

**Vertical Recommendation for Use sheets (RfUs)
of the European Coordination of Notified Bodies in the field of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Regulation (EU) 2016/425**

[Vertical Group 4](#) - status in November 2018

[Vertical Group 8](#) - status in November 2018

[Vertical Group 9](#) - status in April 2019

[Vertical Group 11](#) - status in April 2019

**Vertical Recommendation for Use sheets (RfUs)
of Vertical Group 4 “Hearing protection”
of the European Coordination of Notified Bodies in the field of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Regulation (EU) 2016/425

Number of RfU PPE-R/	Version	Reference	Keywords	Approved by Vertical Group 4	Approved by Horizontal Committee	Endorsed by PPE Working Group
04.054	01	EN ISO 4869-1 + -2	Sound attenuation, decimal place, APV	24/11/17	18/07/18	05/11/18
04.055	01	prEN 13819-3:2016	Hearing protectors with Bluetooth® facilities	02/10/17	18/07/18	05/11/18

Status: November 2018



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
PPE Regulation 2016/425

PPE-R/04.054
Version 01

RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

Number of pages: 1

Approval stage :

Approved on :

Origin : VG4 Hearing Protection

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical Group	24.11.2017
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal Committee	18.07.2018
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EU PPE Working Group	05.11.2018

Question related to PPE Regulation

EN/prEN: EN ISO 4869-1 + -2

Other:

Article:

Annex:

Clause:

Key words:

Sound attenuation, decimal place, APV

Question:

1. With which precision (how many decimal places) is the sound attenuation of an individual test subject measured in accordance with EN ISO 4869-1 to be declared in the test report and used for further calculation?
2. With which precision (how many decimal places) are the mean and standard deviation and the APV of a sample of 16 test subjects in accordance with EN ISO 4869-2 to be calculated and declared in the test report and user information?
3. With which precision (how many decimal places) are the HML and SNR values to be declared in the test report and user information?

Solution:

1. **Rounded to the nearest integer.**

Explanation: For the determination of the hearing threshold, EN ISO 4869-1 refers in clause 4.5.5 to (EN) ISO 8253-2. This standard refers in clause 8.1 to (EN) ISO 8253-1. That standard (EN ISO 8253-1:2010) in turn deals in clause 6 with (a) the manually controlled threshold determination (6.2), (b) the threshold determination with an automatic recording audiometer (6.3) and (c) the computer-controlled threshold determination (6.4). When manually controlled audiometers are used with the bracketing method (6.2.4.3) the levels at which a response occurs are averaged for ascents and descents separately for each frequency and ear and the arithmetic mean of these two results is rounded to the next 5 dB step. For automatic recording audiometers (clause 6.3.5) minimum and maximum values of the recording are each averaged for each frequency and ear. The arithmetic mean of these two results is calculated and this value, rounded to the nearest integer in dB, is defined as the hearing threshold level of the ear at the given frequency. Further, computer-controlled audiometers have to provide hearing thresholds that are in accordance with the other procedures of EN ISO 8253-1. Concluding, all hearing thresholds according to EN ISO 8352-1 have to be integer values and sound attenuation values with decimal places are thus not in accordance with EN ISO 4869-1.

2. **One decimal place.**

Explanation: EN ISO 4869-2 uses in all examples one decimal place for the mean and standard deviation. From these two quantities, the APV results also with one decimal place. If for mean and standard deviation more decimal places are used for the calculation, but not declared in the test report, discrepancies with the APV can result (differences of 0.1 dB due to rounding). This is not in accordance with the definition of the APV given in EN ISO 4869-2.

3. **Rounded to the nearest integer.**

Explanation: EN ISO 4869-2 clearly states in clause 7.1 (HML values) and 8.1 (SNR value) that the resulting values shall be rounded to the nearest integer.



