TRELLEBORG

Instructions for use:

Catch Bags

Sawa

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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1 - Test report: data about the tested plug and test performance

1.0. IDENTIFICATION

1.1. TYPE OF PRODUCT

- SAVA catch bag: SCB

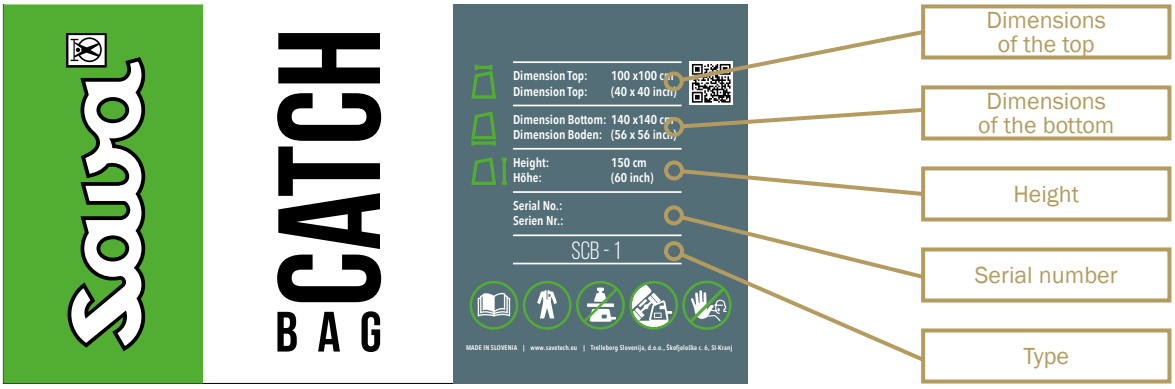

Fig. 1.1: Catch bag label with explanation

1.2. MANUFACTURER

TRELLEBORG

Sava

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2.0. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

2.1. BASIC FUNCTIONS AND AREAS OF APPLICATION

The SAVA catch bags are designed to enable a soft landing of overturned trucks and buses, up to the maximum permissible weight of 50,000 kg.

2.2. BASIC DATA

Table 1: SAVA catch bags (the SCB family)

TYPE	PART NUMBER	DIMENSIONS					WEIGHT	WORKING PRESSURE	NOMINAL CONTENT	AIR REQUIREMENT	MAX. HEIGHT	INFLATION TIME
		BOTTOM		TOP		HEIGHT						
		LENGTH	WIDTH	LENGTH	WIDTH							
		[cm] / [inch]	[cm] / [inch]	[cm] / [inch]	[cm] / [inch]	[cm] / [inch]	[kg] / [lbs]	[bar] / [psi]	[l] / [cu./Ft.]	[l] / [cu./Ft.]	[cm] / [inch]	[sec]
SCB-1	574577	**140** / 55″	**140** / 55″	**100** / 39″	**100** / 39″	**10** / 4″	**22** / 50	**< 0.2** / < 3	**1700** / 60	**2000** / 71	**160** / 63″	60-90

2.3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF USE

The permissible temperature range of application: from -20 to +60 °C. The use of products at temperatures below -20 °C, however, not below -30 °C, is restricted to maximum 1 hour, and at temperatures exceeding +60 °C, however, not exceeding +70 °C, to 30 minutes.

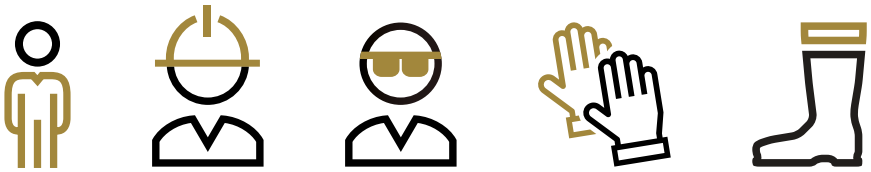
The standard type of SAVA catch bags is NOT suitable for use in potentially explosive atmospheres.

Open flame and smoking are forbidden during operating the SAVA catch bags.

2.4. SAFETY AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Always wear personal protective equipment when operating the SAVA catch bags. Fire fighters and rescue team members should wear protective equipment specified for their line of work.

Other users should wear protective clothing, helmet, goggles, gloves and footwear.



3.0. DEFINITIONS

Air blower: a device used as an air source for filling the SAVA catch bags.
Air blower's hose: a hose mounted on the air blower and connected to the distributor.
Blind coupling: a coupling mounted on a connection to disable flow.
Inflation hose: a hose connecting the distributor to the SAVA catch bag.
Load: an object to be caught by means of SAVA catch bags.
Truck: a larger motor vehicle used in road freight transport.
Bus: a vehicle conveying a larger number of passengers in public transportation.
Trailer: a hauled vehicle attached to another self-propelled vehicle.
Semi-trailer: a trailer without a front axle, attached to the /"hauler", which carries a part of trailer's weight.
Distributor: a connection connecting the air blower and the inflation hoses.
Discharge valve: a valve on the SAVA catch bag that opens when the load presses against the SAVA catch bag and increases the pressure inside the bag.
Axle group: a larger number of axles; the distance between the axles is less than the diameter of one wheel.
Tip-over point: a point around which the vehicle rotates during lifting.
Protective cover: a cover fixed to the rear side of the SAVA catch bag to protect it from damages.

4.0. PREPARATION OF THE PRODUCT FOR USE

4.1. TRANSPORT

The SAVA catch bags are packed in a cardboard packaging; their sensitive parts are extra protected.

When storing a catch bag, be careful not to bend the inflation hose. The SAVA catch bags should be stored in a dark and dry space at temperatures from +5 °C to +25 °C.

4.2. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS BEFORE USE

You must read the instructions before use.

Rescue teams should be qualified in accordance with the internal regulations applying to the professional rescue team members. Other users should participate in a training course organised by the manufacturer or an authorised training provider.

Lifting and catching of the overturned vehicle should be coordinated by one person.

4.3. REMOVAL OF PACKAGING

Do not use sharp objects such as knives, screwdrivers and similar, for removal of the packaging, as SAVA lifting bags could get damaged.

4.4. DISPOSAL OF PACKAGING

Packaging is made of recyclable cardboard; therefore, it should not be discarded. Deposit waste packaging in waste bins for used paper or special bins for cardboard packaging.

4.5. STORAGE AND PROTECTION OF PRODUCT NOT IN USE

Store the SAVA catch bags in a dry and dark space.

Storage temperature: +5 °C (+41 °F) to +25 °C (+77 °F).

Be careful not to bend the inflation hose during storage.

4.6. LOCATION OF INSTRUCTIONS AND PERIODIC TEST REPORTS

Brief instructions for use and manufacturer's test report are enclosed to every SAVA catch bag.

Keep the instructions and periodic test reports throughout the service life of the SAVA catch bags.

5.0. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

5.1. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SAFE AND EFFICIENT WORK

Non-compliance with the instructions can put safety of users and third persons at risk and result in various injuries. Carefully read the instructions for operation before using the bag!

WARNING! NEVER REACH UNDER THE LOAD IF IT IS NOT PROTECTED WITH MECHANICAL SAFETY SUPPORTS!

- **It is not allowed to use the SAVA catch bag in the manner not described in these instructions. The manufacturer shall not be held responsible for any damage that arises from inappropriate use.**
- **When operating the SAVA catch bag, always use the specified personal protective equipment.**
- **Never place one SAVA catch bag on top of the other bag.**
- **The SAVA catch bag should be hard to the touch before you start to lift the vehicle.**
- **If using an unsuitable number of SAVA catch bags, the risk of an uncontrolled lowering of the vehicle exists.**
- **If the SAVA catch bags are positioned incorrectly, the risk of an uncontrolled lowering of the vehicle exists.**

- **Unstable steering wheels of the vehicle to be caught can cause an uncontrolled lowering of the vehicle.**
- **Sharp particles between the load and the SAVA catch bag can damage the SAVA catch bag permanently.**
- **Oil stains on the place of use can cause the SAVA catch bag to slip, which can further lead to an uncontrolled lowering of the vehicle.**
- **It is forbidden to stand near the vehicle during its lifting.**
- **The position of SAVA catch bags may be corrected during uprighting only if allowed by the procedure coordinator after the lifting procedure is stopped and the load estimated as stable. One person only, who should access the SAVA catch bag on the bag's side turned away from the vehicle, may perform such corrections.**
- **When the vehicle touches the catch bag or the centre of vehicle's gravity passes the point of tip-over, it is strictly forbidden to be in the vehicle's area.**

5.1.1. CARRYING SAVA CATCH BAGS

Two persons holding the bag on the opposite edges should carry the deflated SAVA catch bag, at which they should prevent that parts of the bag or its connections drag over the ground.

Two persons holding the bag on the opposite edges should carry the inflated SAVA catch bag, at which they can use carrying straps. They should also prevent that parts of the bag or its connections drag over the ground and the distributor or the air blower are pulled on the inflation hose.

Minor corrections in positioning the SAVA catch bags may be performed by one person only.
If the position of SAVA catch bags is to be corrected during the lifting procedure, only one person, who accesses the SAVA catch bag on the bag's side turned away from the vehicle to be caught, should perform such corrections.

