SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 12491:2016

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Nadomešča:
SIST EN 12491:2002

Oprema za jadralno padalstvo - Varnostna padala - Varnostne zahteve in preskusne metode

Paragliding equipment - Emergency parachutes - Safety requirements and test methods

Ausrüstung für das Gleitschirmfliegen - Rettungsfallschirme - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

Équipement pour le parapente - Parachute de secours - Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 12491:2015**

ICS:

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

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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English Version

Paragliding equipment - Emergency parachutes - Safety requirements and test methods

Équipement pour le parapente - Parachute de secours - Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai

Ausrüstung für das Gleitschirmfliegen - Rettungsfallschirme - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 26 September 2015.

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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of 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, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.

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European foreword

This document (EN 12491:2015) 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 May 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2016.

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 12491:2001.

This standard is one of a package of standards on equipment for paragliding as follows:

— EN 926-1, *Paragliding equipment — Paragliders — Part 1: Requirements and test methods for structural strength;*

— EN 926-2, *Paragliding equipment — Paragliders — Part 2: Requirements and test methods for classifying flight safety characteristics;*

— EN 1651, *Paragliding equipment — Harnesses — Safety requirements and strength tests;*

— EN 12491, *Paragliding equipment — Emergency parachutes — Safety requirements and test methods.*

In comparison with the previous edition EN 12491:2001, the following significant changes have been made:

a) editorial revision;

b) introduction of characteristics and requirements for steerable parachutes;

c) update of test files information and items accompanying the test file;

d) update of user manual content.

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, 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, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

The aim of this European Standard is to enhance paraglider pilots' safety by testing to confirm that emergency parachutes are likely to be able to perform their intended function.

The tests do not include any compatibility tests with alternative inner containers.

Emergency parachutes shall be supplied by the manufacturer for testing complete with attachments suitable for connection to an EN 1651 paragliding harness, and parachutes will be tested as if they were so connected. These connections are made in such a way, and/or using resistant material, so that they are not subject to friction or heat failure due to the tightening or slipping possible under shock loads. Any metal link is installed in such a way as to minimize any risk of injury to the pilot in an emergency deployment, and to ensure that it will be loaded in the direction of its maximum strength.

1 Scope

This European Standard is applicable to emergency parachutes deployed by the action of the pilot without any other assistance (mechanical or pyrotechnic), intended for use with single-seater or two-seater paragliders.

2 Normative references

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

EN 926-1, *Paragliding equipment — Paragliders — Part 1: Requirements and test methods for structural strength*

EN 1651, *Paragliding equipment — Harnesses — Safety requirements and strength tests*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
paraglider
ultra light glider with no primary rigid structure, for which take-off and landing are on foot, with the pilot (and potentially one passenger) carried in a harness (or harnesses) connected to the wing

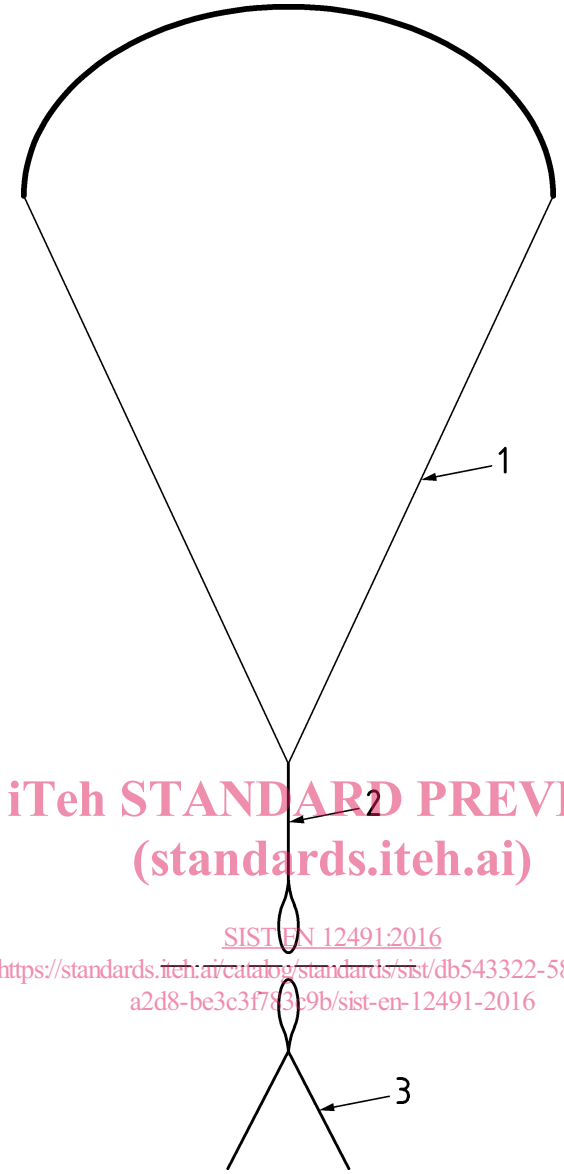
3.2
emergency parachute
emergency device intended to slow the descent of a paraglider pilot in the event of an incident in flight, which is deployed by the pilot by an intentional manual action