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
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RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

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		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EU PPE Working Group	05.11.2018
Question related to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: prEN 13819-3:2016	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex: II, 3.5	Clause: 7.4	
Key words: Hearing protectors with Bluetooth® facilities			
Question: With regard to prEN 13819-3:2016: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If a hearing protector with Bluetooth® facilities offers profiles for safety-related communication (e.g. HSP Headset Profile) as well as for entertainment (e.g. A2DP Advanced Audio Distribution Profile) which tests are to be performed?2. If the manufacturer specifies for an entertainment hearing protector a maximum input level below -10 dB FS which test signal levels are to be used?3. If a hearing protector that is tested as an entertainment product exceeds the sound level of 82 dB(A) for the test signal with the highest level (-10 dB FS) how can this product be certified?4. If a hearing protector for safety-related communication (with a corresponding Bluetooth® profile) does not exceed a sound level of 82 dB(A) for the test signal with the highest level (-14 dB FS)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. can this product be certified for safety-related communication?b. is this product also suitable for entertainment?			
Solution: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The tests of both safety-related communication according to clause 7.4.1.1.1 and 7.4.1.1.2 of prEN 13819-3:2016 and of entertainment according to clause 7.4.1.1.3 of prEN 13819-3:2016 have to be performed and the corresponding requirements applied.2. In all cases, the highest test signal level of -10 dB FS is to be used.3. The product cannot be certified as an entertainment product. It is not recommended to certify the product as a hearing protector for safety-related communication, but to require changes in the dependence of the sound pressure level on the input signal level or a deactivation of the Bluetooth® entertainment profile(s). Background: Some devices like smartphones select and apply Bluetooth® profiles autonomously depending on the kind of signal to be transmitted (e.g. music vs. telephone calls). The user has no influence on the choice of the profile. Therefore, a specific Bluetooth® profile of a HPD should have the characteristics it is designed for – either entertainment or communication.4.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. The hearing protector can be certified for safety-related communication even if the sound level of 82 dB(A) for the criterion level is not reached. The highest sound level (measured for the test signal with -14 dB FS) has to be declared, together with the signal level, in the test report and the user information.b. The hearing protector should not be tested and certified as an entertainment product since the profile under question is not designed for entertainment.			

**Vertical Recommendation for Use sheets (RfUs)
of Vertical Group 8 “Lifejackets”
of the European Coordination of Notified Bodies in the field of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Regulation (EU) 2016/425

Number of RfU PPE-R/	Version	Reference	Keywords	Approved by Vertical Group 8	Approved by Horizontal Committee	Endorsed by PPE Working Group
08.038	00	EN ISO 12402-6:2006+A1:2010	PFDs for fire fighting	13/12/17	13/07/18	05/11/18
08.041	01	EN 14225-1:2017	Surface wetsuit testing requirements	13/12/17	13/07/18	05/11/18
08.042	00	EN ISO 12402 Parts 2-5, Clause 5.5.10.2.3 EN ISO 12402-9:2006+A1:2011, Clause 5.5.9.3f)	Force to inflate test for inflatable PFD's	13/12/17	13/07/18	05/11/18
08.043	02	EN ISO 12402-5:2006/A1:2010	PFD Hydration Pack	16/05/18	13/07/18	05/11/18



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
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RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

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Origin : VG8		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical Group	13.12.2017
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal Committee	13.07.2018
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EU PPE Working Group	05.11.2018
Question related to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN ISO 12402-6:2006+A1:2010	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause: 5.4	
Key words: PFDs for fire fighting			
Question: What compatibility testing is to be carried out for PFDs specifically intended for fire fighting application?			
Solution: The PFD must meet the performance requirement for the relevant part of ISO 12402 depending on performance level with the following additions: 1. In water performance compatibility testing PFDs intended specifically for fire fighting application shall be tested for in water performance in accordance with 5.6 of EN ISO 12402-9:2006+A1:2011 with each ensemble of equipment (i.e. protective clothing, breathing apparatus and head protection) it is intended to be worn in conjunction with. It is not required to test for in water performance in swimwear only. The likelihood is that for this type of PFD the design is specialised to accommodate the fire fighting equipment (i.e. larger neck aperture) and it is therefore unlikely that a PFD will meet the in water performance requirements with test subjects wearing swimwear only. 2. 180°C hot exposure test The whole PFD shall be tested in accordance with ISO 17493 at a temperature of (180 ± 5) °C for 5 min. After exposure the performance of the PFD shall be proved by an in-water test in accordance with ISO 12402-9:2006, 5.6.5. All components of the PFD including the gas cylinder shall be exposed. Adequate provisions must be incorporated in to the design of the PFD to ensure that the gas cylinder is protected during exposure to heat.			



