

Mäesuusatajate kiivrid

Helmets for alpine skiers

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

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| <p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1077:1999 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1077:1996 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 23.11.1999 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p> | <p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1077:1999 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1077:1996.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 23.11.1999 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: Käesolev Euroopa standard on kohaldatav mäesuusatajate, lapsed ja võistlustest osavõtjad kaasa arvatud, kiivrite miinimumtöökarakteristikute ja testide kohta.</p> | <p>Scope:</p> |
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Võtmesõnad: efektiivsus, kiivrid, kinnitusvahendid, läbistamistestid, löögikindlus, mäesuusad, märgistamine, määratlused, nägemisväli, spordialad, testid, varustuse tehnilised andmed, vastupidavus, õnnetuse vältimine

Hinnagrupp M

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Descriptors: Sports, alpine skis, protective helmets.

English version

Helmets for alpine skiers

Casques pour skieurs de ski alpin

Helme für alpine Skiläufer

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1995-11-12.

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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 158 "Head protection", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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 September 1996, and conflicting standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 1996.

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

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this standard.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

The intention of helmets is to reduce the risk of injury to the skull and part of the head surrounded by the helmet.

The protection given by a helmet depends on the circumstances of the accident and wearing a helmet cannot always prevent death or long term disability.

A proportion of the energy of an impact is absorbed by the helmet, thereby reducing the force of the blow sustained by the head. The structure of the helmet may be damaged in absorbing this energy and any helmet that sustains a severe blow should be replaced even if damage is not apparent.

To achieve the performance of which it is capable, and to ensure stability on the head, a helmet should be as closely fitting as possible consistent with comfort. In use it is essential that the helmet is securely fastened, with any chin strap under proper tension at all times.

1 Scope

This European Standard is applicable to minimum performance requirements and tests for helmets for alpine skiers, including children and participants in competitions.

Requirements and the corresponding methods of test, where appropriate, are given for the following:

- construction including field of vision;
- shock absorbing properties;
- resistance to penetration;
- retention system properties;
- marking and information.

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.

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| EN 960 | Headforms for use in the testing of protective helmets |
| ISO 4892-1 : 1994 | Plastics - Method of exposure to laboratory light sources Part 1 : General guidance |
| ISO 4892-2 : 1994 | Plastics : Method of exposure to laboratory light sources Part 2 : Xenon arc sources |
| ISO 6487 : 1987 | Road vehicles - Measurement techniques in impact tests - Instrumentation |

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this standard the following definitions apply:

- 3.1 **protective helmet:** An item to be worn on the head, intended to absorb the energy of a foreseeable impact thus reducing the risk of injury to the head.
- 3.2 **shell:** The outer layer which provides part of the whole general form of the helmet.