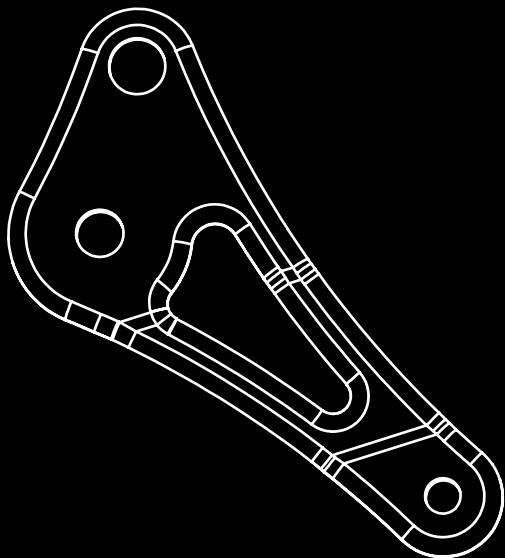


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RP280 Singing Tree Rope Wrench



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climb. work. rescue.



RP280 Singing Tree Rope Wrench



SPECIAL ROPE WRENCH WARNINGS

Never use as life support. Failure to use proper life support will lead to serious injury or death.

For use only by Arborists who are experienced in SRT. Using the Rope Wrench without proper training and experience with SRT can lead to serious injury or death.

Practice using device "low and slow" before using at heights.

Improper orientation of installation will cause the device not to function.

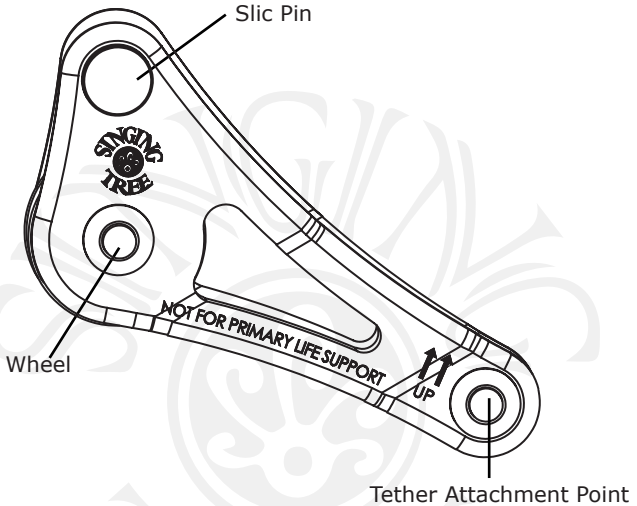
Read and follow all of these instructions before using the device.

Serial number:

Date of purchase:

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Nomenclature & Markings



NOT FOR PRIMARY LIFE SUPPORT



Product logo



Manufacturer's identification

RP280

Part Number

YY/BBBBB/XX

Serial Number



Pictogram informing the user to read the instructions

Intent & Purpose

The Singing Tree Rope Wrench is meant to be used by Arborists servicing, accessing, or maintaining trees in conjunction with a Single Rope Technique (SRT) configuration. The Rope Wrench is a friction control device that allows a climber to ascend and descend a single rope without changing equipment. When used as part of a secure hitch based climbing system, it allows the climber to smoothly control the rate of descent by adding friction to the climbing system.

The Rope Wrench is NOT:

- a life support device. However, it is a load-bearing device that may bear more than 50% of the climber's weight during the climb;
- for use without a life supporting friction hitch or similar device that will immediately stop descent in an emergency situation;
- for use by persons novice to SRT techniques;
- an SRT training device.



Basic Operation

The Rope Wrench has two positions, neutral and engaged, as shown below.

Neutral Position

(Fig 1a) The climbing rope can pass freely through the Rope Wrench.

Engaged Position

(Fig 1b) Due to downward loading on the tether attachment point, the climbing rope is bent into an 'S' shape by the Wheel and the Slic Pin. The climbing rope may still pass through the Rope Wrench, but the Slic Pin and Wheel apply friction that slows the rope down.

