



FORCE 1 RESCUE TOOL USER GUIDE

The Force Rescue Tool is a versatile tool constructed for first response units, Breaching teams, Firefighters or Police. The tool has all the functions that you need to make holes, cut, bend, lift, pull, support and break. All these functions have been combined into one rescue unit. It is easy to handle and easy to use.

The working technique with Force is the same no matter what type of rescue work: traffic, air, train and sea events, explosions, earthquakes, fire, etc. Through practical training you learn the versatility, capacity and your own ability to use the tool. Force rescue tools are easy to handle, versatile, durable, high capacity and do not require time-consuming tool changes.

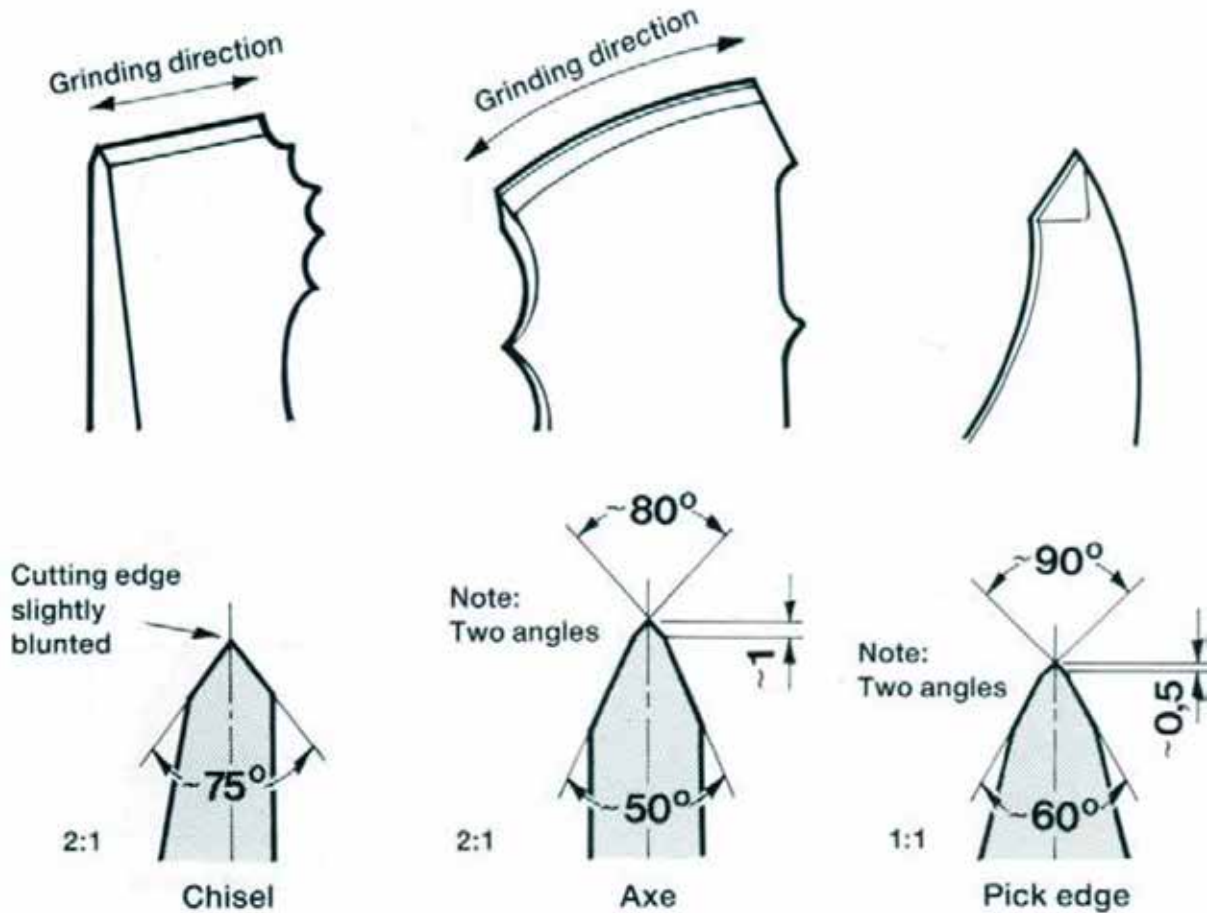
The tool is made of hardened special boron steel, but still flexible enough not to be weakened during rough handling even in severe cold. Force Rescue tool has been sold worldwide for over 50 years to first response forces and is highly appreciated due to the fact that it works without any need of working infrastructure.



Maintenance - Edges

Axe-, chisel- and pick edges are chise-honed, i.e. the forward part of the cutting edge is equipped with a thin and blunted edge that gives great strength.

Sharpening of edges can be done with a grinding belt or with a fine-toothed file. Use relatively coarse belt - grit size 50-80 - to prevent the hardness being reduced by heat. Maximum temperature 200oC.



Rubber handle

A clean handle gives a good grip and is clearly visible. Clean with household detergent, petrol, acetone or any similar cleaner.

Latch mechanism

The latch, which is made of stainless steel, has solid lubricant on bearing surfaces and need not be lubricated. The thread of the latch pin is locked with locking fluid. At reassembly, locking can be carried out with locking fluid, plastic glue or similar.

Packing - Preparation prior to stand-by

If the strap is adjusted to its correct length, for example for back-carrying before the equipment is attached to its holder - time is saved at alarm.

