



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 1498:2006**

**01-december-2006**

**BUXca Yý U**  
**SIST EN 1498:1996**

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**Osebna oprema za varovanje pred padci - Rešilne zanke**

Personal fall protection equipment - Rescue loops

Persönliche Absturzschutzausrüstungen - Rettungsschlaufen

Equipement de protection personnel contre les chutes - Sangles de sauvetage

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**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1498:2006**

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**ICS:**

13.340.60      Zax ããÁ!^ãÁãã&ãÁã!•ã      Protection against falling and slipping

**SIST EN 1498:2006**

**en**

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English Version

## Personal fall protection equipment - Rescue loops

Équipement de protection personnel contre les chutes -  
Sangles de sauvetage

Persönliche Absturzschutzausrüstungen -  
Rettungsschlaufen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 22 September 2006.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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## Foreword

This document (EN 1498:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 160 "Protection against falls from a height including working belts", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2007.

Annex A provides details of significant technical changes between this European Standard and the previous edition: EN 1498:1996.

This document supersedes EN 1498:1996.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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## 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements, test methods, marking and information supplied by the manufacturer for rescue loops. Rescue loops conforming to this European Standard are used as components of rescue systems.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 362, *Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — Connectors*

EN 363:2002, *Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — Fall arrest systems*

EN 364:1992, *Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — Test methods*

EN 365, *Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — General requirements for instructions for use, maintenance, periodic examination, repair, marking and packaging*

EN 892, *Mountaineering equipment — Dynamic mountaineering ropes — Safety requirements and test methods*

ISO 9227, *Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests*

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## 3 Terms and definitions

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For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 363:2002 and the following apply.

### 3.1

#### **rescue loop**

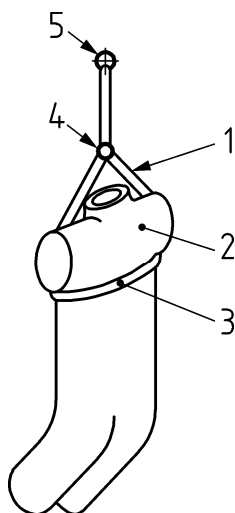
body-holding device designed and constructed as a component of a rescue system consisting of elements designed and constructed so that, during the rescue process, the rescuee is held and kept in a defined position

### 3.2

#### **rescue loop class A**

rescue loop designed and constructed in such a way that, during the rescue process, the rescuee is held by the straps of the rescue loop passing around the back and under the arms

NOTE See Figure 1.

**Key**

- 1 rescue loop
- 2 torso dummy
- 3 primary strap
- 4 adjustment element
- 5 attachment element

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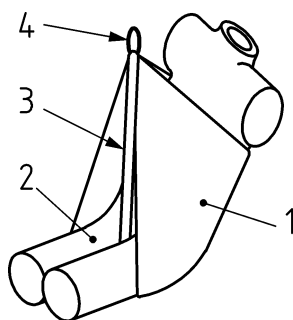
**Figure 1 — Example of a rescue loop class A**

**3.3****rescue loop class B**

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rescue loop designed and constructed in such a way that, during the rescue process, the rescuee is held in a sitting position by the straps of the rescue loop

NOTE See Figure 2.

**Key**

- 1 rescue loop
- 2 torso dummy
- 3 central strap (secondary strap)
- 4 attachment element

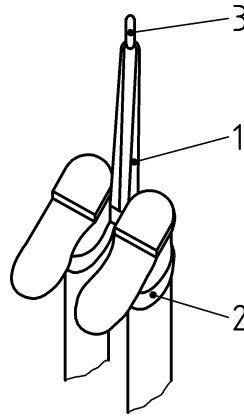
NOTE Primary straps are not shown.

**Figure 2 — Example of a rescue loop class B**

**3.4  
rescue loop class C**

rescue loop designed and constructed in such a way that, during the rescue process, the rescuee is held in a position with the head down and with the straps of the rescue loop fastened around the ankles

NOTE See Figure 3.



**Key**

- 1 rescue loop
- 2 primary strap
- 3 attachment element

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**Figure 3 — Example of a rescue loop class C fitted to a rescuee**  
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**3.5  
primary strap**  
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strap intended by the manufacturer to support the body or exert pressure on the body during a rescue

NOTE Other straps are called secondary straps.

**3.6  
attachment point**

specific connecting point for the attachment to other components, consisting of one or more attachment elements

**3.7  
rescue system**

personal fall protection system by which a person can rescue themselves or others, in such a way that a fall is prevented

**3.8  
personal fall protection system**

assembly of components for protection against falls from a height at work, including at least a body holding device connected to a reliable anchor

NOTE Excludes systems for professional and private sports activities.

**3.9  
maximum rated load (of a rescue loop)**

maximum mass of the person, including tools and equipment, as specified by the manufacturer for the rescue loop

NOTE Maximum rated load is expressed in kilograms.



## 4 Requirements

### 4.1 Ergonomics

The width of the primary straps shall be at least 40 mm.

### 4.2 Materials and construction

#### 4.2.1 General

Materials that may come into contact with the skin of a user shall not be known to cause irritating or sensitization effects during normal use of the rescue loop.

#### 4.2.2 Webbing and yarns

Webbing and yarns shall be made of filament or multifilament synthetic fibres, suitable for the use intended. The breaking tenacity of the synthetic fibres shall be known to be at least 0,6 N/tex.

Threads used for sewing shall be physically compatible with the webbing and their quality shall be comparable to that of the webbing. They shall, however, be of a contrasting shade in order to facilitate visual inspection.

#### 4.2.3 Construction

When checked in accordance with 5.1, the rescue loop shall have no sharp edges and burrs that may cause injury to the user.

The rescue loop shall be designed so that, when tested in accordance with 5.2.3.1, inadvertent release of the rescuee from the rescue loop is prevented.

It shall be possible to inspect visually each element and component of the rescue loop.

#### 4.2.4 Attachment

The rescue loop shall have at least one attachment point.

The eyes of each attachment element shall have a diameter of 25 mm.

#### 4.2.5 Connectors

Connectors shall conform to EN 362.

### 4.3 Dynamic strength

When tested in accordance with 5.2 with a torso dummy for rescue loops classes A and B, and with a test mass for rescue loops class C, with a mass equivalent to the maximum rated load, but at least 100 kg, the torso dummy or test mass shall be held and no primary strap or attachment element of the rescue loop shall break or rupture. No element of the rescue loop shall become detached.

If the rescue loop has more than one attachment point, the test shall be carried out at each attachment point.

### 4.4 Static strength

When tested in accordance with 5.3 with a force of 10 times the maximum rated load, but at least 15 kN, applied for 3 min, no primary strap or attachment element of the rescue loop shall break or rupture. No element of the rescue loop shall become detached.

If the rescue loop has more than one attachment point, the tests shall be carried out at each attachment point.