



OWNERS MANUAL

MODEL: US-MBR-V14

DESCRIPTION: Fixed Beam Anchor 14"
Vertical-Horizontal

MEETS OSHA & ANSI Z359.7-2011



1-800-850-5914

PHOENIX, ARIZONA USA

WWW.ULTRASAFEUSA.COM



The Ultra-Safe, Inc. beam anchor adjusts to fit 4 inch to 14 inch steel beams up to 1 1/2" thickness.

Manufactured with grade 8 hardware and slip proof notches for easy installation.

Ensure compatibility between anchor and connecting hardware.

When mounting anchorage, base must be flush with mounting surface. Also, when mounting on a vertical surface, the anchor ring must be perpendicular to the ground plane.

Mounting surface must have a minimum tensile capacity of 10,000 lbs. (10k).

Clamp is suitable for use as termination or intermediate (pass thru). See attached sketch.

WARNING

It is the user's responsibility to become familiar with all rules and regulations regarding the use of all fall protection products, including safety beam anchors. Ultra-Safe, Inc. is not responsible for accidents that may occur as a result of improper installation. Do not exceed 45 degree load angle on eye. Clamp should be taken out of service and replaced if any visual distortion should occur.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Center clamp on column flange
2. Move clamping tabs in as close to the flanges as possible.
3. Seat heel of clamping tabs in nearest slip resistant notch directly opposite of each other
4. Tighten tab bolt nuts, as tight as possible with wrench (Approximately 100ft. lbs torque)

Flange: 1 1/2" Max

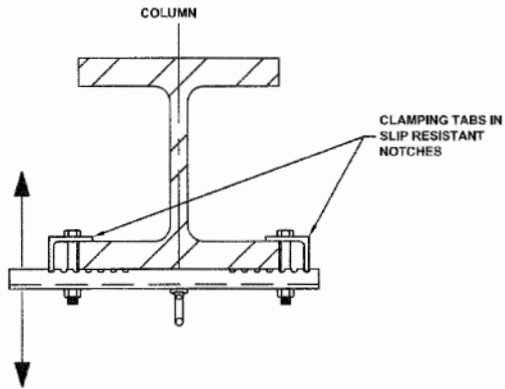
Weight: 14 lbs.

Materials: Carbon Steel

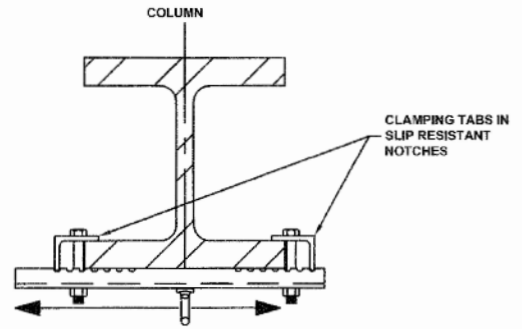
Manufactured in: U.S.A.

