

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 1176-3:2008

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Playground equipment and surfacing - Part 3: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for slides

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Spielplatzgeräte und Spielplatzböden - Teil 3: Zusätzliche besondere sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren für Rutschen

SIST EN 1176-3:2008

Equipements et sols d'aires de jeux - Partie 3. Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai complémentaires spécifiques aux toboggans

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1176-3:2008

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Playgrounds

SIST EN 1176-3:2008

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Playground equipment and surfacing - Part 3: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for slides

Équipements et sols d'aires de jeux - Partie 3 : Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai complémentaires spécifiques aux toboggans Spielplatzgeräte und Spielplatzböden - Teil 3: Zusätzliche besondere sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren für Rutschen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 25 April 2008.

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 CEN Management Centre 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 CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (EN 1176-3:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 136 "Sports, playground and other recreational facilities and 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2009.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 1176-3:1998.

This European Standard consists of a number of parts as follows:

EN 1176-1, Playground equipment and surfacing — Part 1: General safety requirements and test methods

EN 1176-2, Playground equipment and surfacing — Part 2: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for swings

EN 1176-3, Playground equipment and surfacing — Part 3: Additional specific safety requirements and test (standards.iteh.ai)

EN 1176-4, Playground equipment and surfacing — Part 4: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for cableways SIST EN 1176-3:2008 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/0602553b-3fd7-4603-a3cb-

EN 1176-5, Playground equipment and surfacing Part 5: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for carousels

EN 1176-6, Playground equipment and surfacing — Part 6: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for rocking equipment

EN 1176-7, Playground equipment and surfacing — Part 7: Guidance on installation, inspection, maintenance and operation

EN 1176-10, Playground equipment and surfacing — Part 10: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for fully enclosed play equipment

EN 1176-11, Playground equipment and surfacing — Part 11: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for spatial network

This part of EN 1176 should not be used in isolation, but in conjunction with EN 1176-1, EN 1176-7 and EN 1177.

For inflatable play equipment see:

EN 14960, Inflatable play equipment — Safety requirements and test methods

The principal changes from the previous edition of this part of EN 1176 are as follows.

a) The inclusion of requirements for new products, e.g. slides with more tracks.

b) Revised requirements for access to and height of free-standing slides.

c) Revised requirements for the height of the free space for spiral slides.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, 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 the United Kingdom.

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1 Scope

This document specifies additional safety requirements for slides intended for permanent installation for use by children. The aim is to provide protection to the user against possible hazards during use. Where the main play function is not sliding, the relevant requirements in this part of EN 1176 may be used, as appropriate.

This document is not applicable to waterslides, rollerways or slide installations where auxiliary equipment such as mats or sledges are used. This document is not applicable for inclined surfaces which do not contain and guide the user, e.g. banister rails (inclined parallel bars).

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 1176-1:2008, Playground equipment and surfacing — Part 1: General safety requirements and test methods

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 1176-1:2008 and the following apply.

3.1 (standards.iteh.ai)

structure with inclined surface(s) that contains and guides the user sliding in a defined track

NOTE Inclined planes, designed primarily for other purposes, such as roofs, do not constitute slides.

3.2

wave slide

slide with one or more variation(s) in the slope of its sliding section

3.3

embankment slide

slide in which the majority of the sliding section follows the contour of the land

NOTE Access to the starting section is usually direct from the mound or via an access ladder or stairs.

3.4

attachment slide

slide for which access to the starting section is possible only by passing via other equipment or parts of equipment

NOTE Such equipment includes climbing nets, bridges, platforms, inclined planes, other climbing devices.

3.5

helical slide

slide where the sliding section follows spirals (see Figure 4)

3.6

curved slide

slide where the sliding section follows curves (see Figure 4)

3.7

free-standing slide

slide which is separate from any other piece of equipment with its own means of access from the ground directly to the starting section

3.8

tunnel slide

slide where the sliding section has an enclosed cross section

3.9

mixed tunnel slide

slide for which only the upper section of the sliding section has an enclosed cross section

3.10

multi-track slide

slide with several defined tracks separated by dividers

3.11

starting section

section on which the user is enabled to get into sliding position

NOTE The starting section can be a platform or an extension of a platform of playground equipment.

3.12

sliding section

run-out section

section on which the user is undergoing forced movement RD PREVIEW

3.13

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section on which the user's speed is reduced to enable a safe departure from the slide

3.14

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guarding section

additional component of a slide, which serves the function of a barrier, to protect users from falls from the starting section

NOTE The guarding section can extend into the region of the sliding section.