5.1.2. WORKING ENVIRONMENT

TEMPERATURE OF THE OBJECT TO BE LIFTED
If the temperature of one part of the load, which will touch the SAVA catch bag, exceeds 60 °C, the respective part should be properly protected to prevent its direct contact with the catch bag. The heat can namely damage the SAVA catch bag. The lowest temperature, at which the SAVA catch bag maintains its catching capacity and the properties of the material, amounts to -30 °C.

LIGHTING OF THE WORKING PLACE
Working with the SAVA catch bags in the dark is hazardous. Make sure that the place of work is properly illuminated; it should not be in the dark or in the shadow. We recommend using additional lights also during the day when visibility is poor due to shading. Do not use open flame for lighting in the dark.

PRESENCE OF AUTHORISED PERSONNEL
Only qualified persons are allowed to be present at preparations for catching the load. Other persons should keep away from the area of preparations for lifting and the actual lifting/lowering procedure. Take the necessary extra measures if people or the environment might be exposed to extra hazards (e.g. outbreak of fire due to fuel leakage) to minimise such risks.

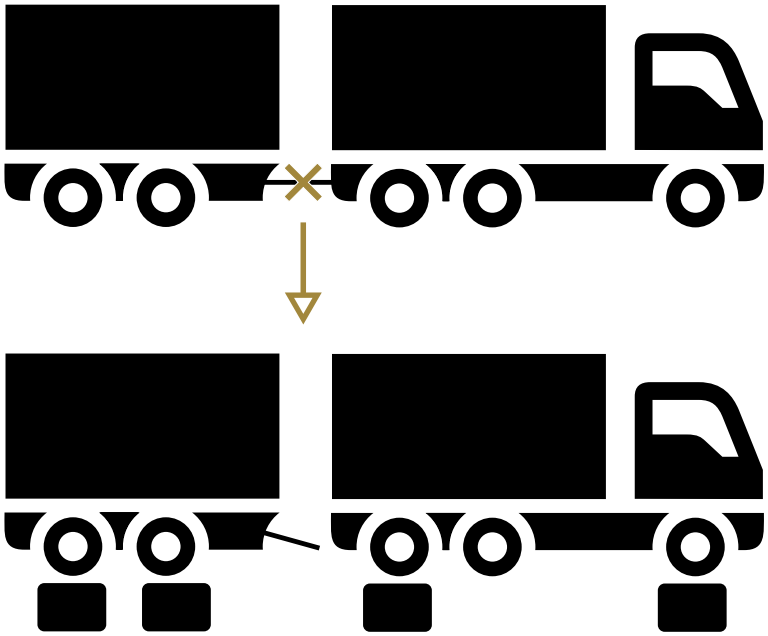
FIRE AREAS
The SAVA catch bags may be used in a fire area only after the contact temperature between the load surface, on which they lie, and the ground drops under 50 °C.

5.2. CHOOSING A SUITABLE NUMBER OF SAVA CATCH BAGS AND THEIR POSITIONING

TRUCKS, BUSES AND TRAILERS

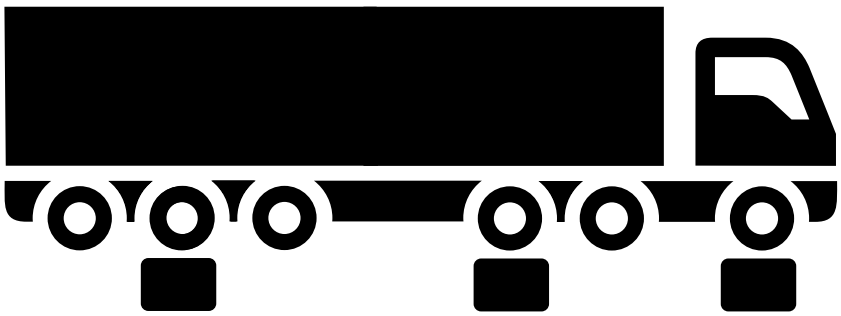
Use two SAVA catch bags with trucks, buses or trailers. Place one SAVA catch bag under the front axle and the second catch bag under the rear axle. In the case of several axles on one part of the vehicle, position the bag under one of these axles. If one of these axles within the axis group is not a load bearing axle, do not plase the catch bag under that axle.

In the case of a truck with trailers or a bus with trailers, detach trailers, upright and catch the vehicle and each trailer separately. Follow the procedure from the first item of the chapter at lifting each individual vehicle or trailer.



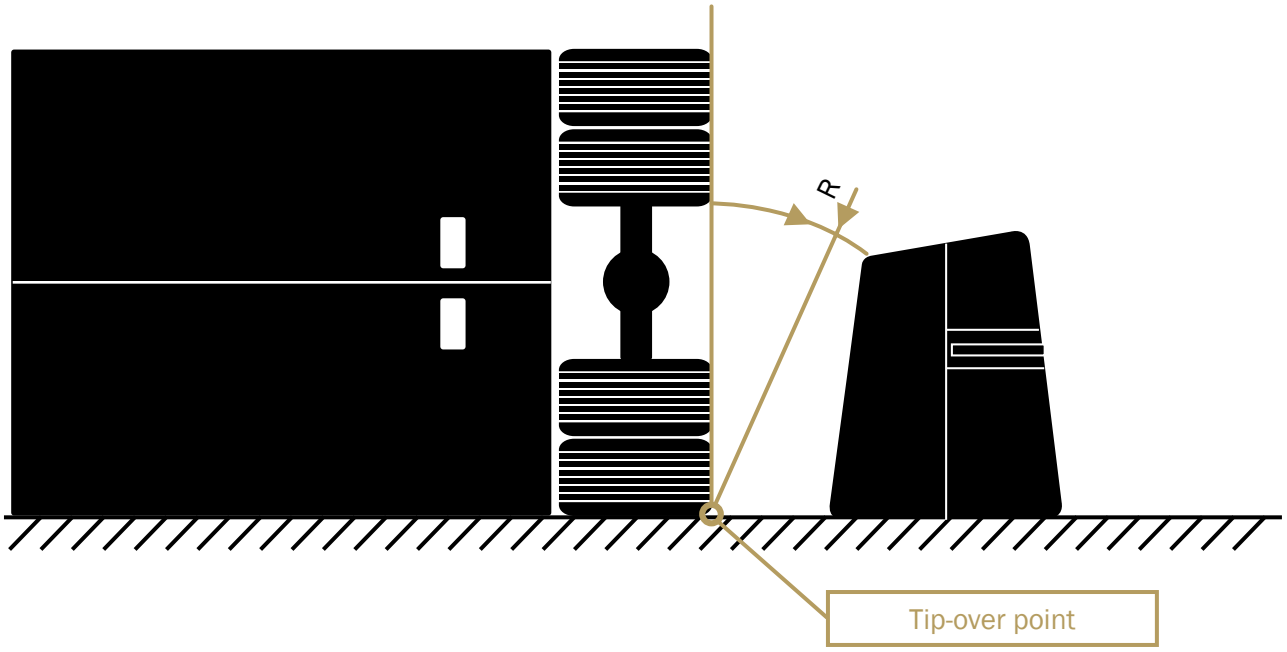
TRUCKS WITH SEMI-TRAILERS

Use three SAVA catch bags in the case of trucks with semi-trailers. Place one bag under the front axle, one bag under the second axle of the truck and one bag under the axle of the semi-trailer. If one part of the vehicle or trailer has several axles, position the catch bag under one of those axles. If one of the axles within the axis group is not a load bearing axle, do not place the catch bag under that axle.



DISTANCE OF THE BAG

When positioning the bag, make sure that the inner edge of the upper wheel of the overturned vehicle contacts the inner upper part of the bag, as shown in the illustration below.



5.3. INFLATION SYSTEM FOR SAVA CATCH BAGS

- **The SAVA catch bags should be inflated with air only. The use of other gases and liquids is not allowed.**
- **If a discharge valve opens during inflation of the SAVA catch bag, stop inflation, shut-off the valve and re-inflate the bag.**
- **When all SAVA catch bags, connected to the same air blower, are hard to the touch, reduce the air blower's performance.**
- **The SAVA catch bags operate correctly only if they are hard to the touch.**
- **All SAVA catch bags, which are used for uprighting one vehicle, should be fully filled before you begin to lift the vehicle.**

5.3.1. PREPARATION OF SAVA CATCH BAGS

The following components are required for lowering the load with the SAVA catch bags:

1. Air blower

2. Distributor

3. Inflation hose

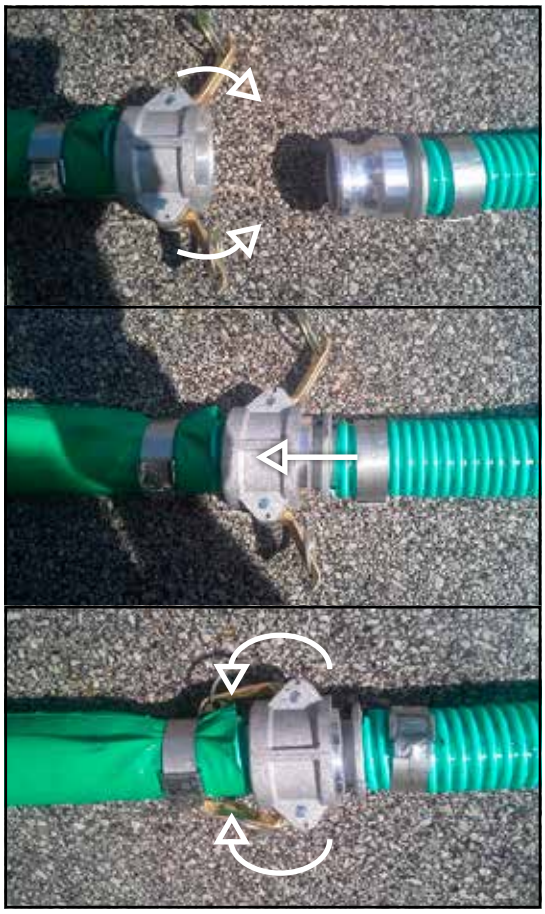
4. Blind coupling

5. SAVA catch bags

The components required at lowering procedure are connected.

