

FINAL DRAFT International **Standard**

ISO/FDIS 20957-1

Stationary training equipment —

Part 1:

General safety requirements and test methods

Équipement d'entraînement fixe —

Partie 1: Exigences générales de sécurité et méthodes d'essai

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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).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 83, Sports and other recreational facilities and equipment, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 136, Sports, playground and other recreational facilities and equipment, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 20957-1:2013), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- Clause 2 was updated;
- Clause 3 was updated by removing, renaming, and adding entries;
- <u>Clause 5</u> was updated so that <u>5.3.4</u> combines requirements for squeeze and shear points and <u>5.13</u> combines loading requirements;
- <u>Clause 6</u> was updated so that <u>6.15</u> creates a single test method for loading testing;
- Annex A was added to provide informative examples for carrying out load testing.

A list of all parts in the ISO 20957 series can be found on the ISO website.

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

This document specifies safety requirements that are applicable to all stationary training equipment. For specific types of equipment these requirements are supplemented or modified by the requirements of the other parts of the ISO 20957 series.

This document should be used in conjunction with the other parts of the ISO 20957 series.

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Stationary training equipment —

Part 1:

General safety requirements and test methods

1 Scope

This document specifies general safety requirements and test methods for indoor stationary training equipment. Other parts of the ISO 20957 series can modify the requirements contained in this document. This document also covers environmental aspects.

It also specifies a classification system (see <u>Clause 4</u>).

This document is applicable to all stationary training equipment. This includes equipment for use in training areas of organizations such as sport associations, educational establishments, hotels, sport halls, clubs, rehabilitation centres and studios (classes S and I) where access and control is specifically regulated by the owner (person who has the legal responsibility), equipment for domestic use (class H) and other types of equipment including motor driven equipment as defined in 3.1.

The requirements of other parts of the ISO 20957 series take priority over the corresponding requirements of this general standard.

This document does not apply to stationary training equipment intended for outdoor use. It also does not apply to stationary training equipment intended for use by children under 14 years old, unless such stationary training equipment is intended for educational purposes in schools and other pedagogical contexts for children under the supervision of a qualified adult instructor.

2 Normative references / Solve Dis 2093 / - 1 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.

ISO 12100:2010, Safety of machinery — General principles for design — Risk assessment and risk reduction

IEC 60335-1:2023, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 1: General requirements

IEC 60601-1:2006, Medical electrical equipment — Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance

3 Terms and definitions

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

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

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1

stationary training equipment

equipment that is not moved as a unit during use and either stands freely on the floor or is attached to a floor, wall, ceiling or other fixed structure

Note 1 to entry: Stationary training equipment can be used for example for the following:

- a) body building or body shaping;
- b) health/fitness training;
- c) physical education;
- d) training specific to competition and related sports activities;
- e) preventive treatment and rehabilitation.

3.2

training area

area occupied by the user and the equipment while exercising over the full range of movement (3.5)

3.3

free area

area in addition to the *training area* (3.2) which is required for the user or third party to access the equipment and/or conduct an emergency dismount outside the full *range of movement* (3.5)

3.4

accessible hand and foot area

area accessible to the hand or foot of either a user or a third party when the equipment is in normal use, during exercise set-up, grasping, adjusting the equipment or the position of the body for exercise

3.5

range of movement

space in which the user or part of the equipment is moving according to the instructions given in the user's manual

3.6

body mass

maximum specified user mass as described in the user's manual or 100 kg, whichever is greater

27

maximum training load

maximum load specified by the manufacturer in the user's manual and in the marking

3.8

heart rate control mode

programme that allows the user to maintain training with a predetermined heart rate level by adjusting the loading parameters automatically to the user's heart rate response

Note 1 to entry: Loading parameters can be resistance or speed or incline or a combination of these.

3.9

heart rate measurement system

system which displays the heart rate of the user

3.10

display

device that provides information to the user

3.11

squeeze point

place where parts of the equipment can move against each other, or against a fixed area, which can result in parts of user's or third person's body being crushed

3.12

shear point

place where part of the equipment can move past a fixed or moving part, or past a fixed area, which can result in parts of user's or third person's body being cut

3.13

cycle

movement associated to one complete operation of a single component from start to start of a repetitive process

EXAMPLE A typical component is a pedal, handlebar or seat.

3.14

most onerous position

position that maximizes the likelihood of a negative outcome

EXAMPLE The most onerous position in the case of stability is the orientation of the equipment in which it is least stable, i.e. the centre of gravity of the equipment is as high as possible and/or outside or as close as possible to the edge of equipment's base while the equipment is placed on a tilted table.

3.15

flywheel

rotating mass designed to create inertia

3.16

guard

barrier between the user and the hazard

3.17

protective cover

cover provided to protect the user from inadvertent access to hazardous parts of the training equipment

Note 1 to entry: Hazardous parts include moving parts, gear systems, hot surfaces, etc.

4 Classification

4.1 General

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Equipment shall be classified in accordance with accuracy and usage classes as described in 4.2 and 4.3.

If the intended use of the equipment is for more than one usage class, it shall fulfil the requirements of each class.

4.2 Accuracy classes

Accuracy classes only apply to equipment which display training data.

- **4.2.1** Class A: high accuracy.
- **4.2.2** Class B: medium accuracy.
- **4.2.3** Class C: low accuracy.

NOTE The requirements of accuracy classes are shown in the additional parts of the standard series ISO 20957.

4.3 Usage classes

4.3.1 Class S (studio): professional and/or commercial use.

Such stationary training equipment is intended for use in training areas of organizations such as sport associations, educational establishments, hotels, clubs and studios, where access and control are specifically regulated by the owner (person who has the legal responsibility).

4.3.2 Class H (home): domestic use.

Such stationary training equipment is intended for use in private homes where access to the equipment is regulated by the owner (person who has the legal responsibility).

Class I: professional and/or commercial use provided for inclusive use for people with special needs (e.g. visual, hearing, physical or learning disabilities).

Such equipment shall also be in accordance with class S requirements.

Such stationary training equipment is intended for use in training areas of organizations such as sport associations, educational establishments, hotels, clubs, rehabilitation centres and studios, where access and control are specifically regulated by the owner (person who has the legal responsibility).

5 Safety requirements

5.1 General

If any of the following safety requirements are applicable, the equipment shall meet the requirements using the test methods described in Clause 6.

Stability 5.2

The stationary training equipment shall be stable in any direction, in training, folding and storage positions.

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The test shall be in accordance with 6.2.

5.3 **External construction**

General

5.3.1

Equipment shall be free of burrs.

Test shall be in accordance with 6.3.1.

5.3.2 **Edges and corners**

All edges and corners of surfaces supporting bodies shall have a radius $r \ge 2,5$ mm. All edges within the accessible hand and foot area shall be rounded or protected.

Test shall be in accordance with 6.3.1.

5.3.3 **Tube ends**

All tube ends within the accessible hand and foot area shall be closed off, for example by parts of the equipment or by plugs.

If plugs are used, they shall remain in position at the end of the endurance load test, as described in the relevant part(s) of the ISO 20957 series. If no endurance test is described in the applicable part, the pull-out force of the plug shall be ≥ 20 N.

Test shall be in accordance with 6.3.2.