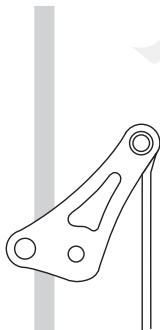


Fig 1a
Neutral Position

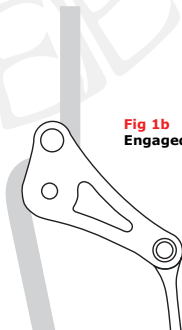


Fig 1b
Engaged Position

Equipment Checklist

(Equipment needed to safely climb using the Rope Wrench System)

- Rope Wrench
- Climbing Rope
- Friction Hitch
- Tether
- Karabiner
- Harness
- Helmet, Boots and Safety Glasses
- Back-up descent device such as a karabiner for a munter hitch

Optional Equipment

- Slack-Tending Pulley
- Other Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Ascender(s)

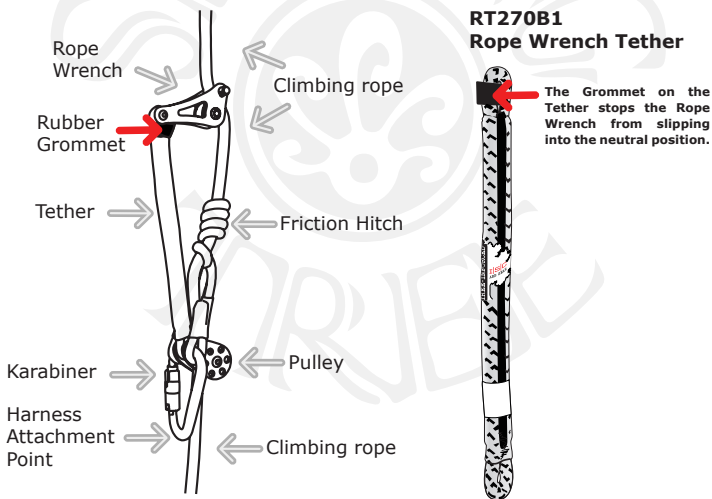


Fig 2

Fully Assembled Rope Wrench System

Note: Attach harness to end of karabiner. If desired, Ascenders could attach to the climbing rope above or below the system.

Equipment Requirements

Rope Wrench

Always use the original Rope Wrench manufactured by ISC. Do not attempt to use a "home-made" Rope Wrench.

Climbing Rope

It is recommended that a 11mm to 13mm diameter, 16 or 24 strand rope made of nylon, polyester, polypropylene or kernmantle and that is approved for arboriculture be used with the Rope Wrench system. Ultra static climbing ropes are not recommended. The rope should have just enough "give" or "bounce" to be comfortable.

Friction Hitch

It is advised that a heat resistant rope of a different material than the climbing rope be used for the friction hitch.

It is the responsibility of the climber to select a suitable friction hitch.

(Note 1) The above recommendations for the selection of ropes are general guidelines only. There are many factors that go into selecting suitable ropes for climbing. A professional Arborist should carefully consider all the factors present before making a decision regarding the ropes to be used.

(Note 2) It is recommended that each rope used in the Rope Wrench system be a different color or pattern for clarity of distinction.

Tether

It is required that a stiffened tether be used in conjunction with the Rope Wrench. Stiffened tethers designed specifically for use with the Rope Wrench are commercially available. Do not use tethers made of a brittle material such as acrylic or wood.

It is the responsibility of the climber to select a suitable tether.

The overall length of the tether will allow for a minimum of 3" clearance from the top of the climbers hitch to the edge of the Rope Wrench when the system is fully equalized and ready for descent. The length of tether must allow the climbers hitch to function properly during all aspects of working the tree.



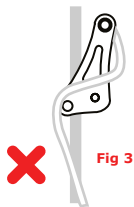
DANGER: FREE FALL HAZARD

Do not use a loose or supple tether with the Rope Wrench. It may become entangled in the Rope Wrench and cause it to be locked in neutral and release the grip of the friction hitch. This will lead to free fall resulting in serious injuries or death.

