SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Šotori za taborjenje - Zahteve in preskusne metode (ISO/DIS 5912:2019)

Camping tents - Requirements and test methods (ISO/DIS 5912:2019)

Campingzelte - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren (ISO/DIS 5912:2019)

Tentes de camping - Exigences et méthodes d'éssai (ISO/DIS 5912:2019)

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Camping tents — Requirements and test methods

Tentes de camping — Exigences et méthodes d'éssai

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 83, *Sports and other recreational facilities and equipment*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 5912:2011), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— New definitions;

— amendment of "Tear resistance, breaking strength, resistance to penetration by water, weatherability" (6.1.1.1);

— amendment of requirements for "Entrance/exit" (6.1.6);

— amendment of "Tubular components, holes and gaps" (8.6.2);

— addition of "Material connection test" (8.7);

— amendment of "Required information" (10.2);

— addition of "Information at the point of sale" (11.1);

— addition of "Example for the display of information at the point of sale" (Annex C);

— amended editorially.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

General

The edition of ISO 5912, *Camping tents — Safety requirements and test methods* has substantially been revised. The objective of the revision was to simplify the standard by deleting requirements and test methods which did not prove to be reproducible or which do not contribute to the safety and quality performance of camping tents. One of the deleted parameters was the stability performance. Stability was considered to be an important issue for the performance of a camping tent but there was no reproducible test method available when developing the standard. At a point where a suitable test or simulated test can be developed it is the intention of this committee to include a more specific requirement in the standard.

For marquees and larger textile structures EN 15619 may be more relevant.

Environmental Considerations

Every product affects the environment in the course of its lifecycle from raw material acquisition through production, distribution and use, to disposal. The 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. These relate to aspects such as choice of materials, production methods, and the possibility of maintenance and recycling. Manufacturers and distributors of camping tents should consider the environmental impact of their product, for example by:

— 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, who have declared documented environmental policies.

Camping tents — Requirements and test methods

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements on safety, performance and fitness for use of camping tents.

NOTE For caravan awnings ISO 8936 applies.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 388, *Protective gloves against mechanical risks*

ISO 105-A02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour*

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

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

ISO 139, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 554, *Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/or testing — Specifications*

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

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

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

ISO 13934-2, *Textiles — Tensile properties of fabrics — Part 2: Determination of maximum force using the grab 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 following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
base area
area limited by the outer tent walls which contact the ground

Note 1 to entry: This area does include awnings and canopies, but excludes area for guy lines, mud walls and snow skirts.

3.2
outer tent dimensions
dimension of the smallest rectangular pitching space required for the camping tent excluding guy lines

3.3
inner tent area
part of the base area designated for living and sleeping

3.4
inner tent dimensions
maximum length and the maximum width of the inner tent measured on the ground

3.5
pitching dimensions
dimension of the smallest rectangular pitching space required for the tent including guy lines

3.6
sleeping capacity
number of sleeping berths

3.7
minimum usable weight
weight of the camping tent including the inner and flysheet (where applicable) plus the minimum number of poles, pegs, and guy lines for the camping tent to be used / erected

Note 1 to entry: Tent pole bags and peg bags do not need to be included.

3.8
total weight
weight of the camping tent as supplied including all poles, fabrics, pegs, bags, etc. excluding packaging

3.9
shear and squeeze point
point at which the distance between two rigid accessible parts moving relative to each other is less than 18 mm and more than 7 mm in any position during movement

3.10
accessible shear and squeeze point
shear and squeeze point to which access can be easily gained when the camping tent is in its intended configuration for use and for which unintentional contact is foreseeable

3.11
automatic locking mechanism
mechanism which engages without guidance by the user and prevents unintended movement

3.12
sealed tent
camping tent that has either the groundsheet sewn to the flysheet to form a sealed enclosed area or a camping tent with a snowskirt

Note 1 to entry: Camping tents with snowskirts are not normally sealed tents but there is the possibility of snow or sand building up on these snowskirts which can restrict air circulation creating a sealed tent.

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

3.13
snowskirt
fabric attached to the lower edge of the tent flysheet which is usually designed to sit horizontally on the ground

Note 1 to entry: This can be covered with snow, or have rocks placed upon it, in order to secure the camping tent to the ground

4 Classification

4.1 Categories of camping tents

4.1.1 Camping tents Cat. A (lightweight)

Camping tents having a total weight of ≤ 2,5 kg per sleeping berth.

4.1.2 Camping tents Cat. B

Camping tents having a total weight of > 2,5 kg per sleeping berth.

4.2 Tent Performance level

4.2.1 Level 1

Camping tent designed for infrequent and short-term use. Although rain resistant, these tents should be used mainly in fair weather.

EXAMPLE Occasional summer weekend camping.

4.2.2 Level 2

Camping tent designed for use in mainly moderate weather conditions. Suitable for use in poor (wet and windy) weather conditions, but not intended for extreme or mountain conditions.

4.2.3 Level 3

Camping tent designed for use in all weather conditions.

EXAMPLE Mountaineering, expeditions, snow-loading or extended residential use.

5 Calculation of the sleeping capacity

5.1 General

The sleeping capacity is determined by using test area 1 for camping tents Cat. A (see 5.2 as well as Table 1 and Figure 1) and test area 2 for camping tents Cat. B tents (see 5.3) and establishing how many times this test area can be fitted into the sleeping area without overlapping or deforming the fabric of the tent.

5.2 Test area 1 for camping tents Cat. A

The test area is measured at a height of 5 cm.

Table 1 — Dimensions of the reference value

Dimensions in centimetres

l_1	l_2	l_3	l_4	l_5
35	30	195	35	58

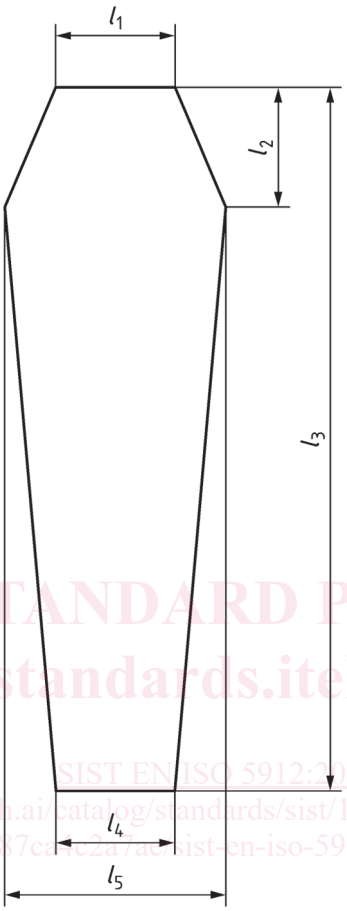

Figure 1 — Area of the reference value

5.3 Test area 2 for Cat. B camping tents

Test area: 200 cm × 60 cm, height 5 cm.

6 Requirements

6.1 General requirements

6.1.1 Fabrics and their connections

6.1.1.1 Tear resistance, breaking strength, resistance to penetration by water, weatherability

Fabrics and their connections shall meet the requirements specified in Table 2.

Material connections (e. g. by bonding or sewing) shall have no lower than 10% less than the tensile strength of either of the fabric connected. Test in accordance with 8.8.

For example, a material with a breaking strength of 300 N the connection shall not have less than 270 N.