



National Standards Authority of Ireland

IRISH STANDARD

I.S. EN 12572:1999

ICS 97.220.10

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**ARTIFICIAL CLIMBING STRUCTURES -
PROTECTION POINTS, STABILITY
REQUIREMENTS AND TEST METHODS**

*This Irish Standard was
published under the
authority of the National
Standards Authority of
Ireland
and comes into effect on:
April 23, 1999*

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Údarás um Chaighdeán Náisiúnta na hÉireann

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 12572

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 1998

ICS 97.220.10

Descriptors: sports, sport equipment, artificial climbing structures, specifications, safety, accident prevention, tests, static loads, breaking loads, mechanical strength, stability, marking, technical notices

English version

Artificial climbing structures - Protection points, stability requirements and test methods

Structures artificielles d'escalade - Points d'assurage,
exigences de stabilité et méthodes d'essai

Künstliche Kletteranlagen - Sicherungspunkte,
Anforderungen an die Stabilität und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 December 1998.

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, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 136 "Equipements de sports, d'aires de jeux et autres équipements de loisirs", 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 June 1999, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 1999.

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.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the requirements and tests relating only to the protection points and the stability for artificial climbing structures (hereafter referred to as ACS). This standard does not apply to the surrounding area.

This standard is applicable when an ACS is in normal use and relates especially to the techniques and protection methods used during progress on the structure.

This standard is not applicable to playground equipment (see EN 1176-1 to 1176-7).

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 1176-1

Playground equipment – Part 1: General safety requirements and test methods

EN 1176-2

Playground equipment – Part 2: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for swings

EN 1176-3

Playground equipment – Part 3: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for slides

EN 1176-4

Playground equipment – Part 4: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for runways

EN 1176-5

Playground equipment – Part 5: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for carousels

EN 1176-6

Playground equipment – Part 6: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for rocking equipment

EN 1176-7

Playground equipment – Part 7: Guidance on installation, inspection, maintenance and operation

3 Definitions

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

3.1 artificial climbing structure (ACS): Sports equipment consisting of a purpose-built climbing structure, which displays different construction characteristics, and is designed for different use objectives and not reserved for a particular age group.

3.2 protection point: An attachment point on the ACS designed to protect the climber.

This protection point can be used during progress on the ACS. It can be fixed or movable.

3.3 individual protection point: A protection point used to safeguard a climber in his/her progress on the ACS.

3.4 individual top rope system: A protection system which is fixed at the top of the climbing section and which is designed to take the rope for one climber.

3.5 collective top rope system: A protection system which is fixed at the top of the climbing sections and which is designed to take the ropes of several climbers at once.

3.6 individual ground protection point: An anchoring point which is fixed to the ground at the base of the ACS and which is designed either to secure a belayer controlling the rope of a lead-climber or as a ground anchor for a self belaying system or as a fixing point for a protection system.

3.7 collective ground protection system: A protection system which is fixed to the ground at the base of the ACS and which is designed to secure belayers controlling the ropes of lead-climbers, or as a ground anchor for self belaying systems.

3.8 stance: A position on the ACS constituted by either a single point or two points linked together where the climber can stop, protect him/herself and his/her fellow climber who can join him/her before continuing the climb from the stance.

3.9 span (see figure D.2): Part of a collective top rope system measured between two consecutive supports or attachments.

3.10 climbing section (see figure 1): Part of the surface of an ACS defined by two vertical planes.

3.11 nominal load: The maximum load that can be generated in normal use.

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