RAPPELLING TECHNIQUES ON BIG WALL

S.Na.Te. Scuola Nazionale Tecnici
Italian National Mountain Rescue School
C.N.S.A.S.
CORPO NAZIONALE SOCCORSO ALPINO E SPELEOLOGICO
ITALIAN NATIONAL SERVICE FOR MOUNTAIN AND CAVE RESCUE

1954 – Year of foundation «Mountain Rescue Service»
only in the Alps in Northern Italy
CORPO SOCCORSO ALPINO

1963 – The Mountain Rescue Service became «National Mountain Rescue Service»
CORPO NAZIONALE SOCCORSO ALPINO

1990 - The CAVE Rescue Service becomes part the Mountain Rescue Service and the «Italian National Service for Mountain and Cave Rescue» is founded
C.N.S.A.S.
CNSAS
CORPO NAZIONALE SOCCORSO ALPINO E SPELEOLOGICO
ITALIAN NATIONAL SERVICE FOR MOUNTAIN AND CAVE RESCUE

- 242 Local Alpine Rescue Stations
- 27 Cave Rescue Stations
- 6583 Volunteers
- 5762 Mountain Rescue volunteer technicians
- 821 Cave Rescue volunteer Technicians
- 225 Doctors
- 171 Nurses / Paramedics
- 128 National Instructors
- 466 Women
- 6117 Men
- Average age of 44 years
HELIKOPTER RESCUE BASES IN ITALY
27 Bases with HEMS/SAR personnel
Helicopter with Winch and
CNSAS Heli Rescuer Technician

22 Bases HEMS only with
Sanitary Personnel
Helicopters without Winch

CNSAS
350 Helicopter Rescuers
166 of which are operative and
enlisted in the Italian Aviation Registry
AVAILABLE TECHNICAL STAFF
Technical operators available 24 h
Specialized technicians
technical engineers in Charge
Helicopter rescue technicians
and
Regional Alpine rescue Instructors *
National Alpine rescue Instructors *
NATIONAL TRAINING PLAN OF CNSAS

Training a technical level
Periodic training and triennals Checks at levels
Training for Personal and Team materials
All Teams are made up of technicians and healthcare professionals
Training for possible alternatives during the maneuver
Emergencies management
PROCEDURE TO ADOPT?

Rappel system according to the morphology and the length of the wall
Available gear
Tempo e soccorritori disponibili
Evaluation risk
Patient’s state of health
Potential alternative that simplify the maneuver’s success
Possible emergencies to adopt
AVAILABLE GEAR AT THE LOCAL STATIONS OF RESCUE
Complete material for anchorpoints
Static and dynamic ropes 50-100-200 meters
Brake descenders, GIGI, TUBE, TOTEM, M Cortinese
Thin line 4 mm 200 metri to lower the ropes
Radio
Headlamps
RESCUER’S PERSONAL GEAR

PPE Full personal protective equipment as by EN European Regulation (Italian DPI)
Belay “GiGi” or “TOTEM”
Minimum 2 Self Locking “MACHARD”
Personal Radio
Personal headlamp
Freni in relazione alla lunghezza di calata e morfologia della parete da scendere

Gli attriti sono determinanti devono essere controllati costantemente per evitare fermate inopportune e recuperi verso l’alto che sono sempre problematici nelle grandi pareti.
LIST OF BRAKES USED WITH DYNAMIC ROPES (EN 892) AND SEMISTATIC ROPES EN 1891

KONG “GiGi”

PETZL “TUBE” brake *

KONG “TOTEM” brake
INSERIRE FRENI MECCANICI E MOTIVARE IL NON UTILIZZO
ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE OF THE “GiGi” PLATE
SELF – LOCKING ROPE “BELLUNESE”
KONG TOTEM DEVICE
Modular sliding effect
Easy to pass joining knots on the connectors
Lightweight and easy to fix on the anchor points
"TAZ" Tying procedures

Max Five Coils

SELF – LOCKING BRAKE “TAZ”
RAPPELLING WITH “TOTEM” ALWAYS 2 HANDS ON THE ROPES
VIDEO TOTEM CON PASSAGGIO NODO

VIDEO WITH PASSAGE OF CONNECTION KNOTS
RAPPELLING WITH “M CORTINESE”
CORTINIAN M
VIDEO CALATA M SU TORRE TRIESTE
VIDEO RAPPELING WITH M SYSTEM ON THE TRIESTE TOWER CIVETTA
ONE SIDED OVERHAND BEND
OFFSET OF WATER KNOT

Min 40 cm
Video nodo su spigolo vivo
Video knot on sharp edge
COLLEGAMENTI TESTE DI CALATA A GRAPPOLO
Knowledge of the Big Walls
Perform precise and shared procedures with all rescuers
Place only the indispensable operators on the Wall
Do not trow down ropes without Rescues
All rescuers must be equipped with Radio equipment
THANKS FOR THE ATTENTION
GRÀCIES PER L’ATEGCIÒ
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