Note 1 to entry: This may be unsteered or steerable.

3.3
riser
lowest part of the parachute system, which is connected to the harness

Note 1 to entry: Examples of risers are presented in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

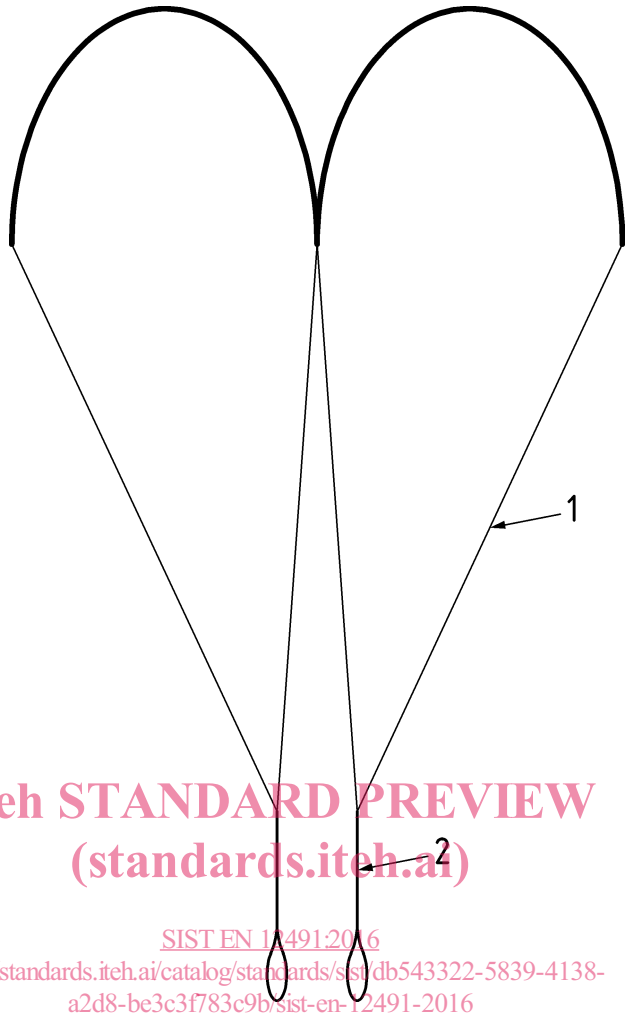
3.4
suspension lines
multiple cords connecting the emergency parachute canopy to the riser(s)



Key

1 suspension lines
2 riser
3 paragliding harness emergency parachute bridle

Figure 1 — Example of unsteerable emergency parachute components



Key

1 suspension lines

2 risers

Figure 2 — Example of steerable emergency parachute components

3.5
outer container
external container, either supplied as part of the harness, or by the parachute manufacturer for attachment to a harness

3.6
inner container or deployment bag
container of the folded emergency parachute

3.7
deployment system
inner container and either the handle attachment point(s) or handle assembly

3.8
emergency parachute system
emergency parachute combined with its deployment system