Guarantee

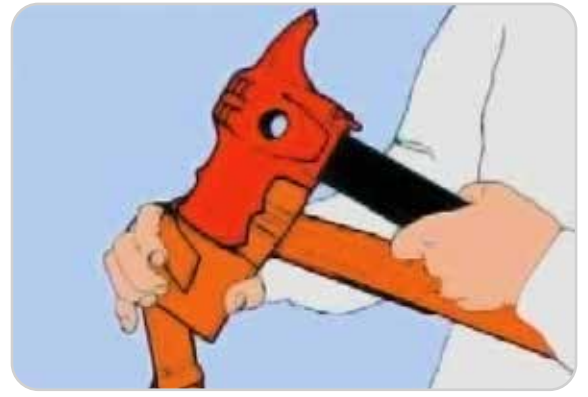
For material and fabrication faults, there is one year guarantee from the date of delivery according to current rules for mechanical products. We will take no responsibility and give no compensation for direct or indirect damage to property or injury to person that might occur in connection with the use of FORCE Rescue Equipment.

DISMANTLING

OF THE STRAP



1. Undo the flap.



2. Remove the front cover.



3. Remove the back cover.



4. Remove the sheath.

DISMANTLING

OF THE RESCUE TOOL



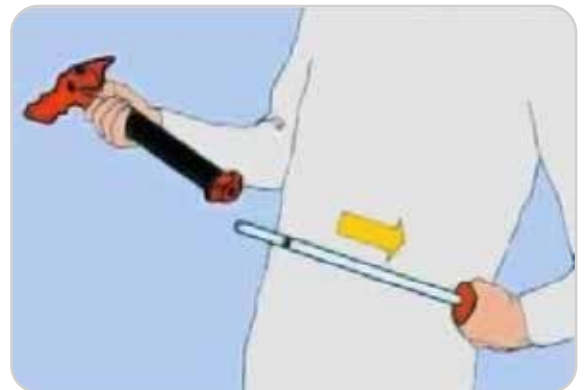
1. Unlatch locking device.



2. Pull out claw part completely.



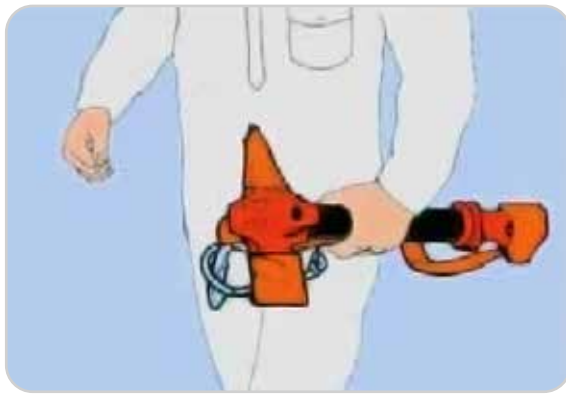
3. Push back to red line. Twist half a turn.



4. Pull out and free claw part.

TRANSPORTATION

OF THE EQUIPMENT



1. One hand free.



2. One hand free.



3. Both hands free.



4. Both hands free.



5. From back to chest position.



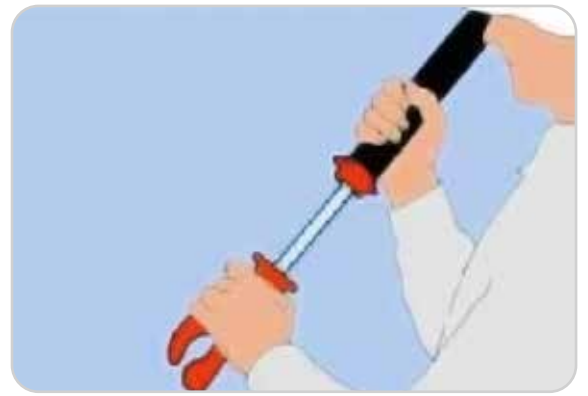
6. Belt used as safety belt.



7. Claw part attached to hook and D-ring.



1.



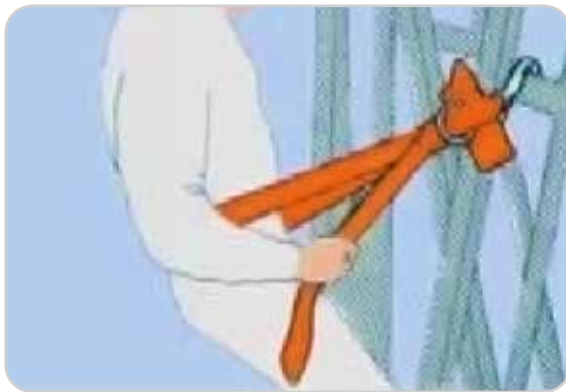
2. Guards against slipping hands.
Guided pumping function.



