

### Tiebacks

#### Explain dangers

Suspended access equipment can fail if you don't set up all the components properly, including tiebacks. Improper set-up can lead to injury or death from a fall.

#### Identify controls

Tiebacks are used to secure the outriggers and counterweights of suspended access equipment. The tieback holds the major components of the suspension system together. It keeps them from being loosened or dislodged and secures them back to an adequate anchor point.

Let's follow a wire rope tieback from start to finish.

The tieback runs from the thimble of the suspension line back along the outrigger beam with at least one half-hitch on each section.

Then it loops around the counterweight handles and extends back to adequate anchorage.

Now let's see how each part is connected.

1. We secure the wire rope tieback to the thimble of the suspension line with cable clips.
2. We make a half-hitch through the handle on each section of the outrigger beam. Even if the beam doesn't have handles, we still use the half-hitches.
3. We run the tieback through and then back around the counterweight handles.
4. We attach the tieback to the anchor, again with cable clips. We make sure the tieback is taut.

#### What's an adequate anchor?

- engineered tieback systems such as eye bolts and rings as identified on an approved roof plan
- the base of large HVAC units
- columns on intermediate building floors or stub columns on roofs
- large pipe anchorage systems (12-inch diameter or bigger)
- roof structures such as mechanical rooms
- parapet clamps attached to reinforced concrete parapet walls **on the other side of the building**
- **If unsure, workers and supervisors must ask for assistance in finding an adequate anchor.**

#### Demonstrate

Point out the tiebacks and anchorages used on site.