Fig 3

Dangerous result of using a loose or supple tether:

Rope Wrench is stuck in neutral position and could release the grip of the friction hitch below it.



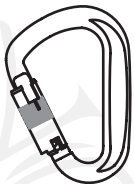
Karabiner

The karabiner selected must be designed for use in Arboriculture;
The Karabiner should be self-closing;
The Karabiner should be self-locking; take three consecutive and deliberate motions to unlock (triple locking).

Be large enough to ensure that when configured, no loading or interference with the gate occurs.

Be secured such that no loading or interference with the gate will occur.

(The ISC KH204 HMS Karabiner is an example of an acceptable Karabiner).



Harness

The harness selected for use with the Rope Wrench system must be adjusted to best fit the climber's body. Suspended work positioning harnesses are recommended for use with the Rope Wrench system. Harnesses with a chest attachment point may be used with the Rope Wrench and should be attached to the Tether Attachment Point or to the tether itself. A chest attachment point should not be load bearing and is only meant to keep the system upright and to keep the slack out of the system. (See section titled Setting Up the Rope Wrench System).



Helmet, Boots & Glasses

It is always recommended that the climber wears a helmet, boots, and safety glasses that have been commercially manufactured for arboriculture.



Optional Equipment Recommendations

Other PPE

Each climb will have its own unique set of obstacles and hazards that should be well understood before climbing begins. Use of other PPE such as ear, face, hand, leg and respiratory protection will depend on the level of exposure of the climber to these hazards.

Slack-Tending Pulley

A pulley is not required, but is recommended to assist in keeping slack out of the system and moving the friction hitch up the climbing rope during ascent. Use a pulley designed for climbing systems, such as the ISC RP281 Rope Wrench Pulley - which has special, parallel side plates.



Ascenders

Mechanical ascent devices such as foot or hand ascenders are compatible with the Rope Wrench. Any time more gear is added to any rope system it increases the complexity and likelihood of disorder and entanglement. Extra care must be taken to maintain a clean and tidy system when using ascenders as their becoming entangled in gear can lead to catastrophe especially when panicked.



Back-up Descent Device

During a particularly long descent, the life of the friction hitch can be prolonged by incorporating the use of a back-up descent device. A munter hitch or a figure eight may be used above or below the friction hitch in place of or in conjunction with the Rope Wrench. A back-up descent device can also be used if the Rope Wrench becomes incapacitated during the course of the climb. (e.g., if the climber loses the Slic Pin).



WARNING: USE OF A FRICTION HITCH

Always remember that the Rope Wrench is not a life support device and even a system using ascenders in conjunction with the Rope Wrench requires a properly tied and functioning friction hitch. Failure to do so can result in serious injuries or death.

Standard Set-up Instructions

NOTICE: REGARDING SUBSTITUTIONS

The following set-up instructions are based on the equipment recommended in the previous section. Substitutes to any of the equipment or methods described herein are made at the sole risk of the climber. Make sure the function and limitations of any substitutions are well understood before deviating from these instructions.

Step 1. Choosing a Time and Place

Every climbing location has an unlimited number of potential obstacles and hazards. Even with a perfectly rigged system and all the proper PPE, some conditions can still pose a threat to a climber's safety. Consider the following when choosing a time and location for climbing.

Environmental Conditions

- Rain or moisture can lead to slipping
- Wind can affect stability and send debris toward the climber
- Lightning can often strike trees
- Humidity can affect the function of equipment, particularly the friction hitch
- Temperature can affect the function of equipment, and affect the performance of the climber

Tree-Specific Hazards

- Insect and animal habitations that can become agitated
- Dead, rotten, or weakened branches can break especially when used for anchoring
- Nearby power lines
- Anything sharp, such as nearby fences or encroaching structures

Step 2. Anchoring

1. Tie a weighted object to one end of the climbing rope
2. Throw the weighted object over a limb or crotch that will support several times the weight of the climber
3. Tie the climbing rope to the tree using a trunk-secured basal approach or a limb-secured canopy approach

Note: The climber is responsible for having sufficient knowledge and experience with tying secure anchors. If there is any uncertainty in tying an anchor, consult with a professional Arborist.