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
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RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

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Origin : VG8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical Group	13.12.2017
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Question related to PPE Regulation EN/prEN: EN 14225-1:2017 Other:

Article: Annex: Clause:

Key words:
Surface wetsuit testing requirements

Question:
Wetsuits intended for surface activities such as water skiing etc. are classified as PPE risk category II (see PPE Guidelines Oct 15 and PPE Working Group minutes from 2013) and therefore require EC type-examination and a CE mark. There is currently no technical standard which covers surface wetsuits, only EN 14225-1 which is for diving wetsuits.
What testing requirements are to be used to show compliance with the basic health and safety requirements laid down in Annex II of the PPE Regulation (EU) 2016/425?

Solution:
The standard for EN 14225-1 shall be used with exemptions of those requirements specific for diving application.
Therefore wetsuits intended for surface activities shall comply with the following clauses of EN 14225-1 (see Table overleaf).

Requirements and Exclusions for Surface Wetsuits:

EN 14225-1:2005		EN 14225-1:2017	
4	Requirements	4	Requirements
4.1	Mechanical performance	4.1	Mechanical performance
4.1.1	Resistance to high and low temperature (tested in accordance with 5.4.1.1 and 5.3)	4.1.1	Resistance to cold and hot storage (tested in accordance with 5.4.1.1 and 5.3)
4.1.2	Sea water resistance (tested in accordance with 5.4.1.2 and 5.3)	4.1.2	Sea water resistance (tested in accordance with 5.4.1.2 and 5.3)
4.1.3	Resistance to cleaning, disinfection and decontamination (tested in accordance with 5.4.1.3 and 5.3)	4.1.3	Resistance to cleaning, disinfection and decontamination (tested in accordance with 5.4.1.3 and 5.3)
4.1.4	Resistance to repeated pressurization in water (Not applicable for surface wetsuits)	4.1.4	Resistance to repeated pressurization in water (Not applicable for surface wetsuits)
4.1.5	Tensile strength of material (tested in accordance with 5.4.4 excluding 5.4.2)	4.1.5	Tensile strength of material (tested in accordance with 5.4.4 excluding 5.4.2)
4.1.6	Resistance to permanent deformation (tested in accordance with 5.4.4 and 5.4.7)	4.1.6	Resistance to permanent deformation (tested in accordance with 5.4.4 and 5.4.7)
4.1.7	Tensile strength of material (tested in accordance with 5.4.5)	4.1.7	Strength of suit seams (tested in accordance with 5.4.5)
4.1.8	Strength of closures (tested in accordance with 5.4.6)	4.1.8	Strength of closures (tested in accordance with 5.4.6)
4.2	Limitation of water flow into and out of the suit	4.2	Limitation of water flow into and out of the suit
4.2.1	Seams (tested in accordance with 5.4.5 and 5.3)	4.2.1	Seams (tested in accordance with 5.4.5 and 5.3)
4.2.2	Closures (tested in accordance with 5.3)	4.2.2	Closures (tested in accordance with 5.3)
4.3	Thermal performance of suit materials (tested in accordance with 5.4.3 at 1 bar absolute <u>only</u> , and excluding 6 bar absolute)	4.3	Thermal performance of suit materials (tested in accordance with 5.4.3 at 1 bar absolute <u>only</u> , and excluding 6 bar absolute)
4.4	Sizing (tested in accordance with 5.5.6.2, clause a) and b) only)	4.4	Sizing (tested in accordance with 5.5.5.2 clause a) and b) only)
4.5	Practical performance (tested in accordance with 5.5.6.2 excluding d), e), j), k), l), m), n), p) and 5.5.6.3)	4.5	Practical performance requirements (tested in accordance with 5.5.6.2 excluding d), e), j), k), l), m), n), p) and 5.5.6.3)
6	Marking (including an additional warning that this is a wetsuit intended for surface water activities and NOT intended for diving)	6	Marking (including an additional warning that this is a wetsuit intended for surface water activities and NOT intended for diving)
7	Information to be supplied by the manufacturer (excluding diving specific requirements and including an additional warning that this is a wetsuit intended for surface water activities and NOT intended for diving)	7	Information to be supplied by the manufacturer (excluding diving specific requirements and including an additional warning that this is a wetsuit intended for surface water activities and NOT intended for diving)



