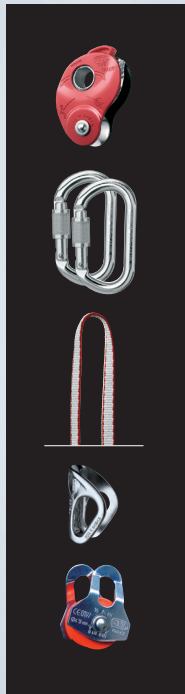




CREVASSE RESCUE KIT

K25 SC



CREVASSE RESCUE KIT

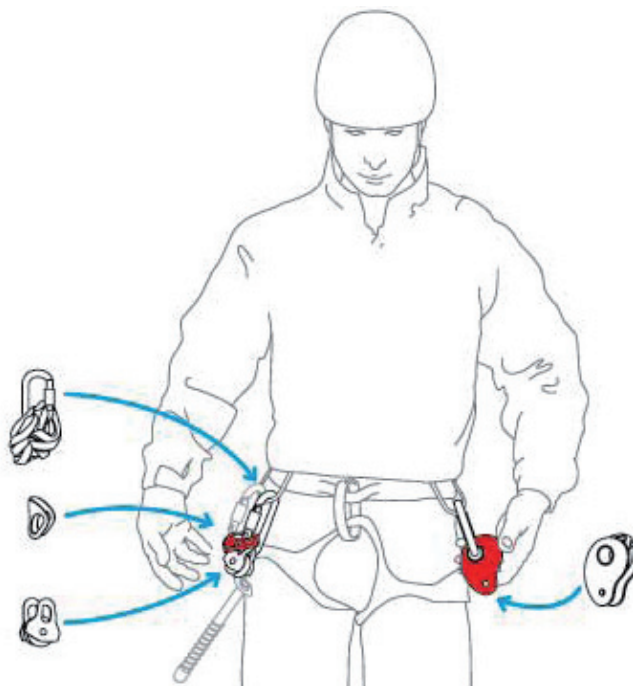
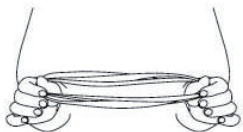
Don't wait until you're at the bottom of a hole to learn how to get out of one

These are the products you will need for building a haul system or ascending a rope in case of a fall into a crevasse (for added convenience, a 60 cm sling and a few extra carabiners will be appreciated).

To progress and protect yourself on a glacier, you will need to master four technical skills:

- Roping up on a glacier.
- How to arrest a fall.
- How to build a solid anchor.
- How to get out of a crevasse.

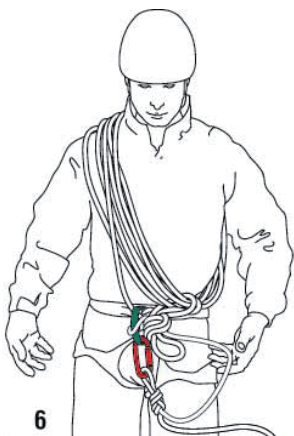
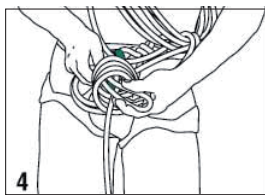
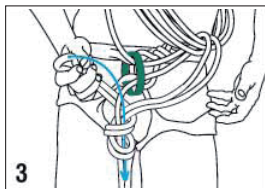
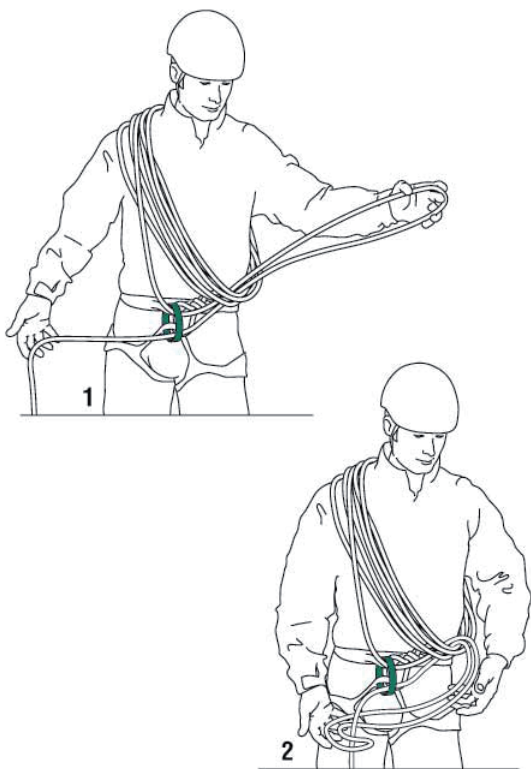
The aim of this manual is to remind you of some important advice. It describes some simple techniques for getting out of a crevasse using the products in this kit. It is not a substitute for training. This information is non-exhaustive. To master these four technical skills, you must get specific training with mountaineering professionals. Practice regularly to develop and maintain the proper reflexes. Information on certain techniques is available on our website. You must read the instructions that come with each product in this kit.