- **It is allowed to lower the load with the SAVA catch bags only if the abovementioned components are combined.**
- **If the components are not correctly connected, it is strictly forbidden to lift the vehicle to be caught.**

Step 1: Connect the SAVA catch bag to the inflation hose.



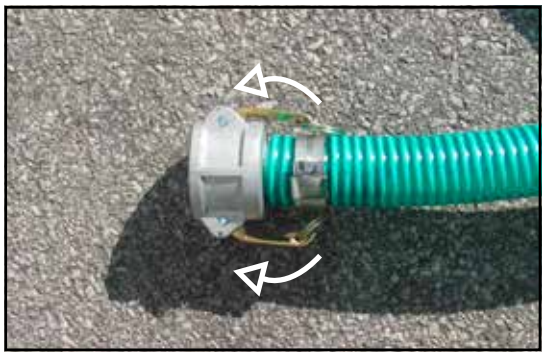
Open the levers on the coupling of the inflation connection on the SAVA catch bag.

Insert the inflation hose nipple in the coupling on the SAVA catch bag.

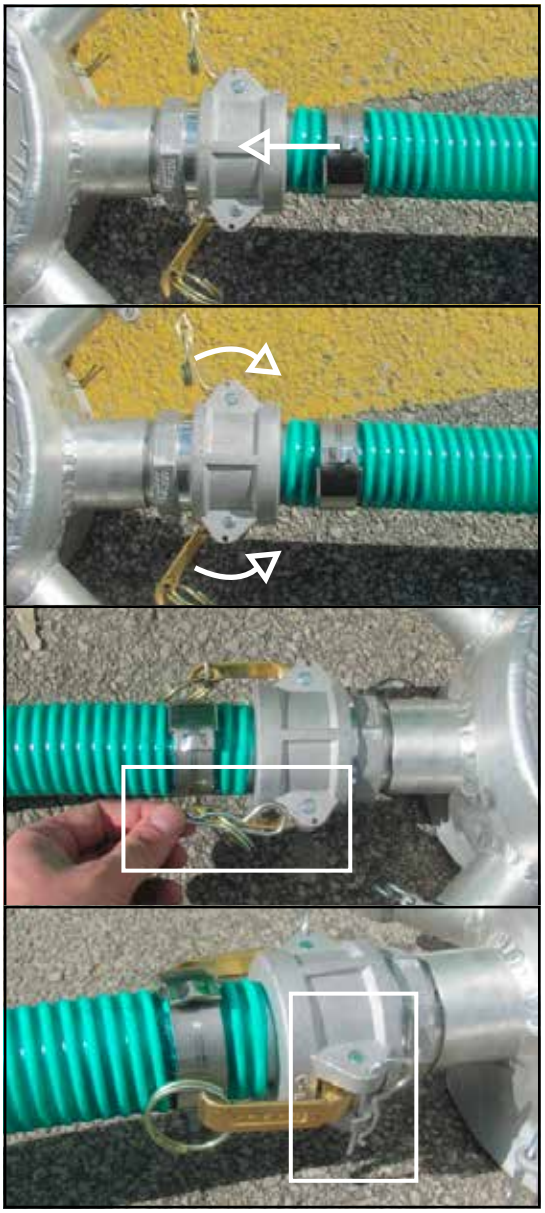
Push the levers on the coupling towards the hose.

No retainer clips are used for connection of the inflation hose and the coupling on the bag.

Step 2: Connect the inflation hose to the distributor.



Open the levers on the inflation hose.



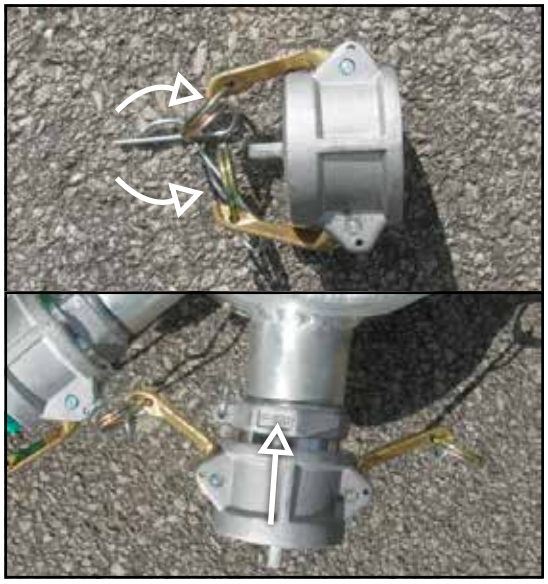
Insert the coupling of the inflation hose in the nipple on the distributor.

Push the levers on the coupling towards the hose.

Remove the retainer clips from the rings on the levers

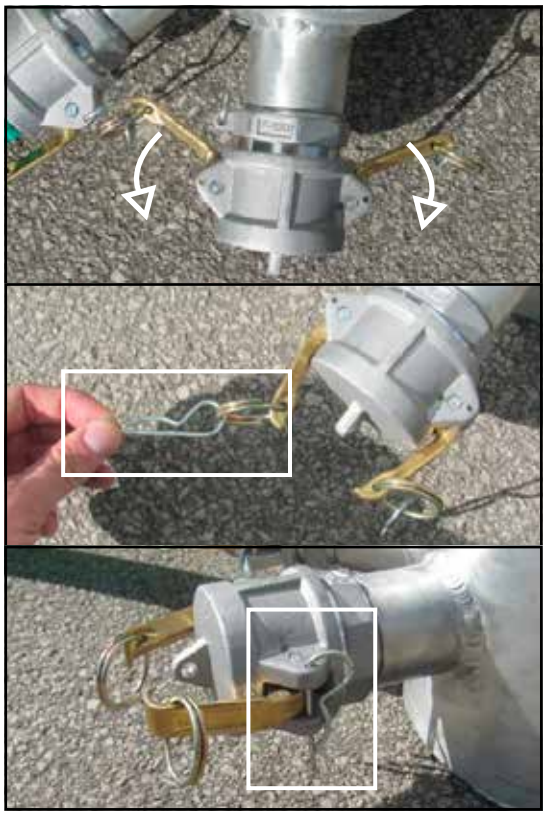
and insert them in the openings on both sides of the coupling.

Step 3: Use blind couplings to seal the unoccupied nipples on the distributor.
If less than three SAVA catch bags are used, the unoccupied nipples on the distributor should be sealed with the blind couplings.



Open the levers on the blind coupling.

Insert the blind coupling in the nipple on the distributor.

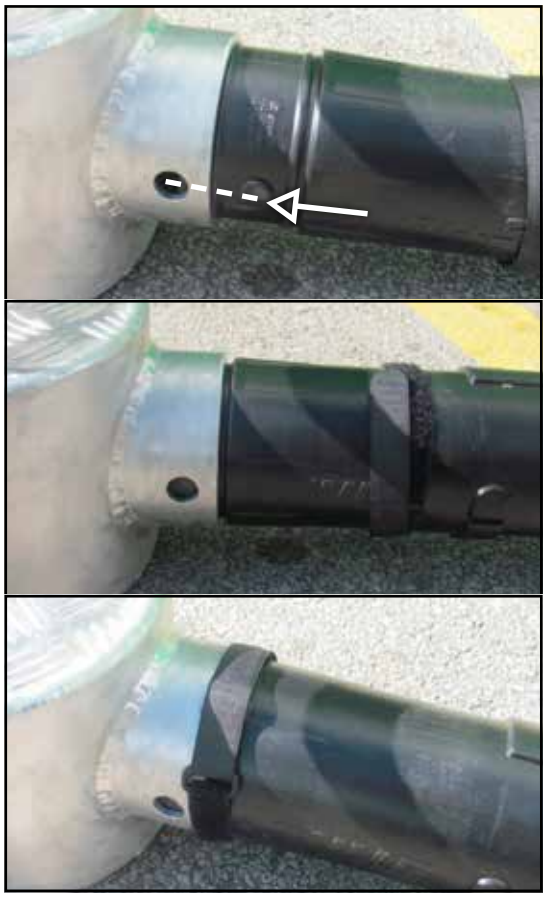


Push the levers on the blind coupling away from the distributor.

Remove the retainer clips from the rings on both levers

and insert them in the openings on both sides of the coupling.

Step 4: Connect the air blower to the distributor.



Insert the air blower's hose in the nipple on the distributor. Make sure to turn the hose so that the pin on the air blower's hose faces the same direction as the opening on the connection.

