DEFINED TERMS



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1. Purpose, Scope

- 1.1. Purpose
 - 1.1.1. The purpose of this document is to define terms used in SPRAT documentation.
- 1.2. Scope
 - 1.2.1. This document provides definitions for terms relating to *rope access* and other forms of fall protection used in SPRAT standards, guidelines, and associated documentation.

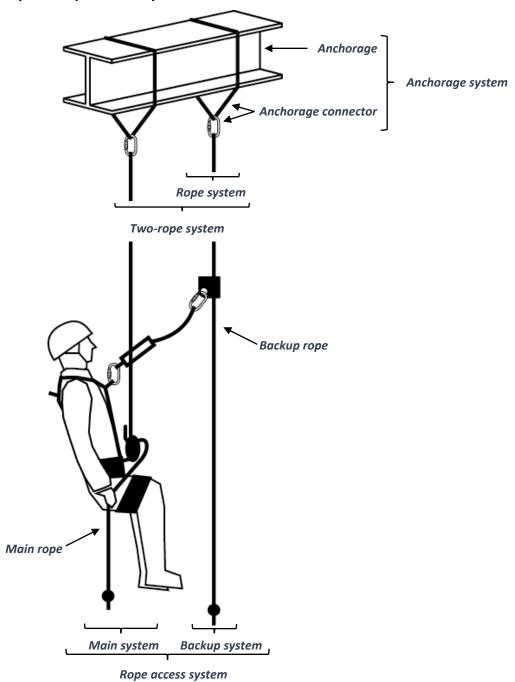
2. Defined Terms

- 2.1. Activation distance (FF_A) . The increase in length of a fall protection system before the application of force to stop a fall.
- 2.2. Access work plan. A document describing how rope access work and other work-at-height shall be completed.
- 2.3. *Aid climbing*. A method of movement and positioning by transitioning from one *anchorage system* to another or by using movable *anchorage systems*.
- 2.4. Anchorage. An object that supports forces applied by an individual or load to a fall protection system.
- 2.5. Anchorage connector. Equipment used to interface with anchorages within a fall protection system.
- 2.6. *Anchorage system*. *Anchorages* and associated *anchorage connectors* used within an individual *fall protection system*, such as a main or backup system.
- 2.7. **Arrest distance** (AD). The vertical distance traveled while interacting with a **fall protection system** during a fall. This distance is the sum of **activation distance** and **deceleration distance**.
- 2.8. **Ascender**. A device suitable for use within a **main system** that **moves** freely along a rope in one direction and engages a rope when force is applied in the opposite direction.
- 2.9. Ascent mode. A rope access system where an ascender is used to support an individual within the main system.
- 2.10. *Backup device*. A device suitable for use within a *backup system* that moves freely along a rope in one direction and engages a rope when force is applied in the opposite direction.
- 2.11. Backup rope. Rope used within a backup system.
- 2.12. *Backup system*. A *fall arrest system* configured with rope and other equipment to maintain *limited free fall potential* for an individual or load during access to and from, and while being supported at a location.
- 2.13. Carabiner. A type of rigid connector, formed as a complete loop with a spring-loaded entry gate.
- 2.14. *Compatible*. Functioning properly together in the manner intended.
- 2.15. Deceleration distance (DD). The vertical distance traveled during the application of force to stop a fall.
- 2.16. *Descender*. A device suitable for use within a *main system* to lower, position, and suspend an individual or load.
- 2.17. Descent mode. A rope access system where a descender is used to support an individual within the main system.
- 2.18. Deviation. A two-rope system with a fall line adjusted by a directional anchorage system.
- 2.19. *Directional anchorage system*. An *anchorage system* where a rope passes through an *anchorage connector*, such as a carabiner or pulley.
- 2.20. *Discrepancy*. Grade issued for a non-critical safety issue performed by a candidate, while being evaluated, which demonstrates a lack of compliance with SPRAT standards or equipment manufacturer's instructions or creates a risk of minor injury or damage to equipment or property.
- 2.21. *Employer*. A corporation, partnership, proprietorship, government agency, or other organization that authorizes its personnel to perform rope access work or other work-at-height.
- 2.22. *Fail.* Grade issued for a critical safety issue performed by a candidate, while being evaluated, which demonstrates non-compliance with SPRAT standards or equipment manufacturer's instructions or creates a risk of serious injury or damage to equipment or property.
- 2.23. Fall arrest system. A fall protection system configured to stop a fall.
- 2.24. *Fall line*. The route leading straight down following gravity from a given location.
- 2.25. Fall protection. Physical measures taken to reduce the chance or effects of a fall.

