

**Ujuvvahendid ujumise õpetamiseks.
Osa 2: Hoitavate ujuvvahendite
ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid**

Buoyant aids for swimming instruction - Part 2:
Safety requirements and test methods for buoyant
aids to be held

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 13138-2:2007 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 13138-2:2007 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 22.11.2007 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13138-2:2007 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 13138-2:2007.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 22.11.2007 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>This European Standard specifies safety requirements for construction, performance, sizing and marking for swimming devices intended to assist users with movement through the water in the early stages of water awareness, whilst learning to swim or whilst learning part of a swimming stroke. It also gives methods of test for verification of these requirements. This part of the European Standard, Part 2, covers class C devices that are designed to assist with swimming strokes and improving specific elements of the stroke, which have either inherent buoyancy or can be inflated. It includes devices that are held in the hands or by the body. It does not apply to pull buoys, buoyancy aids, lifejackets or aquatic toys.</p>	<p>Scope:</p> <p>This European Standard specifies safety requirements for construction, performance, sizing and marking for swimming devices intended to assist users with movement through the water in the early stages of water awareness, whilst learning to swim or whilst learning part of a swimming stroke. It also gives methods of test for verification of these requirements. This part of the European Standard, Part 2, covers class C devices that are designed to assist with swimming strokes and improving specific elements of the stroke, which have either inherent buoyancy or can be inflated. It includes devices that are held in the hands or by the body. It does not apply to pull buoys, buoyancy aids, lifejackets or aquatic toys.</p>
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Võtmesõnad: classifications, fitness for purpose, holding, instruction in swimming, maritime safety, marking, operating requirements, protective clothing, recreational equipment, safety, safety requirements, sports equipment, swimming, swimming aids, teaching, testing, warnings

English Version

Buoyant aids for swimming instruction - Part 2: Safety requirements and test methods for buoyant aids to be held

Aides à la flottabilité pour l'apprentissage de la natation -
Partie 2: Exigences et méthodes d'essai relatives aux
dispositifs à tenir

Auftriebshilfen für das Schwimmenlernen - Teil 2:
Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren für
Auftriebshilfen, die gehalten werden

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 September 2007.

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 CEN Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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 CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of 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 United Kingdom.



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Foreword

This document (EN 13138-2:2007) 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 April 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2008.

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 13138-2:2002.

This European Standard is one of a series consisting of three standards dealing with buoyant devices for swimming instructions for the various stages of the learning process.

EN 13138-1, *Buoyant aids for swimming instruction — Part 1: Buoyant aids to be worn — Safety requirements and test methods*

EN 13138-2, *Buoyant aids for swimming instruction — Part 2: Safety requirements and test methods for buoyant aids to be held*

EN 13138-3, *Buoyant aids for swimming instruction — Part 3: Safety requirements and test methods for swim seats to be worn*

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 entire process of learning to swim is considered to include three stages:

- getting familiar with the water environment and movements through it;
- acquiring skills in standard swimming strokes;
- developing special swimming strokes and techniques.

Buoyant devices for swimming instructions (in brief: swimming device(s)) are intended to assist persons (in particular children) to learn to swim. The design and purpose of the devices are related to the above stages.

Swimming devices are intended to give the user positive buoyancy in the water whilst maintaining the correct body position for swimming. However, it should not be assumed that standard conformity of the devices will by itself eliminate the risk of drowning as this depends also on the behaviour of the user and any supervision.

Although this standard sets performance requirements to ensure that swimming devices perform appropriately, it is essential that the devices are used correctly and under constant and close supervision. It is important to ensure that they are securely fitted to the appropriate size of user and that when correctly fitted, they cannot become displaced. It is however essential that swim seats allow immediate escape in case of capsizing. Therefore the use of these devices is recommended to water out of standing depth of the user.

The highest degree of protection against drowning can only be achieved by using lifejackets. It is essential that there is a clear distinction between devices intended to preserve life and those which are intended only to assist buoyancy for the user when learning to swim. As swimming devices are not life preservers, they should only be used in swimming pools and other situations free from current, tides and waves.

The bulk storage of some sorts of swimming devices could, under certain conditions, result in a potential fire hazard. The perceived risk of such a hazard was evaluated against the actual risk to the user from materials treated with certain known toxic fire retardant chemicals. However, the fire hazard is less of a problem to the user than the risk associated with the swimming devices being put in the mouth, especially by children. For this reason, flammability requirements are not included in the standard.

For the above reasons and to differentiate these devices from aquatic toys, advisory safety measures, including marking, warning notices and user instructions are included in this standard.

The range both of the design and function of swimming devices varies considerably and for this reason, the standard for swimming devices has been prepared in three parts, namely devices that are intended to allow the user to become familiar with water (passive user), devices that are worn (active user) and those devices that are held by the user for special training purposes.

Part 1 of the standard

is for devices that are securely attached to the body (class B devices = for an active user). They are intended to introduce the user to the range of swimming strokes.

Part 2 of the standard

is for devices that are held either in the hands, by the body or between the legs (class C = devices for an active user) and are intended to assist with improving specific elements of the swimming stroke. For adult beginners or more advanced users they can also be used for further stages of the process to learn to swim.

Part 3 of the standard

deals with swim seats to assist children up to 36 months in their first attempts to learn to swim i.e. to get familiar with the "in-water-environment" and moving through it. The child is positioned inside the buoyant structure, which provides buoyancy and lateral support to the body, thereby keeping the child's head above water level (class A devices = for a passive user).

Swim seats allow young children to experience the water environment and being moved through it. Movements of lower limbs and arms are possible. The use of swim seats does however not replicate any form of a correct swimming stroke. Swim seats complying with this standard improve the in-water stability and minimise the entrapment risk in case of capsizing. Children in swim seats do however require very close parental supervision. Overload beyond specified body weight, breaking waves and violent external forces are remaining risks which can cause capsizing. Shallow water is likely to increase the risk of capsizing and to hinder or block the escape from the seat in case of emergency.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies safety requirements for construction, performance, sizing and marking for swimming devices intended to assist users with movement through the water in the early stages of water awareness, whilst learning to swim or whilst learning part of a swimming stroke. It also gives methods of test for verification of these requirements.

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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 71-1, *Safety of toys — Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties*

EN 71-3, *Safety of toys — Part 3: Migration of certain elements*

EN 20105-A02, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour (ISO 105-A02:1993)*

EN ISO 105-E03:1996, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E03: Colour fastness to chlorinated water (swimming-pool water) (ISO 105-E03:1994)*

EN ISO 105-E04, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration (ISO 105-E04:1994)*

EN ISO 105-X12, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing (ISO 105-X12:2001)*

EN ISO 3696:1995, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods (ISO 3696:1987)*

EN ISO 12402-7:2006, *Personal flotation devices — Part 7: Materials and components — Safety requirements and test methods (ISO 12402-7:2006)*

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

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

buoyancy

resultant upthrust of a swimming device when totally submerged in fresh water with its uppermost part just below the water surface