Install the equipment on your harness:

The kit won't do you any good if it's in a pack. It must be carried on your harness and be easily accessible. Fold up your sling to minimize bulk. A poorly carried sling can get caught in your crampons. A rope clamp on each side so that one of the two is always accessible (if you can't access one side).

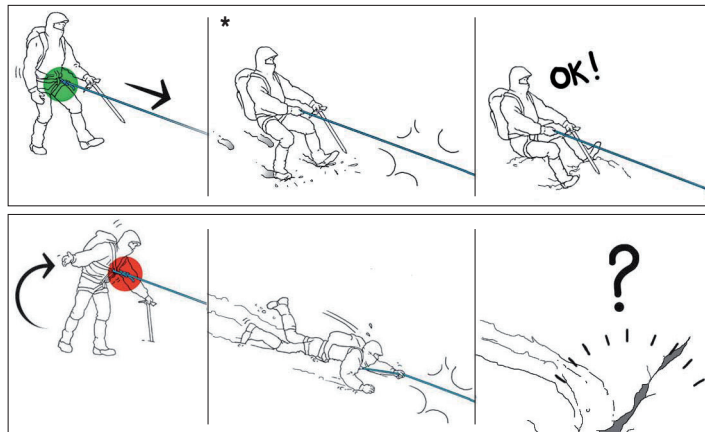
Information is non-exhaustive. Refer to the other pages as well as to the user instructions and technical manuals. Technical training is essential.



Tips for roping-up on a glacier

Tie-in at the waist (low point) and not at the chest.

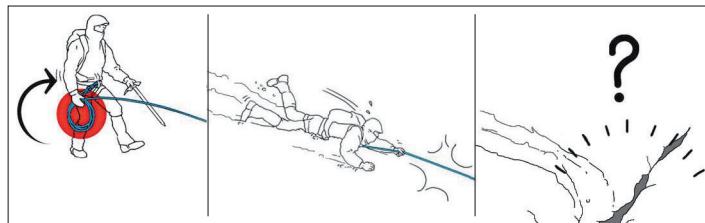
The impact force from a fall into a crevasse is transmitted directly to the belayer. If the tie-in point is too high, it will be difficult or impossible to arrest the fall.



Do not carry loops of excess rope in your hand when traveling on snow-covered or crevassed glaciers.

If your partner falls, the slack in the loops of rope will result in higher impact forces.

- The probability of falling into a crevasse is greater in the afternoon: the snow is soft and snow bridges are less solid. At this time, your harness is often disorganized. The rescue will be more efficient if the tie-in method is simple and easily undone. Take the time to re-organize your gear and tie-in before the descent.



Tips for arresting a fall

- Spread your arms when falling through a snow bridge; this can help avoid falling all the way through.

