

**Kõrgelt kukumise isikukaitsevahendid.
Laskumisvahendid**

Personal protective equipment against falls from a height -
Descender devices

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 341:1999 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 341:1992+AC:1993+A1:1996 ingliskeelset teksti.

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English version

**Personal protective equipment against falls from a height
Descender devices**

Équipement de protection individuelle
contre les chutes de hauteur; descen-
seurs

Persönliche Schutzausrüstung gegen
Absturz; Abseilgeräte

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1992-11-30.

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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CEN

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Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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Contents

	Page
1 Scope	2
2 Normative references	2
3 Definition and classes	2
4 Requirements	3
5 Test methods	4
6 Marking and instructions for use	6

Foreword

This European Standard was prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 160 'Protection against falls from a height including work belts', the Secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the Commission of the European Communities and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of the relevant EC Directive(s).

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by June 1993 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This standard specifies requirements, test methods, marking and instructions for use for descender devices to be used in conjunction with personal protective equipment against falls from a height.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates, by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 364 Personal protective equipment against falls from a height; test methods

EN 365 Personal protective equipment against falls from a height; general requirements for instructions for use and for marking

prEN 892-1 Mountaineering equipment; ropes. Part 1: Safety requirements, testing and marking

3 Definition and classes

3.1 Definition

For the purposes of this standard, the following definition applies.

descender device: Rescue device by means of which a person can, at a limited velocity, descend from a higher to a lower position either on his own or assisted by a second person.

3.2 Classes

Descender devices shall be classified as follows:

class A: descent energy, $W, \geq 7,5 \cdot 10^6$ J;

class B: descent energy, $W, \geq 1,5 \cdot 10^6$ J;

class C: descent energy, $W, \geq 0,5 \cdot 10^6$ J;

class D: descent energy, $W, \geq 0,02 \cdot 10^6$ J, for only one descent with a descent height of up to 20 m (where use of descender devices is permitted for descent heights exceeding 20 m, the descent energy shall be increased accordingly).

NOTE 1: In practice, descender devices are subjected to different loads. A descender device used for lowering, for example, 100 passengers from a ropeway cabin from a height of 100 m, has to meet more stringent requirements than a descender used by a crane driver to lower himself from a height of 20 m.