DANGER: FREE FALL HAZARD

Failure to properly anchor any rope climbing system will lead to free fall resulting in serious injuries or death.



WARNING: USE EXCESSIVE ROPE

Leave excessive rope at the working end so that the climber can always reach the ground and will not unintentionally come off the rope. This is particularly important if the climber intends to move from branch to branch within the tree. Failure to supply sufficient rope can result in serious injuries or death.

Step 3. Tie Friction Hitch**WARNING: USE PROPER HITCH**

The friction hitch is a climber's ultimate life support and failure to properly tie and operate a friction hitch can lead to serious injury or death.

Tie a secure friction hitch to the climbing rope. Examples of appropriate friction hitch styles include Valdotaian, Michoacán, Distel, Schwabisch, Cooper's, XT, and Knut. Mechanical friction hitches may also be acceptable (check with the manufacturer that the mechanical device is rated for SRT.) The friction hitch chosen must be well understood before use.

Note: It is imperative that the climber knows how to properly tie a friction hitch. There are many variables to be considered when tying a friction hitch, such as temperature, humidity, level of expertise, desired ascent and descent speeds, etc. There is no substitute for experience and hands-on training – consult with a professional Arborist if you are not properly experienced or trained.

Step 4. Attach Elements to Karabiner

Attach the ends of the tied friction hitch and one end of the tether to the karabiner. If using a pulley, slide it onto the rope and attach it to the karabiner as well. Attach all elements so as to maintain symmetry on the karabiner, e.g., attach the ends of the friction hitch on either side of the tether.

Test Friction Hitch:

Without the Rope Wrench in place test the friction hitch is functioning. This can be done by advancing the hitch up the rope (pull upwards on the slack tending pulley) and then release the rope and sit back on the hitch. Apply as much downward force on the karabiner as possible to ensure the friction hitch is gripping the rope properly. This should be done multiple times. Ensure that the friction hitch catches when the climbing rope is both weighted and unweighted.

Step 5. Attach System to Harness

Attach the end of the karabiner to your harness at the harness's designated attachment point. If the harness has a chest attachment point, attach it to the Tether Attachment Point or to the tether itself.

Step 6. Bounce Test

1. Slide the friction hitch and Rope Wrench up the climbing rope as far as possible
2. Lean back or crouch down so that the friction hitch grips the rope. Proceed to the next step only if this is successful
3. Take a small jump and swing the legs forward, such that the entire body weight is put onto the system and the climber bounces on the rope
4. Look and listen for cracking or creaking from the supporting branches and trunk. Do not climb on the system if cracking or creaking is observed
5. Be sure there is no excessive give in the branches
6. Perform all relevant inspections listed in the section titled "Pre-Climb inspections"

This test ensures the system will maintain its integrity should a fall occur

Rope Wrench Set-Up Instructions

(Refer to Page 4 if unsure)

Step 1. Attach Tether To Rope Wrench

1. Unscrew and remove the Tether Attachment Point bolt
2. Place the free end of the tether between the Side Plates at the Tether Attachment Point
3. It is recommended that a reversible thread-locking fluid (Truloc Superloc 375 or equivalent) be applied to the bolt to prevent loosening
4. Reinsert the bolt
5. Make sure the bolt is screwed in all the way

Do not

- repeatedly remove and attach tethers
- force the bolt into the socket
- use the device if the bolt will not fully screw in
- use the device if the bolt is loose

CAUTION: TIGHTEN TETHER BOLT

The bolt at the Tether Attachment Point may come unscrewed during climbing if not properly tightened. This will cause the tether to detach and render the Rope Wrench useless.

