
Zbirka osnovnih utemeljitev za EN 1176 - Zahteve

Collection of rationales for EN 1176 - Requirements

Sammlung von grundsätzlichen Überlegungen zur EN 1176 - Anforderungen

Recueil d'exposés des motifs concernant l'EN 1176 - Exigences

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Recueil d'exposés des motifs concernant l'EN 1176 -
Exigences

Sammlung von grundsätzlichen Überlegungen zur EN
1176 - Anforderungen

This draft Technical Report is submitted to CEN members for Vote. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 136.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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European foreword

This document (FprEN 16598:2022) 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 document is currently submitted to the Vote on TR.

This document will supersede CEN/TR 16598:2014.

In comparison with the previous edition, the following technical modifications have been made:

- Clause 4 - Content has been updated to reflect the changes listed in EN 1176-1:2017 European Foreword
- Clause 5 - Content has been updated to reflect the changes listed in EN 1176-2:2017 European Foreword
- Clause 6 - Content has been updated to reflect the changes listed in EN 1176-3:2017 European Foreword
- Clause 7 - Content has been updated to reflect the changes listed in EN 1176-4:2017 European Foreword
- Clause 9 - Content has been updated to reflect the changes listed in EN 1176-6:2019 European Foreword
- Informative Annex A “Template for comments/requests regarding the rationales for specific clauses of the EN 1176 series” added
- Informative Annex B “Tools for better understanding Stage 2 and 4” added.

This document is intended to be read in conjunction with EN 1176 (all parts).

Introduction

To better control the development of EN 1176, CEN TC 136 SC1 has produced a template for the submission of comments or requests for change to the standard. An example of the template can be found in Annex A.

The intention of the safety standard for playground equipment was to avoid situations in which a child, due to his age or ability or stage of development, is unable to foresee and comprehend a risk.

It was the intention to control traps and risks from which severe harm could occur for the user.

In consideration of this, the task group chose the form of a report in which the objective mentions repeatedly that the aim of the standard is always to protect the child from harm.

It has become apparent that users of the standard have sometimes lost sight of this and were just considering dimensions, functionality or spaces and special equipment parts without regard for the safety aim.

When considering the complexity of equipment and the efforts to provide safety, these efforts should be proportionate to the incidents that take place in real life.

Dimensions should not be taken as absolute because juristic and safety treatments are different in relation to the risk of a deviation from the standard.

A large number of the objectives for the rationales are repeated. This is intentional as it reinforces the safety aim of the standard and prevents the misunderstanding of a rationale when taken in isolation.

Working on the rationales for the single paragraphs, it became obvious for the task group that there were parts in the standard which had been discussed very often and deeply (e.g. the damping qualities of surfaces, HIC) and there were other parts that had no or very little discussions (e.g. hard edges at the end of a falling space).

Noticing this it was nearly self-evident to have an assessment / evaluation proposal for all requirements:

a) fundamental safety issues:

- 1) safety installations / regulations have to prevent situations that may cause the death of a user;
- 2) safety installations / regulations have to prevent situations that may lead to a loss of extremities of a user;
- 3) safety installations / regulations have to prevent situations that may cause a lifetime disability (e.g. blindness, paraplegia);
- 4) safety installations / regulations have to prevent situations in which a user is not able to free himself out of a trap;

b) basic safety issues:

- 1) safety installations / regulations should prevent situations which overburden the user according to his age and prevent accidents like bone fractures, bruises, abrasions;

c) standard issues:

- 1) man-made playground equipment is necessary because urban environments may not offer natural play facilities. Therefore, this kind of equipment is meant to advance the development of the child.

As there are very different development levels during childhood it means that the equipment has to be engineered in such a tricky way that it supports the several stages of development and screens the different age groups.

At least it should be mentioned that the requirements of the standard are just a concern about the effect of an equipment on the user. They do not consider the necessity and the social impact of a playground e.g. in areas where children have no natural resources with which they could play.

