

**Artificial climbing structures - Part 3: Safety
requirements and test methods for climbing holds**

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 12572-3:2008 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 12572-3:2008 ingliskeelset teksti.

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This Estonian standard EVS-EN 12572-3:2008 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 12572-3:2008.

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English Version

Artificial climbing structures - Part 3: Safety requirements and test methods for climbing holds

Structures artificielles d'escalade - Partie 3 : Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai pour prises d'escalade

Künstliche Kletteranlagen - Teil 3: Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren für Klettergriffe

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 27 September 2008.

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Foreword

This document (EN 12572-3:2008) 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 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2009.

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 12572:1998, together with EN 12572-1:2007 and EN 12572-2:2008.

This standard consists of a number of parts as follows:

EN 12572-1, *Artificial climbing structures – Part 1: Safety requirements and test methods for ACS with protection points*

EN 12572-2, *Artificial climbing structures – Part 2: Safety requirements and test methods for bouldering walls*

EN 12572-3, *Artificial climbing structures – Part 3: Safety requirements and test methods for climbing holds*

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.

Introduction

The working group recognise that there is a potential danger to ACS users from being struck by falling pieces of climbing holds that break whilst in use on an ACS. Some propriety systems within climbing holds have been developed by manufacturers in response to this problem but the systems have not been perfected and further development work is required. The aim is to develop a system that would prevent 'large' pieces of a broken hold, that could cause serious injury to ACS users, from being able to 'break-off' and fall from the ACS.

Designers and manufacturers are requested to work on new systems that would address this problem.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the safety requirements and test methods for climbing holds.

This European Standard is applicable to climbing holds, which are used for the natural progression of the climber, i.e. without the use of artificial means (e.g. ice axes, crampons, hooks, nuts) on artificial climbing structures (ACS) and bouldering walls. Climbing holds are designed to be mounted on the ACS with bolts, screws etc. Climbing holds include large volumes or features that are designed for use without additional climbing holds being attached to them. (Volumes or features that are designed for use with additional climbing holds attached to them should meet the requirements of EN 12572-1) The main fixation points for climbing holds forms part of the existing layout of the ACS and are considered in EN 12572-1 and EN 12572-2.

A hold is not a belay anchor system; it is not designed to accommodate the latter and is therefore is not intended for belaying the climber. If a hold is designed as belay point it should meet EN 12572-1 and EN 12572-3 of the standard.

This European Standard is not applicable to ice climbing, dry tooling and playground equipment.

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.

EN 12572-1:2007, *Artificial climbing structures – Part 1: Safety requirements and test methods for ACS with protection points*

EN 12572-2:2008, *Artificial climbing structures – Part 2: Safety requirements and test methods for bouldering walls*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 12572-1:2007 and EN 12572-2:2008 and the following apply.

3.1

hold

removable climbing component used for progression on an ACS or bouldering wall

4 Safety requirements

4.1 Material

Dangerous substances shall not be used in the manufacture of climbing holds in such a way that they can cause adverse health effects to the user of the equipment

NOTE Attention is drawn to the provisions of the Dangerous Substances Directive 76/769/EEC and its successive modifications. Prohibited materials include but are not limited to, asbestos, lead, formaldehyde, coal tar oils, carbolineums and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).