SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 566:2007

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Nadomeġļa:
SIST EN 566:1998

Gorniška oprema - Zanke - Varnostne zahteve in preskusne metode

Mountaineering equipment - Slings - Safety requirements and test methods

Bergsteigerausrüstung - Schlingen - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

Equipement d'alpinisme et d'escalade - Anneaux - Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai

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Mountaineering equipment - Slings - Safety requirements and test methods

Equipement d'alpinisme et d'escalade - Anneaux - Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 25 October 2006.

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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.

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Foreword

This document (EN 566:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 136 "Sports, playground and other recreational equipment", 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2007.

This document supersedes EN 566:1997.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to support Essential Requirements of EU Directive 89/686/EEC.

For relationship with EU Directives, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

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.

Introduction

The text of this European Standard is based on the former UIAA-Standard J (Union Internationale des Associations d'Alpinisme), which has been developed with international participation.

This European Standard is one of a package of standards for mountaineering equipment, see Annex A.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for slings used for mountaineering including climbing.

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 ISO 139, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing (ISO 139:2005)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following term and definition applies.

3.1
sling
tape, accessory cord or rope joined together by stitching or other means of fastening. The shape and length are not specified

NOTE Examples of construction of slings are illustrated in Figure 1.

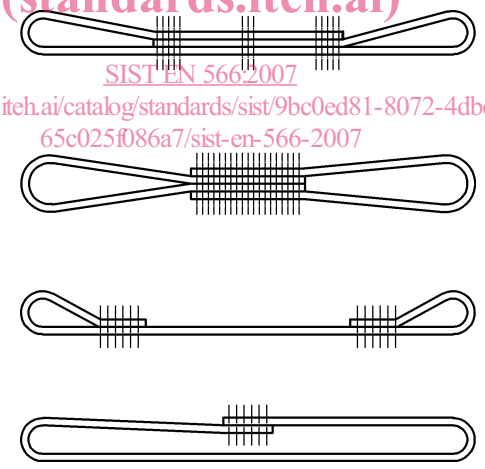

Figure 1 — Examples of construction

4 Safety requirements

4.1 Stability

When shuttleless loom webbing is used, the weft shall be locked by an additional locking thread or by any other system, which guarantees that the edges cannot be unravelled when one of the yarns breaks.

4.2 Stitching

Where stitching is used to provide safety and strength (e.g. in joints) the visible area of stitching shall contrast with the tape in colour or surface appearance.

4.3 Tensile strength

When tested in accordance with 5.3, the tensile strength shall be at least 22 kN.

5 Test methods

5.1 Stability

Check the requirements of 4.1 using a test sample of 1 000 mm minimum length and cut one warp and one weft thread.

5.2 Stitching

Carry out a visual examination to check that the requirements specified in 4.2 are met.

5.3 Tensile strength

5.3.1 Test sample

One sample of the shortest length of the sling type shall be tested.

The test shall always be carried out on an unused test sample.

5.3.2 Conditioning

Condition the test samples as described in EN ISO 139.

Carry out the test at a relative humidity which may be outside the standard atmosphere given in EN ISO 139, but at a temperature of (23 ± 5) °C, in which case the test shall begin within 5 min of removal from the conditioning atmosphere.

5.3.3 Determination of tensile strength

Attach the test sample between two bars offering a contact radius of (5 ± 0,05) mm to the sling and with a mean roughness value, R_a, not exceeding 0,8 µm and a peak to valley height, R_{max}, not exceeding 6,3 µm.

Determine the loading speed, v, as a function of the free length of the test sample, using Equation (1):

$$v = 0{,}5\ l \text{ with an accuracy of } \pm 20\ \% \qquad (1)$$

where

v is the loading speed in millimetres per minute;

l is the free length in millimetres of the test sample overall laid out in the flat.

6 Marking

Slings shall be marked with at least the following items which shall be given at least in the official language(s) of the state of destination within the European Community:

a) name of the manufacturer or its representative in the European Community;

b) tensile strength which the manufacturer ensures at the time of manufacturing;

c) number of this European Standard, i.e. EN 566;

d) year of manufacture.

7 Information supplied by the manufacturer

The sling shall be supplied with an explanatory leaflet, and written in at least the official language(s) of the state of destination within the European Community containing at least the following items:

a) name and address of the manufacturer or its representative in the European Community;

b) number of this European Standard, i.e. EN 566;

c) meaning of any marking on the product;

d) tensile strength which the manufacturer ensures at the time of manufacturing;

e) use of the product;

f) how to choose other components for use in the system;

g) how to maintain/service the product, on the effects of chemical reagents and how to disinfect the product without adverse effect;

h) lifespan of the product or how to assess it and that after a serious fall the sling should be withdrawn from use as soon as possible;

i) influence of wet and icy conditions;

j) danger of sharp edges;

k) influence of storage and aging due to use;

l) influence of knots on the strength.