

BS EN 1176-11:2014



BSI Standards Publication

Playground equipment and surfacing

Part 11: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for spatial network

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 1176-11:2014. It supersedes BS EN 1176-11:2008 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee SW/65, Children's playground equipment.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Playground equipment and surfacing - Part 11: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for spatial network

Équipements et sols d'aires de jeux - Partie 11: Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai complémentaires spécifiques des filets à grimper tridimensionnels

Spielplatzgeräte und Spielplatzböden - Teil 11: Zusätzliche besondere sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren für Raumnetze

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 July 2014.

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Foreword

This document (EN 1176-11:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 136 "Sports, playground and other recreational facilities and equipment", 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2015 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2015.

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 1176-11:2008.

The main technical changes compared to EN 1176-11:2008 are:

- a) Figure 5 revised;
- b) Clarification of the requirements for converging parts;
- c) Standard editorially revised.

EN 1176, *Playground equipment and surfacing* consists of the following parts:

- *Part 1: General safety requirements and test methods*
- *Part 2: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for swings*
- *Part 3: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for slides*
- *Part 4: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for cableways*
- *Part 5: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for carousels*
- *Part 6: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for rocking equipment*
- *Part 7: Guidance on installation, inspection, maintenance and operation*
- *Part 10: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for fully enclosed play equipment*
- *Part 11: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for spatial network*

This part of EN 1176 should not be used in isolation, but in conjunction with EN 1176-1, EN 1176-7 and EN 1177.

For inflatable play equipment see EN 14960, *Inflatable play equipment – Safety requirements and test methods*.

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, 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.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies additional safety requirements for spatial networks intended for permanent installation for use by children.

This European Standard is not applicable to artificial climbing structures, which are used for training for sports activities, e.g. alpinism.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1176-1:2008, *Playground equipment and surfacing - Part 1: General safety requirements and test methods*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 1176-1:2008 and the following apply.

3.1

spatial network

climbing equipment as geometric 3-dimensional assembly of flexible elements, which by its design will yield

Note 1 to entry: Flexible elements can be e.g. ropes, chains, etc.

Note 2 to entry: See Figure 1 for examples.

Note 3 to entry: Because of the way in which climbing equipment is used (see EN 1176-1:2008, 3.2) if the user were to fall, this would be a vertical downward fall into the structure. Therefore, structural elements outside the net are not considered to be in the falling space.

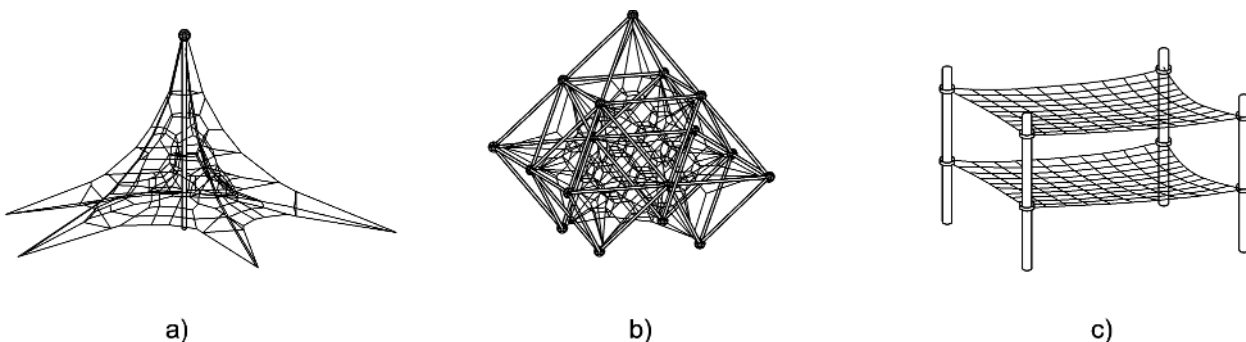


Figure 1 — Examples of spatial network

3.2

3-dimensional arranged planar nets

3-dimensional assembly of two or more planar nets one above the other

3.3

converging parts

any two linear elements, i.e. not flat surfaces, the distance between which diminishes along their length

4 Safety requirements

4.1 Protection against falling in spatial network

The meshes of a spatial network shall not be so large as to allow an imaginary cylindrical body in a vertical position, with a diameter of 650 mm and a height of 1 800 mm, to be introduced into the cellular structure and to pass through, see Figures 2 and 3.

