

ISBN 978-0-626-19344-7

SANS 50566:1997

Edition 1 and nat. amdt 1

EN 566:1997

Edition 2

Any reference to SABS EN 566 is deemed
to be a reference to this standard
(Government Notice No. 1373 of 8 November 2002)

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

Mountaineering equipment — Slings — Safety requirements and test methods

This national standard is the identical implementation of EN 566:1997 and is adopted with the permission of CEN, rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels.

Published by Standards South Africa
1 dr lategan road groenkloof ☒ private bag x191 pretoria 0001
tel: 012 428 7911 fax: 012 344 1568 international code + 27 12
www.stansa.co.za
© Standards South Africa

standards
SouthAfrica
(a division of SABS)

SANS 50566:1997

Edition 1 and nat. amdt 1

EN 566:1997

Edition 2

Table of changes

Change No.	Date	Scope
Nat. amdt 1	2007	Amended to change the designation from SABS to SANS, with no technical changes.

National foreword

This South African standard was approved by National Committee StanSA SC 5120.11A, *Personal protective equipment — Industrial safety belts, fall arrest systems and industrial rope access*, in accordance with procedures of Standards South Africa, in compliance with annex 3 of the WTO/TBT agreement.

This standard was published in March 2007. This SANS edition is technically identical to the first SABS edition (SABS EN 566:1997).

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 566

February 1997

ICS 97.220.40

Supersedes EN 566 : 1992

Descriptors: Sports equipment, mountaineering, rings, mountaineering ropes, safety, specifications, tests, breaking load, marking

English version

Mountaineering equipment — Slings — Safety requirements and test methods

Equipment d'alpinisme et d'escalade —
Anneaux — Exigences de sécurité et méthodes
d'essai

Bergsteigerausrüstung — Schlingen —
Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und
Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1997-01-27. 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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels



Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 136, Sports, playground and other recreational equipment, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard supersedes EN 566 : 1992.

The text is based on UIAA-Standard J (Union Internationale des Associations d'Alpinisme), which has been developed with international participation.

This standard is one of a package of standards for mountaineering equipment, see annex A.

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 89/686/EEC.

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

Annexes A and ZA of this European Standard are informative.

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 August 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 1997.

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.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for slings used for mountaineering including climbing.

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 20139 *Textiles – Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing (ISO 139 : 1973)*

3 Definition

For the purposes of this standard, the following definition applies:

sling

Tape, accessory cord or rope joined together by stitching or other means of fastening. The shape and length are not specified.

NOTE. Examples of construction of slings are illustrated in figure 1.

4 Safety requirements

4.1 Stability

When shuttleless loom webbing is used, the weft shall be locked by an additional locking thread or by any other system, which guarantees that the edges cannot be unravelled when one of the yarns breaks.

4.2 Stitching

Threads intended to provide safety and strength (e.g. in joints) shall be compatible with the tape and, where they are visible, the stitching shall contrast with the tape (e.g. colour or surface appearance).

4.3 Tensile strength

When tested in accordance with 5.4, the tensile strength shall be at least 22 kN.

5 Test methods

5.1 Conditioning

Condition the test samples as described in EN 20139. Carry out the test at a relative humidity which may be outside the standard atmosphere given in EN 20139, but at a temperature of $(23 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$, in which case the test shall begin within 5 min of removal from the conditioning atmosphere.

5.2 Stability

Check the requirements of 4.1 using a test sample of 1 000 mm minimum length and cut one warp and one weft thread.

5.3 Stitching

Carry out a visual examination to check that the requirements specified in 4.2 are met.

5.4 Determination of tensile strength

Attach the test sample between two bars offering a contact radius of $(5 \pm 0,05) \text{ mm}$ to the sling and with a mean roughness value, R_a , not exceeding $0,8 \mu\text{m}$ and a peak to valley height, R_{max} , not exceeding $6,3 \mu\text{m}$.

Determine the loading speed, v , as a function of the free length of the test sample, using equation (1):

$$v = 0,5 l \pm 20 \% \quad (1)$$

where:

- v is the loading speed in millimetres per minute;
- l is the free length in millimetres of the test sample overall laid out in the flat.

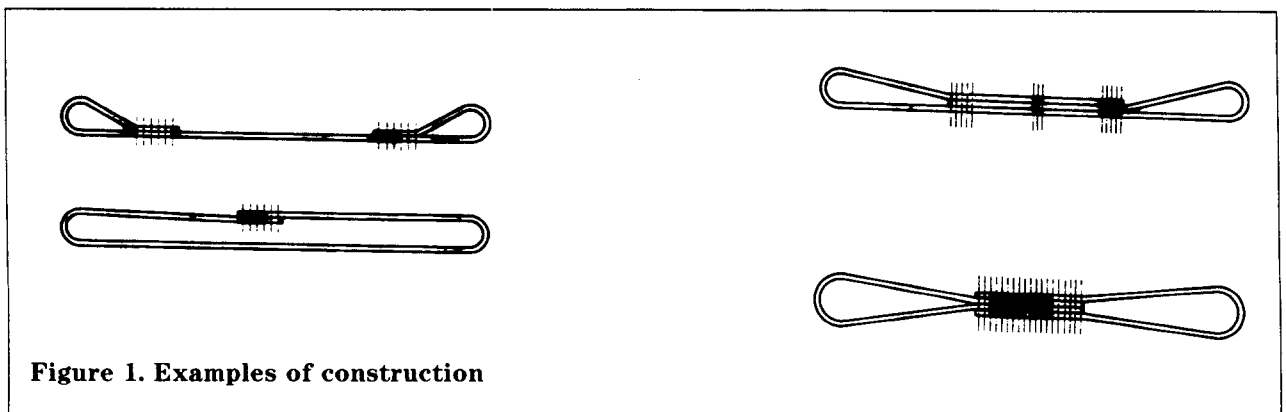


Figure 1. Examples of construction