Push the air blower's hose in the connection until the pin snaps into the locking position in the opening.

Wrap a Velcro tape around the connection between the air blower's hose and the nipple on the distributor.

Step 5: Check all the connected components.
Check again whether all components are connected correctly.

5.3.2. INFLATION OF SAVA CATCH BAGS

- **An insufficient fuel amount can cause the blower to switch off during catching the vehicle, which can further lead to an uncontrolled lowering of the vehicle.**
- **It is strictly forbidden to upright the vehicle as long as the SAVA catch bags are not fully inflated and hard to the touch. The SAVA catch bags, which are not fully inflated, can cause an uncontrolled lowering of the load to be caught.**
- **It is strictly forbidden to switch off the air blower until the moment the vehicle safely stands the ground with all of its wheels; otherwise, the risk of an uncontrolled low**

The SAVA catch bags are inflated with the air blower via the inflation hoses and the distributor. All components should be connected as described in chapter 5.3.1.

Step 1: Check the amount of fuel.
Before you start the air blower, check whether there is enough fuel in the fuel tank; if not, the air blower can switch off during catching the vehicle and, consequently, the lowering of the vehicle is not controlled.

Step 2: Start the air blower and set it to operate at full power.
Start the air blower and inflate the SAVA catch bag at full power. When catch bags are hard to the touch, reduce the power to maintain the pressure. Refer to chapter 5.6 for the correct use of the air blower.

Step 3: Make sure that SAVA catch bags are fully inflated and hard to the touch.
It is not allowed to begin lifting the vehicle until all SAVA catch bags are fully inflated and hard to the touch.

5.3.3. DISCONNECTION OF SAVA CATCH BAGS

It is strictly forbidden to disconnect any component from the moment you begin to upright the vehicle until the caught vehicle is safely lying on the ground.

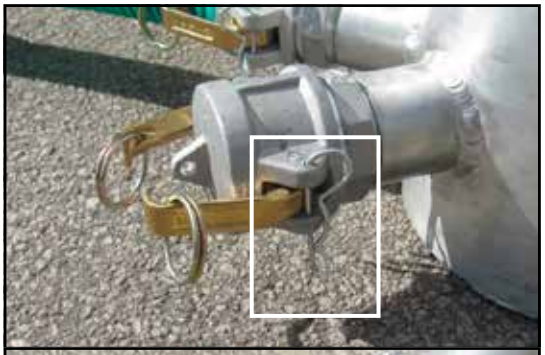
Step 1: Switch off the air blower.
Switch off the air blower when the vehicle to be caught is safely standing on the ground with all of its wheels. Refer to chapter 5.6 for the correct use of the air blower.

Step 2: Disconnect the air blower from the distributor.

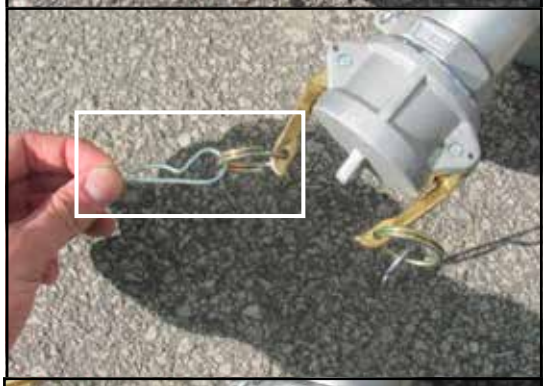
First, undo the Velcro tape, which fastens the air blower's hose to the nipple on the distributor. Fasten the Velcro tape back to the air blower's hose.

Turn the air blower's hose and pull it from the distributor.

Step 3: Disconnect the inflation hoses and blind couplings from the distributor.



First, remove retainer clips from both sides of the coupling and blind coupling, respectively.



Hang retainer clips on the rings on the lever.

Open the levers.

Remove the inflation hose and blind coupling, respectively, from the nipple on the distributor.

Step 4: Disconnect the inflation connection of the SAVA catch bag from the inflation hose.

Pull the levers on the inflation connector away from the hose.

Pull the inflation hose nipple from the coupling on the inflation connection of the SAVA catch bag.

5.4. PREPARATION OF THE SITE FOR SAVA CATCH BAGS

Before starting any work, check the site where the SAVA catch bags will be placed.

Clean the site, where the SAVA catch bags will be used, of all broken pieces of glass, sharp objects and other foreign bodies that might damage or cause failure of SAVA catch bags. Assure that SAVA catch bags do not contact any sharp metal edges, brackets' tips, nails, screws and similar.

Protect any sharp metal edges, brackets' tips and other sharp parts on the spots where the vehicle to be caught will lie on the SAVA catch bag to avoid damaging the catch bags. A protective cover can be used for extra protection of SAVA catch bags.

When the SAVA catch bag is to be placed on the surface, where danger of slipping exists due to:

- oil stains
- chemicals that could adversely affect rubber properties
- ice or snow,

strew the surface with some sand or any other granulated material to increase friction between the bottom of the SAVA catch bag and the slippery ground.

If using the SAVA catch bag on the unfortified or soft terrain, underlay the bag with a solid support, e.g. a metal rubber-coated plate or plywood, to provide for stability during lowering and to prevent skidding of either the bag or the load.

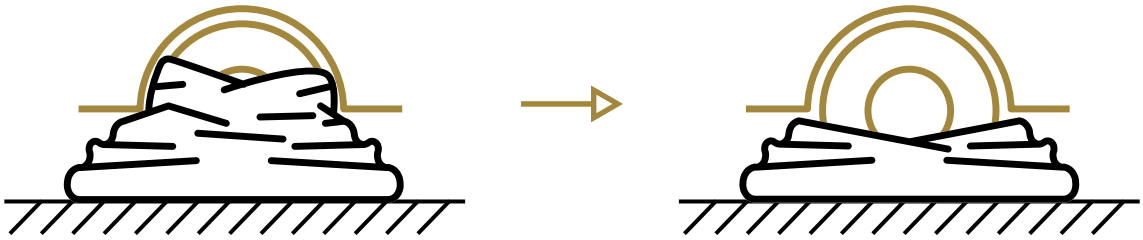
WARNING!
Certain parts of the vehicle to be caught might not be firmly fixed. In such cases, it is NOT ALLOWED to place the SAVA catch bag in a way that allows the parts not firmly fixed or properly stabilised, to lie on the bag.

5.5. REMOVAL OF THE SAVA CATCH BAG FROM UNDER THE CAUGHT VEHICLE

WARNING!
The vehicle should be stable before you start to remove the bags, otherwise provide for its additional stability. The wheels on the opposite side of SAVA catch bags should be supported on both sides. Always use the specified personal protective equipment when removing the SAVA catch bag.

When using the equipment, which is not part of the SAVA catch bags set, follow the instructions enclosed by the manufacturer of the respective equipment.

Step 1:
Smooth the folds of the SAVA catch bag stuck around the wheel.



Step 2:
Safely lift the vehicle using lifting bags, hydraulic systems, lift, etc. Follow the instructions for safe work and use of the equipment.

Step 3:
Produce the supports for stabilising the vehicle. The supports should be mounted on the spot where the carrying capacity of the vehicle is high enough to prevent destruction of the construction.

Step 4:
Lower the vehicle on the prepared supports.

Step 5:
Pull out the SAVA catch bags.

Step 6:
Slightly lift the vehicle and remove the supports.

Step 7:
Lower the vehicle on the ground.

5.6. USE OF THE AIR BLOWER

Read the instructions on using the air blower, enclosed by the manufacturer of the air blower, before use.

- **Wear personal protective equipment as specified.**
- **Be extremely careful when handling the fuel, since it is highly flammable and can cause fire, severe burns or damages to the property.**
- **Do not inhale gases that develop during burning since they can be extremely poisonous and can cause serious health problems.**
- **Use the air blower outdoors or in well-ventilated spaces.**
- **Always make sure that the air blower's exhaust system is not obstructed so that a sufficient cooling of the device is allowed. Overheating of the surface could lead to a fire.**
- **Do not touch the exhaust system as it is hot and can cause serious burns.**
- **Do not insert any foreign bodies in the motor's or air blower's air inlet.**
- **Store and transport the device in vertical position and protect it from overturning to avoid fuel leakage.**
- **When refilling the fuel and during use, check the fuel hose for damages. If the hose is damaged and the fuel leaks into the device, do not start the device but immediately switch it off and repair the hose. Before restarting the device, wipe fuel residues.**
- **Do not wrap the starter rope around your hand.**
- **In case of danger, switch off the device immediately (set the button on the lever to position 0).**
- **Do not direct the nozzle towards the people.**
- **Maintain the device in accordance with the instructions for use of the air blower enclosed by the manufacturer of the air blower.**

5.6.1. FUEL

The air blower is fuelled with unleaded petrol and oil for two-stroke engines, in the mixing ratio 50:1. The octane numbers of petrol should amount to minimum 89 with the ethanol content not exceeding 10%.

Using petrol with lower octane numbers can cause overheating of the motor, thereby increasing the risk of failure.

Use high-quality unleaded petrol not containing any aggressive additives to avoid damaging parts of the motor, e.g. washers.

Using petrol with more than 10% ethanol content can cause problems in the operation of motors with manually adjustable carburettor; therefore, it may not be used in this motor type.