If the cylindrical body passes through, the falling height and the shock absorbing surface shall conform to EN 1176-1.

NOTE The dimensions of the imaginary cylinder are derived from anthropometric data and have been selected to ensure that a secure hold can be achieved by the user from any point within the net structure.

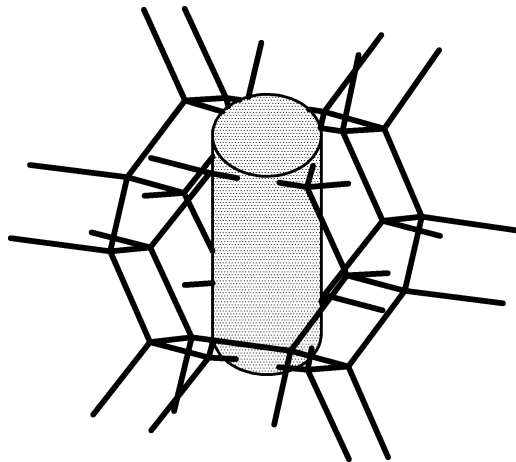
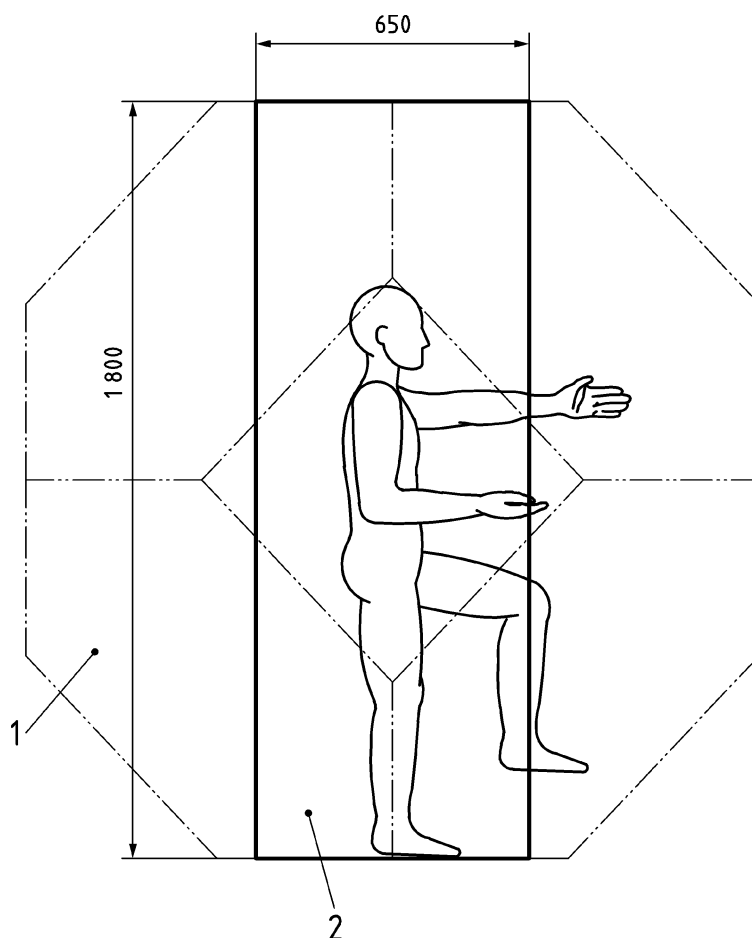


Figure 2 — Cylindrical body



Key

- 1 spatial network
- 2 cylindrical body

Figure 3 — Achievement of secure hold

4.2 Additional requirements for mesh size in 3-dimensional arranged planar nets

If a 3-dimensional assembly is an arrangement of planar nets (see Figure 1 c)) with a vertical separation greater than 1 000 mm, the diameter of the largest circle that can be inscribed in all net openings shall be not greater than 420 mm when unloaded, see Figure 4.

