

NEN-EN 341 (H) NEN-EN 341/A1 (H)	1993-05 (EN 341:1992/AC:1993) 1997-03 (EN 341:1992/A1) (Aanvulling 1) Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen tegen vallen; Afdalingsmaterieel Personal protective equipment against falls from a height; Descender devices
	This standard specifies the requirements, test methods, marking and instructions for use for descender devices as rescue equipment to be used in conjunction with personal protective equipment against falls from a height, e.g. full body harnesses (see EN 361) or a rescue equipment, e.g. rescue harnesses (see EN 1497).
NEN-EN 353-1	2002-06 (EN 353-1:2002) (<i>Herziening van NEN-EN 353-1:1993(H)</i>) Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen tegen vallen - Deel 1: Meelopende valbeveiliging met starre ankerlijn Personal protective equipment against falls from a height - Part 1: Guided type fall arresters on a rigid anchorage line
	This standard specifies the requirements, test methods, information supplied by the manufacturer and packaging for guided type fall arresters including a rigid anchor line usually attached to or integrated in fixed ladders or rungs adequately adjusted to suitable structures. Guided type fall arresters including a rigid anchor line conforming to this European Standard are sub-systems constituting one of the fall arrest systems covered by prEN 363, when combined with a full body harnesses specified in EN 361 including a front attachment point located appropriately in relation to the fall arrester. Other types of fall arresters are specified in EN 353-2 or in EN 360. Energy absorbers are specified in EN 355.
NEN-EN 353-2	2002-06 (EN 353-2:2002) (<i>Herziening van NEN-EN 353-2:1993(H)</i>) Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen tegen vallen; Deel 2: Meelopende valbeveiliging met flexibele ankerlijn Personal protective equipment against falls from a height; Part 2: Guided type fall arresters on a flexible anchorage line
	This standard specifies the requirements, test methods, marking, information supplied by the manufacturer and packaging for guided type fall arresters including a flexible anchorage line which can be secured to an upper anchor point. Guided type fall arresters including a flexible anchor line conforming to this European Standard are subsystems constituting a part of one of the fall arrest systems covered by EN 363. Other types of fall arresters are specified in EN 353-1 or EN 360. Energy absorbers are specified in prEN 355.
NEN-EN 354	2002-06 (EN 354:2002) (<i>Herziening van NEN-EN 354:1993(H)</i>) Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen tegen vallen – Veiligheidslijnen Personal protective equipment against falls from a height - Lanyards
	This standard specifies the requirements, test methods, marking, information supplied by the manufacturer and packaging for non-

adjustable and adjustable lanyards. Lanyards conforming to this standard are used as connecting elements or components in fall arrest systems specified in EN 363.

Other types of lanyards are specified in EN 358.

NEN-EN 355

2002-06 (EN 355:2002) (*Herziening van NEN-EN 355:1993 (H)*)
Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen tegen vallen; Schokdempers
Personal protective equipment against falls from a height; Energy absorbers

This standard specifies the requirements, test methods, marking, information supplied by the manufacturer and packaging for energy absorbers. Energy absorbers conforming to this European Standard are used as elements or components either integrated in a lanyard, an anchor line or a full body harness or in combination with one of them.

Combinations of an energy absorber and a lanyard are sub-systems constituting one of the fall arrest systems covered by EN 363, when combined with a full body harness specified in EN 361.

Fall arresters are specified in EN 353-1, EN 353-2 and EN 360.

NEN-EN 358

2000-01 (EN 358:1999) (*Herziening van EN 358:1992 (H)*)
Persoonlijke uitrusting voor werkplekpositionering en ter voorkoming van vallen; Gordels voor werkplekpositionering en -behoud en verbindingsmiddelen voor gordels
Personal equipment for work positioning and prevention of falls from a height; Belts for work positioning and restraint and work positioning lanyards

This standard applies to belts and lanyards intended for the purpose of work positioning or restraint. It specifies the requirements, testing, marking and information supplied by the manufacturer.