3. Latch stops claw part from
accidentally gliding out.



4. Strap has a safety latch with one-
hand quick-release.



5. Strap has a safety latch with one-
hand quick-release.

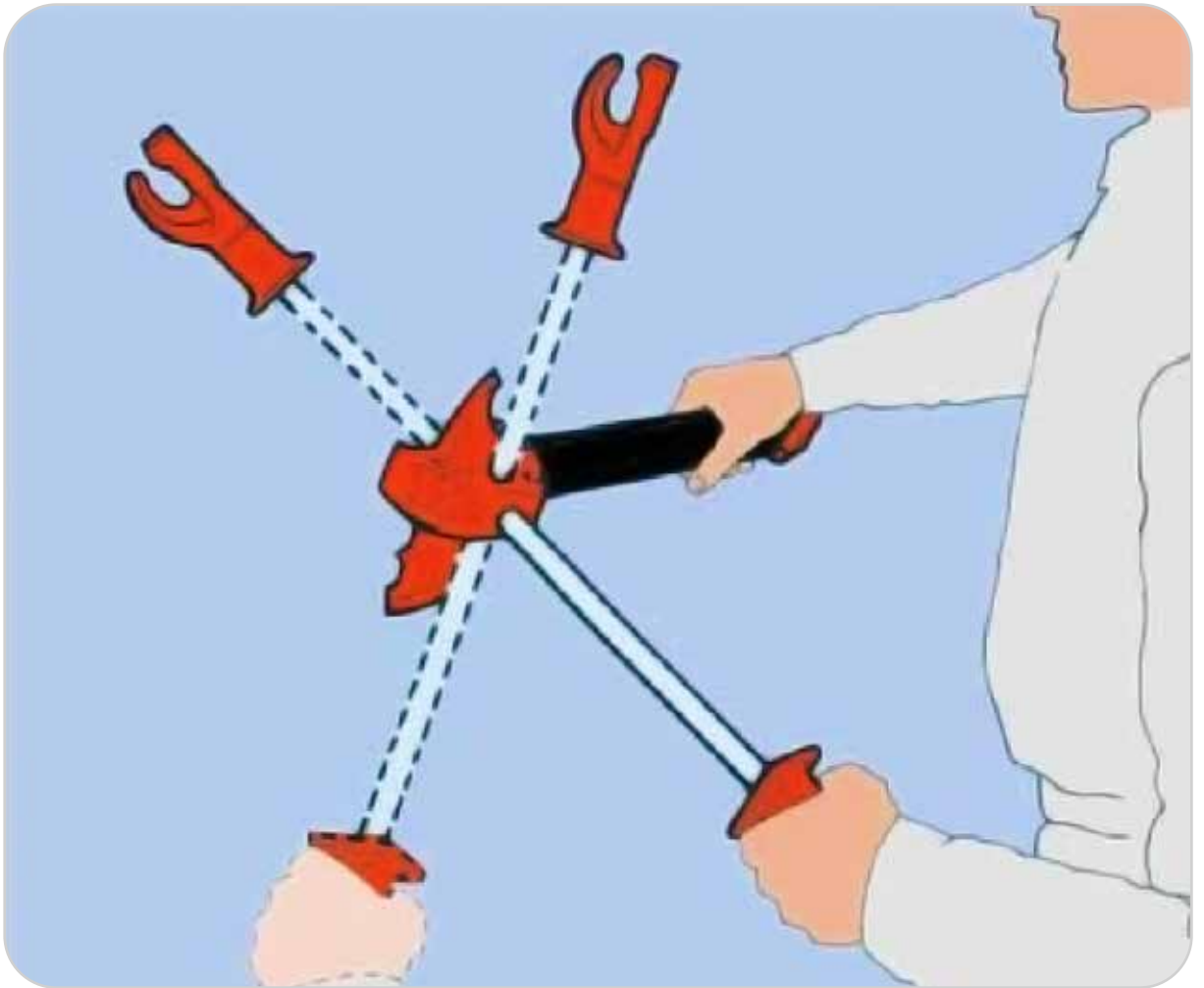


6. Strap has a safety latch with one-
hand quick-release.

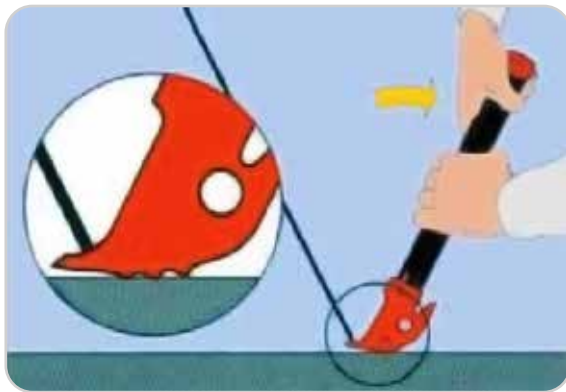
Rescue work is often risky, carried out under cramped and difficult conditions. It puts great demand upon protection and safety. Great care has been devoted to these questions in design, choice of material and testing.

The tool is manufactured of hardened special steel which is hard but still so tough that it will not shatter during rough handling even in severe cold.

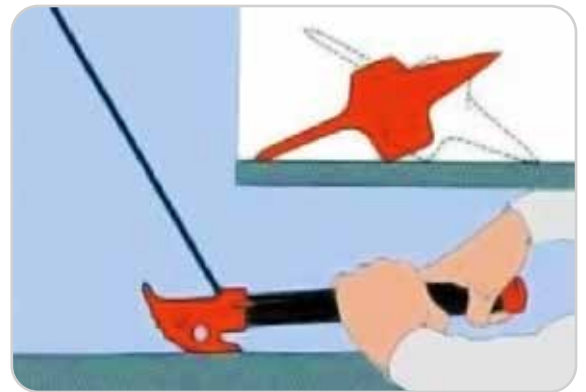
The strong handle made of steelpipe is equipped with an anatomically shaped rubber handle which is shock absorbing.



