

USER INSTRUCTIONS & SAFETY SYMBOLS



READ BEFORE USE KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

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- d) structural failure of ladder resulting from:
- damage, degradation or wear and tear;
 - overloading;
 - dropping; and
 - incorrect use, e.g. use as a bridge;

- e) electrical hazards through:
- incorrect selection of type of ladder for electrical work, e.g. using an aluminium ladder for live working;
 - positioning ladders too close to live electrical equipment such as overhead power lines; and
 - ladders damaging electrical equipment such as covers or protective insulation.

Ladder Inspection

Roof ladders should be visually checked at the beginning of the day before use. They also should be thoroughly inspected:

- at suitable intervals depending on their frequency of use, condition at the last inspection, conditions of use and conditions of storage; and
- following any event which may have jeopardized their safety.

List of items to be inspected:

- check that the sides of the ladder, rungs/steps, bearers and ridge hook are not damaged, e.g. loose, missing, bent, twisted, dented, cracked, corroded or rotten;

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To use a roof ladder safely you need to have received instructions and understand how to use the equipment properly. You should carry out a risk assessment to be sure that a roof ladder is suitable and the correct equipment for the task that you intend to carry out. Roof ladders are only intended for work that is both short duration work AND low risk. You need to ensure that the roof ladder is the right size and type for that task and that it is in good condition.

Notes on roof ladder use:

- Ensure ladder is safe to use – see checks below
- Ensure ladder is suitable for the job
- Ensure you have safe method for erecting roof ladder
- Secure ladders once in place
- Use correct PPE

Hazards

The following list of hazards and examples of their causes, which is not exhaustive, are common reasons for accidents encountered when using roof ladders:

- a) loss of stability caused by:
- incorrect choice of ladder – too short or too long or the wrong type of ladder for the angle of the roof, or where a roof ladder is unsuitable for the task;
 - incorrect positioning of the ladder, e.g. where the ridge hook is not positioned correctly against the roof or the bearers are not properly supported;

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- check that the fixings (rivets, screws or bolts) are not damaged, missing, loose, or corroded;
- check that connections and locking mechanisms between sections are not damaged, loose or corroded and are functioning properly; and
- check that the entire ladder is free from contaminants (e.g. dirt, mud, paint, oil or grease).

If any of the above checks cannot be fully satisfied, you should NOT use the ladder. Ladder repairs and maintenance should be carried out by the manufacturer or their approved repairer.

Ladder Storage

Ladders should be stored and transported safely.

- Store ladders in covered, ventilated areas, protected from the weather.
- Ladders can fall if stored vertically. Never hang a ladder vertically from a rung. Store ladders on one edge, in racks or hung from a stile with enough supports to prevent sagging.
- Don't store or transport ladders underneath materials or other items.
- Don't store a ladder where a child might be tempted to climb it.

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- working on a fragile or weak roof which is not capable of supporting the combined load of the ladder, the user and any tools or materials;
- unsafe condition of the ladder (such as missing rungs, bearers or damage to the ridge hook);
- stepping on or off an unsecured ladder when transferring from or to a leaning ladder or other place;
- standing on parts of the ladder not intended as a step or rung; and
- adverse weather conditions (such as heavy rain, ice, snow or windy conditions);

b) unsafe manual handling when:

- carrying the ladder to the place of work or up to the roof;
- positioning the ladder on the roof, e.g. incorrect handling when the ladder moves over the point of balance or when turning it over to the climbing face;
- opening or extending hinged or extending ladders; and
- carrying items up the ladder;

c) slip, trip and fall of user caused by:

- wearing inappropriate footwear;
- contaminated rungs or steps; and
- unsafe user practices – such as climbing two rungs at time or sliding down stiles;

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1. Care should be taken at all times.



2. Refer to instruction manual/ booklet.



3. Warning, fall from the ladder.



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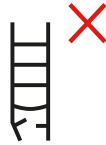
4. Maximum number of uses.



7. Keep a secure grip on the ladder when ascending and descending. Maintain a handhold whilst working from a ladder or take additional safety precautions if you cannot.



10. Inspect the ladder after delivery. Before every use visually check the ladder is not damaged and is safe to use. Do not use a damaged ladder.



5. Angles of use.



8. Do not wear unsuitable footwear when climbing a ladder.



11. Do not carry equipment which is heavy or difficult to handle whilst using a ladder.



6. Maximum total load.



9. Do not use the ladder if you are not fit enough. Certain medical conditions or medication, alcohol or drug abuse could make ladder use unsafe.



12. Do not ascend or descend unless you are facing the ladder.



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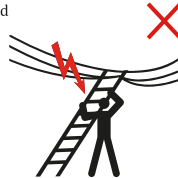
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13. Do not overreach or apply sideways forces.



16. Beware of overhead power lines.



19. Ensure ridge hook and bearers are properly positioned and supported.



14. Do not use ladder as a bridge.



17. Do not stand on unsupported ladder.



20. Ensure all locks are secured where applicable.



15. Beware of electricity.



18. Ensure ladder is long enough.



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