Where the arrangement of planar nets has a lower net with mesh size greater than 420 mm circular inner diameter, the impact attenuating surface below the lower of the nets shall have a critical fall height appropriate for the highest planar net with a mesh size greater than 420 mm circular inner diameter.

NOTE The mesh size of planar nets has been reduced to 420 mm to compensate for the reduction in grip opportunities within a 2-dimensional net structure.

Dimensions in millimetres

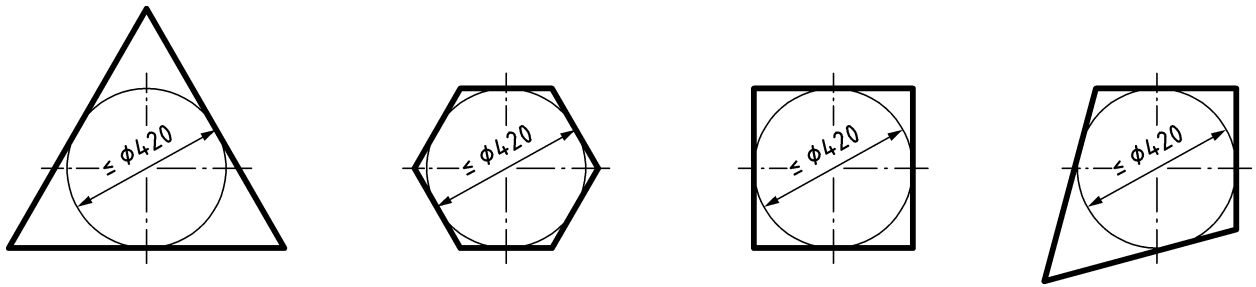
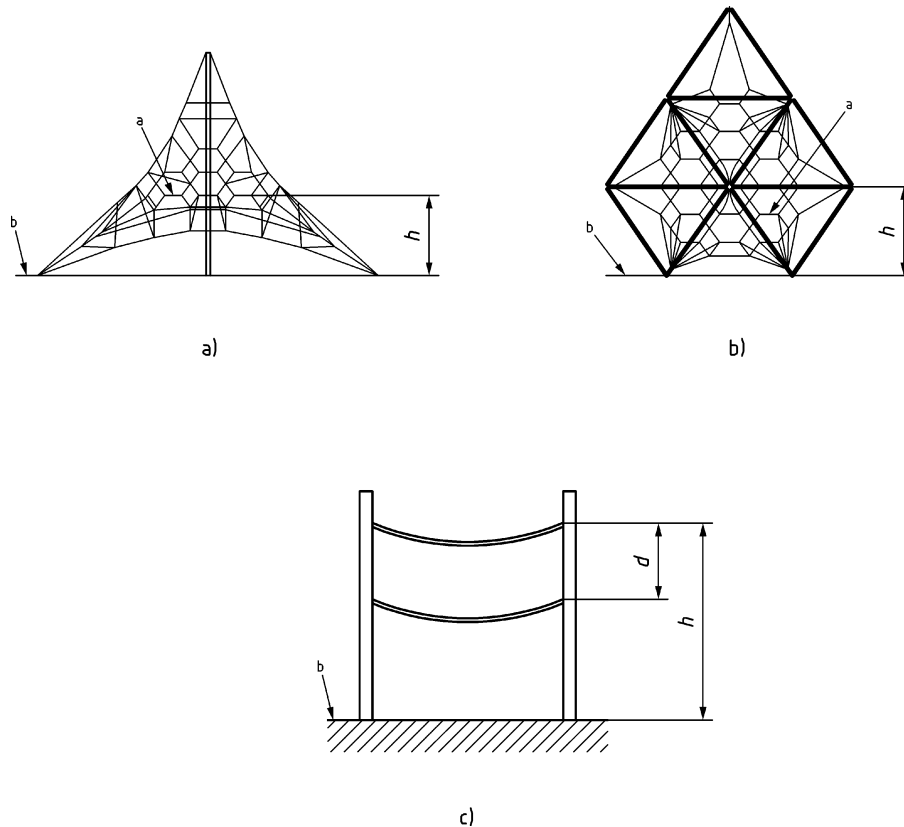


