

## საქართველოს სტანდარტი

---

დამცავი საშუალებები სიმაღლიდან დაშვებისათვის- გამაგრების მექანიზმები

საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის  
ეროვნული სააგენტო  
თბილისი

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

1 დამტკიცებულია და შემოღებულია სამოქმედოდ საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2015 წლის 27 ოქტომბრის № 69 და 2015 წლის 09 ივლისის № 46 განკარგულებებით

2 მიღებულია გარეკანის თარგმნის მეთოდით სტანდარტიზაციის ევროპული კომიტეტის სტანდარტი ენ 795 : 2012 „დამცავი საშუალებები სიმაღლიდან დაშვებისათვის- გამაგრების მექანიზმები“

3 პირველად

4 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2015 წლის 27 ოქტომბერი №268-1.3-8037

აკრძალულია ამ სტანდარტის გადაცემა მესამე პირებისათვის ან/და მისი სხვა ფორმით გავრცელება

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

English Version

## Personal fall protection equipment - Anchor devices

Équipement de protection individuelle contre les chutes -  
Dispositifs d'ancrage

Persönliche Absturzschutzausrüstung -  
Anschlageinrichtungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 June 2012.

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-CENELEC 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-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სახანაგვად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

**Contents**

Page

Foreword.....	5
Introduction .....	6
<b>1 Scope .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2 Normative references .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4 Requirements .....</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1 General.....	14
4.2 Materials.....	14
4.2.1 Metal parts .....	14
4.2.2 Rope and webbing .....	14
4.2.3 Connectors .....	15
4.3 Design and ergonomics .....	15
4.4 Specific requirements .....	15
4.4.1 Type A anchor devices .....	15
4.4.2 Type B anchor devices .....	15
4.4.3 Type C anchor devices .....	15
4.4.4 Type D anchor devices .....	16
4.4.5 Type E anchor devices .....	16
4.5 Marking and information .....	17
<b>5 Test methods.....</b>	<b>17</b>
5.1 General.....	17
5.2 Test arrangement and apparatus .....	18
5.2.1 Test lanyard and determination of free fall distance .....	18
5.2.2 Dynamic strength and integrity test apparatus for types A, B, C and D anchor devices .....	19
5.2.3 Static strength test apparatus .....	19
5.2.4 Dynamic performance test apparatus for type E anchor devices .....	19
5.3 Type A anchor devices.....	20
5.3.1 General.....	20
5.3.2 Deformation.....	20
5.3.3 Dynamic strength and integrity.....	20
5.3.4 Static strength.....	21
5.4 Type B anchor devices.....	21
5.4.1 General.....	21
5.4.2 Deformation.....	21
5.4.3 Dynamic strength and integrity.....	21
5.4.4 Static strength.....	24
5.5 Type C anchor devices.....	26
5.5.1 General.....	26
5.5.2 Deformation.....	27
5.5.3 Dynamic strength and integrity.....	27
5.5.4 Static strength.....	31
5.6 Type D anchor devices.....	31
5.6.1 General.....	31
5.6.2 Deformation.....	31
5.6.3 Dynamic strength and integrity.....	31
5.6.4 Static strength.....	33
5.7 Type E anchor devices.....	33
5.7.1 Deformation.....	33
5.7.2 Dynamic performance .....	33
5.7.3 Post arrest suspension .....	34

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სახსრავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

5.7.4	Static strength .....	34
5.8	Corrosion resistance.....	34
6	Marking.....	35
7	Information supplied by the manufacturer .....	35
<b>Annex A</b>	(informative) <b>Information on installation documentation and periodic examination</b> .....	<b>37</b>
<b>A.1</b>	<b>Information on installation to be supplied by the manufacturer</b> .....	<b>37</b>
<b>A.2</b>	<b>Guidance on documentation to be supplied after an installation</b> .....	<b>37</b>
<b>A.3</b>	<b>Guidance on periodic examination procedure</b> .....	<b>40</b>
<b>Annex B</b>	(informative) <b>Significant technical changes between this European Standard and the previous edition EN 795:1996 and EN 795:1996/A1:2001</b> .....	<b>41</b>
<b>Annex ZA</b>	(informative) <b>Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 89/686/EEC</b> .....	<b>43</b>
	<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>44</b>

## Figures

Figure 1	— Examples of anchor systems that include an anchor device .....	8
Figure 2	— Examples of anchor systems that are not covered by this European Standard .....	9
Figure 3	— Example of a type A anchor device with a structural anchor .....	11
Figure 4	— Example of a type A anchor device with a fixing element .....	11
Figure 5	— Examples of type B anchor devices .....	12
Figure 6	— Example of a type C anchor device.....	13
Figure 7	— Example of a type D anchor device.....	13
Figure 8	— Example of a type E anchor device .....	13
Figure 9	— Bowline knot .....	18
Figure 10	— Test lanyard for dynamic strength and integrity tests and dynamic performance tests .....	19
Figure 11	— Example of a dynamic performance test apparatus for type E anchor devices .....	20
Figure 12	— Dynamic test for type B anchor devices with legs (e.g. a tripod) and an anchor point(s) not on a leg .....	23
Figure 13	— Dynamic test for type B anchor devices with legs (e.g. a tripod) and an anchor point on a leg .....	24
Figure 14	— Static strength test for type B anchor device with legs (e.g. a tripod) and a central anchor point .....	25
Figure 15	— Static strength test for type B anchor device with legs (e.g. a tripod) and an anchor point on a leg.....	26
Figure 16	— Example of a single-span type C anchor device test arrangement.....	28
Figure 17	— Example of a multi-span type C anchor device test arrangement without a corner.....	30
Figure 18	— Example of a multi-span type C anchor device test arrangement with a corner.....	30
Figure 19	— Example of a type D anchor device test arrangement including a cantilever.....	32

Figure 20 — Example of a type D anchor device test arrangement including a rigid anchor line joint or junction and a corner anchor..... 33

Figure A.1 — Example of an installation plan..... 39

Figure A.2 — Example of periodic examination procedure ..... 40

**Tables**

Table B.1 — Significant technical changes ..... 41

Table ZA.1 — Correspondence between this European Standard and Directive 89/686/EEC..... 43

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

## Foreword

This document (EN 795:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 160 "Protection against falls from height including working belts", 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 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 795:1996.

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 89/686/EEC.

For relationship with EU Directive 89/686/EEC, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

For details of the significant changes made since EN 795:1996 please refer to Annex B.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## Introduction

A reliable anchor device is an essential component of any personal fall protection system.

This European Standard is intended to act as a complementary standard for existing European Standards covering other components used in personal fall protection systems.

The scope and the requirements are based on the philosophy that anchor devices are rated to sustain the maximum dynamic force generated in a fall from a height by the mass of one person, including any equipment carried. The static strength tests are based on a minimum factor of safety of two. To allow for foreseeable misuse of equipment, this European Standard provides requirements and test methods for anchor devices used in personal fall protection systems in accordance with EN 363, even if their intended use is for restraint.

Requirements and test methods for multi-user anchor devices, i.e. anchor devices that allow more than one user to be attached at any one time, are not addressed in this document but advice is provided in a separate CEN Technical Specification.

This European Standard is intended for the type testing of new products before placing them on the market and gives only minimum performance requirements. It is essential that anchor devices are designed and manufactured so that, in the foreseeable conditions of use for which they are intended, the user is able to perform the risk-related activity while being appropriately protected at the highest possible level. Manufacturers may wish to bear these points in mind when deciding on the actual performance of their products.

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძლება სტანდარტი.