NEN-EN 360

2002-06 (EN 360:2002) (*Herziening van NEN-EN 360:1993 (H)*)
Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen tegen vallen; Valbeveiligers met automatische lijnspanner
Personal protective equipment against falls from a height; Retractable type fall arresters

This standard specifies the requirements, test methods, marking, information supplied by the manufacturer and packaging for retractable type fall arresters. Retractable type fall arresters according to this European Standard are used in fall arrest systems covered by prEN 363, when combined with a full body harness specified in EN 361. Other types of fall arresters are specified in EN 353-1 and EN 353-2. Energy absorbers are specified in prEN 355.

NEN-EN 361

2002-06 (EN 361:200) (*Herziening van NEN-EN 361:1993 (H)*)
Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen tegen vallen; Harnasgordels
Personal protective equipment against falls from a height; Full body harnesses

This standard specifies the requirements, test methods, marking, information supplied by the manufacturer and packaging for full body harnesses. Other types of body support, specified in other European Standards, e.g. EN 358, EN 813 or EN 1497, may be incorporated into the full body harness. Fall arrest systems are specified in EN 363.

NEN-EN 362 (H)	<p>1993-05 (EN 362:1992) (<i>In herziening</i>) Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen tegen vallen. Koppelingen Personal protective equipment against falls from a height. Connectors</p>
	<p>This standard specifies the requirements, test methods, information supplied by the manufacturer and marking for connectors. Connectors according to this standard are used in work positioning restraint and fall arrest systems specified in EN 358 and EN 363 respectively. Lanyards with connectors as terminations are specified in EN 354.</p>
Ontw. NEN-EN 362	<p>2002-03 (prEN 362:2002) (<i>Herziening van NEN-EN 362:1993; vervangt NEN-EN 361/Ontw. A1:1997</i>) Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen tegen vallen - Koppelingen Personal protective equipment against falls from a height - Connectors</p>
	<p>This standard specifies the requirements, test methods, information supplied by the manufacturer and marking for connectors. Connectors in accordance with this standard are used in personal fall protection, e.g. fall arrest, work positioning, restraint and rescue systems</p>
NEN-EN 363	<p>2002-06 (EN 363:2002) (<i>Herziening van NEN- EN 363:1993 (h)</i>) Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen tegen vallen; Valbeveiligingssystemen Personal protective equipment against falls from a height; Fall arrest systems</p>
	<p>This standard specifies the terminology and the general requirements for fall arrest systems, which serve as personal protective equipment against falls from a height. This standard additionally describes examples of how components or assemblies of components may be connected into a fall arrest system. These examples should enable the purchaser or user to assemble all components in a correct manner and to build up a fall arrest system.</p>
NEN-EN 364 (H)	<p>1993-05 (EN 364:1992) Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen tegen vallen; Beproevingmethoden Personal protective equipment against falls from a height; Test methods</p>
	<p>This standard specifies test methods for materials, components and systems associated with equipment for protection against falls, as follows: a) static testing apparatus and static test methods; b) dynamic testing apparatus, including a torso dummy; c) test methods for dynamic performance and dynamic strength testing of components and systems; d) corrosion testing of metal components; e) test apparatus and test methods for conditioning tests and endurance tests. The standard also makes recommendations for the scheduling of tests.</p>
NEN-EN 365 (H)	<p>1993-05 (EN 365:1992) (<i>In herziening</i>) Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen tegen vallen; Algemene eisen voor de gebruiksaanwijzing en het merken</p>

Personal protective equipment against falls from a height;
General requirements for instruction for use and for marking

This standard states the general requirements for instructions for use and marking of equipment for protection against falls from heights.

