

Roof Ladder User Instructions

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE YOU USE THE LADDER AND KEEP THEM SOMEWHERE SAFE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

- Read all instructions on and accompanying the ladder.



- Visually check the ladder is not damaged and is safe to use at the start of each day when the ladder is to be used.



- Do not exceed the maximum total load (load includes users, tools, materials, etc.).



- Maximum number of users on the ladder.



- Ensure support section stiles are fully engaged within both guide brackets.



- Ensure both rung hooks are fully engaged with (and under) selected rung.



- Locking devices shall be checked and be fully secured before use.



- Ladder shall be erected at the correct position.



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



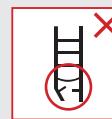
- Keep a secure grip on the ladder when ascending and descending. Maintain 3 points of contact whilst working from a ladder or take additional safety precautions if you cannot.



- Do not stand below bottom support bar.



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



- Do not wear unsuitable footwear when climbing a ladder.



- 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.



- Avoid work that imposes a sideways load on ladders, such as side-on drilling through solid materials.



- Do not deploy the ladder on a fragile roof.



- Ensure the ladder is long enough.



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



- Do not stand on unsupported ladder



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



- Do not use the ladder as a bridge.



- **Warning! Electricity hazard.**

Identify any electrical risks in the work area, such as overhead lines or other exposed electrical equipment and do not use the ladder where electrical risks occur.



Safety Instructions

1. To use a roof ladder safely you need to have received instructions and understand how to use the equipment properly.
2. 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.
3. Roof ladders are only intended for work that is both short duration work and low risk.
4. You need to ensure that the roof ladder is the right size and type for that task and that it is in good condition.
5. Do not spend long periods on a ladder without regular breaks (tiredness is a risk).
6. The following list of hazards and examples of their causes, which is not exhaustive, are common reasons for accidents encountered when using roof ladders:

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;
- 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).

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.

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.

Structural failure of ladder resulting from:

- damage, degradation or wear and tear;
- overloading;
- dropping; and
- incorrect use, e.g. use as a bridge.

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.

7. 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.
8. Ladder repairs and maintenance should be carried out by the manufacturer or their approved repairer.



WARNING!
Fall from the ladder

9. Do not modify the ladder design.
10. Do not move a ladder while standing on it.
11. If you are using a leaning ladder to deploy, access and recover the roof ladder, then the leaning ladder should be properly tied to prevent movement. Other methods of securing the leaning ladder are unlikely to be effective, because of the loads generated in deploying and recovering a roof ladder and from one ladder to another.
12. Ties should be tensioned just sufficiently to prevent movement. Never over-tighten rope or webbing ties fitted with ratchet devices. In doing so, you may induce additional loads which, when combined with your own weight, will cause the ladder to be overloaded and break. Always fix the ties around both sides of the ladder and never tie onto a rung or tread.
13. Climbing a leaning ladder whilst lifting, carrying, deploying, transferring to and from, and recovering a roof ladder requires great care. A manual handling assessment should be carried out and you should consider carefully if the person doing the work (that might be you) is physically capable and can carry out the required actions without injury.
14. If you are using a leaning ladder to deploy and recover the roof ladder, you'll need to remove both hands from the leaning ladder for longer than a brief period. This means you will need to take other measures to prevent a fall or to mitigate the consequences of the fall.
15. If you are using a leaning ladder to deploy and recover the roof ladder, it can require the operator to work "off centre" to the leaning ladder. However, they should still keep their belt buckle (or navel) within the sides of the leaning ladder.
16. The roof ladder must be secured to prevent it moving. For example, if you are using a properly tied leaning ladder to access the roof ladder, then you might secure the roof ladder to the leaning ladder. However, do not use anything that might damage the ladders.
17. There may be existing structural features on the roof such as chimney stacks that could provide a suitable tie point, but do not use anything weak like an aerial post or guttering. If you need to fit anchors with eyebolts or other fixings to tie into, the anchors should be selected, installed, and tested in accordance with BS 8539.
18. All roofs should be considered as fragile unless a competent person has confirmed that they are not (HSE HSG33). Falling through a fragile roof is one of the main causes of accidents during roof work.
19. Make sure that the roof can support the combined weight of you, your tools (including the roof ladder) and any materials. If you are not sure then you should not use a roof ladder.
20. Consider the point loads generated by the bearers and ridge hook of the roof ladder. In some cases, these point loads may cause damage (including cracking and breakage) to some roofing materials like slates or tiles.
21. Make sure the bearers on the underside of a roof ladder are resting securely on the surface of the roof. If the surface (e.g. the profile of the tiles) means that the bearers are not properly supported, use an alternative means of access.
22. Make sure the ridge hook is properly located on the reverse slope of the roof before stepping onto the roof ladder.
23. Don't use a roof ladder as a leaning ladder. They are not designed for that purpose.

List of Items to be Inspected

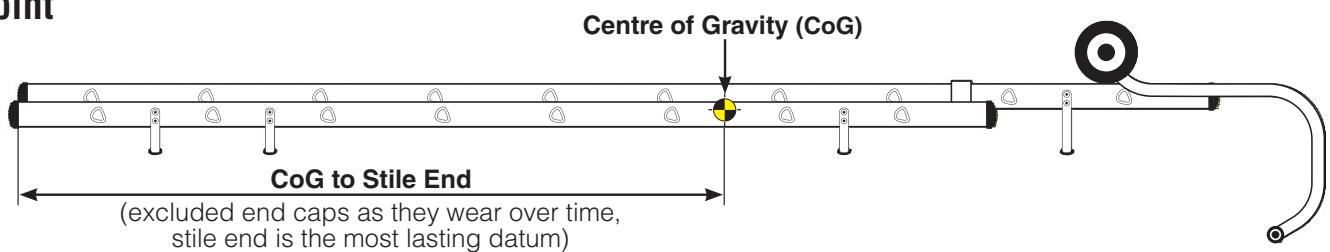
- Check that the sides of the ladder, rungs/steps, bearers and ridge hook are not damaged, e.g. loose, missing, bent, twisted, dented, cracked, corroded or rotten.
- Check that the fixings (rivets, screws or bolts) are not damaged, missing, loose, or corroded.
- Check that connections and locking mechanisms 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.

Transportation and 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.
- Prevent damage of the ladder when transporting e.g. by fastening and, ensure they are suitably placed to prevent damage.



Product Code	No. of Rung Extension											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Centre of Gravity Position (mm)											
77101	1690	1863	2036	2210	2383	2557	2731					
77102	1952	2114	2277	2440	2603	2766	2929	3092	3255			
77103	2238	2395	2552	2709	2866	3023	3180	3337	3494	3651	3808	
77104	2528	2683	2838	2993	3148	3303	3458	3613	3768	3923	4078	4233
												4388

Guarantee

Our guarantee includes faults arising from defects in workmanship or materials except for -

- Ordinary wear and tear of the product.
- Damage caused by misuse or abuse of the product.
- Damage caused by failure to comply with all written warnings and instructions for the product.
- Damage caused by an attempted repair of the product.

Material – means a material or component used by Werner in the manufacture of the product.

Workmanship – means the handling, assembly and manufacturing processes performed by or on behalf of Werner in order to manufacture the product.

We recommend these user instructions are retained for future reference.