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Protective clothing - Shin guards for association football players - Requirements and test methods

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

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Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 13061:2009 sisaldb Euroopa standardi EN 13061:2009 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13061:2009 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 13061:2009.
Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 30.10.2009 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.	This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 30.10.2009 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kätesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 16.09.2009.	Date of Availability of the European standard text 16.09.2009.
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ICS 13.340.50

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September 2009

ICS 13.340.50

Supersedes EN 13061:2001

English Version

Protective clothing - Shin guards for association football players  
- Requirements and test methods

Vêtements de protection - Protège-tibias pour joueurs de  
football - Exigences et méthodes d'essai

Schutzkleidung - Schienbeinschützer für Fußballspieler -  
Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 8 August 2009.

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## Foreword

This document (EN 13061:2009) has been prepared by 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2010.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 13061:2001.

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 EU Directive 89/686/EEC.

For relationship with EU Directive 89/686/EEC, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

Annex A provides details of significant technical changes between this European Standard and the previous edition EN 13061:2001.

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

Association football by virtue of being a body contact sport presents a number of hazards which can cause injuries. Shin guards cannot always prevent serious injuries but are intended to significantly reduce the severity of laceration, contusion and puncture caused by impacts.

Shin guards intended for protection in association football can be used in other sports where appropriate, and where the rules of the sport permit. However, the protection provided in such other sports cannot be claimed to be adequate on the basis of conformance to this European Standard without supporting information concerning the sport in which the shin guards are to be used.

## 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the general requirements for the ergonomics, innocuousness, sizing, coverage, performance, and cleaning of association football players' shin guards. Test methods are described and performance levels are defined. Requirements for the marking of shin guards and the information to be supplied with them are given.

## 2 Terms and definitions

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

### 2.1

#### **contusion or bruise**

injury usually caused by a blunt impact in which the skin is not broken. Underlying soft tissue is damaged by compression and by shearing forces. Fine blood vessels are damaged leading to bleeding, discolouration and swelling

### 2.2

#### **laceration**

irregular torn injury through the skin

### 2.3

#### **puncture**

wound in which a penetrating object makes a discrete hole through the skin which more or less closes after withdrawal of the object

### 2.4

#### **association football**

game of football in which the ball is not picked up or carried by field players, and in which the rules for tackling should limit the severity of body blows

### 2.5

#### **internal ridges**

raised area of the shell material which is directed towards the user's leg. A ridge is a linear feature that has a top width of less than 5 mm or an area feature with a top area of less than 25 mm<sup>2</sup>

## 3 Requirements

### 3.1 General, including innocuousness

Shin guards for association football players shall meet a general requirement that they are safe to use and fit for their purpose, and the following specific requirements:

Construction materials or their derivates shall not harm those coming into contact with them.

NOTE Information on the identification and classification of such substances can be found in the Directive 67/548/EEC (classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances) [1] as well as in the Regulation (EC) no.1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) [2].

The manufacturer shall list in the information supplied by the manufacturer the substances used for the main components of the product.