



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD

## SIST EN 566:2017

01-junij-2017

Nadomešča:  
SIST EN 566:2007

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### 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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#### **ICS:**

97.220.40	Oprema za športe na prostem in vodne športe	Outdoor and water sports equipment
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 566

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 2017

ICS 97.220.40

Supersedes EN 566:2006

English Version

## Mountaineering equipment - Slings - Safety requirements and test methods

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

Bergsteigerausrüstung - Schlingen -  
Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und  
Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 January 2017.

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-CENELEC 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-CENELEC 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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## European foreword

This document (EN 566:2017) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2017.

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

This document supersedes EN 566:2006.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive.

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

In relation to EN 566:2006 the following main amendments have been made:

- a) requirements and test method for the stability test modified;
- b) test conditions modified.

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

**EN 566:2017 (E)****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.

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## 1 Scope

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

## 2 Terms and definitions

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

### 2.1

#### **sling**

tape, accessory cord or rope joined together by stitching or other means of fastening, whose shape and length are not specified to link other items in safety systems

Note 1 to entry: Examples of construction of slings are illustrated in Figure 1.



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**Figure 1 — Examples of construction**

## 3 Safety requirements

### 3.1 Stability

When a woven tape is used, the weft yarn of the tape shall not unravel when tested in accordance with 4.1.

### 3.2 Stitching

Where stitching is used to provide safety and strength (e.g. in joints) it shall be possible to inspect it and the stitching shall contrast with the tape in colour or surface appearance.

### 3.3 Tensile strength

When tested in accordance with 4.3, the tensile strength shall be at least 22 kN.

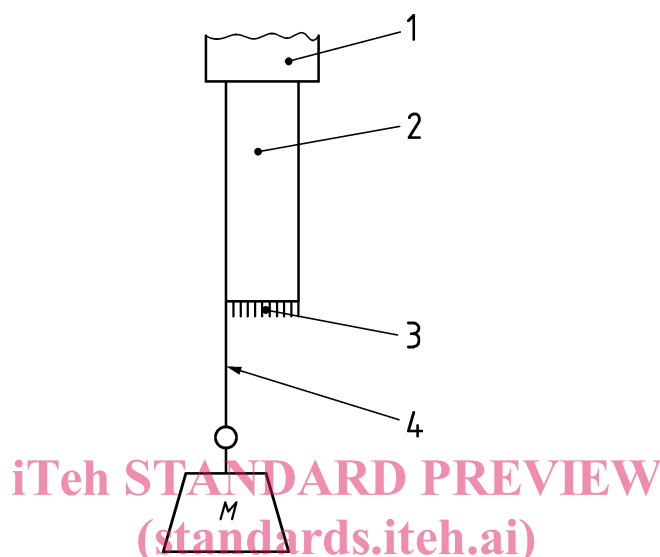
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## 4 Test methods

## 4.1 Stability

## 4.1.1 Preparation

Cut a sample of at least 200 mm in length of the woven tape from the sling without the influence of heat. Extract the weft yarns on both ends of the sample to allow the attachment of a test mass of  $150\text{ g} \pm 5\text{ g}$  (see Figure 2).



## Key

- 1 clamp
- 2 tape
- 3 warp yarns
- 4 weft yarns
- M  $M = 150\text{ g} \pm 5\text{ g}$

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Figure 2 — Test method for stability

## 4.1.2 Test

Fix the test sample vertically. Apply, without shock, the mass to the weft yarn of the lower end of the test sample for at least 1 min. Release the mass and check whether or not the weft yarn has unravelled. Repeat the test on the weft yarn of the other end of the test sample.

## 4.2 Stitching

Carry out a visual examination to check that the requirements specified in 3.2 are met.

## 4.3 Tensile strength

## 4.3.1 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.



### 4.3.2 Conditioning and test conditions

Dry the test samples for at least 24 h in an atmosphere of  $(50 \pm 5)$  °C and less than 20 % relative humidity. Then condition these test samples in an atmosphere of  $(23 \pm 2)$  °C and  $(50 \pm 2)$  % relative humidity for at least 72 h. Then start testing these samples at a temperature of  $(23 \pm 5)$  °C within 10 min.

### 4.3.3 Determination of tensile strength

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

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

$$v = (0,5 \pm 0,1) / \text{min} \times l \quad (1)$$

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.

## 5 Marking

Slings shall be marked with at least the following items:

- name of the manufacturer or its authorized representative;
- tensile strength which the manufacturer ensures at the time of manufacturing;  
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- number of this European Standard, i.e. EN 566;
- year of manufacture.

## 6 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 containing at least the following items:

- name and address of the manufacturer or its authorized representative;
- number of this European Standard, i.e. EN 566;
- meaning of any marking on the product;
- tensile strength which the manufacturer ensures at the time of manufacturing;
- use of the product;
- how to choose other components for use in the system;
- how to maintain/service the product, on the effects of chemical reagents and how to clean the product without adverse effect;
- lifespan of the product and how to assess it and that after a serious fall the sling should be withdrawn from use as soon as possible;