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
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Question related to <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN ISO 12402 Parts 2-5, Clause 5.5.10.2.3	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
	EN ISO 12402-9:2006+A1:2011, Clause: 5.5.9.3f)	
Article:	Annex:	Clause: See above
Key words: Force to inflate test for inflatable PFD's		
Question: There is currently no load requirement in EN ISO 12402 Parts 2-5 for the force to manually activate the inflation mechanism when incorporated on an inflatable PFD when testing in accordance with EN ISO 12402-9:2006+A1:2011, Clause: 5.5.9.3f)?		
Solution: The load required to manually activate the inflation mechanism on an inflatable PFD should be between 13N and 120N. A higher upper load is required to activate the manual inflation mechanism incorporated on the PFD than that on the inflation mechanism component test, as on the end product there are additional resistance factors to be considered such as being packed inside a cover, zipper cover closures etc.		



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
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RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

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Question related to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN ISO 12402-5:2006/A1:2010	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause: N/A	
Key words: PFD Hydration Pack			
Question: Manufacturers may look to include a hydration pack built into or designed to be used with a manufactured PFD which is to be compliant with PPE Regulation 2016/425 and EN ISO 12402-5:2006/A1:2010. The hydration pack would serve as a store for liquid drinks used during activities such as Paddle boarding, Kayaking, Sailing. Currently no testing is specified for how to address any additional risks posed by the inclusion of a hydration pack within the PFD. What additional testing or evaluation should be conducted to ensure hydration packs do not affect performance of the PFD?			
Solution: The following tests are to be conducted on the PFD with the hydration pack incorporated: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Buoyancy test (Clause 5.3.4.2 of EN ISO 12402-5:2006+A1:2010 and tested according to 5.5.9 of EN ISO 12402-9:2006+A1:2011): to be carried out with the hydration pack filled with water to ensure that minimum buoyancy provided is not affected.- In-water testing (Clause 5.6.3 of ISO 12402-5:2006/A1:2010 and tested according to clause 5.6 of EN ISO 12402-9:2006+A1:2011): to be carried out with the hydration pack filled with water and also inflated fully with air (through blowing into device). All in water performance requirements should be met;- Donning test (Clause 5.6.2 of ISO 12402-5:2006+A1:2010 and tested according to clause 5.6.4 of EN ISO 12402-9:2006+A1:2011): to be carried out to ensure that donning is not unduly affected by the presence of the Hydration pack when full of water. Note, for PFD's other than level 50 that have a built hydration pack or designed to be used with a hydration pack, the relevant clauses for buoyancy, donning and in water performance should be satisfied in the relevant parts of ISO 12402 parts 2-4.			

