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PSA-Richtlinie / PPE-Guideline / EPI-directive 89/686 / (EWG/EEC/CEE)

Made in Germany.

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EN

EDDY - BELAYING DEVICE

BELAYING DEVICE FOR BELAYING LEAD CLIMBERS, FOR BELAYING WITH ROPE DEFLECTION (TOP ROPING), AND FOR LOWERING AND ROPING DOWN A PERSON WHEN CLIMBING.

The securing device may only be used by people who are familiar with alpine securing techniques and equipment.
These instructions for handling and use should be studied carefully.

NOTES ON USE
Before using the device for the first time, users should familiarise themselves with the functions of the device in safe surroundings. A visual check and functional check should be carried out prior to each use!

Functional check and safety check
Once the rope has been inserted, the device must be closed and the spring axis must be completely snapped back in place. When the device is closed, it must not be possible for the housing flanks to move with respect to one another.

Before belaying, it is important to check that the rope has been inserted correctly and that the device functions perfectly by tugging the emerging rope (in the direction of the lead climber) with a jerk. If the rope has been inserted correctly, the moveable braking cam prevents the rope leading out to the lead climber from being pulled out any further.
ATTENTION – even when equipment that conforms to standards and has been tested is used correctly, lead climbing always entails an increased risk of falling and the risk of injuries!

Rope types to be used
Only dynamic single ropes complying with EN 892 are approved for lead climbing. The diameter range is 9.0 mm to 11.0 mm.

The use of static ropes is only permitted for securing a person with rope deflection (top-roping) or for lowering a person, but not for securing a lead climber! Slack rope formation is to be avoided.

In the case of small rope diameters and heavily used ropes with an increased diameter in particular, the brake lever must be operated with increased sensitivity when lowering a person. The rope being fed in must always also run through the braking hand.

Tying into the climbing harness
The device must be hooked into the tie-in loop of the climbing harness, or be fixed to a suitable and secure attachment point, using a karabiner with a spring-loaded latch gate.

ATTENTION – the ingress of sand and dirt may impair functioning and result in damage to the device.

ATTENTION – When the lead climber is belayed directly by being clipped on the roped-up harness, the belaying person must likewise be belayed by suitable means in order to ensure that he/she is not pulled away when intercepting the lead climber's fall.

HANDLING THE DEVICE
Opening the device (fig. 5)
Press down the spring bolt fully.

Fig. 6: Then push open the moveable housing flank.
Push open the moveable housing flank fully.

Inserting the rope (fig. 7)
The rope running out to the lead climber runs out at the axis on the flanks of the housing.
Pay attention to the identifier on the outside of the moveable housing flank.

Fig. 8: Guide the rope completely around the braking cam situated in the device. Make sure the rope runs cleanly!

Fig. 9: Push back the moveable flank of the device.

Closing the device (fig. 10)
The device is only correctly closed once the spring bolt has fully snapped back into place.

Check! If the device is closed correctly, the flanks cannot be moved against one another.
Check whether the rope has been inserted in accordance with the identifiers.

ATTENTION – there is no belay function if the rope is inserted incorrectly!

Fig. 11: Clip on the karabiner at the eyelet provided on the device. Only use screwgate karabiners. Make sure that the screwgate is correctly closed.

Belaying the lead climber (fig. 12)
Hold the device between your thumb and your middle finger and tilt it slightly to the side. At the same time, grasp the rope which runs into it with the ring finger and little finger of the same hand.

Letting out the rope (fig. 13)
By pressing the upper part of the brake cam lightly with your index finger, the rope leading to the leader can, where necessary, be let out very quickly with your free hand. In the process, the rope continues to run through two fingers of the hand which is holding the device.

Since in the event of a fall a reflex-like clenching of the fingers cannot be ruled out, the cam must be released again and the rope running in clasped as quickly as possible.

Pulling in, shortening the rope (fig. 14)
To do this, simply pull in the rope which was originally fed in by hand. When the rope is pulled in, the braking cam takes a neutral position and does not need to be activated.

PULLING IN, TENSIONING AND LOCKING THE ROPE
(fig. 15)
Pull in the rope tightly enough (tighten the rope) until the rope tension causes the braking cam to snap into the locking position.
In the event of loading, the person is held.
When a drop is arrested, the same procedure takes place automatically.
If the lead climber releases the tension on the rope, all that is necessary to unlock the device and let out the rope is to apply slight pressure to the braking cam to continue letting out the rope.

Releasing and lowering (fig. 16)
The rope which is fed in should be held with the braking hand to provide extra security.

The control lever must now be pulled gently in order to release the tensioned rope and to lower the person hanging on the rope.

In the process, let the rope which is fed in run through the braking hand to provide extra security.

Only lower the person to the ground at a controlled speed. The abseiling speed increases as the degree of unlocking increases by means of the control lever.

In the case of small rope diameters and heavily used ropes with an increased diameter in particular, the brake lever must be operated with increased sensitivity when lowering a person.

