Paragliding equipment - Paragliders - Part 2: Requirements and test methods for classifying flight Sold of the state safety characteristics



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 926-2:2013 sisaldab	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 926-2:2013 consists
Euroopa standardi EN 926-2:2013 inglisekeelset	of the English text of the European standard EN
teksti.	926-2:2013.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 September 2013.

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 926-2:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 136 "Sports, play-ground 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2014.

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 926-2:2005.

In comparison with the previous edition EN 926-2:2005, the following significant changes have been made:

- editorial revision;
- introduction of new definitions;
- modification of paraglider's classification;
- update of marking;
- introduction of additional lines paragraph;
- harness dimensions have been modified;
- test methods for asymmetric and symmetric collapse have been improved;
- update of test method for behaviour exiting a fully developed spiral dive.

This document is one of a series of standards on equipment for paragliding as follows:

- EN 926-1, Paragliding equipment Paragliders Part 1: Requirements and test methods for structural strength
- EN 926-2, Paragliding equipment Paragliders Part 2: Requirements and test methods for classifying flight safety characteristics
- EN 1651, Paragliding equipment Harnesses Safety requirements and strength tests
- EN 12491, Paragliding equipment Emergency parachutes Safety requirements and test methods

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, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraly, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for classifying the flight safety characteristics of paragliders in terms of the demands on pilot flying skills.

This document is intended for the use of independent testing laboratories qualified for flight testing paragliders.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 926-1, Paragliding equipment — Paragliders — Part 1: Requirements and test methods for structural strength

EN 966, Helmets for airborne sports

EN 1651, Paragliding equipment — Harnesses — Safety requirements and strength tests

EN 12491, Paragliding equipment — Emergency parachutes — Safety requirements and test methods

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

paraglider

ultralight glider with no primary rigid structure, for which take-off and landing are on foot, with the pilot (and potentially one passenger) carried in a harness (or harnesses) connected to the wing

3.2

harness

assembly composed of straps and fabric for supporting the pilot in the seated or semi-recumbent or standing position

Note 1 to entry: The harness is attached to the wing via two rings or connectors; it can also be integral with the wing via risers.

3.3

emergency parachute

emergency device intended to slow the descent of a paraglider pilot in the event of an incident in flight, which is deployed by the pilot by an intentional manual action

Note 1 to entry: This may be unsteered or steerable.

3.4

controls

primary steering and speed controls which are designated as such by the manufacturer

3.5

trimmer

lockable pitch adjustment system

Note 1 to entry: Action by the pilot is required to return it to the initial position.