**Vertical Recommendation for Use sheets (RfUs)
of Vertical Group 9 “Protective Clothing for Motorcycle Riders and Sports Impact Protectors”
of the European Coordination of Notified Bodies in the field of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Regulation (EU) 2016/425

Number of RfU PPE-R/	Version	Reference	Keywords	Approved by Vertical Group 9	Approved by Horizontal Committee	Endorsed by PPE Working Group
09.002	02	EN 1621-2:2014	Motorcyclists back protector sizing intervals	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
09.004	02	EN 14021:2003 & EN 1621-1:2012	Elbow protectors in addition to stone shields for motorcycle riders	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
09.005	02	EN 1621-1:2012 & EN 1621-2:2014	Impact protectors for use in motorcycling AND skiing	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
09.009	02	EN 1621-1:2012 & EN 1621-2:2014	Wet impact test after hydrolytic	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
09.010	02	EN 16027:2011	Protective Goal Keepers Gloves, Impact Strength	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
09.012	02	EN 1621-1:2012	Information by the manufacturer	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
09.013	02	EN 13594:2015	Tear Testing, Determination of Pass / Fail, Protective Overlays	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
PPE Regulation 2016/425

PPE-R/09.002
Version 2

RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

Number of pages: 1		Approval stage :	Approved on :
Origin : Vertical Group 9		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical Group	21.04.2018
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		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EU PPE Working Group	22.04.2019
Question related to	<input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: 1621-2: 2014	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex: II	Clause: 4.6 Sizing	
Key words: Motorcyclists back protector sizing intervals			
Question: EN 1621-2: 2014 clause 4.6 Sizing, states "The waist to shoulder length, expressed in centimetres shall be specified as a range up to max. 5cm." Should this maximum 5cm range be the number of centimetres between the minimum and maximum value claimed (e.g 45 – 50cm) OR should this maximum 5cm include both the maximum and minimum values (e.g 45 – 49cm)?			
Solution: Providing that there is an 'overlap' in the sizing across the range of available sizes (for example Size S = 45 – 50cm, Size M = 50 – 55cm) it would be considered acceptable for the 5cm range to be the number of centimetres between the maximum and minimum value claimed. However, if no 'overlap' in values is present or only a single size of protector is available, (for example Size S = 45 – 50cm, Size M = 51 – 56cm) the 5cm range should include both the minimum and maximum value claimed.			



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
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RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

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Question related to	<input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN 1621-1: 2012 & EN 1621-2: 2014	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Winter Sports Protectors			
Article:	Annex:	Clause:	
Key words: Impact protectors for use in motorcycling AND skiing			
Question: Considering that no dedicated harmonised standard is currently available for back & limb protectors in winter sports: How to test and certify back & limb protectors intended not only for motorcycle use but also for use in skiing and snowboarding?			
Solution: Testing: The protector must completely satisfy the requirements of EN 1621-2: 2014 and EN 1621-1: 2012, and in addition to full compliance with the relevant EN 1621 testing requirements being obtained for the mandatory ambient and wet impact conditions, additional impact testing at “- 20°C” and not “- 10°C” should also be carried out. The duration of the conditioning at -20°C shall be a minimum of 24 hours, and the testing shall be done at lab conditions within 5 min from the removal of the sample from the cold chamber.			
Certification: A common certification for use in motorcycling and winter sports is possible. The use of an additional “skier” pictogram can be accepted. The overall classification level claimed shall be based on the lowest impact performance level achieved for any of the pre-conditions during assessment.			



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
PPE Regulation 2016/425

PPE-R/09.009
Version 2

RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

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Question related to <input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN 1621-1:2012 & EN 1621-2:2014	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
Wet Impact Test After Hydrolytic Ageing			
Article:	Annex:	Clause: EN 1621-1 clause 6.3.4.3 & EN 1621-2 clause 5.1.6.2	
Key words: Wet impact test after hydrolytic			
Question: How should the sample be stored in the sealed bag according to 1621-1 clause 6.3.4.3 and 1621-2 clause 5.1.6.2?			
Solution: The sample should be stored to allow water to drop out within the sealed bag.			



