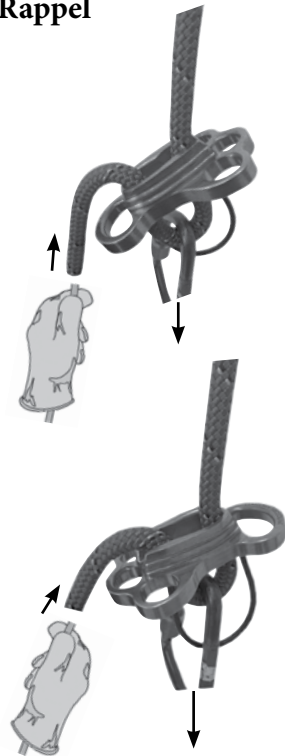


Basic Rappel

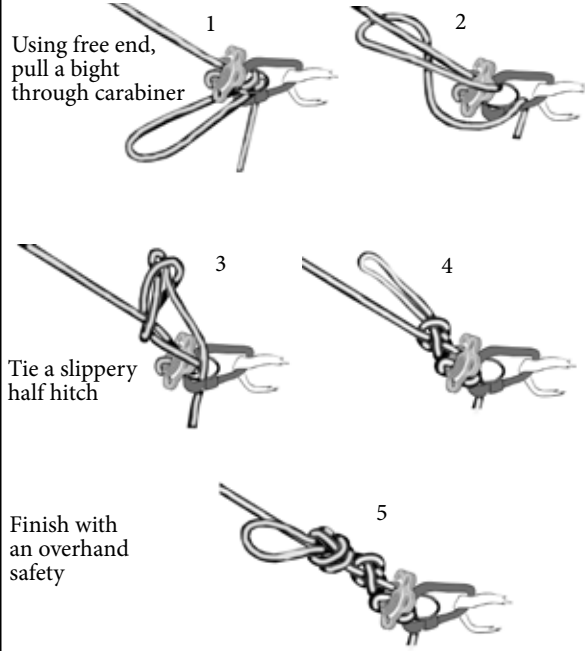
Less friction-
In feed line on round side.



More friction-
In feed line on "V"
side.

Tying off the ΔV Fire

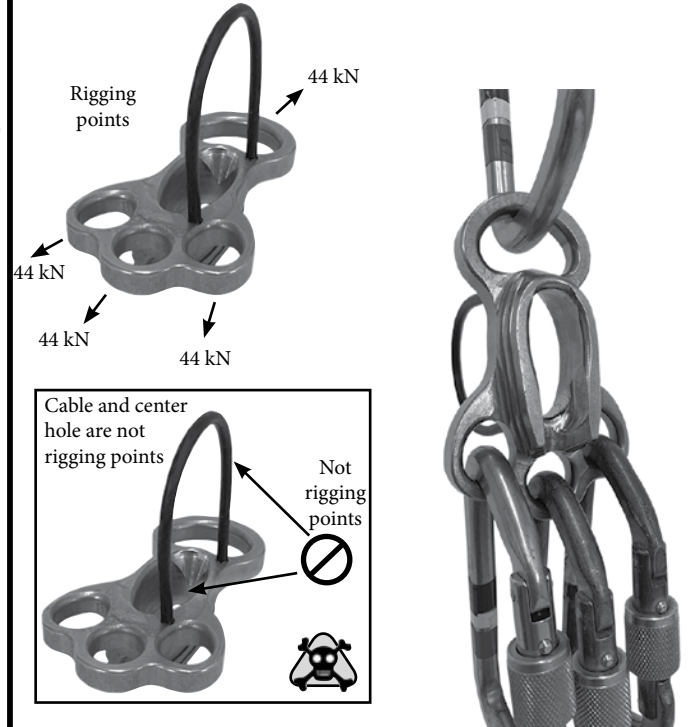
Using free end, pull a bight through carabiner



