilised in appropriate settings.

For advice on the best solution suited to your needs, please contact Gravity.