5.6.1.1. Mixing of fuel

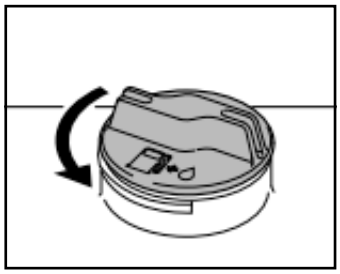
Mix the amount of fuel that will be used within several days. The fuel mixture older than 3 months may not be used. Store the fuel only in special containers for fuel storage. When mixing, first add oil and then petrol in the container. Then close the container and shake it well to mix petrol and oil correctly.

The mixing ratio: $\frac{\text{Petrol}}{\text{Oil}} = \frac{50}{1}$

5.6.2. FUEL FILLING

Step 1: Preparation.
Before fuel filling, clean the filler cap and its surroundings to prevent the intrusion of dirt into the tank.

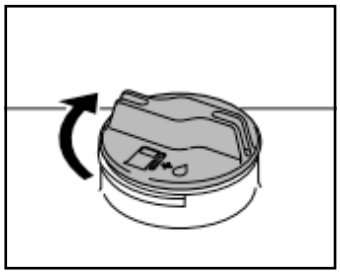
Step 2: Open the filler cap.



Turn the filler cap counterclockwise until it can be removed.

Step 3: Fill the tank.
When filling the tank, make sure no petrol is spilt past the tank and petrol does not run from the tank.

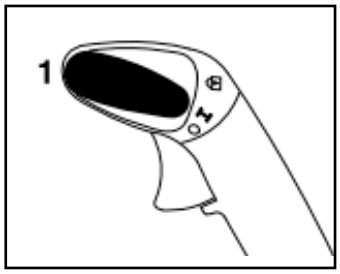
Step 4: Close the filler cap.



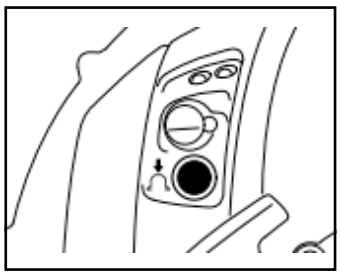
Place the cap on the fuel-filling aperture and tighten it clockwise. Turn it until reaching the end of the thread. Finally, tighten it with your hand as strong as possible.

5.6.3. START THE AIR BLOWER

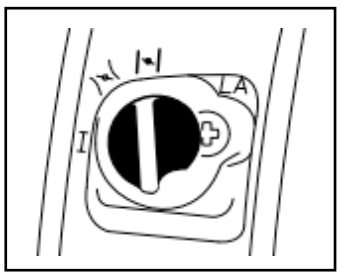
Start the air blower placed on a clean and dust-free surface to prevent sucking of dust in the motor.



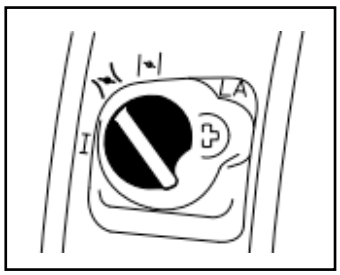
Set the switch on the lever to position 1 (I).



Press the button for fuel injection at least five times.



With a cold start, set the throttle button to the closed position.

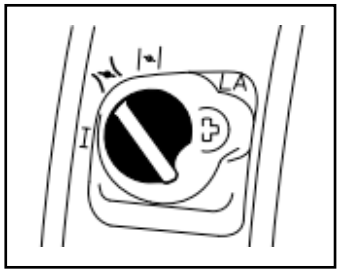


With a warm start, set the throttle button to the half-open position.

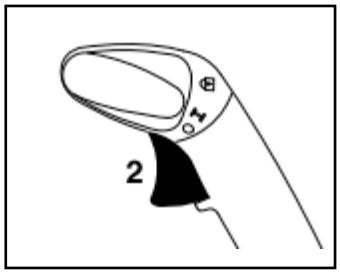
The device is now ready for starting. Before starting, assure that the device is firmly set on the ground and no people stand near the nozzle. Hold the device with your left hand on the top of the housing and lean one leg against the supporting plate to prevent skidding. Slowly pull the starter rope until you feel resistance and then pull strongly. Do not pull the rope to the end as it could tear. Do not just let go the starter grip, but slowly release it back in the housing. Repeat the procedure until the device begins to start.

When the device begins to start:

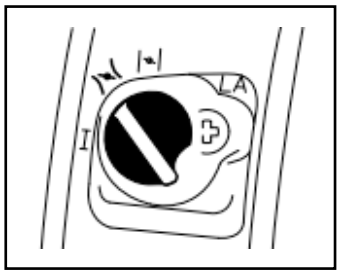
- With a cold start, set the throttle button to half-closed position and repeat the starting procedure until the device has come into action.
- With a warm start, proceed with the starting procedure until the device has come into action.



When the device has come into action, it should be switched to freewheeling. Shortly apply throttle and the device will automatically change to freewheeling (throttle position I).

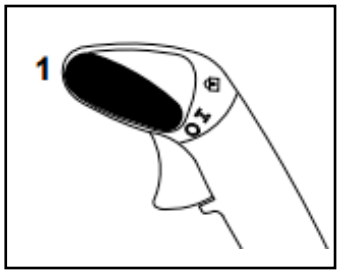


The device can also be set to freewheeling by turning the throttle button to position I.



At low temperatures, we recommend that you gently apply throttle and warm up the device for some time.

5.6.4. SWITCH-OFF THE AIR BLOWER



Change the button to position 0 to stop the device. The button will automatically return to position I.

5.7. SETTING THE ELASTIC BAND ON DEFLATION VALVE

The speed at which the load is lowered – taking into account its weight – can be roughly controlled by adjusting the elastic band tension in the cap of discharge valve.

5.7.1. INCREASING THE ELASTIC BAND TENSION

With increasing the elastic band tension, the lowering of the load is slightly slowed down.

Step 1: Untie the knot on the elastic band on one side of the valve.

Step 2: Tighten the elastic band

Tighten the elastic band evenly through all the holes.

Step 3: Tie a knot on the last hole.

Tie the knot on the place, where the elastic band comes from the last hole. Prevent the knot from untying during catching the load.

5.7.2. REDUCING THE ELASTIC BAND TENSION

With reducing the elastic band tension, the lowering of the caught load can be slightly accelerated.

Step 1: Untie the knot on the elastic band on one side of the valve.

Step 2: Tighten the elastic band

Evenly loosen the elastic band through all the holes on discharge valve until reaching the desired tension.

Step 3: Tie a knot on the last hole.

Tie the knot on the place, where the elastic band comes from the last hole. Prevent the knot from untying during catching the load.

5.8. CATCHING THE VEHICLE

- **Never place one SAVA catch bag on top of the other bag.**
- **The SAVA catch bag should be hard to the touch before you begin to lift the vehicle.**
- **If using an unsuitable number of SAVA catch bags, the risk of an uncontrolled lowering of the vehicle exists.**
- **If the SAVA catch bags are positioned incorrectly, the risk of an uncontrolled lowering of the vehicle exists.**
- **Unstable steering wheels of the vehicle to be caught can cause an uncontrolled lowering of the vehicle.**
- **Sharp particles between the load and the SAVA catch bag can damage the SAVA catch bag permanently.**
- **Oil stains on the place of use can cause the SAVA catch bag to slip, which can further lead to an uncontrolled lowering of the vehicle.**
- **It is forbidden to be near the vehicle during its lifting.**
- **During lifting, the position of SAVA catch bags may be corrected only if allowed by the procedure coordinator after the lifting procedure is stopped and the load estimated as stable. One person only, who should access the SAVA catch bag on the side turned away from the vehicle, may perform such corrections.**
- **When the vehicle touches the catch bag or passes the point of overturning, it is strictly forbidden to be within the vehicle's area.**

Step 1: Determine the required number of SAVA catch bags.
First, evaluate the situation and choose the necessary number of SAVA catch bags in accordance with the procedure described in chapter 4.2.

Step 2: Determine a suitable site for positioning the SAVA catch bags.
Choose a suitable site for SAVA catch bags in accordance with the procedure described in chapter 4.2.

Step 3: Prepare the site for positioning the bags and the parts of the vehicle that will lie on the bag.
Clean the site where the bag will be placed and protect all sharp parts of the vehicle to be caught, as described in chapter 5.4.

Step 4: Place the SAVA catch bags on the selected and cleaned site.
Take the SAVA catch bags from the storage packaging and place them on the previously chosen and prepared site.

Step 5: Connect all the components.
Take the components required for catching the vehicle from the packaging and connect them as described in chapter 4.3.1.

Step 6: Inflate the SAVA catch bags.
Inflate the SAVA catch bags as described in chapter 4.3.2. Use protective cover for extra protection of the SAVA catch bag.

Step 7: Check again the position of SAVA catch bags.
Before you begin to upright the vehicle, check whether the SAVA catch bags are positioned correctly as described in chapter 4.2.

Step 8: Begin to lift the load.
After the SAVA catch bags are fully inflated and their position is checked for correctness again, the lifting of the load may begin. Only one, properly qualified person should coordinate the lifting and catching of the vehicle. Observe also the instructions applying to the lifting system used in these procedures.

