

Sukeldumistarvikud. Hingamistorud. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid

Diving accessories - Snorkels - Safety requirements
and test methods

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1972:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1972:1997 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 11.01.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1972:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1972:1997.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 11.01.2000 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: Standard määrab kindlaks ohutusnõuded selliste hingamistorude kasutamisele, mis on mõeldud ujujate ja sukeldujate ohutuse suurendamiseks. See standard kehtib hingamistorudele, mis võimaldavad nende kasutajal nägu vees ujudes vee pinnalt hingata. Standard hõlmab hingamistorusid, mida kasutavad ujujad, akvalangistid ning ka SCUBA (väliskeskkonnast isoleeritud veealuse hingamisaparaadi akronüüm) sukeldujad. Käesolev standard ei kehti kombineeritud näomaskide ja hingamistorude kohta, kus hingamistoru ots avaneb näomaski sisse.</p>	<p>Scope:</p>
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Võtmesõnad: akvalangiga sukeldumine, andmeplaat, juhised, mõõtmed, märgistamine, märgistamine andmeplaadiga, ohutus, otsadetailid, spordivarustus, sukeldumisvarustus, tehnilised andmed, testid, utiliseerimine, õnnetuse vältimine

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Descriptors: Diving equipment, snorkels, safety requirements, testing.

English version

Diving accessories

Snorkels

Safety requirements and test methods

Accessoires de plongée – Tubas –
Exigences de sécurité et méthodes
d'essai

Tauch-Zubehör – Schnorchel –
Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen
und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1997-06-29.

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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.

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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 the Technical Committee CEN/TC 136 "Sport, playground and other recreational 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 January 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 1998.

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

Introduction

A snorkel allows the user to breathe, when faced downward, without having to raise the mouth out of the water. However, using a snorkel complicates the breathing process.

At normal breathing conditions, a certain amount of residual air remains in the bronchial tubes and trachea, referred to as the natural dead space. When using a snorkel, an artificial dead space is added, thus increasing the total dead space. This, in turn, decreases the fraction of the inhaled air volume participating in the respiratory exchanges.

Moreover, the submerged length of the snorkel shifts the static balance of the respiratory system. Lastly, dependent on the snorkel's dimensions and shape the breathing resistance increases.

This standard deals with these problems in terms of setting constructional as well as performance requirements. Accordingly, corresponding test methods are assigned.

The protection offered by a snorkel cannot guarantee the absence of accidents of fatal outcome or leading to long term disability. For this reason, due care should always be exercised when using a snorkel.

1 Scope

This standard specifies safety requirements in order to increase the safety in the use of snorkels for swimmers and divers.

This standard is applicable to snorkels, which allow users to breathe at the water surface whilst floating with the face submerged. It covers snorkels used by swimmers, skin divers as well as SCUBA (acronym for self contained underwater breathing apparatus) divers.

This standard is not applicable to combined face masks and snorkels, in which the snorkel tube opens into the face mask.

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 71-3

Safety of toys – Part 3: Migration of certain elements

ISO 868

Plastics and ebonite – Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness)

IEC 50 (845) : 1987

International Electrotechnical Vocabulary; Chapter 845: Lighting

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply:

3.1 snorkel: A device composed of a tube with a mouthpiece and optional devices as valves, water deflectors allowing to breathe while swimming in face-down position.

3.2 mouthpiece: That part of a snorkel which is inserted between lips and teeth and which comes into contact with the mucous membrane of the mouth during correct use.

4 Safety requirements

4.1 Dimensions

The snorkels need not conform to the design illustrated in figure 1; compliance is only required in the case of the dimensions specified in table 1.