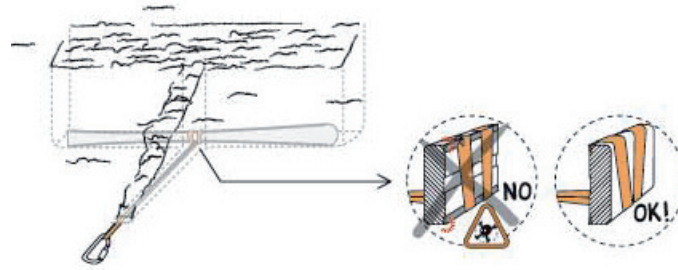
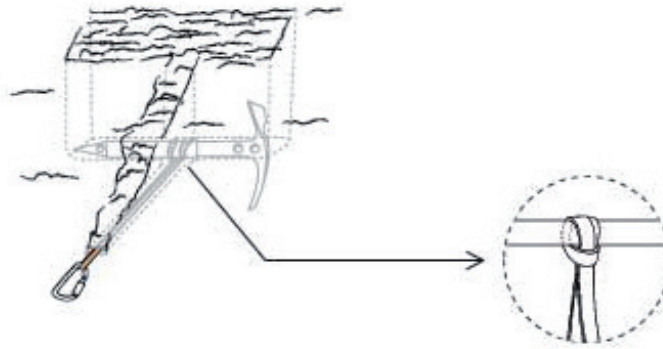
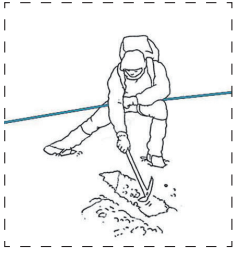
- When you feel a pull on the rope, try to plant your heels and lean back to better resist the pull.*

Anchoring example

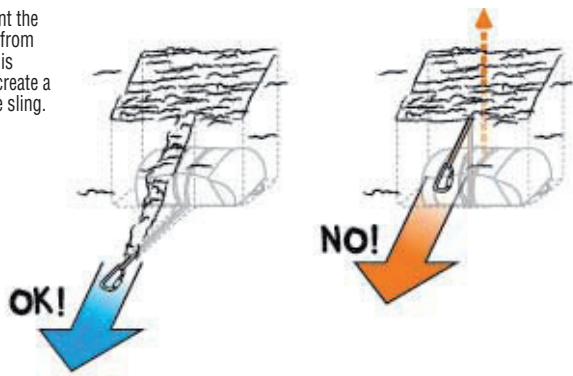
If you have stopped your partner's fall, your first reflex must be to create an anchor. You must then transfer the weight of the victim onto this anchor which must be lower than your tie-in point.

Deadman

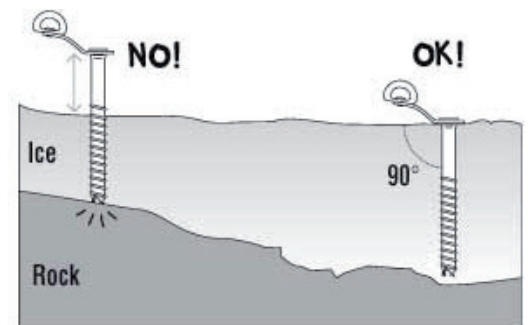
The principle of the deadman is to bury an object in the snow (pack, ice axe, ski, etc.) so that it offers enough resistance to hold the load.



To help prevent the buried object from pulling out, it is important to create a groove for the sling.



Ice screws



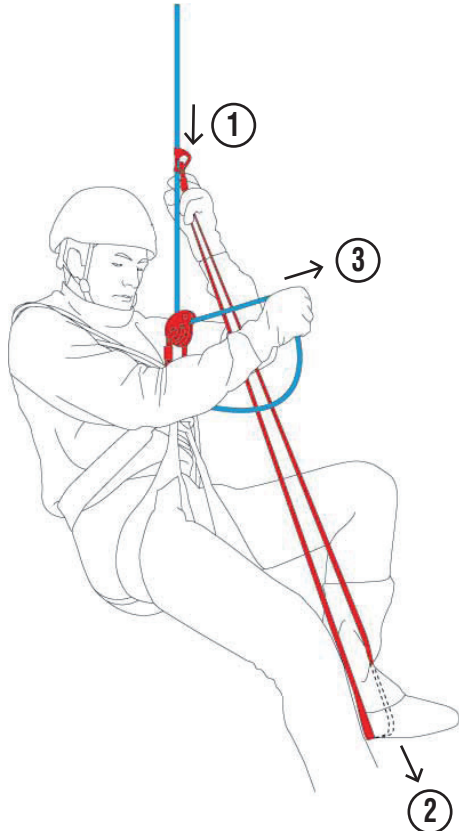
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How to get out of a crevasse