Step 9: During lifting, evaluate and correct the position of SAVA catch bags if required.
Evaluate the position of SAVA catch bags throughout the lifting procedure. If the position of an individual SAVA catch bag is not correct, correct it. The position of SAVA catch bags may be corrected only if the vehicle is stable; if not, corrections are not allowed. Stop lifting the vehicle before carrying out any corrections. If one part of the vehicle already lies on the SAVA catch bag, it is forbidden to correct the position of any of the SAVA catch bags. One person only, who accesses from the rear side of SAVA catch bags, may perform corrections. The rear side is turned away from the vehicle to be caught.

Step 10: Catching the load.
When the vehicle touches the SAVA catch bag or its centre of gravity passes the point of tipping-over, the catching of the vehicle begins. When the vehicle presses against the SAVA catch bags with a sufficiently high force, the discharge valve opens and slowly releases air from the SAVA catch bag, thereby enabling a controlled lowering of the vehicle to the ground. It is forbidden to be within the vehicle's area during this time.

Step 11: Remove the SAVA catch bag.
When all vehicle's wheels reach the ground, first stop the air blower, disconnect all the components as described in chapter 4.3.3. Then remove the bags from under the vehicle as described in chapter 4.5.

Step 12: Clean and check the SAVA catch bag.
Clean and check the SAVA catch bag and the used components after every use as described in chapter 5.2.

5.9. UNEXPECTED SITUATIONS

Table 5: Unexpected situations

UNEXPECTED SITUATION	CONSEQUENCE	PROCEDURE
The air blower turns off during lifting.	The SAVA catch bags are emptied and disable a soft lowering, which is why the load gets damaged.	Immediately stop lifting. Fill in the fuel as instructed in chapter 5.6.2 and restart the air blower as instructed in chapter 5.6.3. If the air blower does not start, use another air blower. When the fault is rectified, proceed with lifting. If another air blower is not available, proceed with lifting.  **WARNING:** **Do not rectify the defect, if lowering of the vehicle is already in progress. It is not allowed to stay in the load area during fault recovery.**
The SAVA catch bag bursts.	The catch bag empties unexpectedly during lowering the load and disables a soft lowering, which is why the load gets damaged.	Wait until the load entirely lies on the ground. If the load is not yet lowering, carefully continue with lifting. After use, repair the catch bag in accordance with chapter 6.2.1.  **WARNING:** **In case of faults, it is not allowed to stay in the load area.**
The SAVA catch bag does not get hard to the touch when inflated.	The SAVA catch bag is not sufficiently hard to enable a correct operation, which is why the load gets damaged.	Check whether all components are connected as shown in chapter 5.3.1. Check whether the elastic band in deflation valve is inserted correctly. Clean the Velcro tape inside deflation valve.

5.10. ACCESSORIES

Please see Table 6 for the list of accessories. Further information is available from the seller or on the seller's website.

Table 6: Accessories

CODE	NAME
574579	Three-way distributor
574580	Blower
574581	Blind coupling
574578	Inflation hose 10m
578468	Repair kit
579669	TOP COVER PVC
581226	TOP COVER RUBBER
581228	INSERTION POLE
581229	WEDGE
581227	PROTECTION PLATE WOOD+TOPGRIP

5.11. DISPOSAL OF WASTE MATERIAL

Damaged or destroyed products or products whose service life has expired should be removed from use. SAVA catch bags belong to reusable waste products, which is why they may not be disposed as ordinary waste. Waste classification according to the valid local regulations applies.

The product is partly recyclable.

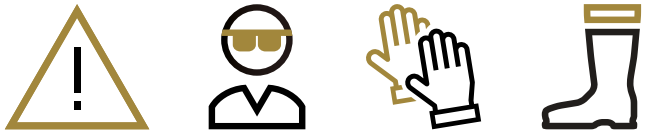
5.12. BRIEF INSTRUCTIONS

For brief instructions on working with the SAVA catch bags please see the last page. We recommend copying, laminating and enclosing that page to the SAVA catch bags to make it available to users at all times.

6.0. MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

6.1. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Always wear protective goggles, gloves and footwear when cleaning the SAVA catch bags.



6.2. MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING AFTER USE

6.2.1. MAINTENANCE OF SAVA CATCH BAGS AFTER USE

Clean and check the SAVA catch bags after every use. The longer the oil and grease stains on the surface remain uncleaned, the higher the risk of damages to the material of SAVA catch bags. On top of that, oil and grease spots can cause the SAVA catch bag to slip when used next.

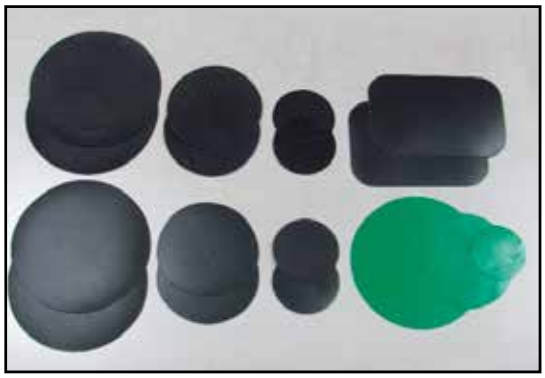
The use of high-pressure cleaner is NOT allowed.

Never dry SAVA catch bags in a drier or by means of heating devices.

6.2.1.1. Repair of damages on the body of the SAVA catch bag

Repair kit consists of:

2× + 2× + 2× round patch PVC–Er. + PVC-A.S.
1× + 1× + 1× round patch PVC– green
2× rectangular PVC-Er.



The materials and tools needed for repairs:

- Ballpoint pen or marker pen,
- Brush, wooden stick for glue mixing,
- Cleaning agent + cleaning cloth
- Hand roller or metal piece with round and smooth edges,
- Suitable polyurethane glue – PU / PVC
- Hot-air gun

Performing repairs:

Clean the damaged surface you wish to repair.

Choose a suitable PVC patch to fit the size and the shape of the damage.

Mark the part where the PVC repair patch should be affixed and clean that part with a mild cleaning agent (acetone).

Use suitable PU/PVC-based glue available from local dealers of chemical products.

Follow the instructions enclosed to the glue when preparing the glue for use.

Clean the PVC patch with a mild cleaning agent (acetone).

Apply the glue over the prepared surface once to twice.

Follow the glue manufacturer's instructions for the required time interval between the individual glue applications.

Apply the glue over the PVC patch once to twice.

Follow the glue manufacturer's instructions for the required time interval between the individual glue applications

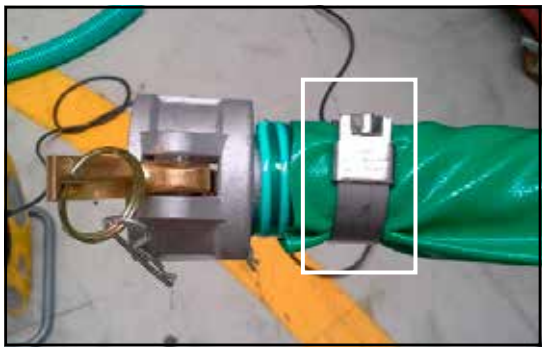
Carefully fix the PVC patch on the prepared surface.

Use the hot-air gun at a distance between 15 and 20 cm and a suitable temperature (~250 °C) to remove air bubbles captured between both glued surfaces and to improve the bond between the surface and the patch.

Press the heated surface with a hand-held metal piece or a hand roller.

6.2.1.2. Replacement of the hoses on the SAVA catch bag

Step 1: Remove the clamp.



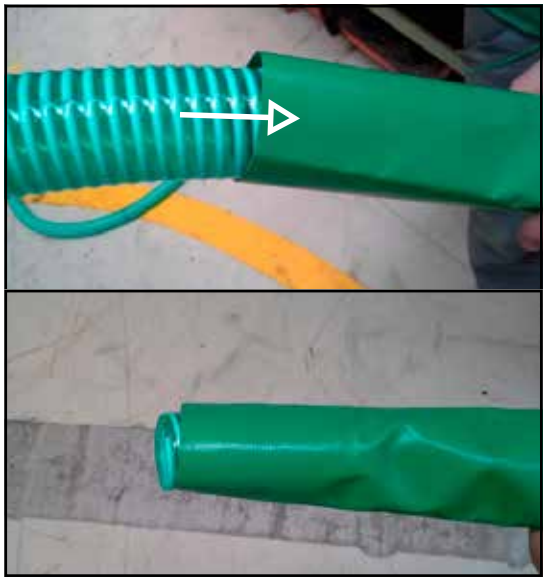
First, remove the clamp used for fastening the connection and the hose. Make sure not to damage the jacket, in which the hose in inserted.

Step 2: Pull out the hose and remove the connection.
Pull out the hose from the jacket and valve from the hose.

Step 3: Cut a new hose.

Cut a new hose of the same length as the original one (1.6 m or 5 ft).

Step 4: Insert the hose in the jacket.



Insert the hose in the jacket and push it inside the bag. Apply some soapy water or hand cream on the hose to simplify insertion in the jacket.

Push the hose deep inside so that 1 to 2 cm of the hose still protrudes from the jacket.

Step 5: Fix the clamp on the hose and insert the connection in the hose.