1. Two-hand grip in four different positions. Gives good guidance and accessibility. Less risk of slipping. Easily broken loose, if it gets stuck.



2. Large supporting surface with grip-teeth. Point of support moves resulting in even lift.



3. Axe blade and pick stop the tool from tipping over.



4.



5. Collar serves to stop slipping and grips in the ground.

PUNCHING & PIERCING

UTILIZING THE TOOL



1. Windows.



2. Wire reinforced windows.



3. Plexi- and safety glass, car windows, aircraft-canopies and windows.



4. Tarpaulins, tents etc. - use axepick.



5. Punch hole.



6. Car roof, etc. - slanting short hits.



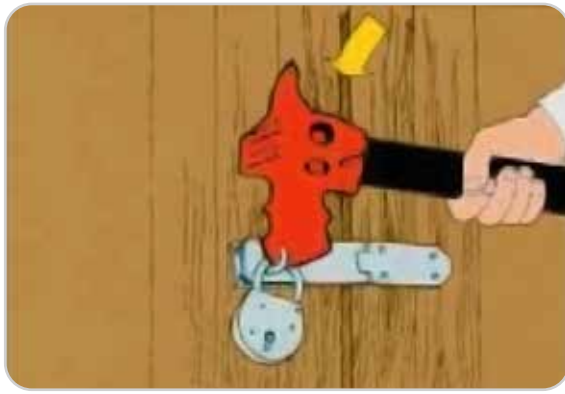
7. Rapid cutting in thin sheet metal.



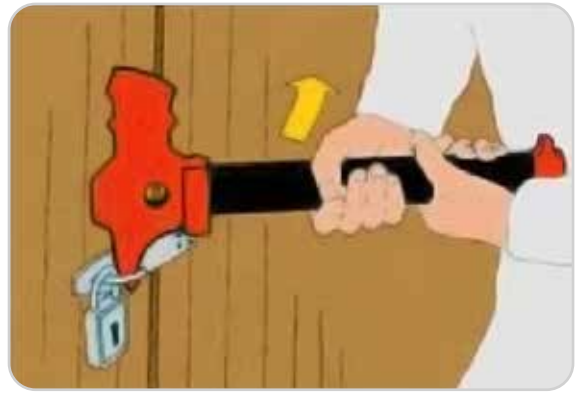
8. Thin isolating sheet metal - use axe-pick.

HACKING & PULLING

UTILIZING THE TOOL



1. Hack off.



2. Pull out.



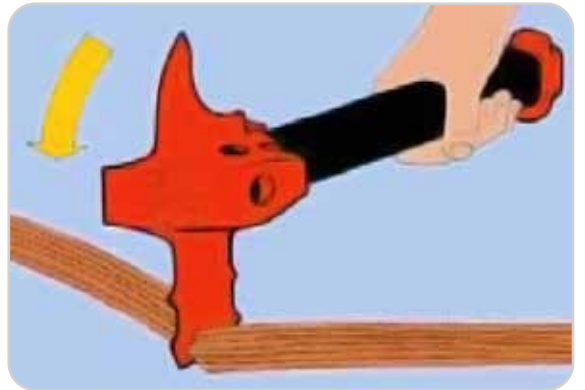
3. Pull out.



4. Knock out - nail together.



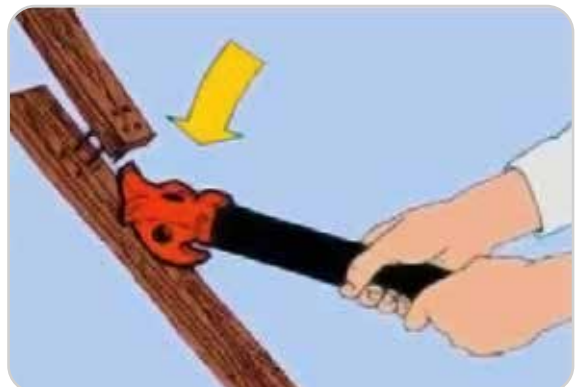
5. Wire, ropes, cables etc. - short hits - support rod against arm.



6. Wire, ropes, tubing etc. - cutting against hard support.



7. Breaking up roof, sheet metal.



8. Hitting with the rounded part - sledgehammer action.

SPARKFREE METALWORK

UTILIZING THE TOOL



1. Pushing out pins and bolts.



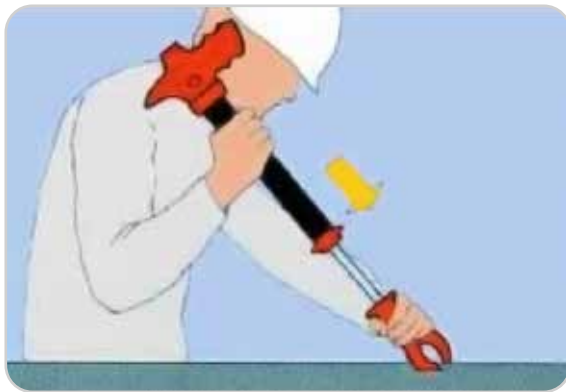
2. Cutting off rivet- and boltheads.



3. Undoing and unscrewing bolts and screws.



4. Pushing in pins, dowels etc.



5. Punch hole with chisel.



6. Insert claw-edge.



7. Long leverage in thick sheet metal (2-3 mm).



8. Only claw part in thin metal - car roofs, driver cabins etc.

FORCING OPEN

UTILIZING THE TOOL



1. Pierce floor with pumping motion.



2.



