Cedric Smith, Mike Kuhlmeier Bios:

Cedric has been with CMC Rescue since 2003. Cedric's responsibilities at CMC include the development and testing of products, specializing in equipment used in air operations. Cedric is active with the ASTM F32 SAR committee, the NFPA Special Operations Protective Equipment committee, and the ANSI/ASSE Z359 Fall Protection committee. Cedric is an Incident Commander and training lead with the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office SAR Team. SBCSAR is a Mountain Rescue Association (MRA) accredited team, and routinely responds to various technical rescue incidents including vehicle over the side, downed aircraft, swift water/flood, and alpine rescue, in addition to supporting Sheriff Department operations, and fire department casualty and wildfire incidents, throughout the state of California.

Michael Kuhlemier is a Mechanical Engineer at CMC Rescue. He graduated from Washington State University with a degree in Bioengineering. During college he worked both as a Ski Patroller at Silver Mt and as an outdoor guide. He enjoys getting outdoors, especially to ski, and designing random electro-mechanical devices.

Abstract (After the Drop):

Over the decades, a considerable amount of emphasis has been placed on belay competency, rescue system rigging and other equipment consideration. The belay competency test method was originally formulated around the worst case scenario; having a mainline failure during an edge transition. The test method essentially was dropping a test mass a height of 1 meter on 3 meters of rope. The belay device's capability of arresting the load was measured and the maximum arrest force at the anchor was also recorded.

The majority, if not all of these tests, have been focused around a system, or a specific device, not the impact to a rescuer. CMC has advanced this type of testing through the instrumentation of a harness and test mass with load sensors and accelerometers during a typical belay test. The load sensors are placed at various interface points between the harness and the test mass and the impact loads imparted during the event are recorded. The accelerometer, located on the test mass, also records the g-forces imparted on the mass.

This presentation will examine the force distribution and accelerations imparted by various styles of harnesses and attachment points during a typical belay test drop. This data will be a first step in understanding the impact of harnesses and dynamic loads on a rescuer during a fall.





Dynamic Tests are Conducted to Serve Different Purposes Harness for structural integrity

- Belay devices for competency
- Fall protection system for proof of performance
- Various components or entire systems... what if?







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Areas of Curiosity

- Comparing impact force imparted from various connection elements
- The effect of harness construction (sit versus full body harness)
- The damping effect of harness padding on impact force
- The effect of rope elongation (or lack therefore)

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THE SOLVE.

Drop Test Parameters

- Follow belay competency test model
 - 1 meter drop on 3 meters of rope
 - Rope terminated with a bowline knot
 - 540 Rescue Belay
 - 100 kg (220 lbf) ANSI Z359 test torso
- Data Collected
 - MAF measured at 540 Belay
 - Harness forces imparted on the test torso
 - G-forces of test torso

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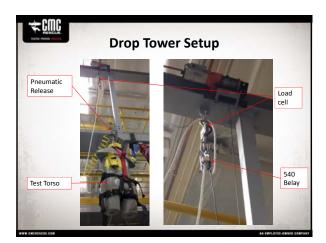


About the Belay Competency Test

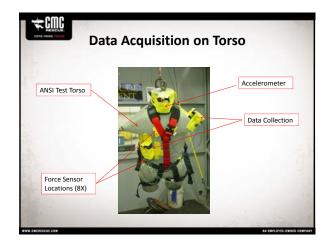
- Originated from the British Columbia Council for Technical Rescue
- Intended to simulate the highest potential impact force
 - -System rigged 3 meters from the edge
 - 1 meter of fall potential (height of attachment point)

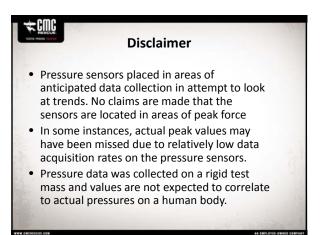
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About the Equipment Omega LC 101-5K load cell (2.2 kHz sample rate) Located at the top of the tower to measure MAF. Tekscan FlexiForce A401 pressure sensors, 1 sq. in sensing area. Adafruit ADXL326 16g 3-axis accelerometer CMC custom data acquisition Arduino UNO Based Micro SD flash storage 63Hz sampling rate

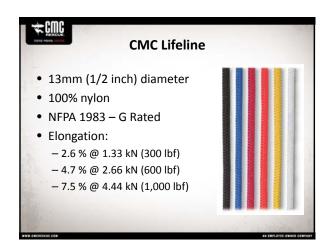


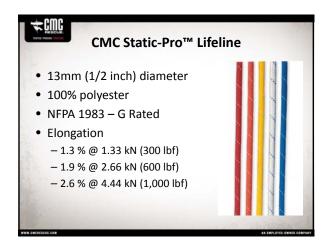


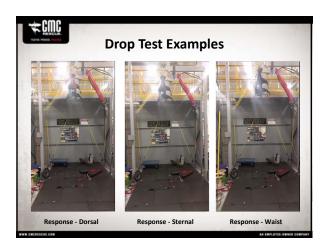


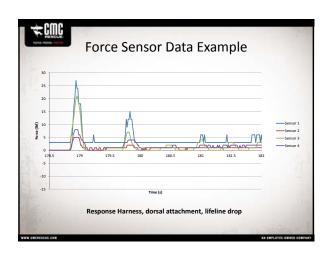


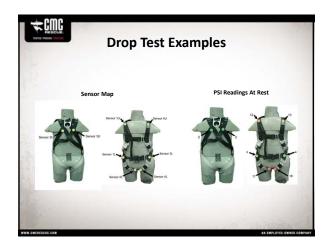
CMC Proseries® Rescue Harness • NFPA 1983 Class II • Waist attachment element • Substantial leg (thigh) and waist (lumbar) padding