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
PPE Regulation 2016/425

PPE-R/09.010
Version 2

RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

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Question related to <input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN 16027: 2011	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Impact Testing		
Article:	Annex:	Clause: 5.6 Impact Strength
Key words: Protective Goal Keepers Gloves, Impact Strength		
Question: The standard EN 16027: 2011 details the test apparatus required for Impact Strength testing in 5.6.1 and the procedure for this test in clause 5.6.2. Although clause 5.6.2 details the impact energy that should be used to carry out this assessment, neither the list of apparatus (clause 5.6.1) nor the procedure (clause 5.6.2), specify the weight of the carriage which should be used. Is it possible to use any weight carriage to carry out this test, providing that the correct drop height has been calculated prior to testing to obtain the impact energy specified in the standard?		
Solution: No. A heavy mass falling a short distance may not produce the same effect as a small mass falling from a greater height. A carriage weight of 2.5 kg should be used.		



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
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PPE-R/09.013
Version 2

RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

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Question related to	<input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN 13594: 2015	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Tear Strength			
Article:	Annex:	Clause: 4.6	
Key words: Tear Testing, Determination of Pass / Fail, Protective Overlays			
Question: EN 13594: 2015 requires 3 samples of each material type used in the protective layer to be tested for tear, and that the lowest result on a single test piece shall comply with the performance requirements.			
1) The current wording suggests that each material type / layer of materials that forms the protective layer must be tested individually. Is this correct?			
2) The current wording suggests that each individual material type / layer of materials that forms the protective layer must meet the requirements of EN 13594: 2015. Is this correct?			
3) If protective overlay patches are present on the palm and back of the hand, how should one test and evaluate the tear resistance level according to EN 13594: 2015			
Solution: 1 & 2) Each of the three samples required for tear testing shall be taken through the full thickness of the protective layer to include each of the materials found within the protective layer, and all layers are to be tested together. The lowest result on a single test piece shall comply with the performance requirements.			
3) In cases where reinforcement and / or protective overlay patches are present, the results obtained on the weakest parts of the structure should be considered.			

**Vertical Recommendation for Use sheets (RfUs)
of Vertical Group 11 "Protection against Falls from a Height"
of the European Coordination of Notified Bodies in the field of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Regulation (EU) 2016/425

Number of RfU PPE-R/	Version	Reference	Keywords	Approved by Vertical Group 11	Approved by Horizontal Committee	Endorsed by PPE Working Group
11.004	02	EN 364:1992	Length of the test lanyard	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.006	02		EU type examined equipment; minor variations, additional testing / verification	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.007	02		EU type examined equipment; medium variations; verification; re-examination	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.008	02		EU type examined equipment; essential variations; specific or partial tests	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.009	02		EU type examined equipment; essential variations; EU type examination	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.019	02	EN 364:1992	Energy absorber; chain test lanyard	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.023	02	All EN/prEN	Static testing; stressing rate	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.024	02	EN 364:1992	Dynamic force measurement; filter characteristic	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.034	02	EN 353-2 :2002	Fall protection system; special use	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.037	02	EN1891:1998, EN 364:1992	Low stretch kernmantel rope - drop machine	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.043	02	EN 361:2002, EN 358:1999	Back support; full body harness; waist belt; work positioning elements	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.049	02	EN 1891:1998	Low stretch kernmantel ropes; diameter	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.050	02	EN 353-2:2002	Guided type fall arrester including a flexible anchor line; static strength	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.053	02	EN 361:2002	Full body harness: front loops	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.057	02	EN 361:2002	Marking of fall arrest attachment points on EN 361:2002 harnesses	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.068	02	EN 12278:2007	Pulley, sheaves, static strength test	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.069	02	EN 361:2002, ...	Synthetic fibre, breaking tenacity	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19
11.094	02	EN 358:1999, EN 354:2010	Pole choker, work positioning lanyard	21/04/18	21/04/18	22/04/19



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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EU PPE Working Group	22.04.2019

Question related to PPE Regulation EN/prEN: EN 364:1992 Other:

Article: Annex: Clause: 5.1.2.1

Key words:
Length of the test lanyard

Question:
What is the definition of the length of a test lanyard?

Solution:
Define the length as per figure 2 of EN 1497:2007.



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Question related to PPE Regulation EN/prEN: Other:

Article: Annex: Clause:

Key words:
EU type examined equipment; minor variations, additional testing / verification

Question:
What are minor variations within EU type examined equipment which do not require additional testing / verification?