3.15

lateral protection

side of the starting section or sliding section that retains and guides the user

4 Safety requirements

4.1 General

Slides shall conform to EN 1176-1 unless otherwise specified in this part of EN 1176.

NOTE This part of EN 1176 contains a number of requirements that will help limit the speed of the user whilst using slides. However, the coefficient of friction of sliding surfaces is highly dependant on the type of textile clothing worn by the user, material of the slide, weight of the user and weather conditions. It is therefore recommended that long slides are designed to ensure speed of the user is sufficiently controlled e.g. changes in direction of the sliding section.

4.2 Access

Access to the starting section shall be by means of an access ladder, stairs, climbing section or device.

NOTE 1 In the case of embankment slides, access to the starting section may be gained directly from the mound.

For free-standing slides, the maximum vertical height that the first stairs can reach without a change in direction or offset, by a minimum width of the means of access, shall be 2 500 mm.

Where the starting section of a slide is easily accessible the free height of fall (h) shall be 2 000 mm maximum unless guarding is provided (see 4.3.2 and Table 1).

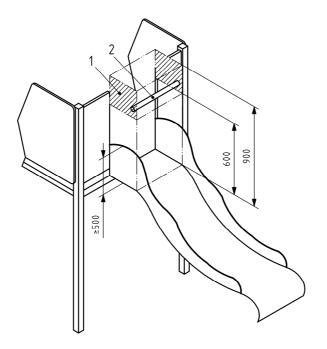
For all attachment slides with a fall height greater than 1 000 mm, a crossbar across the access opening shall be provided (see Figure 1a)). The crossbar shall be positioned between the platform guard rail or barrier and the start of the sliding section. (standards.iteh.ai)

The height of the crossbar shall be between 600 mm and 900 mm above the starting section. <u>SIST EN 1176-3:2008</u>

For attachment slides with a starting section or barrier beyond the edge of the platform, the area of the starting section between the crossbar and the platform shall comply with the same requirements as platforms.

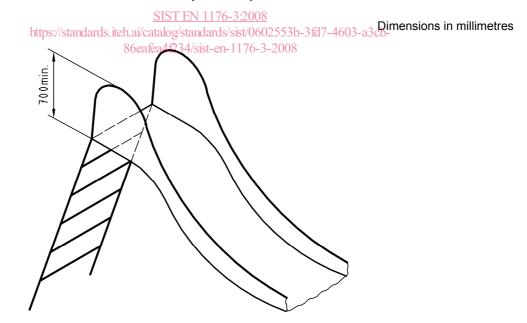
NOTE 2 Such requirements include the height of guard rail or barrier.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- 1 zone representing all the possible positions of a crossbar ARD PREVIEW
- 2 crossbar
- a) Example of lateral protection of a starting section for attachment slides over 1 000 mm and zone for the possible position of a crossbar



b) Example of lateral protection of a starting section of a free-standing slide

Figure 1 — Examples of lateral protection

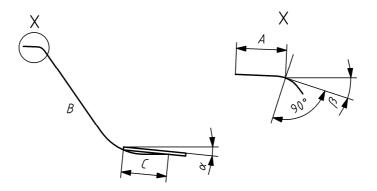
4.3 Starting section

NOTE The starting section and run-out section are illustrated in Figure 2.

4.3.1 Length and angle

Each slide shall have a starting section of at least 350 mm length. The starting section shall have a downward slope tolerance from 0° to 5° in the direction of the sliding section, the measurement being made at the centreline of the starting section.

NOTE For attachment slides the platform may be used as a starting section.



Key

- starting section measured along the surface of the slide DPREVIEW А
- В sliding section measured along the surface of the slide.
- run-out section measured along the surface of the slide iteh.ai) С
- maximum declination of the run-out section α
- maximum declination of the starting sectionST EN 1176-3:2008 ß

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/0602553b-3fd7-4603-a3cb-

86eafea4f234/sist-en-1176-3-2008 Figure 2 — Illustration of the position of the sections of a slide

4.3.2 Guarding section

The starting section shall have a guarding section conforming to the barrier requirements of EN 1176-1 when one of the following applies:

- the length of the starting section is more than 400 mm;
- the starting section is easily accessible and has a free height of fall of more than 1 000 mm;
- the free height of fall of the starting section is more than 2 000 mm.

The guarding section shall either be a continuation of the lateral protection or be outside the plane of the lateral protection.

When the guarding section is separate from or outside the plane of the lateral protection, the maximum vertical or horizontal offset shall be less than 89 mm.

For attachment slides, the opening in the barrier shall be the same as the width of the starting section or guarding section.

For attachment slides where all or part of the starting section is beyond the platform edge, the guarding section shall have a height of at least 500 mm at some point (see Figure 1a)).