

## SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 13277-1:2001

01-april-2001

#### Varovalna oprema za borilne športe - 1. del: Splošne zahteve in preskusne metode

Protective equipment for martial arts - Part 1: General requirements and test methods

Schutzausrüstung für den Kampfsport - Teil 1: Allgemeine Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

Equipement de protection pour les arts martiaux - Partie 1: Exigences et méthodes d'essai générales (standards.iteh.ai)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten EN 13277-1:2000 https://standards.iten.avcatalog/standards/sist/20141:00-0109-480c-9105-

713729893cb5/sist-en-13277-1-2001

#### ICS:

13.340.10 Varovalna obleka Protective clothing

97.220.30 Oprema za dvoranske športe Indoor sports equipment

SIST EN 13277-1:2001 en

SIST EN 13277-1:2001

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**EUROPEAN STANDARD** 

EN 13277-1

NORME EUROPÉENNE

**EUROPÄISCHE NORM** 

August 2000

ICS 13.340.10

#### **English version**

# Protective equipment for martial arts - Part 1: General requirements and test methods

Equipement de protection pour les arts martiaux - Partie 1: Exigences et méthodes d'essai générales Schutzausrüstung für den Kampfsport - Teil 1: Allgemeine Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 August 2000.

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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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

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#### **Foreword**

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 162 "Protective clothing including hand and arm protection and lifejackets", 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 February 2001, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2001.

This European Standard 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(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this standard.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

It is one of a series covering requirements and test methods for protective equipment used in martial arts.

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#### Introduction

Protective equipment for martial arts (hereinafter referred to as protectors) protect the wearer against contusion. abrasion, laceration, fractures and physical injuries.

Protectors covered by this European Standard will not necessarily prevent any serious injury caused by the execution of martial arts.

#### 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the general requirements and test methods for innocuousness, ergonomics, restraint, zone of protection, impact performance as well as provisions for marking and the information supplied by the manufacturer for protective equipment used in martial arts.

The protectors covered by this European Standard are mainly designed for using in unarmed martial arts such as taekwondo, karate, kick-boxing and similar disciplines.

Additional requirements and test methods for components of protectors for specific kinds of martial arts are specified in further parts of this European Standard.

#### 2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates, by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 20105-A02

Textiles - Tests for colour (ISO 105-A02:1993)

EN 20105-A03

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining (ISO 105-A03:1993)

EN ISO 105-E04

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration (ISO 105-E04:1994)

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the following terms and definitions apply:

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#### 3.1

protective equipment for martial arts 13277-1:2001

equipment which is worn on the body and mainly providing protection against the effect of external forces and energies in martial arts.

#### 3.2

#### zone of protection

zone of protectors primarily intended to ensure the protection of the wearer of martial arts equipment.

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#### 4 Requirements

#### 4.1 General

Protectors shall be so designed and manufactured that in the foreseeable conditions of use for which they are intended the user can perform the sporting activity normally whilst enjoying protection at the specified limit.

It shall be possible to clean the protectors in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions without the loss of the ability to fulfil the requirements of this standard.

#### 4.2 Innocuousness

Protectors shall be designed and manufactured to provide protection when used in accordance with the information supplied by the manufacturer, without any harm to the user or others when so used. Materials, incorporated substances, seams and edges and particularly those parts of the protectors in close contact with the user shall not impair the user's health and hygiene.

The colour of protectors or parts of them shall be resistant to perspiration.

For textile materials, when tested in accordance with 5.3.1, this requirement is considered as fulfilled if, using an alkaline and acid solution according to EN ISO 105-E04.

- a fastness grade 3 to 4 according to EN 20105-A02 by the change in colour
- a fastness grade 3 to 4 according to EN 20105-A03 by staining

will be reached.

For other materials these requirements are considered as fulfilled if no staining of the used strips of filter paper is observed when they are tested in accordance with 5.3.2.

#### 4.3 Restraint

The design of the protectors shall enable secure fixation to the body of the user, so that they will remain in place during the normal use for which they are intended. If secure fixation is not provided by restraint systems which are integrated elements or permanently attached to the protector instructions shall be provided by the manufacturer describing a method of secure fixation.

If rigid, sharp edges and abrasive elements are part of the restraint system, they shall be completely covered by a soft padding.

The displacement of the protector from its original position shall be after each individual test less than 15 % of the linear dimension of the zone of protection (see 4.5 and clause 7) measured in the line with the force supplied as specified in 5.4.

When tested according to 5.4, no parts of the restraint system shall break, split, be released or fail in any other way.

### 4.4 Sizing (standards.iteh.ai)

Protectors shall be supplied in a number of different sizes to meet the requirements according to different body dimensions of wearers. The size shall be marked on the protector, and the protector of the protec

The specific sizing is defined in the relevant parts of this European Standard.

#### 4.5 Zone of protection

The dimensions of the zone of protection shall be as defined in the relevant parts of this European Standard.

The manufacturer shall mark the zone of protection on the protector or in the information supplied by the manufacturer.

The zone of protection shall be measured as specified in 5.5.

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#### 4.6 Impact performance

When tested according to 5.6 no part of the protector shall break, split or be deformed irreversible.

Specific requirements are defined in relevant parts of this European Standard.