Step 2. Attach Rope Wrench

1. Press the spring-loaded tab on the Slit Pin inward and pull the Slit Pin out of the first side plate. There is a small recess on the inside of the other side plate that seats the spring-loaded tab, allowing the climbing rope to be inserted without removing the tab completely
2. Place the climbing rope along the Wheel
3. Push the Slit Pin back in such that the climbing rope is secured between the Slit Pin and the Wheel

CAUTION: SECURE SLIT PIN

The Slit Pin relies on the actuation of a small spring to become secured. Before use, ensure that the Slit Pin is fully inserted, constrained, and unhibited by any rope fibres, and that the metal tab clicks outward. Failure to do so will cause the Rope Wrench to come off of the climbing rope and render the Rope Wrench useless.

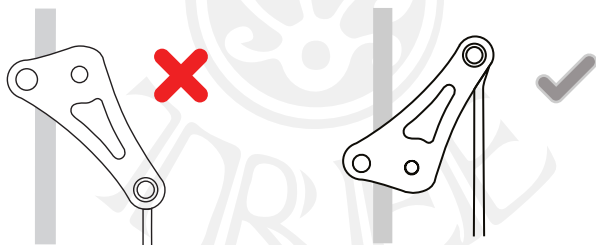


Fig 5

Do not install the Rope Wrench upside-down (see above for proper installation orientation). It will not function at all if upside-down and may interfere with the friction hitch.



WARNING: INSTALLATION ORIENTATION

Do not install the Rope Wrench upside down. Failure to do so could interfere with the function of the friction hitch and can lead to serious injury or death.

Note: When installed correctly and pulled down, the Rope Wrench should bend the climbing rope into an 'S' shape. (See Fig 6).

Step 3. Repeat Bounce Test

With the Rope Wrench installed, repeat the test described in Step 6 standard set-up instructions.

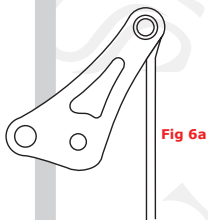
Climbing Using the Rope Wrench System



NOTICE: PRACTICE "LOW AND SLOW"

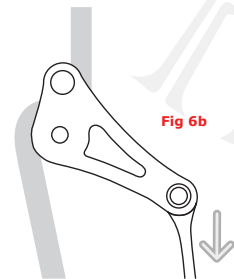
Practice all of the instructions in this section "low and slow" before ever attempting anything at height, regardless of experience or skill level.

Basic Operation of the Rope Wrench



Neutral Position

The climbing rope can pass freely through the Rope Wrench.



Engaged Position

Due to downward loading on the tether attachment point, the climbing rope is bent into an 'S' shape by the Wheel and the Slic Pin. The climbing rope may still pass through the Rope Wrench, but the Slic Pin and Wheel apply friction that allows for a controlled descent.

Fig 6

The Rope Wrench has two positions, neutral (Fig 6a) and engaged (Fig 6b) as seen above.

Ascending



WARNING: DO NOT USE AS AN ASCENDER

Do not attempt to hang on the Rope Wrench as you would an ascender as this may inadvertently release the friction hitch and can lead to serious injury or death.

The Rope Wrench is NOT an ascender and plays no part in ascending. It must, however, be pulled up along with the rest of the system as the climber ascends, in order to keep the system clean and tidy. This can be facilitated by attaching a harness with a chest attachment point to the Tether Attachment Point of the Rope Wrench or to the tether itself. This will help keep slack out of the system as the climber ascends. Ascend using any desired SRT method. Hand ascenders, foot ascenders, foot loops, and the footlocking method are all acceptable means of engaging the rope. The sit-stand method helps keep slack out of the system.



WARNING: UNDERSTAND SRT

The Rope Wrench must only be used by Arborists who have received training and have practical experience with climbing using the Single Rope Technique (SRT). Using the Rope Wrench without proper training and experience with SRT can lead to serious injury or death.

