KUKKUMISVASTASED ISIKUKAITSEVAHENDID. LASKUMISVAHENDID PÄÄSTETÖÖDEKS

Personal fall protection equipment - Descender devices for rescue

EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 341:2011 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 341:2011 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 341:2011 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 341:2011.
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.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 22.06.2011.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 22.06.2011.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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English Version

Personal fall protection equipment - Descender devices for rescue

Équipement de protection individuelle contre les chutes - Descendeurs pour sauvetage

Persönliche Absturzschutzausrüstung - Abseilgeräte zum Retten

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 25 May 2011.

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-CENELEC 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-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, 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.

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

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Foreword

This document (EN 341:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 160 “Protection against falls from a height including working belts”, 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 December 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2011.

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 341:1992.

Annex A provides details of significant technical changes between this European Standard and EN 341:1992.

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, 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.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements, test methods, marking and information to be supplied by the manufacturer for descender devices, which include descent lines (hereinafter referred to as lines), intended for rescue and to protect against falls in a rescue system, which is a personal fall protection system. This European Standard does not specify requirements for descender devices that are used for descending in mountaineering, rope access or work positioning systems.

NOTE A descender device which enables the user to rescue himself and which conforms to this European Standard is personal protective equipment (PPE).

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 362, *Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — Connectors*

EN 363:2008, *Personal fall protection equipment — Personal fall protection systems*

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

EN 365:2004, *Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — General requirements for instructions for use, maintenance, periodic examination, repair, marking and packaging*

EN 1496:2006, *Personal fall protection equipment — Rescue lifting devices*

EN 1891:1998, *Personal protective equipment for the prevention of falls from a height — Low stretch kernmantel ropes*

EN 12385-1, *Steel wire ropes — Safety — Part 1: General requirements*

EN ISO 9227, *Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests* (ISO 9227:2006)

3 Terms, definitions and classes

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions of EN 363:2008 and the following apply.

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1
descender device
automatic (type 1) or manually-operated (type 2) device, including a line, by which persons can, at a limited velocity, rescue themselves or others from a higher to a lower position in such a way that a free fall is prevented

NOTE A line could be e.g. wire rope, textile rope, or webbing.

3.1.1.1
automatic descender device (type 1)
descender device with a braking system that does not require an intervention by the user once the descent has commenced