- 2.26. *Fall protection system*. Equipment configured to reduce the chance of a fall occurring or to reduce the effects of a fall.
- 2.27. Fall zone. The area in which people are at risk of falling.
- 2.28. *Fixed anchorage system*. An *anchorage system* where a rope or lanyard terminates with a knot or sewn termination.
- 2.29. *Fixed backup system*. A *backup system* where a *backup device* or other equipment connected to an *anchorage system* is operated by an individual for the purpose of stopping the fall of another individual or load.
- 2.30. *Free fall*. The act of falling before the application of forces to stop a fall.
- 2.31. Free fall distance (FF). The vertical distance traveled before the application of force to stop a fall.
- 2.32. Free fall potential (FF_L). The vertical distance traveled prior to interaction with a fall protection system.
- 2.33. Hazard zone. Any area where an individual may be at risk due to the work being performed.
- 2.34. *Independent evaluator*. An evaluator that has not trained the candidate or is not currently employed by the training provider or the *employer* of the candidate.
- 2.35. Lanyard. Rope or webbing used with other equipment to connect a harness within a *rope access system* or other *fall protection system*.
- 2.36. *Level 1 Technician*. An individual that holds a current certification demonstrating successful completion of the requirements of a *Level 1 Technician* as required by *Rope Access Certification Requirements*.
- 2.37. *Level 2 Technician*. An individual that holds a current certification demonstrating successful completion of the requirements of a *Level 2 Technician* as required by *Rope Access Certification Requirements*.
- 2.38. *Level 3 Technician*. An individual that holds a current certification demonstrating successful completion of the requirements of a *Level 3 Technician* as required by *Rope Access Certification Requirements*.
- 2.39. Limited free fall potential. The restriction of possible free fall to less than 60 cm (2 ft).
- 2.40. Main rope. Rope used within a main system.
- 2.41. *Main system*. A *positioning system* configured with rope and other equipment to provide continuous support for an individual or load during access to and from, and while being supported at a location.
- 2.42. Minimum breaking strength (MBS). A manufacturer specified minimum force at which new equipment may fail.
- 2.43. Positioning system. A fall protection system configured to support or suspend an individual.
- 2.44. Presiding regulatory authority. Governmental agency having jurisdiction over an area where work is performed.
- 2.45. *Re-anchor*. A *two-rope system* with intermediate *fixed anchorage systems* typically used to adjust the *fall line* of the *two-rope system*.
- 2.46. *Remote rescue*. Removal of an individual from a location without another individual directly accessing that location.
- 2.47. Remote rescue system. All equipment used to accomplish a remote rescue.
- 2.48. *Rope access*. Techniques using rope and other equipment to provide continuous support and ensure *limited free fall potential* while getting to and from and while completing a task at a location. Typically, these techniques use *two-rope systems*.
- 2.49. *Rope Access Program Administrator*. An individual designated with the responsibility to manage a rope access program.
- 2.50. *Rope Access Supervisor*. An individual designated with the responsibility to implement the rope access program at the worksite.
- 2.51. *Rope access system*. The combination of at least one *main system* and at least one other appropriate *fall protection system*, typically a *backup system*, that minimizes both *free fall potential* and potential *swing fall*.
- 2.52. *Rope access technician*. An individual, who has received appropriate training and successfully completed a rope access certification program.
- 2.53. *Rope system. Ropes* and *anchorage systems* to which equipment may be attached to establish a *backup* or *main system*.

- 2.54. **Stretch-out** (x_W) . The vertical extension between an individual's lowest point and harness attachment during a fall.
- 2.55. Swing fall. A pendulum-like motion that occurs during or after free fall.
- 2.56. **Swing fall distance** (SFD). The vertical distance traveled between the onset of and the lowest point of a **swing fall**.
- 2.57. **Total Fall distance** (*TFD*). The total vertical distance traveled from the onset of and the lowest point of a fall, with reference to an individual's harness attachment to a *fall protection system*.
- **2.58.** *Trainer*. An individual who, based on training, education, knowledge, and experience, can safely and effectively deliver a quantifiable educational program.
- 2.59. Travel restraint system. A fall protection system configured to prevent exposure to a fall hazard.
- 2.60. *Two-rope system*. Ropes and *anchorage systems* to which equipment may be attached to establish a *main* and *backup system*. In a *two-rope system*, the individual *rope systems* are typically interchangeable as either the *main* or *backup ropes*.

Appendix 1. Anatomy of a Rope Access System



Appendix 2. Rope Access System Term Hierarchy

- Rope access system. The combination of at least one main system and at least one other appropriate fall protection system, typically a backup system, that minimizes both free fall potential and potential swing fall.
 - Two-rope system. Ropes and anchorage systems to which equipment may be attached to establish a main and backup system. In a two-rope system, the individual rope systems are typically interchangeable as either the main or backup ropes.
 - Rope system. Ropes and anchorage systems to which equipment may be attached to establish a backup or main system.
 - Backup system. A fall arrest system configured with rope and other equipment to maintain limited free fall potential for an individual or load during access to and from, and while being supported at a location.
 - Fixed backup system. A backup system where a backup device or other equipment connected to an
 anchorage system is operated by an individual for the purpose of stopping the fall of another individual
 or load.
 - o Backup rope. Rope used within a backup system.
 - *Main system*. A *positioning system* configured with rope and other equipment to provide continuous support for an individual or load during access to and from, and while being supported at a location.
 - o *Main rope*. Rope used within a *main system*.
 - Anchorage system. Anchorages and associated anchorage connectors used within an individual fall protection system, such as a main or backup system.
 - Fixed anchorage system. An anchorage system where a rope or lanyard terminates with a knot or sewn termination.
 - Directional anchorage system. An anchorage system where a rope passes through an anchorage connector, such as a carabiner or pulley.
 - o Anchorage connector. Equipment used to interface with anchorages within a fall protection system.
 - o *Anchorage*. An object that supports forces applied by an individual or load to a *fall protection system*.