Descending



DANGER: NOT FOR LIFE SUPPORT

The Rope Wrench is designed to act as a friction control device. It is not a life support device. The climber must always rely on the friction hitch as primary life support. If the friction hitch does not engage, it cannot be expected that the Rope Wrench will slow the climber's fall. Using the Rope Wrench as life support will lead to serious injury or death.

Before Descending

Ensure that the Rope Wrench has begun to engage (refer to Figure 6b.) To do this, move the Rope Wrench as far up the climbing rope as possible, and while holding it there, gently release the grip of the friction hitch so that the body weight can be partially shifted from the climbing rope to the tether, which should then begin to engage the Rope Wrench.

Descent

To descend, simply pull down gently on the top of the friction hitch to release its grip on the climbing rope. The friction on the engaged Rope Wrench and partially engaged friction hitch will allow the climber to descend at a smooth, controlled rate. At no point during descent does the Rope Wrench need to be touched.

**DANGER: RAPID DESCENT HAZARD**

Do not use the Rope Wrench to release the grip of the friction hitch. This will cause very rapid descent resulting in serious injury or death.

CAUTION: DO NOT DESCEND TOO QUICKLY

Although the Rope Wrench is designed to act as a heat sink during descent, the climber should not descend too quickly, as doing so can still damage the friction hitch.

Halting Descent To stop descending, simply let go of the friction hitch.

Limb Walking with the Rope Wrench

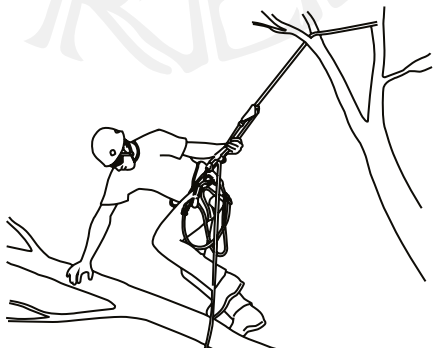
Your rope must be tied to a secure anchor point. From this Tie in Point (TIP), the rope may pass through redirects as the climber works the tree. Unlike DdRT, using the Rope Wrench allows consistent friction regardless of the number of redirects the climber uses. Redirects help the climber to prevent dangerous swings or bad rope angles. It is crucial that the climber never climbs above their last redirect or be exposed to an uncontrolled swing. Dynamic falls and uncontrolled swings can cause serious injury or death.

It is important not to allow slack in the system at any time and always be aware of tripping hazards and stubs that can impale during the course of a fall or swing.

To limit the exposure to dangerous swings, take advantage of natural redirects in the tree. Select redirects with caution and care. Being able to judge the health and strength of trees as well as understanding the physics of fundamental tree rigging are imperative to being a safe climber.

Understand that forces can be multiplied on redirects depending on the angle of the rope. Understand that a redirect that is strong in one direction may be weak when pulled from another angle. Constantly inspect the tree for spots of decay and test the redirect before committing your full weight to it. TREES ARE NOT RATED. Only good judgment can prevent a climber from over stressing a limb or tree.

If the climber clips the tail of their climbing line through a pulley fixed to the working part of the line, the system can be converted from a 1:1 climbing system to a 3:1 climbing system.



Aerial Rescue

The Rope Wrench may be used as a tool both by rescuers as well as by victims of accidents at height. When used by a rescuer: The rope wrench provides additional friction to the system and allows a friction hitch to work. It is not designed for heavy loads or high speeds. If the rescuer is performing a pickoff while on a single line then additional friction besides a rope wrench should be employed. If the Rescuer is using double rope technique, then a rope wrench can be added to the system to provide additional friction to the system.

*If the Victim is using a wrench, the cause of the accident must first be understood. Depending on the scenario, different options are available. If the climber has been using a basal anchor, he may be lowered to the ground by using the climber's rope. The lowering system should be well thought out and secure. Use backups so that if the belayer loses their grip on the rope there is a contingency in place.