Ontw. NEN-EN 365

2001-03 (prEN 365:2001) (*Herziening van EN 365:1992 (H)*)
Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen en andere middelen voor bescherming tegen vallen – Algemene eisen voor gebruiksaanwijzingen, onderhoud, periodiek onderzoek, reparatie, merken en verpakking
Personal protective equipment and other equipment for protection against falls from a height – General requirements for instructions for use, maintenance, periodical examination, repair, marking and packaging

This standard specifies the minimum general requirements for instructions for use, maintenance, periodical examination, marking and packaging of PPE and other equipment used in conjunction with, and including a body holding device to prevent falls, for access, egress and work positioning, to arrest falls and for rescue.

This standard is not intended to cover:

- (i) specific requirements which are only relevant to the particular PPE or other equipment for protection against falls from a height and its use, which should be specified in the relevant European standard;
- (II) PPE or other equipment for protection against falls from a height used in any sports or recreational activity

NEN-EN 564

1997-03 (EN 564:1997)
Bergbeklimmersuitrusting - Hulplijnen - Veiligheidseisen en beproevingsmethoden
Mountaineering equipment - Accessory cord - Safety requirements and test methods

This standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for accessory cord comprising a core and a sheath, supplied on a drum or in separate lengths, for use in mountaineering including climbing

NEN-EN 565
NEN-EN 565/C1

1997-03 (EN 565:1997)
1997-05 (EN 565:1997 AC:1997) (*Correctieblad*)
Bergbeklimmersuitrusting - Band - Veiligheidseisen en beproevingsmethoden
Mountaineering equipment - Tape - Safety requirements and test methods

This standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for tape supplied on drums or in separate lengths, for use in mountaineering including climbing

NEN-EN 566

1997-03 ((EN 566:1997)
Bergbeklimmersuitrusting - Lussen - Veiligheidseisen en beproevingsmethoden
Mountaineering equipment - Slings - Safety requirements and test methods

This standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for slings used for mountaineering including climbing

NEN-EN 567	<p>1997-03 (EN 567:1997) Bergbeklimmersuitrusting - Touwklemmen - Veiligheidseisen en beproevingsmethoden Mountaineering equipment - Rope clamps - Safety requirements and test methods</p> <p>This standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for rope clamps for use in mountaineering including climbing</p>
NEN-EN 568 (H)	<p>1993-04 (EN 568:1992) Bergbeklimmersuitrusting. IJshaken. Veiligheidseisen en beproevingsmethode Mountaineering equipment. Ice anchors. Safety requirements and test method</p> <p>This standard is applicable to ice anchors (ice screws and ice pitons) for use in mountaineering including climbing.</p>
NEN-EN 795 (H) # NEN-EN 795/A1 (H) (Nederlands)	<p>1996 (EN 795:1996) 2000-11 (EN 795:1996/A1:2000)(<i>Aanvulling 1</i>) Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen tegen vallen; Verankeringsvoorzieningen; Eisen en beproeving Protection against falls from a height; Anchorage devices; Requirements and testing</p> <p>This standard specifies requirements, test methods and instructions for use and marking for anchor devices designed exclusively for use with personal protective equipment against falls from a height. The standard also provides an informative annex A with criteria related to recommendations for installation.</p>
#	<p><i>De harmonisatie heeft niet betrekking op alle onderdelen van deze norm.</i></p>
NEN-EN 813 (H) (Nederlands)	<p>1997-03 (EN 813:1997) Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen ter voorkoming van vallen. Zitgordels Personal protective equipment for prevention of falls from a height. Sit harnesses</p> <p>This standard specifies requirements, testing and the marking, labelling and instructions for use of sit harnesses for use in work positioning and restraint systems, where a low point of attachment is required. Sit harnesses shall not be used for fall arrest.</p>
NEN-EN 892 (H)	<p>1996-11 (EN 892:1996) Bergbeklimmersuitrusting. Dynamische klimtouwen - Veiligheidseisen en beproevingsmethoden Mountaineering equipment - Dynamic mountaineering ropes - Safety requirements and test methods</p> <p>This standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for dynamic ropes (single, half and twin ropes) in kernmantel construction for use in mountaineering including climbing.</p>
NEN-EN 958 (H)	<p>1996-11 (EN 958:1996) Bergbeklimmersuitrusting. Energie-absorptiesystemen voor gebruik in "klettersteig". Veiligheidseisen en beproevingsmethoden.</p>

Mountaineering equipment - Energy absorbing systems for use in klettersteig (via ferrata) climbing - Safety requirements and test methods.

This standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for energy absorbing systems for use in climbing on a klettersteig (via ferrata)

NEN-EN 959

1996-11 (EN 959:1996) *(Deze norm wordt niet langer beschouwd als een geharmoniseerde norm: PB C 40 van 12.2.2000, blz. 6)*
Bergbeklimmersuitrusting. Rotshaken. Veiligheidseisen en beproevingsmethoden.
Mountaineering equipment. Rock anchors. Safety requirements and test methods.

This standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for rock anchors for use in mountaineering including climbing.

NEN-EN 1095 (H)

1998-01 (EN 1095:1998)
Veiligheidsgordel en veiligheidslijn voor gebruik op pleziervaartuigen; Veiligheidseisen en beproevingsmethoden
Deck safety harness and safety line for use on recreational craft;
Safety requirements and test methods

This standard specifies the requirements for performance, sizing, marking and test methods for deck safety harnesses and safety lines. It is applicable to harnesses and lines in the following sizes of body weight:

size 1 > 50 kg

size 2 > 20 kg # 50 kg

size 3 # 20 kg

which are intended to be worn by all persons when in the exposed cockpit or on the working deck of a recreational vessel afloat. It is not applicable to dinghy "trapeze" harnesses, windsurfing harnesses, or seat harnesses for fast motorboats.

NEN-EN 1263-1

1997-04 (EN 1263-1:1997)
Veiligheidsnetten – Deel 1: Veiligheidseisen, beproevingsmethoden
Safety nets – Part 1: Safety requirements, test methods

This standard is applicable to safety nets and their accessories for use in construction, scaffolding, false work and assembly work and specifies safety requirements and test methods. This standard is not applicable to the installation of safety nets.

NEN-EN 1263-2

1998-06 (EN 1263-2:1998)
Veiligheidsnetten – Deel 2: Veiligheidseisen voor het oprichten van veiligheidsnetten
Safety requirements for the erection of safety nets

This standard specifies safety requirements for the erection of safety nets in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction manual and with the product specifications and for the testing of type S, type T, type U and type V safety nets in accordance with EN 1263-1.

NEN-EN 1496
(Nederlands)

1996-05 (EN 1496:1996)
Reddingsmiddelen. Hijsmiddelen voor reddingsdoeleinden
Rescue equipment. Rescue lifting devices

	This standard specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and marking for rescue lifting or lifting and lowering devices (hereinafter referred to as "devices").
NEN-EN 1497 (Nederlands)	1996-05 (EN 1497:1996) Reddingsmiddelen. Reddingsgordels Rescue equipment. Rescue harnesses
	This standard specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and marking for rescue harnesses.
NEN-EN 1498 (Nederlands)	1996-05 (EN 1498:1996) Reddingsmiddelen. Reddingslussen Rescue equipment. Rescue loops
	This standard specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and marking for rescue loops.
NEN-EN 1868 (H) (incl. Nederlandse vertaling)	1997-06 (EN 1868:1997) Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen tegen vallen. Lijst van gelijkwaardige termen Personal protective equipment for the prevention of falls from a height. List of equivalent terms
	This European standard is applicable to personal protective equipment against falls from a height. This European standard specifies a list of terms used to define personal protective equipment against falls from a height. The terms are listed in alphabetical order in English, French and German.
NEN-EN 1891 (H)	1998-05 (EN 1891:1998) Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen tegen vallen. Kernmanteltouwen met geringe rek Personal protective equipment for the prevention of falls from a height. Low stretch kernmantel ropes
	This standard applies to low stretch textile ropes of kernmantel construction from 8,5 mm to 16 mm diameter, for use by personnel in rope access including all kinds of work positioning and restraint; for rescue and in speleology. Two types of low stretch kernmantel rope are defined: A and B. The European standard specifies requirements, testing, marking and information to be supplied by the manufacturer including instructions for use of such low stretch kernmantel ropes. It is possible that rope not conforming to this European standard may also be suitable for the activities described above. Ropes used for protection during any free climbing activity in rope access, rescue of speleology should take account of other standards, e.g. EN 892. Dynamic mountaineering rope may also be used for protection during rope access and work positioning.
NEN-EN 12270 (H)	1998 (EN 12270:1998) Bergklimmersuitrusting – Klampen – Veiligheidseisen en beproevingsmethoden Mountaineering equipment – Chocks – Safety requirements and test methods
	This standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for chocks for use in mountaineering including climbing
NEN-EN 12275 (H)	1998 (EN 12275:1998)

