საქართველოს სტანდარტი

ჩაფხუტები მარხილების მომხმარებლებისათვის

საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტო თბილისი

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

- 1 დამტკიცებულია და შემოღებულია სამოქმედოდ საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2015 წლის 30 ოქტომბრის N° 71 და 2015 წლის 09 ივლისის N° 46 განკარგულებებით
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Helmets for users of luges

Casques pour utilisateurs de luges

Helme für Benutzer von Rodelschlitten

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 December 2011.

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

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Foreword

This document (EN 13484:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 158 "Head protection", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2012.

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This document supersedes EN 13484:2001.

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.

Annex B provides details of significant technical changes between this European Standard and the previous edition.

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, Croatia, 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, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

The intention of helmets is to reduce the risk of injury to the skull and part of the head surrounded by the helmet.

The protection given by a helmet depends on the circumstances of the accident and wearing a helmet cannot always prevent death or long term disability.

In this European Standard, the concept of optimum level of protection has been taken into account. This means that the protection efficiency is as high as possible, without decreasing the wearer's acceptance to the extent that she/he will not wear it, because of discomfort caused by the increase of the mass and dimensions.

A proportion of the energy of an impact is absorbed by the helmet, thereby reducing the force of the blow sustained by the head. The structure of the helmet can be damaged in absorbing this energy and any helmet that sustains a severe blow should be replaced even if damage is not apparent.

To achieve the performance of which it is capable, and to ensure stability on the head, a helmet should be as closely fitting as possible consistent with comfort. In use it is essential that the helmet is securely fastened, with any chin strap under proper tension at all times.