



Rapid Assault Hook and Sling (RAHAS)

Operational Instructions and Rope Care Guidelines

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RAHAS Operational Instructions and Rope Care Guidelines

WARNING

The Rapid Assault Hook and Sling (RAHAS) carries a Working Load Limit (WLL) of 15,000 lbs and a Breaking Strength (BS) of 24,000 lbs. Do not exceed WLL under any circumstances. Exceeding the WLL can damage or cause failure of the RAHAS leading to serious bodily injury or death.

WARNING

A rope breaking under tension can become a dangerous whip leading to serious bodily injury or death. Use caution while using.

WARNING

Do not use the RAHAS for overhead lifting. Improper use of the RAHAS can lead to serious bodily injury or death.

WARNING

The Improper Use of Rope is Dangerous

Rope Failure Can Cause Serious Injury or Death

- The USER is responsible to determine the suitability of a rope for specific applications
- USE only rope in good working condition, without cuts or pulled strands
- KNOW the Working Load Limit (WLL) of your rope
- DO NOT exceed the WLL or shock load the rope
- DO NOT stand within recoil (snapback) area
- DO NOT use over rough surfaces without chafe protection
- DO NOT bend around unprotected, sharp corners
- USE sheaves with a minimum of 8 times the rope diameter

Fiber Rope will Fail if Worn, Damaged, Abused, Overloaded, or Not Properly Maintained

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1 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

- 1.1 Before use, inspect all components (Breaching Sling, shackles, hooks, bumper, drawbar, etc.) are in proper working condition. See Section 2 for **Rope Care Guidelines**.
- 1.2 Proper working orientation of RAHAS Breaching Sling; see **Figure 1**.

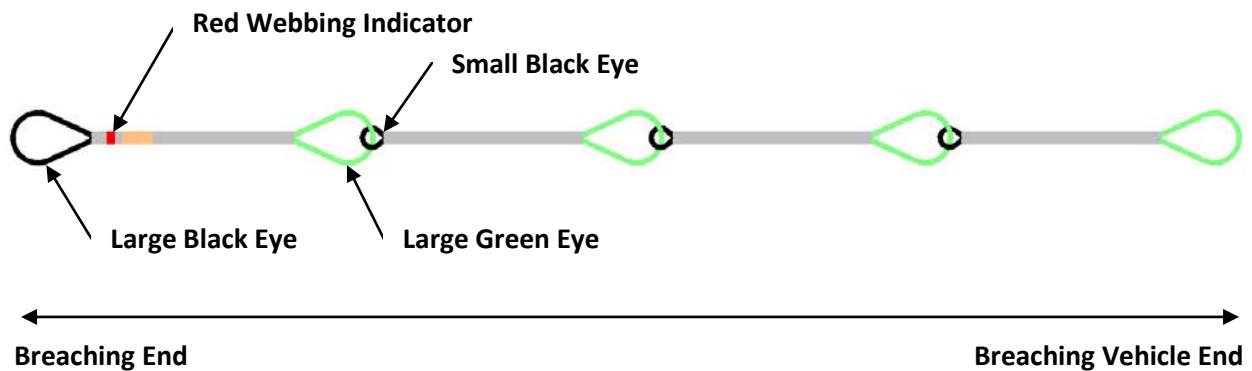


Figure 1

- 1.2.1 The Breaching Hook, or RAHAS Accessory Legs if supplied, shall be secured to the Large Black Eye. Red Webbing is a quick visual reference to locate this end.
- 1.2.2 The Large Green Eye shall be toward the Breaching Vehicle. The Large Green Eye shall be secured to Vehicle.

CAUTION

Never secure the Small Black Eye to the Breaching Vehicle. Securing the Small Black Eye to the Vehicle can cause damage to the Sling leading to bodily injury.

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1.3 Deploying the Breaching Sling

- 1.3.1 With Breaching Hook secured to Breaching End of Sling, the breacher shall approach the structure to be breached per the department's Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).
- 1.3.2 Secure the Hook to structure to be breached.
- 1.3.3 Once the Hook has been secured, secure the Large Green Eye nearest the Vehicle to the Vehicle per SOP.
- 1.3.4 Clear operational area of all personnel and observers per SOP.
- 1.3.5 Smoothly apply tension to the Sling until structure is breached per SOP.

NOTE

Do not attempt to use the elasticity of the rope to increase pulling power.

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2 ROPE CARE GUIDELINES

2.1 Conditions to Be Avoided

- 2.1.1 Repeated lateral abrasion against sharp edges. Metal can prove to be stronger than the rope in a long-duration abrasion event.
- 2.1.2 Exposure to extreme temperatures. The rope begins to lose strength above 160°F, and has a zero-strength temperature around 480°F.
- 2.1.3 Overstraining the rope. This can be the result of exceeding the Working Load Limit (WLL) for an extended time period, or by instantaneous peak loads during dynamic loading events.
- 2.1.4 Cleaners/degreasers containing d'Limonene (citrus based cleaners) can rapidly deteriorate ropes. Avoid contact with this chemical.

2.2 Inspection Guidelines of Rope

- 2.2.1 Lay rope out under hand tension so the entire length can easily be viewed.
- 2.2.2 Visually inspect the entire length of rope and rope cover for signs of abrasion, stiff regions, fused or melted areas. Make note of any damaged areas
 - 2.2.2.1 If areas of concern are present, remove rope cover closure and slide rope cover to expose rope for closer inspection.
- 2.2.3 Visually inspect the rope eye covers for signs of abrasion, stiff regions, fused or melted areas. Make note of any damaged areas.

NOTE

Damage to the eye covers/rope covers is acceptable as long as rope is not damaged per Section 2.4 Rope Replacement.

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2.3 Inspection Frequency

- 2.3.1 The end user should determine the frequency of rope inspections. For heavy use, the rope should be carefully inspected prior to each day's use. The user should also perform a quick visual inspection prior to any use of the rope.

2.4 Rope Replacement

- 2.4.1 Ropes that show severe damage should be replaced, repaired, or down-rated to other applications. Examples of severe damage in rope include, but are not limited to:

- 2.4.1.1 More than 2 strands severed within a 2 foot segment.
- 2.4.1.2 Fused segment that is no longer flexible (strands not separable).
- 2.4.1.3 Segment whose diameter is 20% less than other part of the rope.
- 2.4.1.4 Melting on one side that fuses one or more strands together.