3. Break - long leverage.



4. Break - two-hand grip.



5. Split board - use pick.



6.



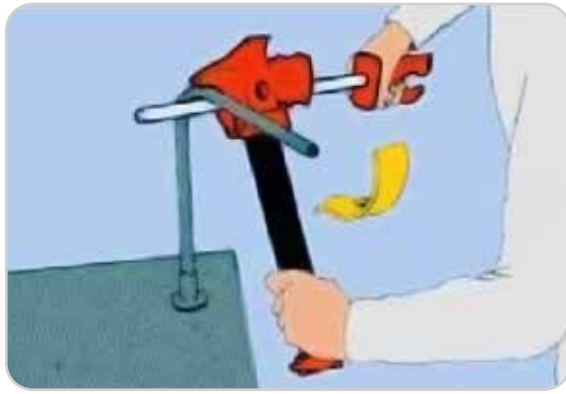
7. Break up - two-hand grip.



8.

BENDING & PRYING

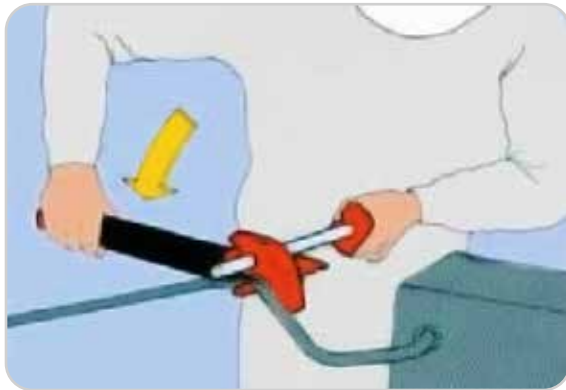
UTILIZING THE TOOL



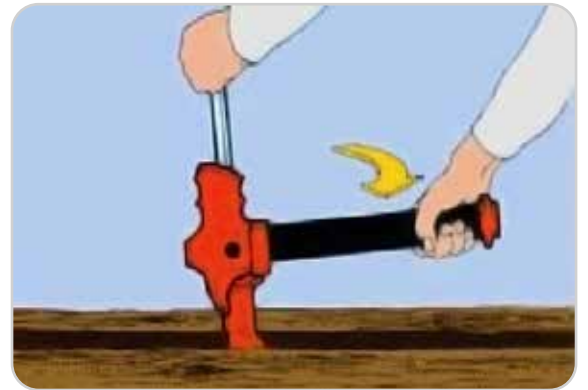
1. Bending pipes - pick part.



2. Bending flat iron - axe blade.



3. Flattening pipe - stopping liquid flow.



4. Leverage. Drive in chisel with pumping motion - turn with the axe handle.



5. Leverage.



6. Scraping off earth, ice etc.

LIFTING & SUPPORTING

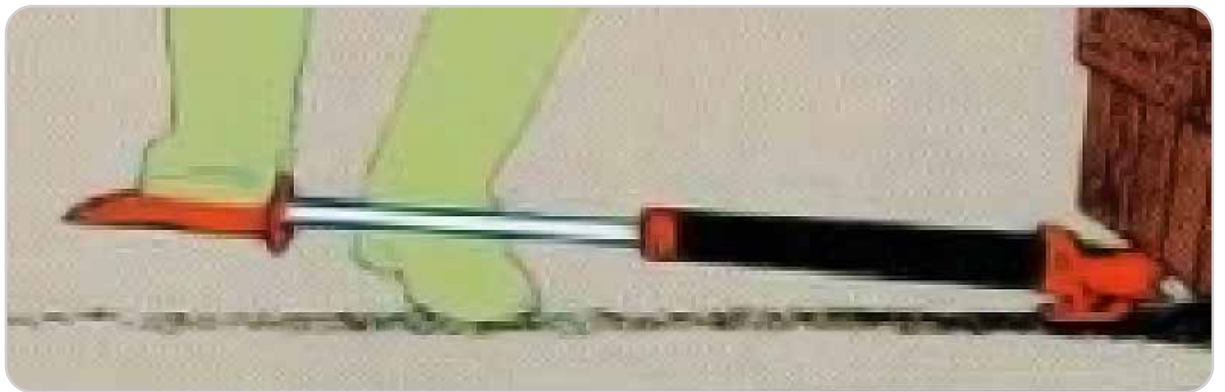
UTILIZING THE TOOL



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



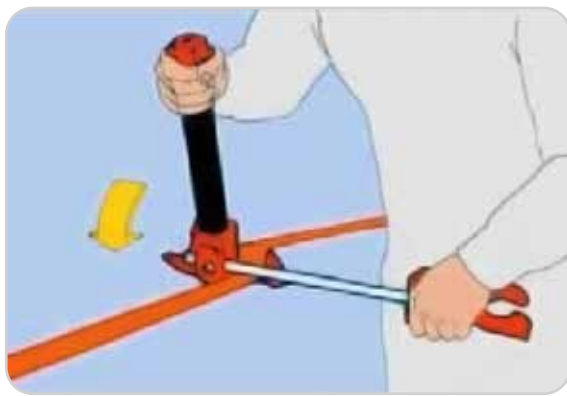
6.



7.