	Bergklimmersuitrusting – Karabijnhaken – Veiligheidseisen en beproevingsmethoden Mountaineering equipment – Connectors – Safety requirements and test methods
	This standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for connectors for use in mountaineering including climbing
NEN-EN 12276 (H) NEN-EN 12276/C1	1998 (EN 12276:1998) 2000-07 EN 12276:1998/AC) (<i>Correctieblad 1</i>) Bergklimmersuitrusting – Wrijvingsankers – Veiligheidseisen en beproevingsmethoden Mountaineering equipment – Frictional anchors – Safety requirements and test methods
	This standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for frictional anchors for use in mountaineering climbing
NEN-EN 12277 (H)	1998 (EN 12277:1998) Bergklimmersuitrusting - Harnasgordels - Veiligheidseisen en beproevingsmethoden Mountaineering equipment - Harnesses - Safety requirements and test methods
	This standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for harnesses for use in mountaineering including climbing. It is applicable to full body harnesses, small body harnesses, sit harnesses and chest harnesses.
NEN-EN 12278 (H)	1998 (EN 12278:1998) Bergklimmersuitrusting - Katrollen - Veiligheidseisen en beproevingsmethoden Mountaineering equipment - Pulleys - Safety requirements and test methods
	This standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for pulleys for use in mountaineering including climbing.
Ontw. NEN-EN 12841	1997-04 (prEN 12841:1997) Persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen tegen vallen. Systemen voor werkplekpositionering. Instelsystemen voor touwen Personal protective equipment for prevention of falls from a height. Work positioning systems. Rope adjustment devices.
	This European standard applies to rope adjustment devices and specifies the requirements, test methods, marking and information to be supplied by the manufacturer
ISO 10333-1 ISO 10333-1:2000/Amendment 1	2000-07 2002-03 (<i>Wijziging 1</i>) <i>Personal fall-arrest systems - Part 1: Full-body harnesses</i>
	<i>This part of ISO 10333 specifies the requirements, test methods, instructions for general use, marking, packaging and maintenance for full body harnesses (FBH). The main purpose of a FBH is to allow the user to connect into a Personal fall-arrest system (PFAS) as specified in ISO 10333-6, such that if an arrest takes place, the arresting force will not exceed 6 kN. This part of ISO 10333 is applicable only to FBH limited to single person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg (see annex A). For the purposes of this part of ISO 10333, FBH may have attachment elements that allow the user to connect into other types of safety or access system, for example a work positioning system, a controlled descent/ascent system or a confined space access system. This part of ISO 10333 includes requirements for such attachment elements. The scope of this part of ISO 10333 does not extend to:</i>

- a) waist belts or chest harnesses - such equipment is not considered as safe to use in PFAS;
- b) all other types of harnesses that are not designed primarily for use in PFAS;
- c) other special requirements for FBH, peculiar to use in a controlled descent/ascent system of a confined space access system;
- d) any assessment of compatibility or suitability in respect of the performance of FBH in a controlled descent/ascent system or a confined space access system