It may not be possible to lower the climber using a basal anchor in which case, the climber must be lowered using Aerial Rescue techniques. Depending on the incident, the climber's system may not function. If there has been a large fall, the hitch may be tight to the line and the hitch cord may even be damaged by the fall. In this case, lifting the injured climber and transferring him to an alternate system may be the best course. If through inspection, the climber's system is still intact, then the injured climber may be lowered using their own system.

Equipment Maintenance & Inspections

Pre - Climb Inspection

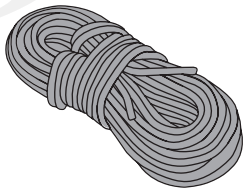
Before each and every use of the Rope Wrench System, all components should be inspected for damage, wear, and compatibility with the present situation. Never use any piece of equipment that does not pass all inspections listed below.

Standard Equipment Inspections Ropes & Ropes Accessories

Consult the Rope Manufacturers instructions.

Each rope (particularly the climbing rope, friction hitch, and tether) should be inspected for anything that makes the rope appear non-uniform, including:

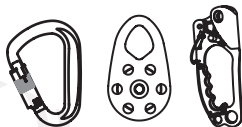
- Carry out a visual and tactile check.
- Check out the condition of the sheath over the whole length of the rope looking for signs of cuts, wear, contamination, furring, sheath slippage, burns bulges, flat spots, stiffness and dirt/grit etc.
- Run the rope through hands, Make a loop, creating a constant curve in the rope. The rope should maintain a regular curve along its entire length.
- Check the condition of the protective parts covering stitches or splices. For stitched terminations slide off the protective sleeve and
- check that the stitching is not cut, torn, worn or stretched
Where appropriate untie knots to check ends of rope for wear and distortion.
- Be sure all ropes were stored in a clean, dry, non-corrosive environment (or acceptable environment per the manufacturer's specifications). Leaving a rope in adverse environment for longer than the time required to perform the necessary tree work could cause it to be invisibly weakened and should not be used.



Karabiners, Pulleys, & Ascenders

Each of these devices will be slightly different depending on the choices of the climber. As such, they will all have their own set of inspections to be made. Follow these general guidelines

1. Always begin by consulting the instructions or owner's manual for that particular device.
2. Operate the device several times to verify proper operation (for example, for the Karabiner, unlock, open, and let it close).
3. Check for burrs or sharp edges.

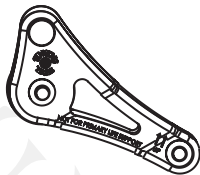


Harness

Each harness will be different depending on the choice of the climber. Consult the harness's instructions or owner's manual for directions regarding pre-climb inspections.

Rope Wrench Specific Inspections

1. Inspect the **entire device** for burrs or sharp edges that may have developed through use or during storage.
2. Visually check the **Slic Pin** to ensure the spring-loaded tab is sticking out and keeping the Slic Pin from moving.
3. Attempt to pull the **Slic Pin** out to ensure the spring-loaded tab will not allow it to come out.
4. Ensure the wear on the **Slic Pin** is not excessive. The Slic Pin is prone to wear due to friction between itself and the climbing rope.
5. Check the **Side Plates** for damage. The Side Plates are designed to be slightly bent but symmetrical.
6. Rotate the **Wheel** to ensure it moves freely and is not obstructed by rope fibers or anything else.
7. Ensure the **Tether Attachment Point** bolt is tight and that there are no gaps between the bolt heads and the outsides of the Side Plates.



Dynamic Inspections

Throughout the course of a climb, the climber, as an expert, must constantly monitor the system and surroundings for changes that may present a hazard. For example, a friction hitch may begin to loosen and respond differently after a very long ascent. Memorize the "TREES" method described below for maintaining safety while climbing.