WINCHING & MOVING

UTILIZING THE TOOL



1. Strap between rod and axe blade.



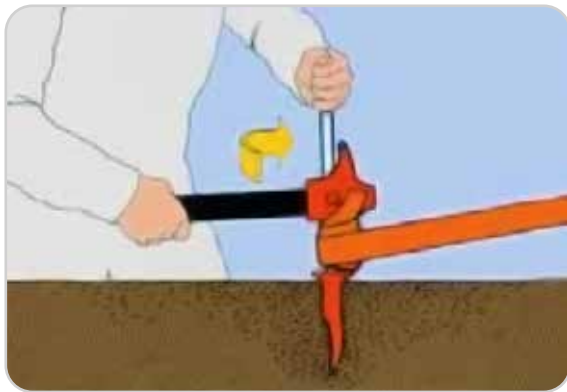
2. Pulling force 5-10 kN (500 - 1000 kp).



3. Rope between rod and axe blade.



4.



5. Claw part well secured.



6. Vertical winching.



7.



8. Moving sheet metal etc.

BODY LIFTING & LOWERING

UTILIZING THE TOOL



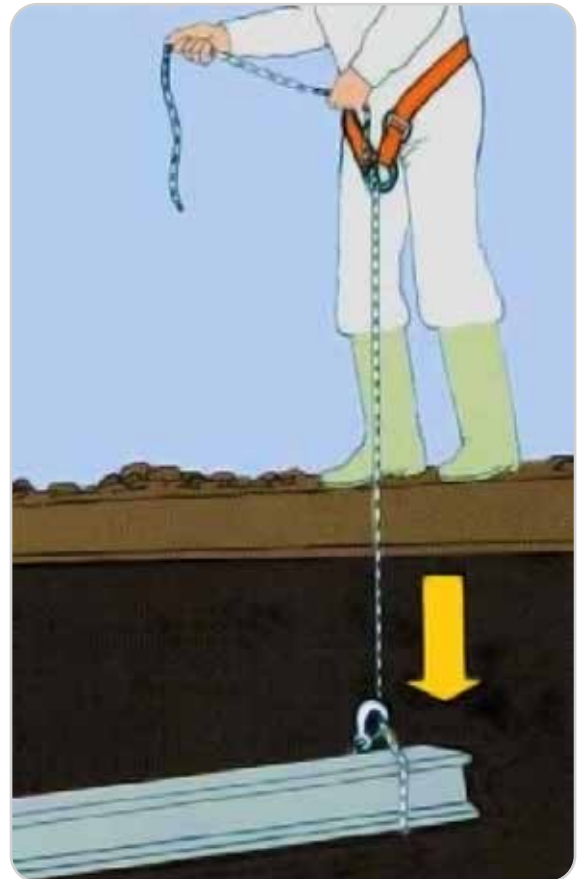
1. Lifting with legs - aid with hands.



2. Horizontal pull.



3. Leverage lift.



4. Lower with D-ring as winch brake.

SUPPORTING

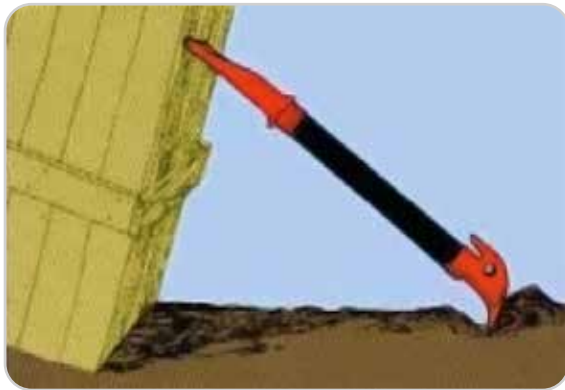
UTILIZING THE TOOL



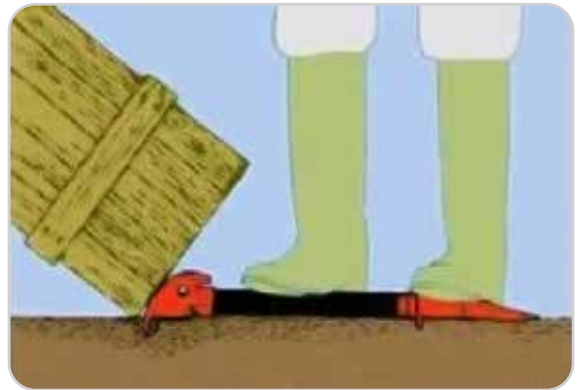
1. Supporting - protection of injured.



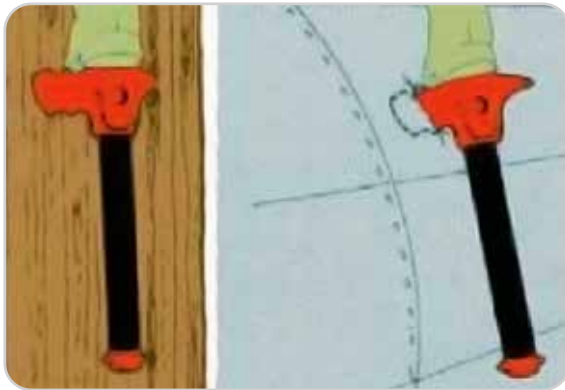
2.



3.



4.



