

Tie-in distance

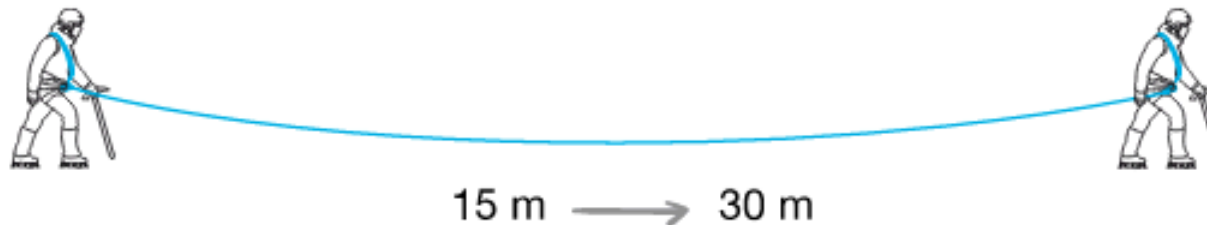
The two climbers tie in at each end of the rope.

The tie-in distance is then adjusted with their tied off chest coils.

In case of a fall, the belayer often needs to move forward to withstand the first impact, then again to slow movement and completely arrest the fall. The length of the rope between the belayer and the crevasse allows this displacement.

The tie-in distance not only allows having just one team member exposed to the crevasse, but also to have enough space for a fall-arrest maneuver.

Each team member must keep enough rope for setting up a hauling system.



Knots to facilitate braking

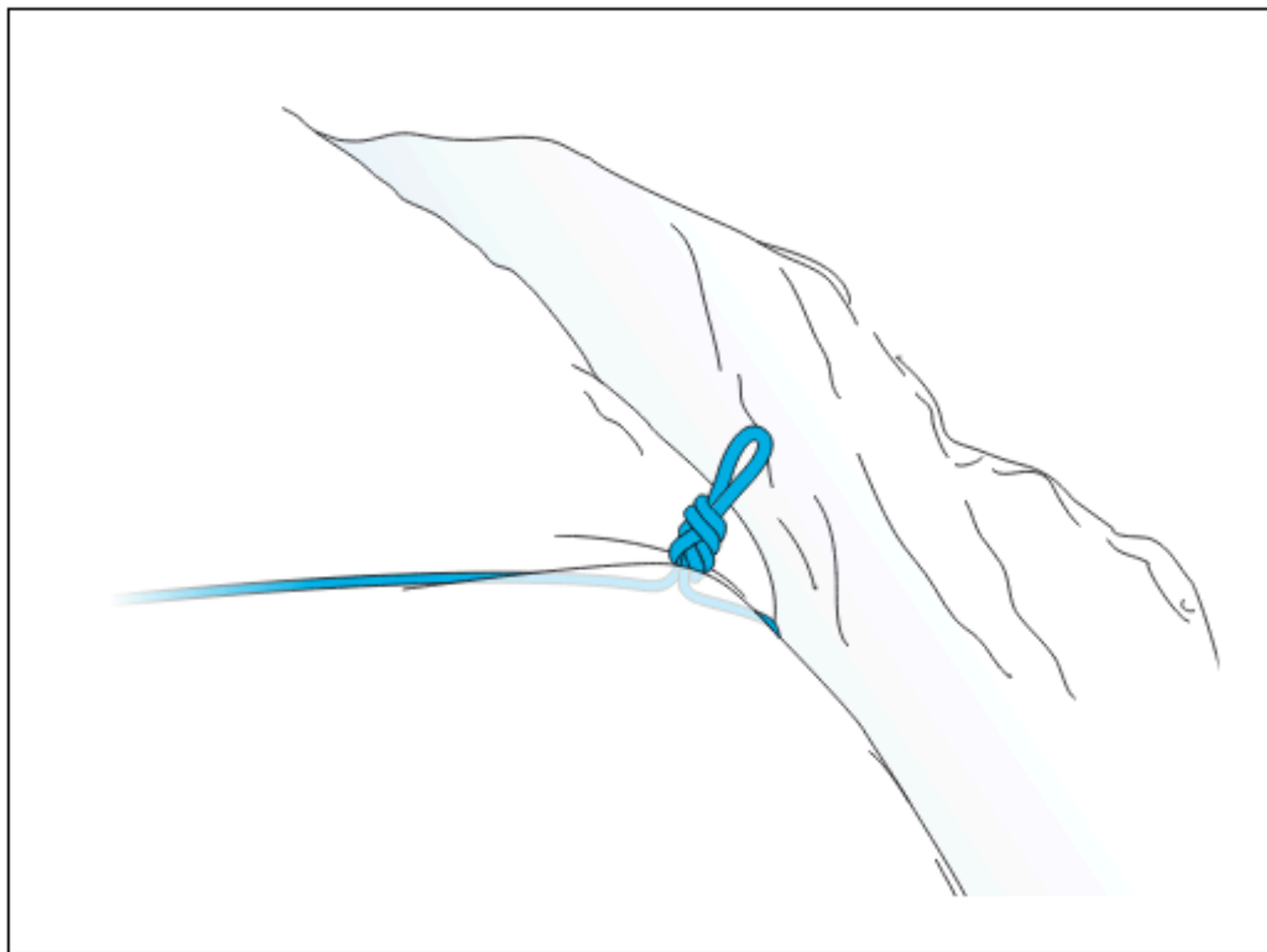
The rope cutting through the lip of the crevasse is a significant factor in braking a fall.

Arresting a fall on a bare ice lip is very difficult.

On a snow lip, the presence of knots in the rope is a valuable braking aid.

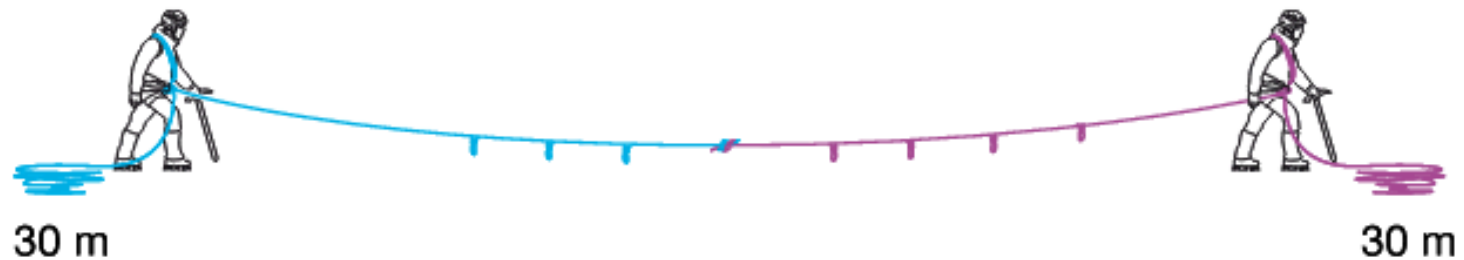
Tie knots every 2 m along the rope (figure eight, overhand, butterfly...).





- **Solution 1:** set up a hauling system on a knotted rope (see Crevasse falls: hauling on a knotted rope).

- **Solution 2:** you have enough extra rope to set up a hauling system without knots on the free end of the rope sent down to the victim (for example, you can have this amount of extra rope by having joined two 50-60 m ropes).



Keep the rope taut

The team members synchronize their progression in order to keep the rope taut without holding looped rope in their hands. If the rope is slack, the victim will fall faster, his partner will not be able to stop the fall, and risks being pulled into the crevasse himself.

