DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/DIS 8936

ISO/TC **83**	Secretariat: **DIN**
Voting begins on: **2015-08-13**	Voting terminates on: **2015-11-13**

Awnings for leisure accommodation vehicles — Requirements and test methods

Auvents pour véhicules de loisirs habitables — Exigences et méthodes d'essai

ICS: 43.100; 97.200.30

ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING

This draft has been developed within the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and processed under the **ISO lead** mode of collaboration as defined in the Vienna Agreement.

This draft is hereby submitted to the ISO member bodies and to the CEN member bodies for a parallel five month enquiry.

Should this draft be accepted, a final draft, established on the basis of comments received, will be submitted to a parallel two-month approval vote in ISO and formal vote in CEN.

To expedite distribution, this document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat. ISO Central Secretariat work of editing and text composition will be undertaken at publication stage.

Reference number
ISO/DIS 8936:2015(E)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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

ISO 8936 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 83, *Sports and other recreational facilities and equipment*, Subcommittee SC , and by Technical Committee CEN/TC 136, *Sports, playground and other recreational facilities and equipment* in collaboration.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8936:2007) of which has been technically revised.

The main changes include the following:

a) terms and definitions updated;

b) new type of awnings "Light-weight awnings (Type L)" added;

c) roofs and walls divided into "coated and laminated" and "non-coated";

d) in 5.1.3 "Awning perimeter size" note added regarding the relation between awning and vehicle;

e) in 5.2.1 "General" requirements inner tents formulated;

f) in 5.8 "Ventilation" requirements for sewn in ground sheets formulated;

g) in 5.12 "Resistance to roof loading" requirements modified;

h) in 6.7.2 "Rainshower test" test method modified;

i) in 6.7.2 "Test of seam tightness" test method simplified and two new figures added;

j) clause 7 "Marking" modified;

k) in 8 "Information supplied by the manufacturer" new item regarding classification added.

0 Introduction

0.1 General

The principal objective of this International Standard is to simplify it from previous editions. It combines test requirements and product requirements into one document, providing manufacturers, specifiers and consumers with a single reference point for the safety and quality performance of awnings.

0.2 Environmental considerations

Every product affects the environment in the course of its lifecycle from raw material acquisition through production, distribution and use, to disposal. Environmental impacts are consequences of the consumption of energy and resources and the generation of waste, as well as the emission of substances into air, water and soil. The magnitude of the environmental impacts during the various lifecycle changes depends on a number of choices made in the design of the product, such as the materials used, production methods, and considerations related to maintenance and recycling. Manufacturers and distributors of camping tents should consider the environmental impact of their product by, for example:

— avoiding the use of environmentally harmful substances;

— selecting the best available technology and techniques to reduce consumption of energy and materials;

— considering use of recycled materials for product and packaging;

— encouraging responsible end of life disposal by the user including guidance on separation and

— identification of any recyclable components and packaging;

— using materials, components, and manufacturing facilities which have declared documented;

— environmental policies.

Awnings for leisure accommodation vehicles — Requirements and test methods

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements, test methods and material performance characteristics for vehicle awnings. It applies to awnings intended to be pitched and struck repeatedly.

This International Standard is not applicable to:

a) sun awnings: structure detachable from the vehicle which is used to provide shelter from the sun, but is not designed or constructed to provide shelter from wind, rain or snow;

NOTE 1 A sun awning can be used with additional front and side panels to form an enclosure, but this enclosure would not meet the requirements of an awning as defined in this International Standard.

b) external blinds: structure permanently fixed to a vehicle which is used to provide shelter from the sun, but is not designed or constructed to provide shelter from wind, rain or snow;

NOTE 2 An external blind can be used with additional front and side panels to form an enclosure, but this enclosure would not meet the requirements of an awning as defined in this International Standard.

c) fixed awnings: permanent awning which is not designed for mobile use.

EXAMPLE Awnings equipped with square aluminium frames or timber supporting structures and the possibility to install living compartment windows and doors.

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 15977:2011, *Rubber or plastic coated fabrics — Mechanical properties — Determination of the elongation under load and the residual deformation*

ISO 105-B02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test*

ISO 105-B04, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B04: Colour fastness to artificial weathering: Xenon arc fading lamp test*

ISO 105-E01, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E01: Colour fastness to water*

ISO 105-X12, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing*

ISO 811, *Textile fabrics — Determination of resistance to water penetration — Hydrostatic pressure test*

ISO 1421, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of tensile strength and elongation at break*

ISO 2062, *Textiles — Yarns from packages — Determination of single-end breaking force and elongation at break using constant rate of extension (CRE) tester*

ISO 2081, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Electroplated coatings of zinc with supplementary treatments on iron or steel*

ISO 4675:1990, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Low-temperature bend test*

ISO 4892-2:2013, *Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps*

ISO 5912:2011, *Camping tents*

ISO 6925, *Textile floor coverings — Burning behaviour — Tablet test at ambient temperature*

ISO 6941:2003, *Textile fabrics — Burning behaviour — Measurement of flame spread properties of vertically oriented specimens*

ISO 7152, *Camping tents and caravan awnings — Vocabulary and list of equivalent terms*

ISO 7771, *Textiles — Determination of dimensional changes of fabrics induced by cold-water immersion*

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

ISO 13934-1, *Textiles — Tensile properties of fabrics — Part 1: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method*

ISO 13937-2, *Textiles — Tear properties of fabrics — Part 2: Determination of tear force of trouser-shaped test specimens (Single tear method)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions in ISO 7152 and the following apply.