#### 5 Testing

NOTE This clause specifies test conditions that apply to all types of protectors. Test methods for particular types of protectors are as defined in the relevant parts of this European Standard.

#### 5.1 Sampling

Where the protectors are normally supplied as single items, then two single protectors of each size shall be provided for testing.

Where the protectors are normally supplied in pairs then two pairs of protectors of each size shall be provided for testing.

Where only one size of a protector is manufactured then four pairs, if normally supplied in pairs, or four singles, if normally supplied in singles, of that protector shall be provided for testing.

If six or less sizes are manufactured samples of each size shall be provided for testing. If more than six sizes are manufactured the sizes to be provided for testing shall be agreed with the test house to be representative of the whole size range.

The samples shall be supplied to the test house with the information supplied by the manufacturer according to clause 7.

#### 5.2 Conditioning

Before a test is carried out the samples shall be cleaned three times in accordance with the cleaning instructions as detailed in the information supplied by the manufacturer (see clause 7).

All tests shall be carried out at an ambient temperature of  $(20 \pm 2)$  °C and at a relative humidity of  $(65 \pm 5)$  %.

Before testing the samples shall be stored at this temperature and humidity for at least 4 h.

#### 5.3 Colour fastness to perspiration

# 5.3.1 Textile materials Teh STANDARD PREVIEW

Carry out the test in accordance with EN ISO 105-E04. iteh.ai)

If different textile materials or colours are used for protectors test each material and each colour separately.

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**5.3.2** Non-textile materials ndards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/5c314190-6fc9-480c-9105-

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#### **5.3.2.1** General

If the protective equipment is made of different non-textile materials or colours test each material and each colour separately.

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#### 5.3.2.2 Apparatus

The apparatus shall consists of

- a) filter paper for qualitative analyses, medium porous;
- b) adhesive tape: colourless self-adhesive plastic tape, approximately 12 mm in width;
- c) test solution consisting of
  - 1) 4.5 a sodium chloride, NaCl:
  - 2) 0,3 g of potassium chloride, KCI;
  - 3) 0,3 g of sodium sulfate, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>;
  - 4) 0,4 g of ammonium chloride, NH<sub>4</sub>Cl;
  - 5) 3,0 g lactic acid,  $CH_3 \cdot CH(OH) \cdot COOH$ , approximately 90 % absolute; 6) 0,2 g urea  $H_2N \cdot CO \cdot NH_2$ ;

  - 7) 1 000 cm<sup>3</sup> of distilled water or water of equivalent purity;
- d) dessicator:
- e) oven for a temperature of (40 ± 2) °C.

#### 5.3.2.3 Procedure

Cut a strip of approximately 15 mm in width and max. 80 mm in length from the filter paper.

Saturate this strip with the test solution.

Attach the saturated strip of filter paper with the adhesive tape to the specimen such that the specimen contacts the saturated filter paper as closely as possible. The adhesive tape shall cover the strip of filter paper over its whole length and project at least 10 mm beyond both ends of the strip.

Store the prepared specimen in a dessicator for 2 h at (40 ± 2) °C above water. Previously, the dessicator shall be brought to the test temperature in an oven and left in the oven for the period of test.

Subsequently, detach the filter paper from the specimen and examine it for staining.

#### 5.4 Restraint

When testing the restraint the protector(s) shall be attached to an appropriate test subject. The subject shall be of the appropriate body dimensions as defined in the information supplied by the manufacturer for the relevant size of the protector(s).

The attachment shall be made in accordance with the instructions described in the information supplied by the manufacturer.

A force in accordance with the relevant parts of this European Standard shall be applied to the protector(s) for a period of  $(30 \pm 5)$  s.

The maximum amount of displacement of the protector shall be measured while the force is applied.

At least one test shall be carried out in each test direction. After each individual test the sample shall be returned to its original position. https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/5c314190-6fc9-480c-9105-

#### 713729893cb5/sist-en-13277-1-2001 5.5 Zone of protection

An individual test gauge shall be used for each size of each type of protector. The test gauges shall be designed such that they can be fitted to the surface of the protector.

By placing the test gauge on the zone of protection identified by the manufacturer it shall be tested whether the requirements for shape and size specified in the relevant parts of this European Standard are met.

The test gauge shall be in accordance with the minimum dimensions of the zone of protection specified in the relevant parts of this European Standard.

#### 5.6 Impact performance

If no other method in defined in the relevant parts of this European Standard testing is carried out by a drop test with a striker to be made of steel.

The striker shall be a mass of (2,5±0,025) kg and of cylindrical form of diameter (80±2) mm. The impact surface of the striker shall be domed having a radius of curvature of (100±2) mm.

The attachment of the protector to the respective testing device and the kinetic energy are specified in the relevant parts of this European Standard.

The test shall be carried out three times on the same position in accordance with the relevant parts of this European Standard

#### 6 Marking

Protectors shall be durably and clearly marked with the following:

- a) the name or trademark of the manufacturer or his authorized representative within the European Union;
- b) the designation of the protector, commercial name or code that uniquely identifiers the protector;
- c) the size of the protector;
- d) the number of the relevant part of this European Standard
- e) a clear indication whether the protector is for left or right fitting, if appropriate;
- f) the year of manufacture (date or code);
- g) the following pictogram instruction the user to see the Information supplied by the manufacturer:



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