- [T]** Tight friction hitch. Always be sure the friction hitch is tight and will engage in the event of a fall at all times. Even if a friction hitch was very tight when first tied, it can become loose over the course
- [R]** of a climb.
Rope must be securely attached to a solid anchor point and remain free of damage or wear at any
- [E]** point it is repeatedly contacting anything (branches, pulleys, rope wrench, etc.)
Excess rope at the end of the climbing rope. This is DESIRED so that the climber does not come off
- [E]** the rope.
Excessive slack in the system. This is NOT DESIRED and should be avoided.
- [S]** Sharp objects. Burrs and sharp edges in the system or in the tree can damage the rope and must be avoided.
- [TREES]** Inspect all parts of the tree supporting any part of the body weight to ensure they are not cracking, creaking, or overly bent.

Post Climb Inspections

The inspections performed after a climb should be the same as the inspections performed pre-climb. Particular attention should be given to the post-climb inspections when any of the following occurred during a climb:

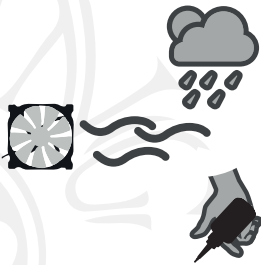
1. A fall from height. If the reason for the fall is due to failure of any of the equipment, discard it immediately.
2. Any intermittent fall. This will likely cause damage to the rope wrench, friction hitch, and climbing rope.
3. Very long climbs, especially those involving many descents and ascents.

General Maintenance

Never leave the Rope Wrench or any other components out in the elements. Even if exposure to the elements does not damage the equipment, it can still alter the functionality.

The Rope Wrench should be cleaned after each use with a mild detergent and allowed to dry naturally.

The moving parts of the Rope Wrench may be oiled if desired. Wipe away any excess oil before use. Ensure the oil type will not degrade any rope used in the Rope Wrench System.



Standards Testing

ISC has carried out extensive testing with the STRW as a complete system in accordance with both European CE (EN353-2) and American ANSI (Z359.1) Standards. Whereas for several reasons it is not possible to gain a formal accreditation to either set of Standards it is important to replicate 'real-life' use with a test method that is consistent and repeatable using different but compatible component parts.

Testing with the STRW, an approved 11 inch semi-rigid tether (Sterling), an RP281 pulley connected to an ISC KH204 HMS karabiner, a scwhabisch hitch using Yale 10mm beeline hitch cord and industry standard 11mm-13mm rope (in these tests the ropes used were supplied by Yale Cordage) the results (primarily measuring fall distance vs peak load) clearly show that when used in a properly configured system the STRW is a product appropriate for the purpose of SRT climbing.

SRT and DRT

Single Rope Technique (SRT) and Doubled Rope Techniques (DRT) are somewhat subjective terms that can mean slightly different things to different people and different organizations. Other names for Single Rope Technique are Static Rope Technique or Dynamic Rope Technique. SRT as referenced in these instructions simply refers to any means or methods of ascending and descending a tree on a single leg of rope that does not move with the climber.

For more information on the meanings of these terms, refer to the following resources:

International Society of Arboriculture: www.isa-arbor.com

Tree Care Industry Association: www.tcia.org

On Rope, by Bruce Smith and Allen Padgett (ISBN: 978-1-879961-05-0)

Best Practices for SRT in Arboriculture, by Donald Coffey and Tchukki Andersen (TCIA publication)

Single Rope Technique, by Joe Harris (The Victorian Tree Industry Association)
<http://vtio.org.au/Content/wp-content/uploads/2010/07/Single-Rope-Technique-1.pdf>



Product Record

1.Item

4.Purchased from

7.Date of first use

10.Conform

2.Serial Number

5.Purchased date

8.Inspection date

11.Comments

3.Year of manufacture

6.Name of Manufacturer

9.Reason

12.Signature

1					
2					3
4					5
6					7
8	9	10		11	12
		✓	✗		
		✓	✗		
		✓	✗		
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		✓	✗		
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		✓	✗		
		✓	✗		
		✓	✗		
		✓	✗		
		✓	✗		
		✓	✗		

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