Self-rescue

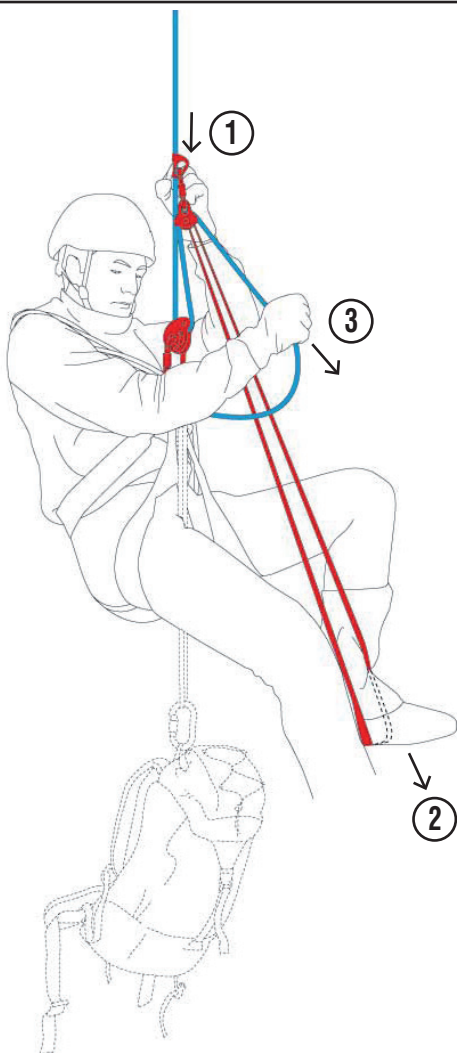
You are in good shape after your fall and will use the technique of climbing the rope.

- Install the MINI TRAXION (progress capture pulley) on the rope above you, carabiner in place.
 - Install the TIBLOC on the rope above the MINI TRAXION with a 120 cm sling for the foot-loop.
- Attention: press on the TIBLOC with the thumb so that it immediately engages on the rope.
- Transfer your weight to the foot-loop and stand up in it to clip the MINI TRAXION's carabiner into your harness' tie-in point.



Variation:

As soon as you have enough rope available below the MINI TRAXION, you can add an OSCILLANTE pulley. This system reduces the effort required, but doubles the number of sit-stand cycles (less distance covered per cycle).
Note: Use a sling or extra rope to reposition your gear (pack, skis, etc.) for easier ascending.

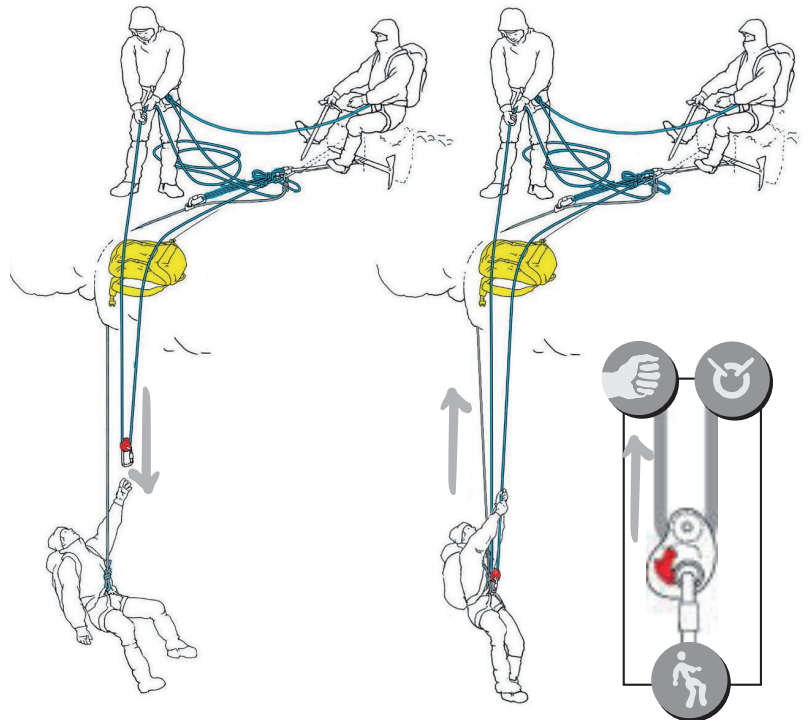


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Partner rescue: Hauling technique