This part of ISO 10333 does not extend to specify those additional requirements that would apply when harnesses are subjected to special conditions of use (where, for example, there exist unusual limitations concerning access to the place of work and/or particular environmental factors). Thus treatments to ensure the durability of the materials of construction (such as heat treatment, anti-corrosion treatment, protection against physical and chemical hazards) are not specified in this part of ISO 10333, but should comply with appropriate International Standards or, failing that, with national standards and other specifications dealing with relevant physical characteristics and/or safety of users. In particular, when it is considered necessary to test the corrosion resistance of metallic parts of the equipment, reference should be made to ISO 9227.

ISO 10333-2

2000-03

Personal fall-arrest systems - Part 2: Lanyards and energy absorbers

This international standard specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and maintenance, marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, for lanyards and energy absorber.

Lanyards and energy absorbers are used together as a connecting subsystem in personal fall-arrest systems (PFAS) as specified in ISO 10333-6

Two classes of energy absorber are specified for the purposes of this part of ISO 10333:

Type 1: used in PFAS where, due to installation, the potential free fall distance can be limited to a maximum of 1,8 m and, if a fall takes place, the arresting force is limited to a maximum of 4,0 kN;

Type 2: used in PFAS where, due to installation, the potential free-fall distance can be limited to a maximum of 4,0 m and, if a fall takes place, the arresting forces limited to a maximum of 6,0 kN.

This part of ISO 10333 is applicable only to lanyards and energy absorbers limited to single-person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

Note: Users of full-protection equipment whose total mass (including tools and equipment) exceeds 100 kg are advised to seek advice from the equipment manufacturer regarding the suitability of this equipment, which may need additional testing.

For the purposes of this part of ISO 1033, energy absorbers may be supplied integral to a lanyard, integral to a full body harness (FHB), or may be supplied separately.

The scope of this part of ISO 1033 does not extend to:

- a) PFAS that incorporate lanyards without energy absorbers or without a means of energy dissipation;
- b) special lanyards and energy absorbers which are integral (i.e. can only be separated by mutilation or by special tool) to the components as specified in ISO 10333-4.

This part of 10333 does not specify those additional requirements that would apply when self-retracting lifelines are subjected to special conditions of use (where, for example, there exist unusual limitations concerning access to the place of work and/or particular environmental factors). Thus treatments to ensure the durability of the materials of construction (such as heat treatment, anti-corrosion treatment, protection against physical and chemical hazards) are not specified in this part of 10333, but should comply with appropriate International Standards or, failing that, with national standards and other specifications dealing with relevant physical characteristics and/or the safety of users. In particular, when it is considered necessary to test the corrosion resistance of metallic parts of the equipment, reference should be made to ISO 9227.

ISO 10333-3

2000-04

Personal fall-arrest systems - Part 3: Self-retracting lifelines

This part of 10333 specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and maintenance, marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, for self-retracting lifelines, including self-retracting lifelines that have an integral-rescue facility. Self-retracting lifelines are used as a connecting sub-system in personal fall-arrest systems (PFAS), which will be specified in a future International Standard (see ISO 10333-6 in the Bibliography), and are attached to anchor devices that are above the work place.

This part of 10333 is applicable only to self-retracting lifelines limited to single person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

Users of PFAS whose total mass (which includes attached tools and equipment) exceeds 100 kg are advised to seek advice from the equipment manufacturers regarding the suitability of the equipment, which may need additional testing to take into account the larger mass.

This part of 10333 does not specify those additional requirements that would apply when self-retracting lifelines are subjected to special conditions of use (where, for example, there exist unusual limitations concerning access to the place of work and/or particular environmental factors). Thus treatments to ensure the durability of the materials of construction (such as heat treatment, anti-corrosion treatment, protection against physical and chemical hazards) are not specified in this part of 10333, but should comply with appropriate international Standards or, failing that, with national standards and other specifications dealing with relevant physical characteristics and/or the safety of users.