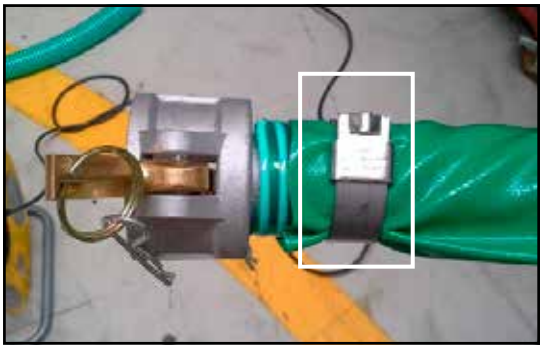
Before insertion of the connection, fix the clamp around the hose jacket. When the clamp is fixed on the hose, insert the connection in the hose. Position the clamp between 2 and 6 cm from the rear edge of connection's head.

Step 6: Tighten the clamp.
Use appropriate tool for tightening the clamp.

Step 7: Remove all sharp parts of the clamp.
Remove or properly protect all sharp parts of the clamp that might damage the SAVA catch bag.

6.2.1.3. Replacement of the connection on the SAVA catch bag

Step 1: Remove the clamp.



First, remove the clamp used for fastening the connection and the hose. Be careful not to damage the jacket, in which the hose in inserted.

Step 2: Pull out the hose and remove the connection.
Pull out the hose from the jacket and valve from the hose.

Step 3: Fix the clamp on the hose and insert a new connection in the hose.

Before insertion of the connection, fix the clamp around the hose's jacket. When the clamp is fixed on the hose, insert a new connection in the hose. Position the clamp between 2 and 6 cm (1 to 2 in) from the rear edge of connection's head.

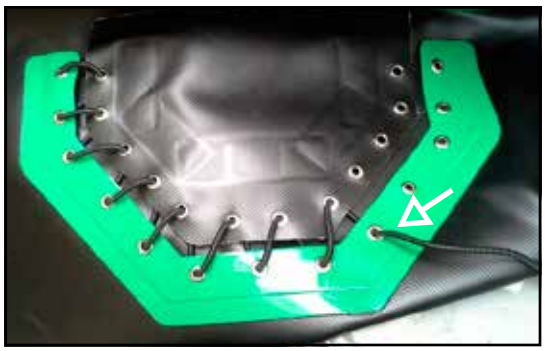
Step 4: Tighten the clamp.
Use appropriate tool for tightening the clamp.

Step 5: Remove all sharp parts of the clamp.
Remove or properly protect all sharp parts of the clamp that might damage the SAVA catch bag.

6.2.1.4. Replacement of the elastic band on discharge valve of the SAVA catch bag

Step 1: Untie the knot on the elastic band on one side of the valve.

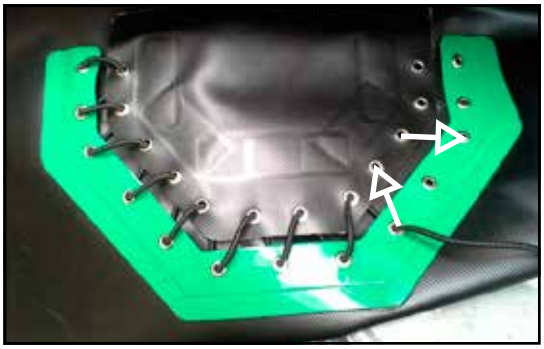
Step 2: Pull the elastic band from the valve.



Pull the elastic band from all the holes on the valve.

Step 3: Cut a new elastic band.
Cut a new elastic band of length 1.1 m (3 to 7 in).

Step 2: Pull the elastic band from the valve.



Tie a knot on one end of the elastic band. Insert the other end of the elastic band through the holes of the valve in the same way as the original elastic band.

Step 5: Tighten the elastic band to reach the desired tension.

Step 6: Tie a knot on the last hole.

Tie the knot on the place, where the elastic band comes from the last hole. Prevent the knot from untying during catching the load.

6.2.2. MAINTENANCE OF THE INFLATION HOSES AFTER USE

Clean the inflation hoses after every use with a mild solution of dishwasher agent and warm water. Rinse hoses with cold water.

The use of high-pressure cleaner is NOT allowed.

Never dry inflation hoses in a drier or by means of heating devices.

Thoroughly check the cleaned and dry hoses as follows:

- Check for cuts and worn-out parts. Mark the damage or the fault. Consult the manufacturer or its authorised representative about the seriousness of the damage and further use of hoses.
- Check the nipple. In case of damages that disable connection to the connecting coupling on the bag, replace the hose or the nipple.
- Check the coupling. In case of damages that disable connection to the nipple on the distributor, replace the hose or the hose nipple.

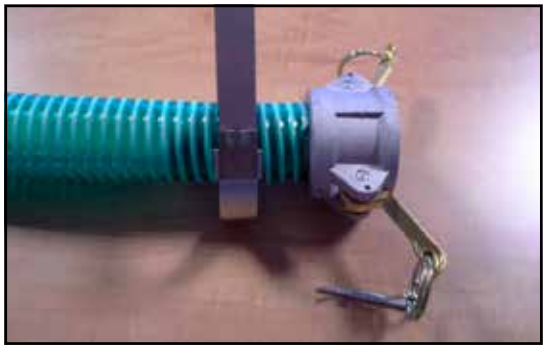
6.2.2.1. Replacement of the coupling/nipple on the inflation hose

Step 1: Remove the clamp.

First, remove the clamp used for fastening the coupling/nipple on the hose. Be careful not to damage the hose.

Step 2: Pull the connection from the hose.

Step 3: Fix the clamp on the hose and insert a new connection in the hose.



Before insertion of the connection, fix the clamp. When the clamp is fixed on the hose, insert a new connection in the hose. Position the clamp between 2 and 6 cm (1 to 2 in) from the rear edge of connection's head.

Step 4: Tighten the clamp.
Use appropriate tool for tightening the clamp.

Step 5: Remove all sharp parts of the clamp.
Remove or properly protect all sharp parts of the clamp.

6.2.3. MAINTENANCE OF THE DISTRIBUTOR AFTER USE

Clean the distributor after every use with a mild solution of dishwasher agent and warm water. Rinse the distributor with cold water

The use of high-pressure cleaner is NOT allowed.

Never dry distributer in a drier or by means of heating devices.

Thoroughly check the distributor as follows:

- Check for cuts and worn-out parts. Mark the damage or the fault. Consult the manufacturer or its authorised representative about the seriousness of the damage and further use of hoses.
- Check the nipple. In case of damages that disable connection to the connecting coupling on the bag, replace the hose or the nipple.
- Check the connection for connection to the air blower's hose. In case of damages that disable connection to the air blower's hose, replace the distributor.

6.2.3.1. Replacement of the coupling/nipple on the inflation hose

Step 1: Remove the damaged nipple.

Use a wrench, a monkey wrench or a pipe wrench to unscrew the damaged nipple counter-clockwise.

Step 2: Install the new nipple.
Before installing a new nipple, coat the thread of the new nipple with some sealant or wrap it with a Teflon tape to assure proper sealing. Insert the new nipple in the opening of the old nipple and tighten it clockwise with a wrench, a monkey wrench or a pipe wrench.

6.2.4. MAINTENANCE OF THE AIR BLOWER

Follow the instructions on using the air blower enclosed by the manufacturer of the air blower.

6.3. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Preventive maintenance includes a mandatory inspection of SAVA catch bags with the associated equipment, performance of tests and replacement of the damaged parts.

The enclosed test reports can be of assistance when carrying out preventive maintenance.

Local regulations apply to performance of preventive maintenance.

Always use personal protective equipment when carrying out inspections and testing. Fire fighters and rescue team members should use the entire set of protective equipment specified for their line of work. Other users should wear protective helmet, googles, gloves and footwear.

You must follow the instructions for safe work!

Should any doubts arise as to the safe performance of the test, immediately interrupt the test and consult the manufacturer or its authorised representative about further steps.

If damages on the SAVA catch bags, and damages or irregularities in the operation of the equipment are identified during a visual or function test, you MAY NOT use these SAVA catch bags or the equipment.

6.3.1. INSPECTION INTERVALS

SAVA catch bag

ACTIVITY	CHECK-UP INTERVAL	PERFORMED BY	PROCEDURE
Visual inspection	• After every use • Annually	A person qualified for operating SAVA catch bags	Chapter 6.3.1.1.

Air blower

In accordance with instruction on using the air blower, enclosed by the manufacturer of the air blower.

Inflation hose

ACTIVITY	CHECK-UP INTERVAL	PERFORMED BY	PROCEDURE
Visual inspection	• After every use • Annually	A person qualified for operating SAVA catch bags	Chapter 6.3.1.2.

Distributor

ACTIVITY	CHECK-UP INTERVAL	PERFORMED BY	PROCEDURE
Visual inspection	• After every use • Annually	A person qualified for operating SAVA catch bags	Chapter 6.3.1.3.

6.3.1.1. Visual inspection of the SAVA catch bag

Visually check the inflation nipple of the SAVA catch bag. Connect the entire SAVA catch bag system, as presented in chapter 5.3., and inflate the SAVA catch bag.

