

**Lõbusõidulaevade tekil kasutatavad
turvavööd ja julgestusköied.
Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid**

Deck safety harness and safety line for use on
recreational craft - Safety requirements and test
methods

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1095:1999 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1095:1998 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 23.11.1999 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1095:1999 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1095:1998.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 23.11.1999 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:</p> <p>See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks laevalael kasutatavate turvavööde ja julgestusköite töökarakteristikute, mõõtmete ja märgistuse nõuded ning katsetusmeetodid. See Euroopa standard kehtib järgmiste kehakaaluklassidega turvavööde ja köite kohta, mille kandmine on ette nähtud kõigile isikutele merel viibiva lõbusõidulaeva lahtises kokpitis või tekil: 1. suurus (> 50 kg), 2. suurus (> 20kg =< 50 kg), 3. suurus (=< 20 kg).</p>	<p>Scope:</p>
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ICS 13.340.99, 47.080

Võtmesõnad: graafilised sümbolid, kaitsevahendid, katsetused, mõõtmed, märgistus, määratlused, purjetamine, sildumisvahendid, tehnilised andmed, turvavööd, tähistus

Hinnagrupp G

ICS 13.340.99; 47.080.00

Descriptors: Yachting, safety lines, safety harnesses, requirements, testing.

English version

**Deck safety harness and safety line for use on
recreational craft**

Safety requirements and test methods

Harnais de sécurité de pont et sauve-
gardes de harnais destinés à la
navigation de plaisance – Exigences
de sécurité et méthodes d'essai

Sicherheitsgurt und Sicherheitsleine
zur Benutzung auf Sportbooten –
Sicherheitsanforderungen und
Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1997-11-23.

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.

The European Standards exist 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, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

CEN

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 160 "Protection against falls from a height including working belts" 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 July 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 1998.

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.

Introduction

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

A deck safety harness and safety line does not provide protection from falls from a height. Neither does this standard cover the requirements of a dinghy "trapeze" harness, a windsurfing harness, nor those of a seat harness for fast motor boats.

This standard is intended to serve as a guide to manufacturers, purchasers and users of such safety equipment in 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 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 retain the wearer on the working deck of the vessel;
- b) to prevent the wearer falling into the water;
- c) to assist in the recovery of the wearer back onto the working deck.

The prevention of the wearer from actually falling into the water is dependent on the attachment point and the length of the safety line. Because a correctly worn deck safety harness and safety line will in normal circumstances prevent the wearer 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.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the requirements for performance, sizing, marking and test methods for deck safety harnesses and safety lines.

This European Standard is applicable to harnesses and lines in the following sizes of body weight

- size 1 > 50 kg¹⁾
- size 2 > 20 kg ≤ 50 kg¹⁾
- size 3 ≤ 20 kg¹⁾

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

It is not applicable to dinghy "trapeze" harnesses, windsurfing harnesses, or seat harnesses for fast motor boats.

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 the 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.

EN 354

Personal protective equipment against falls from a height – Lanyards

¹⁾ Multisizing possible.

EN 364 : 1992

Personal protective equipment against falls from a height – Test methods

EN 394

Lifejackets and personal buoyancy aids – Additional items

EN 892 : 1996

Mountaineering equipment – Dynamic mountaineering ropes – Safety requirements and test methods

prEN 1913-1

Survival suits – Part 1: Constant wear suits, requirements

prEN 1913-2

Survival suits – Part 2: Abandonment suits, requirements

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply:

3.1 deck safety harness: A device which provides a strong point of attachment securely fitted to the user.

3.2 safety line: A link between the strong point of attachment on the deck safety harness and a strong point of attachment on the vessel.

3.3 hook: The means of attachment between the safety line and the strong points on the deck safety harness and the vessel on non-integral safety lines and between the safety line and the strong points on the deck of the vessel on integral safety lines.

3.4 automatic tensioner: A device which allows the harness to be worn looser than desirable for safe operation but which automatically tensions the harness to a safe firm fit when strain is placed on the safety line. The deliberate movement of such a device when tensioning the harness is not considered to be slippage of an adjustment device.

3.5 reference deck safety harness: A device used to test a separate safety line.

NOTE: This is represented in tests by the attachment link between the test mass and the safety line under test.

3.6 reference safety line: A device used to test a separate deck safety harness.

3.7 integrated deck safety harness and safety line: A combination that cannot be separated without destruction.

3.8 assessment panel: A panel consisting of experienced users, who will be used to assess the results of the test.

4 Requirements for safety

4.1 General

The original effective maximum length of a safety line, measured between the attachment points, under a load of 10 kg, shall not exceed 2 m including the length of the hooks.

Design of the safety line and its attachments to the wearer shall preclude accidental incorrect attachment resulting in more than 2 m between the strong point on the vessel and the strong point on the wearer.

4.2 Materials and construction

4.2.1 The yarn and sewing thread used for harness and line materials shall comply with EN 354. Sewing threads shall be of a contrasting shade or colour in order to facilitate visual inspection.