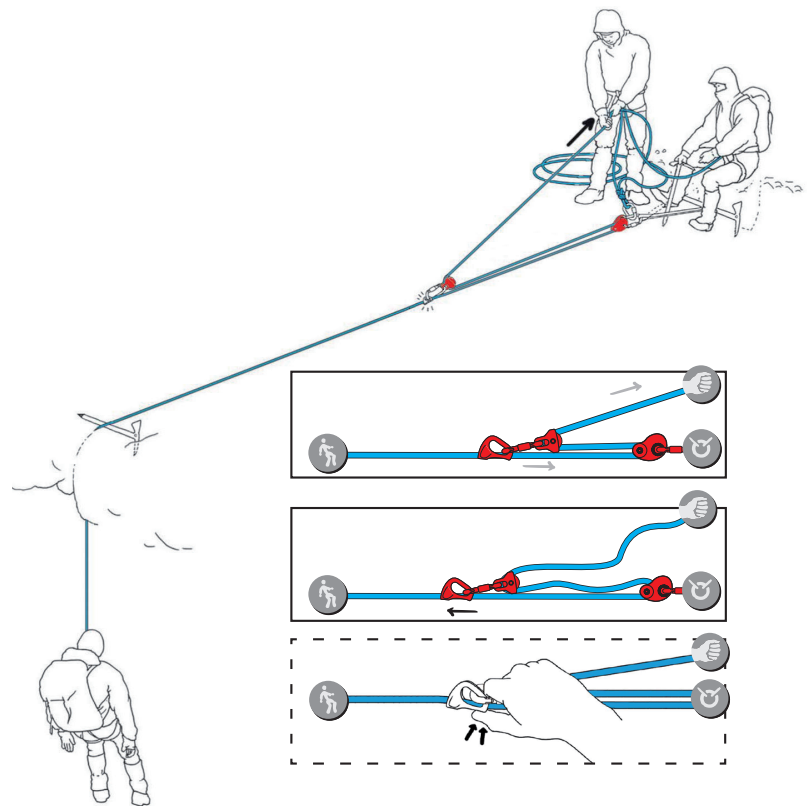
Solution 1: Simple redirect: the victim is able to install the MINI TRAXION's carabiner and you have enough rope (twice the distance between the victim and the deadman anchor).

The simple pulley system is very efficient. It can be used when the victim is able to install the carabiner. It's also a good solution when the rope is jammed in the lip of the crevasse. The MINI TRAXION (progress capture pulley) must be attached to the victim. Warning, it is important to correctly position the MINI TRAXION (red stop on the rescuer's side).



Solution 2: Simple mariner: the victim is disabled or unconscious or there isn't enough rope available.

When the haul pulley stops against the MINI TRAXION, slide the system back down the rope to reset the haul. Each time the haul system is reset, press on the TIBLOC with the thumb so that it immediately engages on the rope when loaded.



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Practicing

Practicing allows you to test and refine your methods without stress or danger.
WARNING: We are only discussing "how to get out of a crevasse". Field practice will help you learn how to arrest a fall and set up an anchor in a real situation. For your safety, have several people present during suspension exercises.

1. Self-rescue exercise

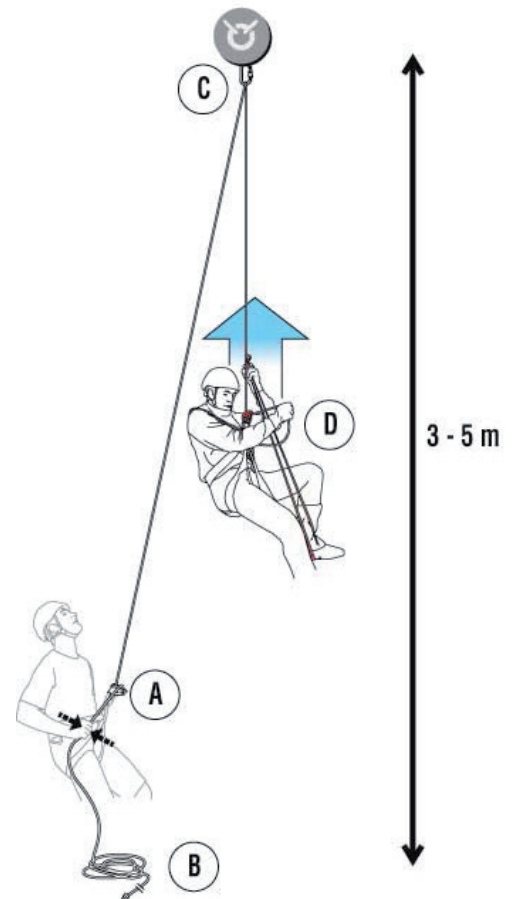
Rope climbing

A. This exercise must be practiced on a releasable system so that you can easily descend. This system also allows the "victim" to stay at a height of about 1 meter from the ground as he ascends.