The standard cannot account for the behaviour of children. The ideal is that children should use the play environment as a means of personal development. However, it is accepted that the behaviour of children cannot be controlled by a technical standard. The best way to deal with this is to adopt a Risk Assessment process, which will allow the behaviour of children to be considered as part of the inspection of the play environment.

The Risk Assessment has to take into account the competence and ability of the potential users of the equipment and the foreseeable risks to those users. It is possible to allow greater challenge and opportunity in play equipment by controlling access to equipment, the control of access has to take in to account the abilities and skills of the user. The standard lists some ways in which access can be controlled.

It is not possible to control the way in which parents or carers may influence the use of play equipment, in particular if they allow, encourage or assist children to overcome controls on access imposed by the designer.

This technical report does not review the annexes of the different parts of the standard EN 1176.

There is no overlap with EN 71-8.

In order to create a common consciousness of the standard the task group rationales recommend considering the following SC1 statement:

‘A strong principle of EN 1176 is to accept that some risks offer a strong benefit to users in their development. These are usually those that are apparent/foreseeable and offer excitement and challenge to the provision’.

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1 Scope

The rationales given in this document describe the main reasons behind the requirements given in EN 1176. The requirements in the document are the tools (e.g. measures, testing methods etc.) by which the objectives are intended to be reached.

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 1176 (all parts), *Playground equipment and surfacing*

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 objective

intention of the clause in the standard

3.2 risk

possible outcome for the user if the objective is not achieved

3.3 rationale

reason for making this specific requirement

Note 1 to entry: Rationales may be given in the notes given in the requirements. This is mentioned in the document.

3.4 addendum

additional comments and remarks

4 Part 1

4.1 Paragraph in standard: 4.1.2 Flammability

Objective: avoid burning, particularly from those materials which produce flaming droplets of molten material which are difficult to extinguish.

Risk: in the event of a flash fire there is insufficient time to intervene and protect the user. The outcome of a fire may be death or disfigurement.

Rationale: the correct selection of materials to ideally prevent this occurring or allow escape from the equipment.

4.2 Paragraph in Standard: 4.1.3 Timber and associated products

Objective: protect the user from harm as a result of unforeseen failure of equipment due to decay of wooden parts.

- a) wood is a natural material and will decay with time, sufficient attention shall be paid to its design; protection and maintenance to ensure that structures made of wood are safe especially between maintenance cycles;
- b) wood can splinter;
- c) hazards from species and treatments of wood.

Risk:

- a) unforeseen failure of equipment;
- b) puncture injuries, eye injuries;
- c) allergic reaction, it is considered unlikely that poisoning by ingestion will occur.

Rationale:

- a) by following the requirements of the standard the possibility of failure of the equipment can be controlled within the maintenance intervals; and
- b) the selection of the wood type can reduce or eliminate this risk.

Addendum: as a natural material, wood will crack as part of the drying process but this does not necessarily present a dangerous situation.

4.3 Paragraph in standard: 4.1.4 Metals

Objective: protect the user from harm as a result of unforeseen failure of equipment due to corrosion of metal parts.

Risk: injury may occur due to unforeseen failure of metal components.

Rationale:

- a) metals, either as a structural component or as an auxiliary component, can corrode either due to atmospheric conditions or by electrochemical reaction; sufficient attention shall be paid to its design; protection and maintenance to ensure that structures made of metal are safe, especially between maintenance cycles;
- b) metals that produce toxic oxidation shall be coated.

4.4 Paragraph in standard: 4.1.5 Synthetics

Objective: protect the user from harm as a result of unrecognized failure of equipment due to aging or breaking of synthetic materials.

Risk: reinforced materials can produce splinters and cuts; static supporting parts may break.

Rationale: use of coloured gelcoats to indicate wear and maintenance according to intervals given by the manufacturer can prevent the risk.

4.5 Paragraph in Standard: 4.1.6 Dangerous substances

Objective: protect the user from harm as a result of being exposed to dangerous substances.

Risk: poisoning by skin contact; poisoning by ingestion; chemical burns.

