

Paragliding equipment - Paragliders - Part 1: Requirements and test methods for structural strength

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Requirements and test methods for structural
strength

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

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| <p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 926-1:2006 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 926-1:2006 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 20.09.2006 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p> | <p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 926-1:2006 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 926-1:2006.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 20.09.2006 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p> |
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| <p>Käsitlusala: This European Standard is applicable to paragliders as defined in 2.1. This part of EN 926 specifies requirements and test methods for the resistance of a paraglider to static and dynamic loads and sets the minimum strength threshold for its qualification.</p> | <p>Scope: This European Standard is applicable to paragliders as defined in 2.1. This part of EN 926 specifies requirements and test methods for the resistance of a paraglider to static and dynamic loads and sets the minimum strength threshold for its qualification.</p> |
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Võtmesõnad:

English Version

Paragliding equipment - Paragliders - Part 1: Requirements and test methods for structural strength

Équipement pour le parapente - Parapentes - Partie 1:
Prescriptions et méthodes d'essai concernant la résistance
de la structure

Ausrüstung für das Gleitschirmfliegen - Gleitschirme - Teil
1: Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren an die Baufestigkeit

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 July 2006.

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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.

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Foreword

This document (EN 926-1:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 136 "Sports, playground and recreational equipment", 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 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2007.

This document supersedes EN 926-1:1995.

This standard is one of a series of standards on equipment for paragliding as follows:

EN 926-1, *Paragliding equipment — Paragliders — Part 1: Requirements and test methods for structural strength*

EN 926-2, *Paragliding equipment — Paragliders — Part 2: Requirements and test methods for classifying flight safety characteristics*

EN 1651, *Paragliding equipment — Harnesses — Safety requirements and strength tests*

EN 12491, *Paragliding equipment — Emergency parachutes — Safety requirements and test methods*

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

Introduction

EN 926-1 and EN 926-2 are intended to provide a method of qualifying paragliders.

The aim of these standards is to enhance safety thus eliminating paragliders which display unacceptable behaviour in given situations on the basis of recognized tests set in these two standards.

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1 Scope

This European Standard is applicable to paragliders as defined in 2.1.

This part of EN 926 specifies requirements and test methods for the resistance of a paraglider to static and dynamic loads and sets the minimum strength threshold for its qualification.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1

paraglider

ultra light glider with no primary rigid structure, for which take-off and landing are on foot, with the pilot (and potentially one passenger) carried in a harness (or harnesses) connected to the wing

2.2

model of paraglider

paragliders of different sizes of a given design are considered to be the same model when fulfilling the following criteria:

- a) the different sizes have either been obtained by using a uniform scale factor, or by adding/removing cells in the centre of the canopy;
- b) any cells inserted in the centre of bigger sizes are technically identical to adjacent cells;
- c) on scaled paragliders the architecture of the structure of the suspension line system is identical. The lengths of the suspension lines are either identical for all sizes, or have been scaled up/down by a factor not greater than the scale factor of the canopy;
- d) for all sizes identical materials are used;
- e) the way materials are processed is identical for all sizes.

2.3

identically constructed lines

lines which are considered to be identically constructed if the only elements that alter are finished line length and cosmetic colour

3 Requirements

3.1 Shock loading

When tested according to 4.4 the wing shall not be damaged.

3.2 Sustained loading

When tested according to 4.5 the wing shall not be damaged.