



**National Standards Authority of Ireland**

**IRISH STANDARD**

**I.S. EN 13567:2002+A1:2007**

ICS 13.340.10

**PROTECTIVE CLOTHING - HAND, ARM,  
CHEST, ABDOMEN, LEG, GENITAL AND FACE  
PROTECTORS FOR FENCERS -  
REQUIREMENTS AND TEST METHODS**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN 13567:2002+A1**

June 2007

ICS 13.340.10

Supersedes EN 13567:2002

English Version

**Protective clothing - Hand, arm, chest, abdomen, leg, genital  
and face protectors for fencers - Requirements and test  
methods**

Vêtements de protection - Protection des mains, des bras,  
de la poitrine, de l'abdomen, des jambes, génitales et de la  
face pour les escrimeurs - Exigences et méthodes d'essai

Schutzkleidung - Hand-, Arm-, Brustkorb-, Unterleibs-,  
Bein-, Genital- und Gesichtsschützer für Fechter -  
Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 25 March 2002 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 10 May 2007.

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 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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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



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## **Foreword**

This document (EN 13567:2002+A1:2007) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 162 "Protective clothing including hand and arm protection and lifejackets", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This document shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2007 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2007.

This document includes Amendment 1, approved by CEN on 2007-05-10.

This document supersedes EN 13567:2002.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags **A1** and **A1**.

This document 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 document.

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, 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.

## EN 13567:2002+A1:2007 (E)

### Introduction

Fencing by virtue of being a combat sport in which body contact by the weapon occasionally (but usually inadvertently) occurs outside the zones of protection, is by its nature dangerous. Protective clothing and equipment for fencers is intended as far as possible to prevent injuries, or in the worst cases to reduce the severity of injuries, particularly by the point of the weapon.

Broken blades pose a particular threat. The circumstances of the breakage of blades may result in high tip velocities and consequent high energy impacts by the broken blade. Broken blades have been known to penetrate protective equipment with fatal consequences. No practical clothing is capable of withstanding all broken blade impacts.

In this standard the concept of the 'optimum level of protection' has been taken into account. This concept is that the level of protection specified should be as high as it can be, without causing such unacceptable discomfort or impediment to fencing movements that fencers would not use the protective clothing.

The clothing specified in this standard provides two levels of protection perceived by the organisers and participants in the sport to be appropriate. Its use is expected to reduce risks of injuries to fencers to a tolerable level.

### 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the general requirements for ergonomics, sizing, coverage and performance of protective clothing and equipment for use in the sport of fencing. Requirements for the marking of clothing and equipment and the information to be supplied by the manufacturer are given. Test methods are described and performance levels are defined.

### 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 (including amendments).

EN 166:2001, *Personal eye-protection — Specifications*.

EN 388, *Protective gloves against mechanical risks*.

EN 420, *General requirements for gloves*.

EN 1082-1:1996, *Protective clothing — Gloves and arm guards protecting against cuts and stabs by hand knives — Part 1: Chain mail gloves and arm guards*.

EN ISO 5084:1996, *Textiles — Determination of thickness of textiles and textile products (ISO 5084:1996)*.

EN 13546:2002, *Protective clothing — Hand, arm, chest, abdomen, leg, foot and genital protectors for field hockey goal keepers, and shin protectors for field players — Requirements and test methods*.

EN 13595-3:2002, *Protective clothing for professional motorcycle riders — Jackets, trousers and one-piece or divided suits — Part 3: Test method for determination of burst strength*.

EN ISO 13938-1:1999, *Textiles — Bursting properties of fabrics — Part 1: Hydraulic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension (ISO 13938-1:1999)*.

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