When the SAVA catch bag is inflated, visually check:
- Body of the bag
- Discharge valve
- Elastic band on discharge valve
- Integrity of the hose in inflation connection

6.3.1.2. Visual inspection of the inflation hose

Visually check:
- Integrity of the hose, possible punctures in the hose or damages due to exposure to aggressive liquids
- Connection on the hose
- Hose nipple

6.3.1.3. Visual inspection of the distributor

Visually check:

- Distributor's housing
- Connection for air blower's hose on the distributor
- Nipples on the distributor

6.3. SERVICE LIFE

The age of the SAVA catch bag is evident from the serial number, where the first two figures represent the month of manufacture (X), the second two the year of manufacture (Y) and the last two the current number (K).

Recording the serial number: XXYYKKK

The SAVA catch bags are made from polyvinylchloride and thus subject to a natural ageing process. Although a visual inspection shows that SAVA catch bags are still in good condition, they should be put out of operation after 10 years, since the material construction itself could hide signs of ageing.

6.5. TROUBLESHOOTING

FAULT	REASON	REMEDY
The SAVA catch bag is filled but is not hard to the touch.	• Elastic band on discharge valve is torn. • The Velcro tape on discharge valve is dirty. • The body of the SAVA catch bag is damaged.	• Replace the elastic band as instructed in chapter 6.2.1.4. • Clean the Velcro tape on discharge valve. • Seal the body as instructed in chapter 6.2.1.1.
The air blower does not start.	• Insufficient fuel amount in the air blower. • Technical malfunction of the air blower.	• Fill the fuel in the air blower as instructed in chapters 5.6.1. and 5.6.2., and start it as instructed in chapter 5.6.3. • Take measures in accordance with the instructions on using the air blower enclosed by the manufacturer of the air blower.
Connection of the hose nipple and the coupling on the SAVA catch bag is not possible.	• Dirt on the coupling or the nipple • The coupling or the nipple is damaged.	• Clean the coupling on the SAVA catch bag and the hose nipple. • Replace the coupling or the nipple as instructed in chapters 6.2.1.3 or 6.2.2.1.
Connection of the coupling on the inflation hose and the nipple on the distributor is not possible.	• Dirt in the coupling or the nipple. • The coupling or the nipple is damaged	• Clean the coupling on the inflation hose and the nipple on the distributor. • Replace the coupling or the nipple as instructed in chapters 6.2.2.1. or 6.2.3.1.
Connection of air blower's hose and the distributor is not possible.	• Dirt in the air blower's hose or in the connection on the distributor. • The air blower's hose is damaged. • The connection on the distributor is damaged.	• Clean the air blower's hose or the connection on the distributor. • Take measures in accordance with the instructions on using the air blower enclosed by the manufacturer of the air blower. • Replace the distributor.
In spite of inflation, the SAVA bag does not lift.	• The body of the SAVA catch bag is damaged. • Components are connected incorrectly. • The inflation hoses or inflation connection on the SAVA catch bag is clogged.	• Seal the bag's body as instructed in chapter 6.2.1.1. • Connect the components as instructed in chapter 5.3.1. • Check and clean inflation hoses, inflation connection on the SAVA catch bag and the distributor.

7.0 WARRANTY CONDITIONS

7.1. GENERAL CONDITIONS

7.1.1. These warranty conditions apply as for Environmental protection and rescue products, manufactured by Trelleborg Slovenija, d.o.o. (hereinafter refert to as TBSLO), Product Area Environmental protection and rescue products (Products). If any provision of this warranty conditions would be contrary to any mandatory legal provisions in any particular jurisdiction, such provision shall apply to a maximum extent as provided for by such mandatory legal provisions.

7.1.2. Products which may be sold by TBSLO Product Area Environmental protection and rescue products but are not manufactured by it are not covered by this warranty and are sold exclusively with warranties, if any, by their original manufacturer.

7.2. MANAGEMENT OF THE PRODUCTS

7.2.1. In order to claim a remedy pursuant to this warranty, purchaser must conform to instructions for management of the Products, available at:
www.savatech.eu/environmental-protection-and-rescue/manuals

7.3. WARRANTY

7.3.1. TBSLO warrants to the purchaser that for the period of twelve (12) months as of delivery of the Products, such Products shall be free from defects in material and workmanship, subject to normal and management of the Products, including, among others, proper storage. For high pressure lifting bags, the warranty period amounts to thirty-six (36) months as of delivery.

7.3.2. This warranty shall be in lieu of any other warranties, express or implied, including, but not limited to, any warranty of merchantability of fitness for a particular purpose.

7.4. EXCLUSION OF WARRANTY

7.4.1. Warranty shall be excluded in cases where the Products have not been used for the ordinary purpose or have been subject to abnormal conditions such as, but not limited to misuse, mishandling (such as, but not limited to, cuts, tears, vandalism, fire, wilful destruction, improper installation and/or improper maintenance, misapplication), use of unauthorized components or attachments or if adjustments or repairs have been performed by anyone other than TBSLO or its authorized agents.

7.4.2. Warranty shall also be excluded and TBSLO shall not be held liable in case of force majeure circumstances, such as, but not limited to:

- war or threat of war, sabotage, insurrection, riots or requisition;
- all laws, restrictions, regulations, by-laws, prohibitions or any other measures by the governmental, parliamentary or local bodies;
- import and export regulations or embargo;
- strikes, lock-outs or other industrial measures or trade disputes (if including Manufacturer's employees or third party);
- difficulties with supply of raw materials, work force, fuel, parts or machinery;
- power blackout, break of machinery.

7.4.3. TBSLO shall not be held liable for any deficiencies in Products manufactured according to drawings, designs, project drafts and/or specifications provided by the purchaser.

7.4.4. Ordinary wear and tear are not covered by this warranty.

7.5. MAKING A WARRANTY CLAIM

7.5.1. Purchaser is obliged to take delivery of the Products and perform an ordinary inspection of the Product upon delivery.

7.5.2. Any claim by the purchaser with reference to the Products shall be deemed waived unless submitted in writing to TBSLO within the earlier of (I) eight days as of the discovery of the defect, or (II) twelve months as of the date of delivery of the Products or thirty-six (36) months as of delivery of high pressure lifting bags. Discovery of the defect is deemed to have occurred when a defect could have reasonably been detected by the purchaser.

7.5.3. Claim must at least contain the following data:
- part number,
- serial number,
- description of defect,

and must be substantiated by adequate evidence, such as pictures... Upon request, TBSLO must be allowed to inspect the Product.

7.5.4. To obtain performance under this warranty, any products suspected of having a manufacturing defect in materials or workmanship shall be returned freight prepaid for inspection to TBSLO, Product Area Environmental protection and rescue products, Škofjeloška c. 6, 4000 Kranj, Slovenia..

7.6. REMEDIES

7.6.1. TBSLO shall decide on a claim within forty -five days after receiving a complete documentation and Product pursuant to art 5.

7.6.2. Providing TBSLO acknowledges the claim as justified, it shall, at its discretion, either:
- repair the Product,
- replace those components of the Product which are defective,
- replace the Product, if repair is not possible or reasonable,
- reimburse the consideration for the Product or its components which are defective.

7.6.3. Whenever TBSLO repairs or replaces the Product at its expense or reimburses the purchase price, it shall reimburse the purchaser, with a credit note, the same surface freight amount the purchaser had when returning the Product to TBSLO.

7.6.4. Remedies pursuant to this article 6 shall constitute the sole and exclusive remedy in the event of a breach of warranty. For the avoidance of doubt, TBSLO shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential and/or non-pecuniary damages or damages having a comparable effect. TBSLO's aggregate liability in respect of any and all losses arising under or in connection to the contract/ purchase order/any similar document that is the basis for sale of Products, shall be limited to an amount equal to the invoiced price for the Products supplied. Any exclusions or limitations of liability are agreed to be extended for the benefit of all entities within TBSLO's group.

7.7. CLOSING PROVISIONS

7.1. No statement or action by Trelleborg Slovenija, whether express or implied, other than set forth herein, shall constitute a warranty.

7.2. Any applicability of general terms and conditions used by the purchaser, wherever stated, is hereby explicitly excluded, notwithstanding any provisions of such general terms and conditions to the contrary.

7.3. This warranty statement is subject to the laws of the Republic of Slovenia, with the exclusion of its conflict of law principles.

Kranj, January 2019

NOTES

Trelleborg Slovenija, d.o.o.

PA Environmental protection products (PA EKO)

We are a division of Trelleborg Slovenija d.o.o..
We manufacture and sell rubber products for environmental protection and rescue operations and industrial use. Our growing division was established more than thirty years ago and is constantly striving to meet our customer's current and future needs and expectations.

WWW.SAVATECH.EU
WWW.SAVATECH.COM

Instructions for Use: Catch Bags

Environmental protection products
phone: +386 (0)4 206 6388
e-mail: info.eko@savatech.si
fax: +386 (0)4 206 6390

Škofjeloška cesta 6, 4000 Kranj, Slovenia

11/2019

TRELLEBORG

Attachments to
Instructions for use

Sawa

ATTACHMENTS INDEX

ATTACHMENT 1: Test report: data about the tested plug and test performance

ATTACHMENT 1: Test report: data about the tested plug and test performance

Testing SAVA catch bags	Data about the tested product and test performance
Test date	
Supervisor	
Date of last testing	
User name	
Test object	

Accessories			
Article	Serial number	Date of manufacture	Remarks
Remarks:			

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