Rationale: following the guidelines given in different standards can reduce the risk.

4.6 Paragraph in Standard: 4.2.1 (Design and manufacture) General

Objective: protect the user groups from excessive demands.

Risk: false estimation of equipment use.

Rationale: play always includes risks (see the introduction to the standard). The intended user shall be able to use the equipment according to his mental and physical stage of development without getting in trouble caused by the equipment.

Addendum: the German translation does not completely correspond to the English original text.

4.7 Paragraph in Standard: 4.2.2 Structural integrity

Objective: protect the user from harm as a result of equipment collapse.

Risk: severe injuries may occur if a play structure or parts of it collapse during use.

Rationale: equipment designed according to the methods described will be structurally suitable. There may be cases where experience or tradition will ensure the integrity of the equipment. Calculation has to be done under "worst case scenario".

More attention shall be given to single post equipment, as these constructions may fail more easily than equipment based on more than two posts in a line.

Corrosion or rotting can make the single post construction break under use.

4.8 Paragraph in Standard: 4.2.3 Accessibility for adults

Objective: children in dangerous, distressed or panic situations should always have the possibility to get help from adults.

Risk: children may become trapped or pass out.

Rationale: adults should be able to help children in dangerous or panic situations. Children should be able to leave an equipment safely when danger occurs.

In case of fire help from adults and escaping should be possible. Leaving the equipment shall always be possible.

4.9 Paragraph in Standard: 4.2.4.1 (Protection against falling) Types of protection

Objective: protect the user from falls in accordance with the competence of the user and the type and height of the equipment.

Risk: injuries from uncontrolled falls off the equipment.

Rationale: falls are one of the main sources for severe injuries.

Addendum: there are equipment which are accessible for children of all ages (easily accessible – lower risk) and there are equipment which are difficult to access for young children (not easily accessible – higher risk).

4.10 Paragraph in Standard: 4.2.4.2 Handrails

Objective: provide users with the means of maintaining balance while using the equipment.

Risk: injuries caused by falling due losing balance.

Rationale: falls are one of the main sources for severe injuries. Offering a grasp position helps to keep balance.

Addendum: the difference between grip and grasp means:

- The grip position (closed fist) can support the body even when the user is in a hanging position, the grasp position (thumb not in contact with the other fingers) is more likely to secure balance.
- 600 mm comes from the anthropometrical data (centre of gravity).

4.11 Paragraph in Standard: 4.2.4.3 Guardrails

Objective: protect users from falling off lower platforms.

Risk: injuries caused by falling off the equipment; falling underneath or over a guardrail.

Rationale: falls are one of the main sources for severe injuries. Provide a range of dimensions in which guardrails reduce the risk from falling off not easily accessible lower platforms, with emphasis on younger users who require greater protection.

4.12 Paragraph in Standard: 4.2.4.4 Barriers

Objective: protect users from falling off higher and/or easily accessible platforms. Protect users from head entrapment situations.

Risk: injuries caused by falling off the equipment or becoming trapped within or underneath the barrier.

Rationale: falls are one of the main sources for severe injuries. Head entrapment shall be prevented. Climbing and/or sitting on barriers shall be prevented. If there are any gaps in barriers they shall be designed in such a way to prevent these risks.

4.13 Paragraph in Standard: 4.2.4.5 Strength requirements

See 4.2.2.

4.14 Paragraph in Standard: 4.2.4.6 Grip requirements

Objective: ensure that where necessary a suitable and safe hold for the users hand is possible.

Risk: falling due to an unsafe hold for the hands of the user, losing grip may result in falling off the equipment.

Rationale: a safe hold enables the user to secure himself (during slower movement on the equipment). E.g. while climbing a three-dimensional grip provides a better possibility to secure himself.

Addendum: the difference between grip and grasp is, the grip position (closed fist) can support the body even when the user is in a hanging position, the grasp position (thumb not in contact with the other fingers) is more likely to secure balance.

The measures are taken from the anthropometrical data of children.