3.1
awning
closable tent intended to be fixed to a stationary vehicle or to stand free of the vehicle

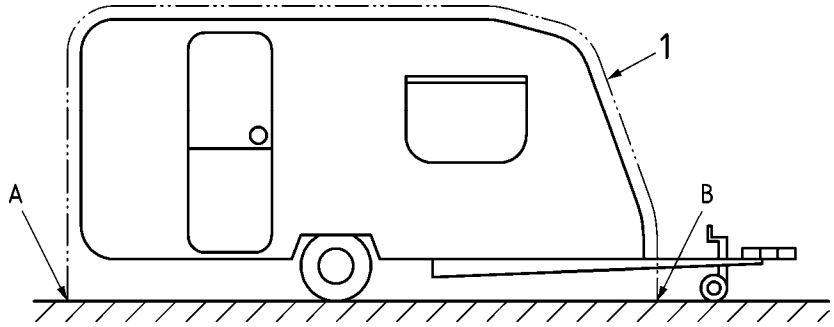
Note 1 to entry: Structures which are designed as awnings are considered as awnings even if they are free-standing, such as awning variations for caravans and motorized vehicles.

3.2
free-standing awning
awning that will remain erected without support from a vehicle

3.3
outer awning dimensions
dimension of the smallest rectangular pitching space required for the awning, excluding guy lines

3.4
perimeter
distance from point A, up round the awning channel, usually fitted around the edge of the vehicle and down to point B when the vehicle is parked, on level ground, with all corner steadies in contact with the ground

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.



Key

1 perimeter
A rear ground point
B front ground point

Figure 1 — Perimeter

Note 2 to entry: If the selection of the awning to specify the circulation measure alone may not be sufficient, this may be specified by the vehicle manufacturer.

3.5
depth at ground level
3.5.1
depth at ground level of a retracted awning
horizontal distance on the ground between the base of the vehicle wall and the base of the front edges of the awning

Note 1 to entry: This definition is applicable to awnings fixed to the awning rail.

Note 2 to entry: See Figure 2.

3.5.2
depth at ground level of a free-standing awning
horizontal distance on the ground between the base of the back edge and the base of the front edge of the awning

Note 1 to entry: The back edges and the front edges on the same side shall be used (do not measure in the diagonal direction).

Note 2 to entry: The air-lock between the free-standing awning and the vehicle is not included in the depth at ground level.

3.6
awning depth at roof level
horizontal distance between the vehicle wall and the awning front wall at roof level

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.

3.7
overall depth
horizontal distance between the vehicle wall and the foremost part of the awning, measured at right angles

Note 1 to entry: The overall depth contains the maximum air-lock depth for free-standing awnings.

3.8
outer fabric
fabrics of awnings which, when used as intended, are directly subjected to weather

3.9
rigid frame
framework or part of an awning or free-standing awning that is designed to retain its shape laterally or longitudinally in normal usage except at a specific point of adjustment

3.10
flexible connection
adjustable connection between a free-standing awning and the vehicle

Note 1 to entry: This protects the user when moving between the vehicle and the awning and is variable in dimension.

3.11
sealed awning
awning that has the groundsheet sewn to the flysheet to form a sealed enclosed area, or a awning with a draught-skirt

Note 1 to entry: Awnings with draught-skirts are not normally sealed awnings but there is the possibility of snow or sand building up on these draught-skirts which can restrict air circulation creating a sealed awning.

Note 2 to entry: The use of a sealed awning can result in a build-up of harmful gases.

3.12
standing height
vertical height measured from the ground or the upper side of the sewn in ground sheet to the underside of the roof fabric

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.

3.13
awning depth at standing height
depth of awning perpendicular to the vehicle measured from the vehicle to the furthest point of the awning at standing height

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.

3.14
awning depth at ground level
depth of awning perpendicular to the vehicle measured from the vehicle to the furthest point of the awning at ground level

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.

3.15
awning width at standing height
maximum width of awning measured parallel to the vehicle at standing height

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.

3.16
awning width at ground level
maximum width of awning measured parallel to the vehicle at ground level

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.

3.17
canopy depth
maximum distance a canopy extends beyond a wall

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.