ISO 10333-4

2002-04

Personal fall-arrest systems - Part 4: Vertical rails and vertical lifelines incorporating a sliding-type fall arrester.

This part of ISO 10333 specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and maintenance, marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, for vertical rails and vertical lifelines which incorporate a sliding type fall arrester.

When connected to a full body harness as specified in ISO 10333-1, vertical rails and vertical lifelines which incorporate a sliding type fall arrester constitute a personal fall arrest system (PFAS), which will be specified in a future international standard.

Vertical rails and vertical lifelines, which incorporate a sliding type fall arrester in accordance with this part of ISO 10333 are limited to use by a single person of total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

NOTE 1: Users of PFAS whose total mass (which includes attached tools and equipment) exceeds 100 kg are advised to seek advice from the equipment manufacturers regarding the suitability of the equipment. This may need additional testing to take into account the higher mass.

NOTE 2: PFAS using vertical rails and permanent lifelines inherently limit the user's horizontal movement, whereas PFAS using a temporary vertical lifeline permit significant horizontal movement by the user. Special notice should be given to the requirements, which accommodate this difference.

The scope of this part of ISO 10333 does not extend to:

- (i) inclined rails and lifelines, i.e. those which are installed at an angle between the true vertical and the lifeline or rail of more than 15° when viewed from the side elevation;*
- (ii) the horizontally installed elements of compound rails of lifelines, i.e. those which have both vertically and horizontally installed elements linked by junctions.*

This part of ISO 10333 does not specify those additional requirements that would apply when PFAS are subjected to special conditions of use (where, for example, there exist unusual limitations concerning access to the place of work and/or particular environmental factors). Thus treatments to ensure the durability of the materials of construction (such as heat treatment, anti-corrosion treatment, protection against physical and chemical hazards) are not specified in this standard, but should comply with appropriate International Standards or, failing that, with national standards and other specifications dealing with the relevant physical characteristics and/or the safety of users.

ISO 10333-5

2001-12

Personal fall-arrest systems - Part 5: Connectors with self-closing and self-locking gates

This part of ISO 10333 specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and maintenance, marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, for connectors made from metallic materials.

Connectors are used in Personal Fall Arrest Systems (PFAS) as specified in a future international standard (see ISO 10333-6: - in the Bibliography), such that, if an arrest takes place, the arresting force will not exceed 6 kN. This part of ISO 10333 is applicable only to connectors limited to single person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

NOTE: Users of fall protection equipment whose total mass (including tools and equipment) exceeds 100 kg are advised to seek advice from the equipment manufacturer regarding the suitability of this equipment, which may need additional testing.

The scope of this standard does not extend to:

- a) attachment elements, fastening buckles, adjusting buckles and other metallic fittings used in the manufacture of full body harnesses, which are specified in ISO/DIS 10333-6;*
- b) connectors used for material lifting purposes.;*
- c) connectors used in special techniques or situations, e.g. rescue, rope access*

This part of ISO 10333 does not specify those additional requirements that would apply when connectors are subjected to special conditions of use (where, for example, there exist unusual limitations concerning access to the place of work and/or particular environmental factors). Thus treatments to ensure the durability of the materials of construction (such as heat treatment, anti-corrosion treatment, protection against physical and chemical hazards) are not specified in this part of ISO 10333, but should comply with appropriate International Standards or, failing that, with national standards and other specifications dealing with relevant physical characteristics and/or the safety of users. In particular, when it is considered necessary to test the corrosion resistance of metallic parts of the equipment, reference should be made to ISO 9227.

ISO/DIS 10333-6

2002-05

Personal fall-arrest systems – Part 6: System performance tests

This standard specifies requirements for complete personal fall arrest systems, which are made up from specific combinations of components and subsystems selected from those conforming to ISO 10333-1 to 5, and ISO 14567, where it is both important and desirable to ascertain satisfactory system performance and interactive component compatibility. The standard includes personal fall arrest system performance tests using a rigid torso test mass as a surrogate for the faller.