B. There must always be enough rope behind the releasable system to allow the person doing the exercise to be lowered to the ground (be sure to tie a knot at the end of the rope).

C. The anchor for the redirect point must be completely reliable. It can be set up on a tree branch, a climbing school belay station, etc.

D. The exercise should be performed under real-world conditions: tied-in at the end of the rope + rope coiled over the shoulder (mountaineer's coil). You can try several configurations: the mountaineer's coil under tension from the rope, or tied off with a knot or friction hitch, and several ascending systems (foot loop above or below the friction hitch, other progress capture systems).



2. Hauling exercise

Setting up different types of haul systems.

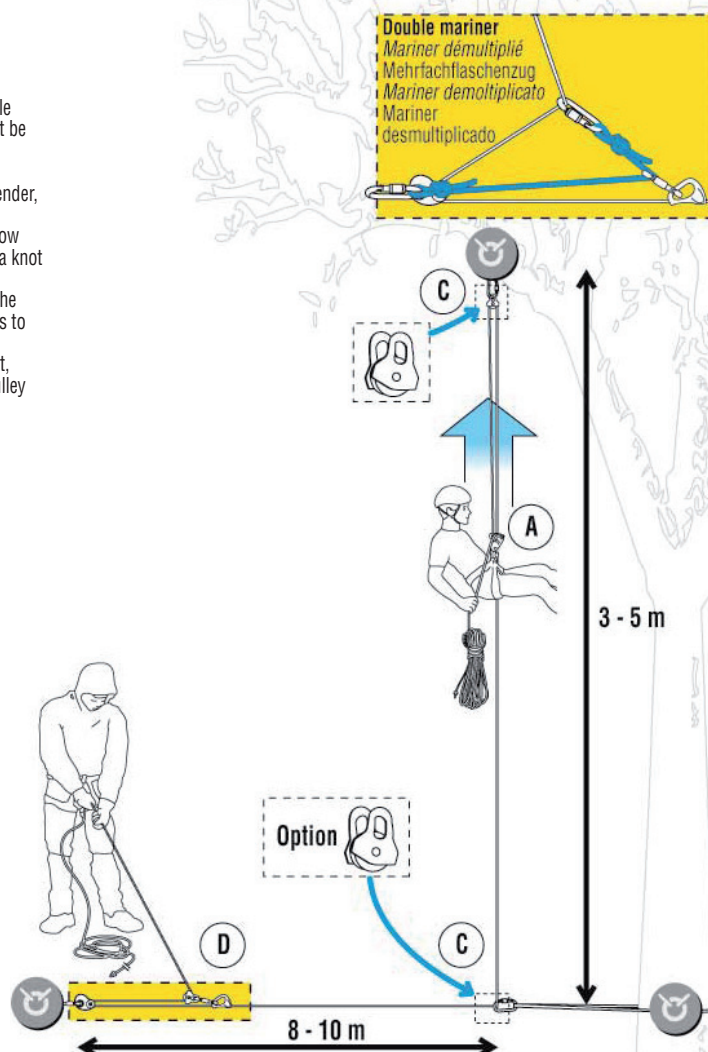
This exercise does not instruct how to build an anchor in snow or ice while holding the victim. The anchors should be built in advance, and they must be completely reliable (tree trunks, for example).

A. The person playing the "victim" must be connected to the rope with a releasable system, allowing him to easily come back down (using a descender, for example).

B. There must always be enough rope behind the releasable system to allow the person doing the exercise to be lowered to the ground (be sure to tie a knot at the end of the rope).

C. The two redirect points at 90° and 180° simulate the rope rubbing on the lip of a crevasse. For beginners, pulleys may be used at the redirect points to reduce friction.

D. Different haul systems can be tested depending on available equipment, the weight of the "victim", the strength of the participants, etc.: simple pulley system, single and double mariner...



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