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Small craft - Deck safety harness and safety line - Safety
requirements and test methods

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 12401:2009 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 12401:2009 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 30.09.2009 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 01.08.2009.

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This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 12401:2009 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 12401:2009.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 30.09.2009 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

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English Version

Small craft - Deck safety harness and safety line - Safety requirements and test methods (ISO 12401:2009)

Petits navires - Harnais de sécurité de pont et sauvegardes de harnais - Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai (ISO 12401:2009)

Kleine Wasserfahrzeuge - Sicherheitsgurt und Sicherheitsleine - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren (ISO 12401:2009)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 31 July 2009.

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

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 12401:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 188 "Small craft" in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2010.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 1095:1998.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EC Directive(s).

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

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, 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 the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 12401:2009 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 12401:2009 without any modification.

Annex ZA (informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 89/686/EEC

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 89/686/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to personal protective equipment.

Once this European Standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Communities under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the clauses of this standard given in Table ZA.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

Table ZA.1 — Correspondence between this European Standard and Directive 89/686/EEC

Clause(s)/sub-clause(s) of this standard	Essential Requirements (ERs) of Directive 89/686/EEC	Qualifying remarks/Notes
4.3.3	1.1.1 Ergonomics	
4.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.4, 4.3.2, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.5	1.2.1 Absence of risks and other “inherent” nuisance factors	
4.2.3	1.2.1.2 Satisfactory surface condition of all PPE parts in contact with the user	
4.3.3	1.2.1.3 Maximum permissible user impediment	
4.3.1, 4.3.3	1.3 Comfort and efficiency	
	1.3.1 Adaptation of PPE to user morphology	
4.2.1, 4.4	1.3.2 Lightness and design strength	
4.3.6, 4.3.7, 6 e)	1.3.3 Compatibility of PPE for simultaneous use	
6, 7	1.4 Information supplied by the manufacturer	
6	2.4 PPE subject to ageing	
4.3.1	2.7 PPE intended for rapid installation	
6	2.12 PPE bearing one or more identification or recognition marks directly or indirectly relating to health and safety	

WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the products falling within the scope of this standard.

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 12401 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 188, *Small craft*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12401:2004), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

This International Standard has been prepared to meet the needs of persons afloat on recreational craft. Deck safety harnesses and safety lines manufactured according to this International Standard will give reasonable assurance that the wearer will remain attached to the craft.

A deck safety harness and safety line does not provide protection against falls from a height. This International Standard does not cover the requirements of a dinghy “trapeze” harness, a windsurfing harness, or a seat harness for fast motor boats.

This International Standard is intended to serve as a guide to manufacturers, purchasers and users of such safety equipment by ensuring that the equipment provides an effective standard of performance in use.

Equally essential is the need for the designer to encourage the wearing of the equipment by making it comfortable and attractive for continuous wear while afloat, rather than for it to be stowed in a locker for emergency use. The principal reason for the existence of this International Standard is the recognition that comfort and mobility are important factors in determining whether deck safety harnesses are worn.

The primary aims in wearing a deck safety harness are:

- a) to prevent the wearer from falling into the water, and
- b) to assist in recovering the wearer onto the working deck.

Preventing the wearer from actually falling into the water is dependent on the location of the attachment to the craft and the length of the safety line. Because a correctly worn deck safety harness and safety line will, in normal circumstances, prevent the wearer from entering the water, no consideration is given to the towing position after a fall. The importance of ensuring a firm fit cannot be overstressed. Unless the harness is fitted with an automatic tensioner, it remains the responsibility of the wearer to correctly adjust the harness to achieve a firm fit.

Small craft — Deck safety harness and safety line — Safety requirements and test methods

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements for performance, sizing, marking and test methods for deck safety harnesses and safety lines on recreational craft.

It is applicable to harnesses and lines in the following sizes of body mass:

- a) size 1: $> 50 \text{ kg}$ ¹⁾;
- b) size 2: $> 20 \text{ kg} \leq 50 \text{ kg}$ ¹⁾;
- c) size 3: $\leq 20 \text{ kg}$ ¹⁾;

which are intended to be worn by all persons when in the exposed cockpit or on the working deck of a craft afloat.

It is not applicable to dinghy “trapeze” harnesses, windsurfing harnesses, seat harnesses for fast motor boats, and harnesses intended to protect against falls from a height.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 139, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

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

ISO 12402-7, *Personal flotation devices — Part 7: Materials and components — Safety requirements and test methods*

ISO 12402-8, *Personal flotation devices — Part 8: Accessories — Safety requirements and test methods*

ISO 12402-9:2006, *Personal flotation devices — Part 9: Test methods*

ISO 15027-1, *Immersion suits — Part 1: Constant wear suits, requirements including safety*

ISO 15027-2, *Immersion suits — Part 2: Abandonment suits, requirements including safety*

EN 892:2004, *Mountaineering equipment — Dynamic mountaineering rope — Safety requirements and test methods*

1) Multisizing permitted.