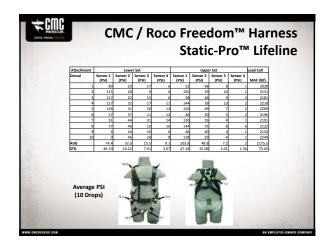


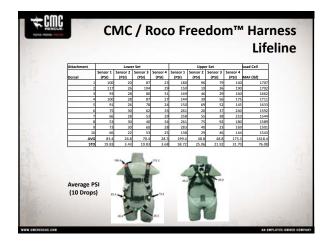


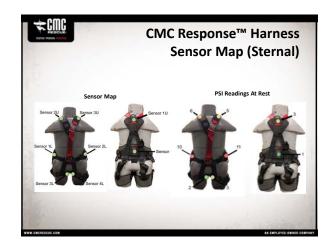


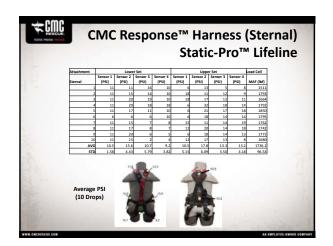


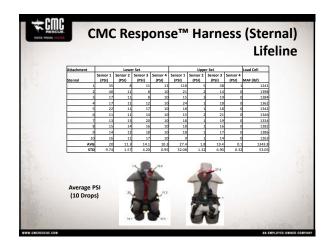


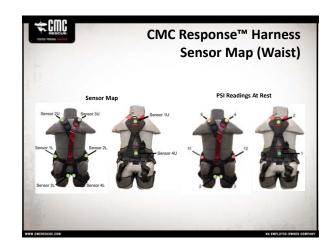


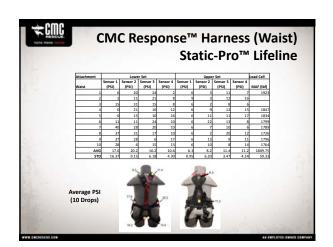


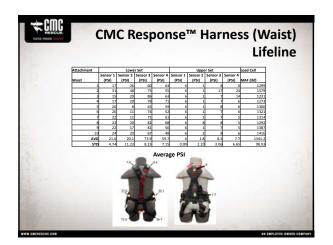


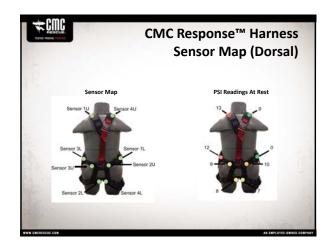


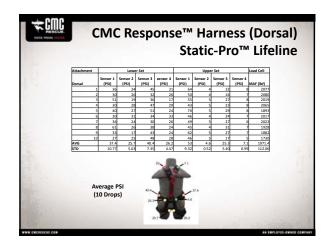




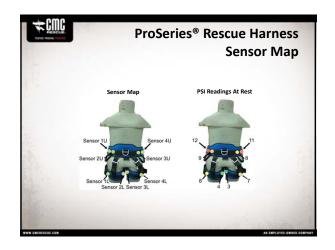


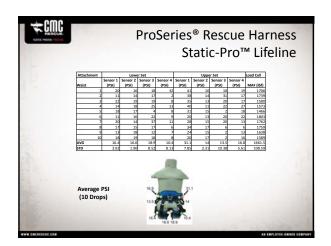


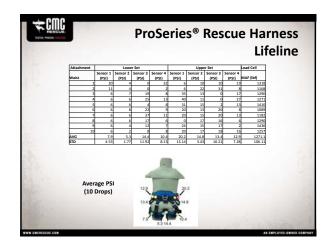


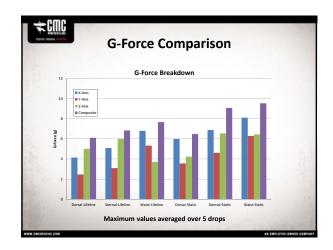


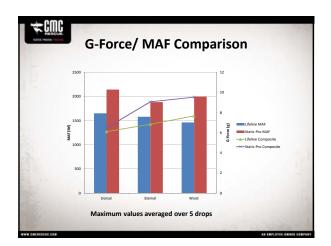
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- Constillation	1 27		(PSI) 21	(r31)	(PSI) 22	(PSI) 40	(PSI) 21	(PSI) 26	
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AVG	33	4.7	30.8	6.2	13	35.1	29.9	19.8	1556.90
STD	7.51	0.48	7.80	1.62	6.29	3.21	8.16	6.37	125.97
Aver	age PSI			10					











Observations BCCTR Belay Tests generate substantial impact forces. Lower peak accelerations and MAF recorded for dynamic vs. static ropes. Likely due to additional system extension. G-Force and MAF not directly correlated. Likely due to high rotational acceleration. Padded harnesses show reduced impact pressures. Force distributed across larger area. Pressure Data is interesting but inconclusive. Extremely difficult to capture peak forces.