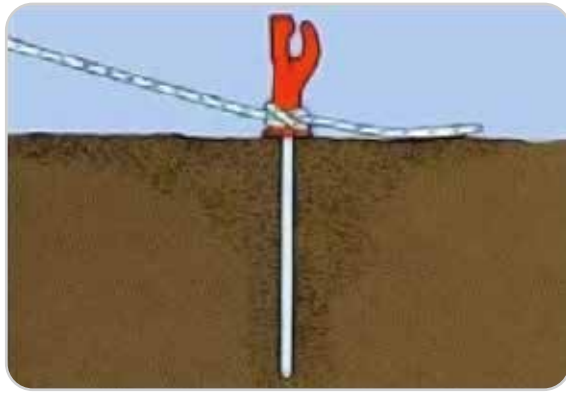
5. Emergency foot support.



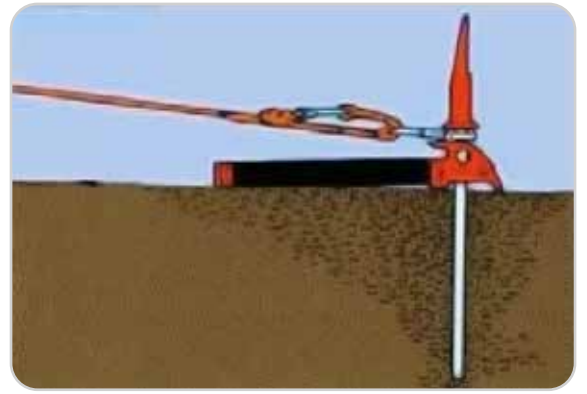
6. Support for self-protection.

ANCHORING

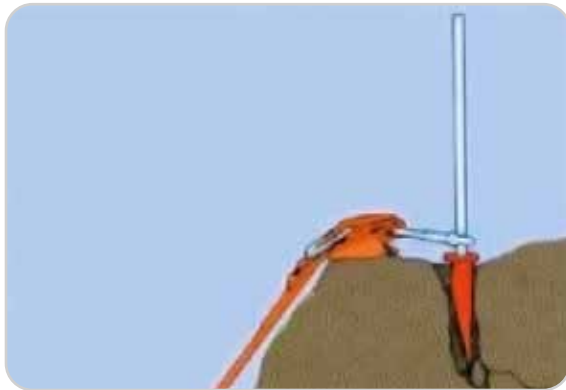
UTILIZING THE TOOL



1. In firm earth.



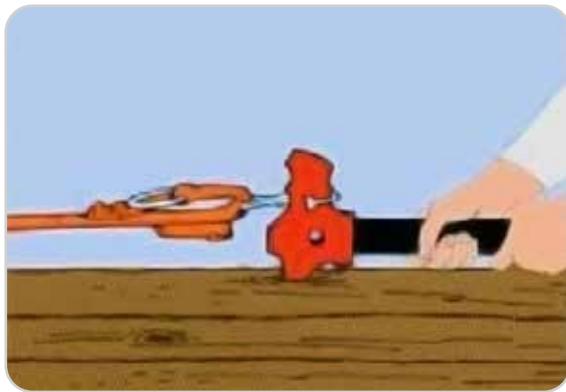
2. In soft earth.



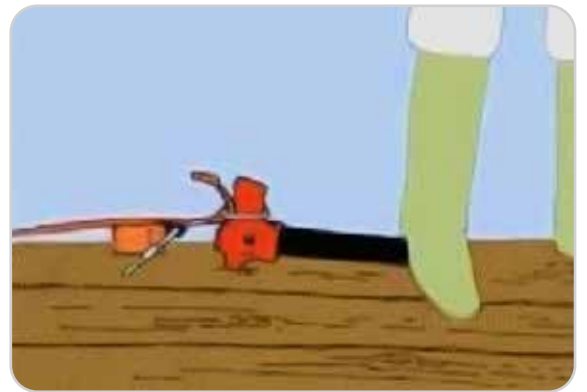
3. Anchoring in rock - claw part well inserted.



4.



5. In wood etc.



6. In wood etc.



7. In sheet metal, wood etc.

SLING RESCUE

UTILIZING THE TOOL



1. Rescue sling - arrangement for fig 2, 3 and 4.



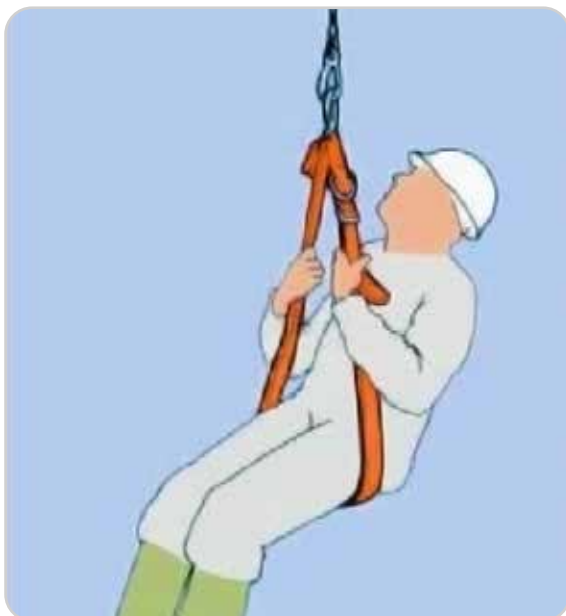
2. Both hands free.