Minimum Tensile: 10,000 lbs. (10k) @90°

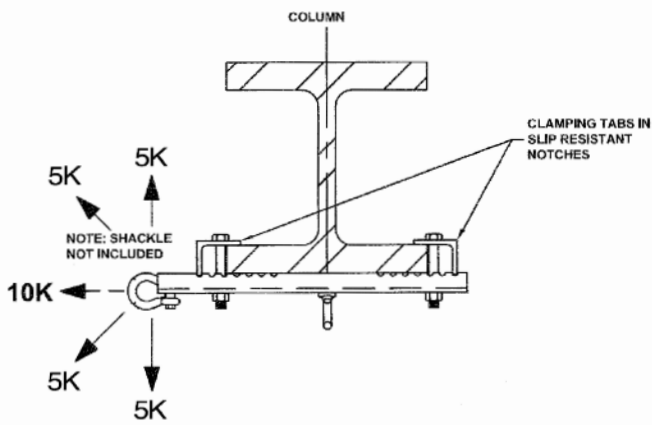
Meets or Exceeds ANSI Z359.7-2011



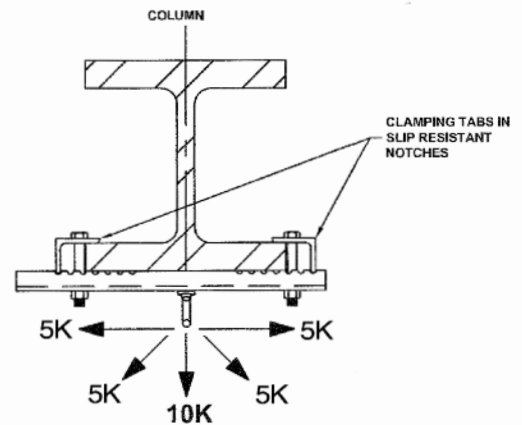
PASS THRU 1



PASS THRU 2



TERMINATION 1



TERMINATION 2



Warnings and Limitations

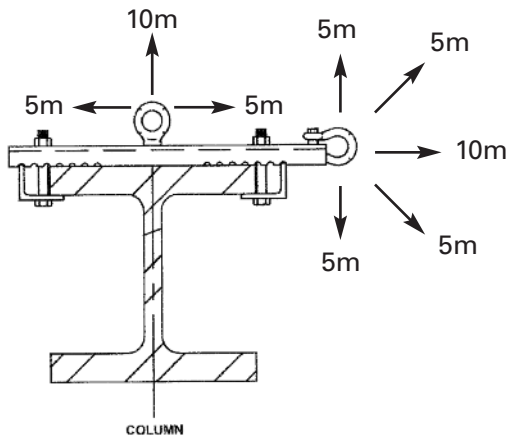
- Always follow all requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) and all state and local regulations.
- If using a snaphook for connection to the Shackle on the beam anchor, always make sure that the snaphook gate cannot contact the beam in a way that could put pressure on the gate and cause it to open.
- Always calculate the fall distance and ensure that a clear, unobstructed distance is provided under the beam to which the worker is attached (Remember to allow for system elongation and a safety margin).
- Develop a rescue plan establishing what to do if a fall occurs.
- Equipment must be used by properly trained personnel only.
- The employer shall provide a training program for each employee who might be exposed to fall hazards. The program shall enable each employee to recognize the hazards of falling and shall train each employee in the procedures to be followed in order to minimize these hazards. [OSHA 1926.503 (a)(1)]. In addition, training shall include; fall protection basics, proper use of all applicable fall protection equipment and proper handling, maintenance and storage of the equipment.
- Never use the Beam Anchor for anything other than what it was designed.
- The suitability of this device for the intended use must be determined prior to use and is the sole responsibility of the employer.
- Before each use, visually inspect for physical damages, wear and corrosion. Check the beam anchor for damage, cracks, wear, corrosion, or malfunctioning parts. Inspect each system component in accordance with its associated operation and instructions manual. If the inspection reveals a problem or an ineffective condition, remove the unit from the service.
- A qualified person shall inspect the beam anchor at regular intervals. Units that do not pass inspection shall be returned to Ultra-Safe, Inc. immediately for repair, satisfactory inspections should be marked on the provided inspection log.
- Units subjected to fall arrest forces shall be immediately removed from service and not used again until the anchor is inspected by a qualified person.
- Make sure that all system components are compatible and that potential impact forces, freefall distances, and deceleration distances are within the allowances of applicable regulations.
- A full-body harness with attachment in the center of the wearer's back at or above shoulder level must be used for fall arrest.
- Always make sure that the beam surface on which the beam anchor will be used is free of any obstructions or debris to ensure attachment of the device.
- Ensure that the structural member to which the worker is attached is capable of sustaining the fall arrest forces (5000 lbs. or twice the potential impact when designed, installed, and used under the supervision of a qualified person). Do not tie off to a structural beam that is less than 8" deep.
- One worker only! Never attach more than one worker to beam anchor.
- Do not try to adjust, repair or modify any Ultra-Safe product. For prompt service, please contact:
Ultra-Safe, Inc.
2339 North 34th Drive,
Phoenix, Arizona 85009
1-800-850-5914
- Attach this device at or above the connection point on your harness whenever possible. If this device is connected below the attachment point, you must ensure that the system is designed for this type of attachment, can withstand the potential impact forces and can absorb a sufficient amount of fall arrest force.
- Maximum free-fall distance six feet or maximum fall arrest force of 1800 lbs. Avoid lower level contact.
- Always tighten locking nut as tightly as possible by hand to assure a strong grip on the flange. DO NOT USE anything (such as a pipe) to increase your leverage.
- The Beam Anchor is designed for attachment to an I-beam only. Do not use on open web steel joists.



Instructions

The employer shall provide a training program for each employee who might be exposed to fall hazards. The program shall enable each employee to recognize the hazards of falling and shall train each employee in the procedures to be followed in order to minimize these hazards. [OSHA 1926.503(a)(1)] The employer shall assure that each employee has been trained, as necessary, by a competent person qualified in the following areas:

1. The nature of fall hazards in the work area;
 2. The correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, disassembling, and inspecting the fall protection systems to be used;
 3. The use and operation of guard rail systems, personal fall arrest systems/horizontal systems, warning line systems, safety monitoring systems, controlled access zones, and other protection to be used;
 4. The role of each employee in the safety monitoring system when this system is used;
 5. The limitations on the use of mechanical equipment during the performance of roofing work on low-sloped roofs;
 6. The correct procedures for the handling and storage of equipment and materials and the erection of overhead protection; and
 7. The role of employees in fall protection plans;
 8. The standards contained in this subpart.
- [OSHA 1926.503(a)(2)]



Top of beam when working on top of flange.

The employer shall verify compliance with paragraph (a) of this section by preparing a written certification record. The written certification record shall contain the name or other identity of the employee trained, the date(s) of the training, and the signature of the person who conducted the training or the signature of the employer. If the employer relies on training conducted by another employer or completed prior to the effective date of this section, the certification record shall indicate the date the employer determined the prior training was adequate rather than the date of actual training. [OSHA 1926.503(b)(1)]

installation On I-Beam

1. Place Beam Anchor on beam in desired position with fixed jaw against beam flange.
2. Slide moveable jaw against opposite edge of flange
3. Tighten locking nut on clamp anchor against beam (**DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN, 200lbs or wrench tight**).
4. Attach lanyard or lifeline to shackle using compatible connectors.
5. If the potential free fall distance exceeds 6 ft., make sure your lanyard is properly designed for extended free falls.
6. Follow all instructions pertaining to your lanyard or lifelines correct use, especially maximum allowable freefall, capacity, maximum deceleration distance and maximum arresting force.