NOTE Personal fall arrest system outside this scope should be performance tested in the manner in which they are intended to be used, taking into account the workplace geometry, and advice should be sought from the equipment manufacturer accordingly.

Examples of personal fall arrest systems are given and descriptions of how components or subsystems may be connected together to constitute a system. Personal fall arrest systems according to the standard are limited to single person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg, and when activated, will arrest the person and limit the arresting force to a maximum of 6 kN.

The scope of this International Standard excludes:

- a) Personal fall arrest systems which use waist belts or chest harnesses as the sole body holding component;*
- b) Personal fall arrest systems incorporating lanyards without energy absorbers or without a means of energy dissipation;*
- c) Subsystems and components outside the scope of the respective scopes of ISO 10333-1 to 5 and ISO 14567;*
- d) Equipment used for material lifting purposes.*

Where other features are integral with components and subsystems, which allow them to be assembled into other types of safety system associated with personal fall arrest systems, e.g.:

- i) work positioning systems (WPS);*
- ii) fall restraint systems (FRS);*
- iii) controlled descent system (CDS);*
- iv) confined space access system (CSAS);*
- v) rescue systems (RS);*

This International Standard relates only to the fall arrest function of such components and subsystems.

The scope of this standard does not extend to specify those additional requirements that would apply when personal fall arrest systems are subjected to special conditions of use (where for example there exist unusual limitations concerning access to the place of work and/or particular environmental factors).

ISO 14567

1999-03

Personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a height - Single-point anchor devices

This standard specifies requirements, test methods and marking, labelling and packaging as appropriate, of both permanent and temporary single point anchor devices exclusively for the attachment of personal protective equipment (PPE) for

protection against falls from a height for fall arrest, work positioning and travel restricting and travel restriction (work restraint)

It is applicable only to anchor devices for PPEs that conform to ISO 10333-1, ISO 10333-2 and ISO 10333-3 and ISO 10333-5.

Further standards are in preparation for other types of PPE: ISO 10333-6 and ISO 14566.

Anchor devices are rated to sustain a maximum (dynamic) arresting force of 6,0 kN, and a maximum (static) loading of 1,0 kN (assuming a person of 100 kg mass) in post-fall arrest suspension, work-positioning mode, or restraint mode.

Anchor devices are intended for single person use only. A rescuer should not attach to the same anchor device as a person being rescued, unless the anchor device has been specifically designed for such purposes, and the instruction for use specifically permit this application.

Vertical rigid or flexible line systems and horizontal lifelines are not within the scope on this international standard, but are covered in ISO 10333-4 and ISO 16024.

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Persoonlijke uitrusting voor bescherming tegen vallen –

Systemen voor werken met geborgde lijn – Deel 1:

Fundamentele principes voor een werksysteem

Personal equipment for protection against falls – Rope access systems – Part 1: Fundamental principles for a system of work

This International Standard gives the fundamental principles for the use of rope access methods for work at a height. It is intended for use by employers, employees and self-employed persons who use rope access methods, by those commissioning rope access work and by rope access associations. This International Standard is applicable to the use of rope access methods on buildings, other structures (on or offshore) or natural features (such as cliff faces), in which ropes are suspended from or connected to a structure or natural feature. It is applicable to situations where ropes are used as the primary means of access, egress or support and as the primary means of protection against a fall.

This International Standard is not intended to apply to the use of rope access methods for leisure activities, arboriculture, general steeplejack methods or emergency personal evacuation systems, or to the use of rope access (line rescue) techniques by the fire brigade and other emergency services for rescue work or for rescue training. Nevertheless, those engaged in other similar activities would probably benefit from the advice given in this International Standard, as many of the principles do apply and offer good practice.

NOTE: This is the first of what is expected to be a multi-part series of International Standards for rope access.