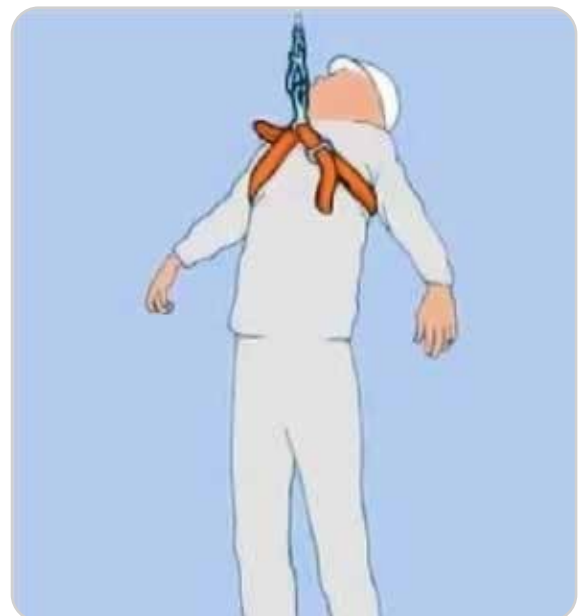
3. Transport of unconscious.



4. Lift with back support.



5. Seat lift.



6. Chest lift - tighten belt well.

SLING RESCUE

UTILIZING THE TOOL



1. Weight on shoulders.



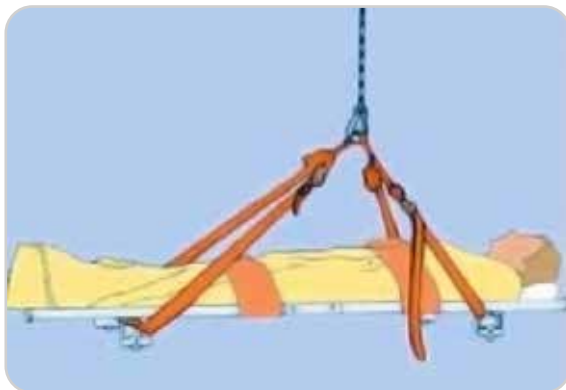
2. One hand free - D-ring in handle.



3. Pulling with belt - twisted belt gives head support.



4. Transport in low passages.



5. Arrangements with two belts. Stretcher level adjustable with belt length.

OPENING CAR DOORS

UTILIZING THE TOOL



1. Release tension by hitting. Use curved side of axe part.



2. Use full swing - hit hard.



3. Hit on both sides of the lock.



4. Insert axe blade in gap.



5. Turn upwards. The door is lifted - structure is bent apart - opening of the door increases.



6. Open the door by turning the handle straight out - horizontally.

Always try first to open the door by hand with some strong pulls even if it is heavily deformed. Blockage is probably due to the door being compressed under tension - the door opening is smaller than the door.

Hard hitting

- Right hit - right hand far down on the handle - guide with left hand (fig. 2).
- Left hit - reverse (fig. 3).

OPENING CAR WINDOWS

UTILIZING THE TOOL



1. Loosen chrome strip with chisel or axe-pick.



2. Pull away chrome strip.



3. Loosen rubber insert with chisel.



4. Pull away rubber.



5. Remove windscreen with the breaking edge or with chisel.



6.

CHOPPING OPEN CAR ROOFS

UTILIZING THE TOOL



1. Make a hole with the pick.



2. Cut with claw part.



3. Loosen rubber insert with chisel.



4. Chop close to the roof edge - slanting short hits.



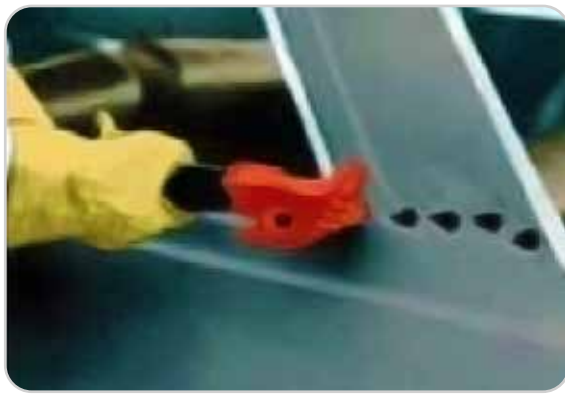
5. Leave some material in the corners until last.



6. Fold the roof back.

CUTTING OPEN CAR ROOFS

UTILIZING THE TOOL



1. Perforate the lower part of the roof pillars with the pick.



2. Cut off the roof pillars.



3. Cut cables while holding them with claw apart.



4. Perforate both sides of the roof in the folding line.



5. Break the roof with a few strong blows.



6. Stamp on the roof if needed.



7. Fold the roof open.

PULLING & BENDING

STEERING WHEEL & FOOT PEDALS



1. Obtain pull by leaning body backwards.



2. Bend legs and tighten belt. Pull by straightening legs.



3. With two straps double pull and good support.

Run the strap around the hips and attach the hook to the steering wheel.

Note:
Strap should be low on the hip-bones.



4. Strap attached to the door using the door as leverage.



5. By pulling. Strap around hips.

WHEEL DISENGAGEMENT

IF BLOCKED



1. Bend the mudguard away.



2. Cut the mudguard - use the pike.



3. Cut the mudguard - use the edge.



4. Cut the mudguard - use the claw part.



5. The wheel is free.

SUPPORT & PUNCTURE TYRES

UTILIZING THE TOOL



1.



2.



3. Puncture tyres with the pick - hit close to rim.