

---

---

**Small craft — Quick release system for  
trapeze harness**

*Petits navires — Système de largage rapide pour harnais de trapèze*



**PDF disclaimer**

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

This document is a preview generated by EVS



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2009

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
E-mail [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Web [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

# Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
Introduction .....	v
1 Scope .....	1
2 Normative references .....	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 Requirements.....	2
4.1 General.....	2
4.2 Identification.....	3
4.3 Inadvertent release or disconnection .....	3
4.4 Overload .....	3
4.5 Dynamic load.....	3
4.6 Operation in-line .....	4
4.7 No-load.....	4
4.8 Operation out of line.....	4
4.9 Re-arming .....	4
4.10 Resistance to debris.....	4
4.11 Resistance to salt water .....	4
4.12 Resistance to corrosion.....	4
5 Test methods.....	4
5.1 General.....	4
5.2 Sampling.....	5
5.3 Overload test .....	5
5.4 Operation in-line tests .....	7
5.5 Re-arming test.....	9
5.6 Operation out-of-line tests .....	9
5.7 Inadvertent release test.....	10
5.8 Debris test .....	11
5.9 Salt water test.....	11
5.10 Corrosion test .....	11
6 Marking .....	11
7 Information supplied by the manufacturer .....	11

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 10862 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 188, *Small craft*, in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 162, *Protective clothing including hand and arm protection and lifejackets*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

## Introduction

Many people actively participate in small craft sailing with little evidence of accident, injury or death. Statistically, sailing is one of the safer leisure activities. There are, however, a very few documented accounts of injury and death owing to a participant being entrapped underwater as a result of not being able to detach themselves from the craft and, in some cases, not being able to release themselves from a sailing-craft trapeze.

This International Standard has been developed jointly by recreational-craft user groups and industry in an endeavour to reduce the possibility of entrapment underwater as a result of the inability of the user to release from a sailing-craft trapeze.

The scope of this International Standard is intentionally restricted and only covers the functioning of the safety release device of small sailing-craft trapeze systems. When developing this International Standard, ISO/TC 188/WG 14 emphasized that the safety of a craft and her entire management is the sole responsibility of the person in charge, who will also ensure that the craft and crew are adequate to face the conditions that might arise in the course of use. The establishment of this International Standard in no way limits or reduces the absolute responsibility of the person in charge and their responsibility for the crew, the craft and the management thereof.

This document is a preview generated by EVS

# Small craft — Quick release system for trapeze harness

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for quick release devices as a component of the small sailing-craft trapeze system worn whilst afloat. The quick release device is intended to quickly release the wearer from entrapment and minimize the risk of drowning in the event of a failure to release from the sailing-craft trapeze system by other means.

The quick release device is intended to be easily accessible and operated in all conditions that might occur whilst in use, including when a craft is capsized or inverted.

## 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.

ISO 9227, *Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests*

EN 364:1992, *Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — Test methods*

EN 892:2004, *Mountaineering equipment — Dynamic mountaineering ropes — Safety requirements and test methods*

EN 13139:2002, *Aggregates for mortar*

## 3 Terms and definitions

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

### 3.1

#### **sailing-craft trapeze system**

system of sailing-craft equipment and/or devices attached to a craft and user which can be used to support the main body mass of that user, thereby enabling an increase in the righting moment (through their body mass) on the craft

### 3.2

#### **user's attachment point**

point to which the trapeze system tensile load is applied and which connects and disconnects the user to and from the craft when the system is in normal use

### 3.3

#### **release attachment point**

point to which the trapeze system tensile load is applied and from which the user is released from the craft when the release system is activated

**NOTE** In any particular trapeze system, the release attachment point might be the same as, or may be additional to, the user's attachment point.