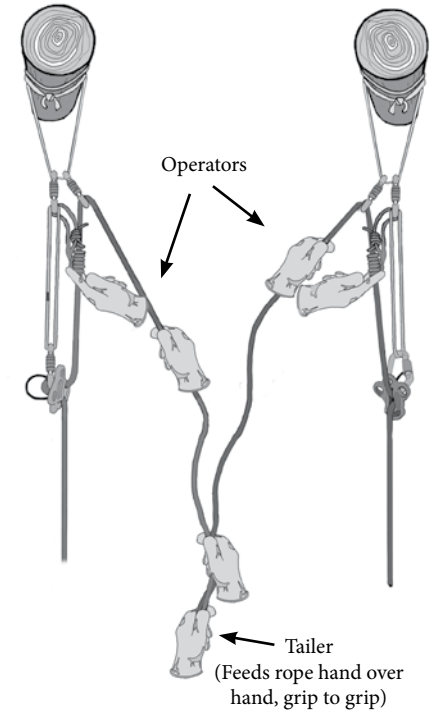
Tie a slippery half hitch

Finish with an overhand safety

Rigging plate

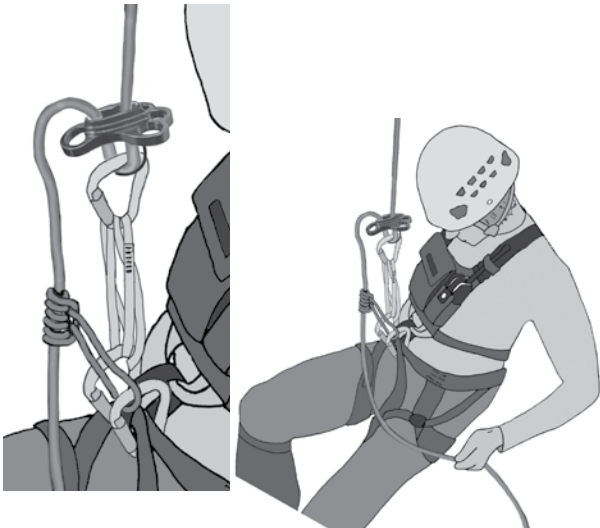


Component Based Lower Rescue system

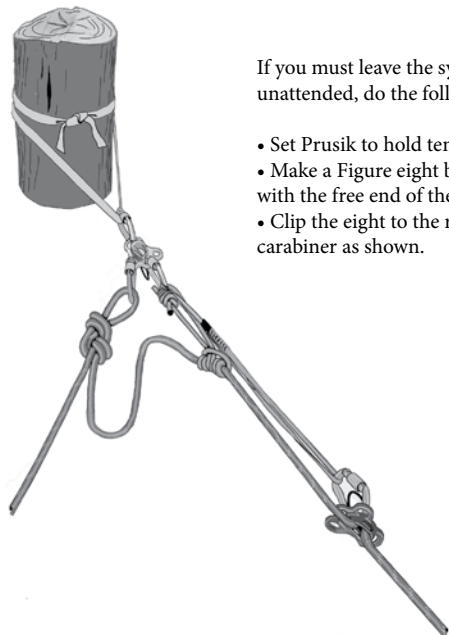


Extended Rappel

- Extend your ΔV Fire up to roughly chin level.
- Use a Prusik attached to rappel point of your harness as a back up / auto stop.
- Size Prusik and extension so that the Prusik cannot reach the ΔV Fire.
- It is recommended that an extension and backup Prusik should be used for any rappel during mountaineering, or rescue operation.



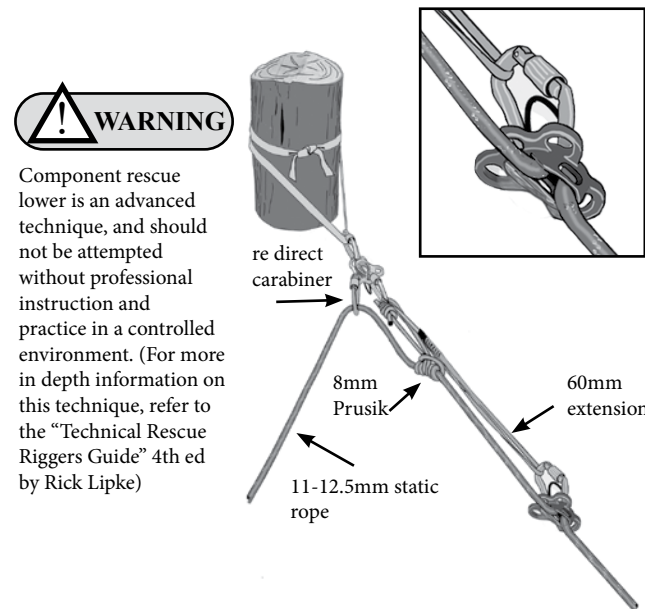
Tying off a rescue System (Lower)



If you must leave the system unattended, do the following:

- Set Prusik to hold tension.
- Make a Figure eight bight with the free end of the rope.
- Clip the eight to the redirect carabiner as shown.

Component based rescue lower



WARNING

Component rescue lower is an advanced technique, and should not be attempted without professional instruction and practice in a controlled environment. (For more in depth information on this technique, refer to the "Technical Rescue Riggers Guide" 4th ed by Rick Lipke)

Component based rescue system points

- All carabiners should open DOWN and away from obstacles. Micro oscillations caused by a tensioned main line running over objects can vibrate screw gates open.
- Use High Directional Anchors (HDA) when ever possible.
- Rig so that there is a minimum of 3m of rope in service for 12.5mm rope and 5m of rope for 11mm rope between the lowering device and the patient /rescue package.
- DCD extension should be about 60 cm long, and have a breaking strength of $\geq 20kN$
- During lowering operations, make sure that the tailer feeds the ropes HAND OVER HAND, GRIP to GRIP, and not simply sliding the rope through hands.
- Rope tail(s) must be secured to an object, "closing the Loop", so that they cannot run free through the system.
- Any DCD will cause a rope to break below its rated strength. This is called the "position of function" strength. The Delta-Vee Fire causes an 11mm nylon or polyester static rope to break at about 17kN, and a 12.5mm nylon or polyester static rope to break at about 20kN. This is important because it directly relates to margins of safety. More information is available in the "Technical Rescue Riggers Guide" 4th ed by Rick Lipke.