Double-stop safety function in the event of overload (fig. 17)
In the event of overload (braking lever pulled too far), the braking cam automatically springs back to the locking position and arrests the rope. = Double-stop safety function.
The braking lever remains in the pulled-back position.
The braking cam can be unlocked again by gently pushing the lever forwards, so that the person can continue to be lowered.

ATTENTION – in the case of heavily used ropes with an increased diameter, the lever mechanism reacts with reduced sensitivity, which means that for safety the rope running in must always remain clasped.

The double-stop safety function is an additional safety function for avoiding overload with undesired acceleration.

Active abseiling
Active abseiling occurs in a similar way to lowering, with additional guidance of the rope running in by the brake hand and measured unlocking by means of the control lever.

Securing with rope deflection – Toproping (fig. 18)
For the purpose of securing with rope deflection, the two strands of rope can also be operated directly for pulling in the rope.
When top roping make sure that the rope does not become slack.

REGULAR INSPECTION, REMOVAL FROM SERVICE AND LIFESPAN
Before each instance of use, the components listed below must be inspected to see whether they have any damage (score marks, deformations, wear) and whether they function perfectly.

Parts to be examined
- fixed and moveable device flanks
- moveable braking cam (score marks, wear, moveability),
- spring axis
- control lever

Handle equipment with care and clean after use!
Keep moving parts in working order by lubricating them from time to time with appropriate amounts of acid-free sewing machine oil or graphite-containing bike oil .

Removal from service
The securing device should always be removed from service
- after a fall + impact from great height
- if there are any extreme score marks and / or deformations
- if there is any evidence of corrosion
- if the moveable mechanical components nolonger function perfectly.

Examples:
- device cannot be closed perfectly
- when the device is closed, the spring bolt does not spring back to its starting position
- the ability of the braking cam to move is impeded or blocked

In the event of any damage or malfunctions, the device is to be taken out of use and sent back to the manufacturer for inspection.

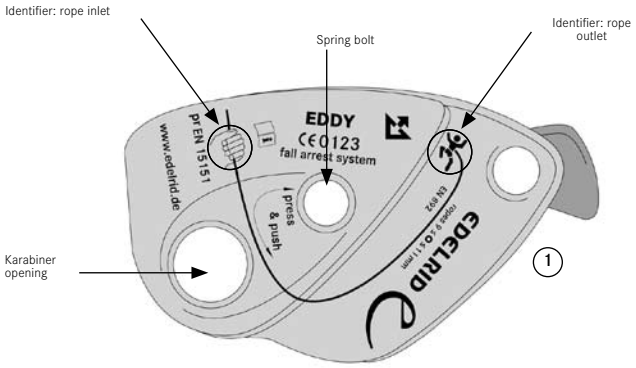
Lifespan
Depending on the frequency and intensity of use, the following can be taken as rough guide figures:

- in the case of extremely intense, daily use and very high working output, with dirty ropes: approx. 1-2 years
- in the case of normal use several times a week with clean ropes: approx. 10 years

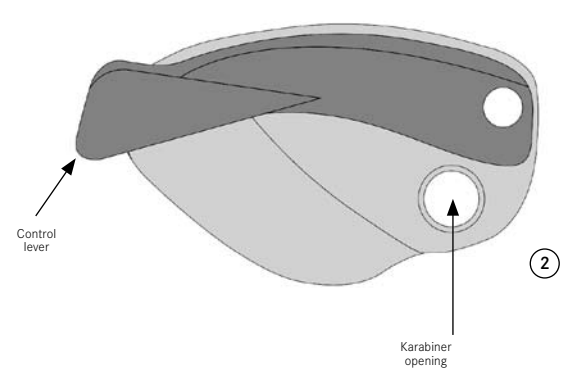
Storage
- Store in a dry place.
- Avoid contact with aggressive substances (e.g. acids or other chemicals).

INFORMATION ON THE PRODUCT:
Manufacturer: EDELRID
Belaying device according to prEN 15151
Model
CE 0123: the authority supervising production of PPE
(TÜV Product Service GmbH, D-80339 Munich)
i-Symbol: Warning notices and instructions must be read and observed
Suitable rope diameters from 9 – 1 mm, EN 892
Press and push to open the device flanks

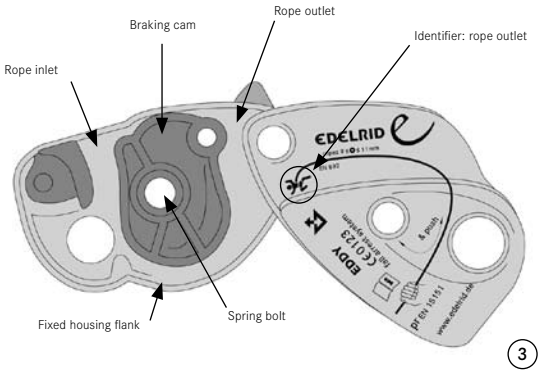
View of the moveable housing flank - EDDY closed



View of the fixed housing flank with control lever - EDDY closed



EDDY - open, moveable housing flank pushed open



EDDY - open, moveable housing flank pushed open