Figure 4 — Principal measurement of effective diameter of mesh size

4.3 Protection against injuries in the falling space

The free height of fall (h) shall be as given in EN 1176-1:2008, 3.6, and shall be measured as shown in Figure 5.

NOTE 1 For spatial network this means the highest foot position giving an unimpeded fall.



Key

- a mesh size smaller than the diameter of the imaginary cylindrical body (see 4.1)
- b impact absorbing surface
- d distance between the nets:

h free height of fall

$d = \text{max. } 1,8 \text{ m for mesh size up to } 420 \text{ mm} \times 420 \text{ mm}$
 $d = \text{max. } 1,0 \text{ m for mesh size bigger than } 420 \text{ mm} \times 420 \text{ mm}$

Figure 5 — Free height of fall

NOTE 2 Persons climbing on the outside of inclined 3-dimensional climbing structures (e. g. pyramids) do not fall to the outside, due to their orientation while climbing, but fall vertically downwards into the structure.

When non-flexible elements (e.g. support poles) are arranged in a slanted position and have a smooth surface, they have a deflecting character and the impact energy is reduced. The maximum internal height of fall can then be increased in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1 — Maximum internal height of fall

Deviation from horizontal °	Factor	Height of fall equivalent to 600 mm vertical mm
30	1,15	700
45	1,41	850
60	2,00	1 200
70	2,92	1 750
80	5,76	3 000 max.

NOTE This table shows mathematical ratios that relate only to the structure. Appropriate IAS (Impact Absorbing Surface) materials are required on any surrounding impact area.

Rope structures which are designed to yield in use are not regarded as hard objects in the falling space.

4.4 Converging parts

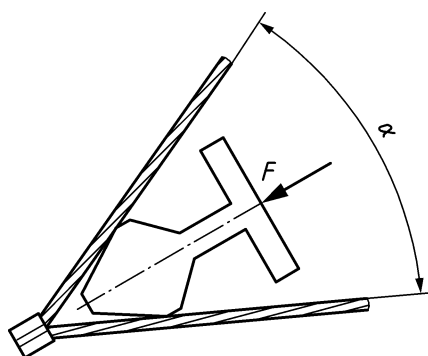
Converging parts within spatial networks shall be exempt from the requirements of EN 1176-1:2008, 4.2.7.2 b).

Where two linear elements converge at least one shall be flexible.

Above 600 mm from the ground the angle formed between converging parts with a lower edge above the horizontal shall be more than 55°.

The angle formed by two converging parts shall be measured by a measuring device, such as a protractor.

If the measurement device cannot be freely inserted in the opening use the test template according to Figure D.2 of EN 1176-1:2008 applying a force of (222 ± 5) N and re-measure the angle using the measuring device (see Figure 6).



Key

α angle $\geq 55^\circ$

F force of (222 ± 5) N

Figure 6 — Applying of the force to the test template

NOTE The minimum internal angle of platonic solids is 60° . To allow for the flexibility of the ropes an angle of 55° is acceptable.

5 Test reports

Test reports shall be in accordance with EN 1176-1:2008, Clause 5, in addition to the following:

- a) test report regarding compliance with EN 1176-11;
- b) certification of conformity with the relevant requirements of EN 1176-1 and EN 1176-11;
- c) the number and date of this European Standard, i.e. EN 1176-11:2014.

6 Marking

Spatial networks shall be marked in accordance with EN 1176-1:2008, Clause 7.

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