Solution:

Examples of minor changes:

- Change in trade mark
- Change in reference
- Change in marking

Documents to be supplied:

- Formal letter from the manufacturer describing the change (s) in the equipment and confirming that there is no further modification
- Manufacturers technical specification relative to the change
- Sample or specimen

Conditions of validity:

- Delivery of an EU type examination extension
- The extension file is to be kept in the file of the original equipment



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Question related to <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause:
Key words: EU type examined equipment; medium variations; verification; re-examination		
Question: What are medium variations within EU type examined equipment which require verification by re-checking, visual inspection, re-examination (visual), review?		
Solution: <u>Examples of changes to be verified by re-examination:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Change in the colour of a strap or a sewing thread– On a harness, an addition, a removal or a modification in an accessory-support device– An addition, a subtraction or modification in a size (harness size or lanyard length)– Change in length of a lanyard on a retractable type fall arrester <u>Documents to be supplied by the manufacturer:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Formal letter from the manufacturer describing the change (s) in the equipment and confirming that there is no further modification– Manufacturers technical specification relative to the change (drawings, parts list, letter of subcontractor, ...)– One specimen of the modified equipment for verification and storage– One specimen of the original equipment for comparison with the modified equipment <u>Conditions of validity:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Examination on the modified equipment– Delivery of an EU type examination extension– The extension file is to be kept in the file of the original equipment		



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Question related to <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause:
Key words: EU type examined equipment; essential variations; specific or partial tests		
Question: What are essential variations within EU type examined equipment which require specific or partial test?		
Solution: <u>Examples of essential changes requiring specific or partial tests:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- On a belt, a change in the type of carriage guard- On a harness, a change in the metal buckle (material, dimension, treatment, ...)- On a harness, a change in the dorsal plate- On a connector, a change in the anti-corrosion treatment- On a retractable type fall arrester, a change in the termination <u>Documents to be supplied by the manufacturer :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Formal letter from the manufacturer describing the change (s) in the equipment and confirming that there is no further modification- Manufacturers technical specification relative to the change (drawings, parts list, letter of subcontractor, ...)- One or several specimens of the modified equipment, or one or several samples of the modified component for performing the tests- One specimen of the original equipment for comparison with the modified equipment <u>Conditions of validity :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Performance of specific tests on the modified equipment- Delivery of an EU type examination extension- The extension file is to be kept in the file of the original equipment <p><u>N.B.:</u> When an equipment is modified several times, it is necessary to query the continuation of the original certificate.</p>		



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Question related to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause:	
Key words: EU type examined equipment; essential variations; EU type examination			
Question: What are essential variations in EU type examined equipment which require a new EU type examination?			
Solution: <u>Examples of essential changes requiring an EU type examination:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- On all PPE types, simultaneous or successive changes in components requiring processing as in sheet no. 11.008- On a harness, a change in the arrangement of straps and/or seams- On a harness, a fundamental change in strap (width, material, ...)- On a harness, an addition, a removal or a shifting of an attachment point- On a lanyard, a change in the termination (slice, ferrule, ...)- On a retractable type fall arrester, a fundamental change in components- On a guided type fall arrester on anchorage line, a change in the fall arrester (principle, configuration, material, ...) or in the anchorage line (diameter, material, ...)			
<u>Documents to be supplied by the manufacturer:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- According to the EU type examination			
<u>Conditions of validity:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- According to the EU type examination procedure- The equipment is subjected of a specific storage and identification			



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
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Question related to	<input type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN 364:1992	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause:	
Key words: Energy absorber; chain test lanyard			
Question: How can the influence of the chain test lanyard on the peak force in the dynamic performance test of an energy absorber be avoided?			
Solution: The influence of the chain test lanyard on the peak force in the dynamic performance test of an energy absorber can be avoided, if the load cell is directly connected to the energy absorber and not to the chain test lanyard.			



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Question related to PPE Regulation EN/prEN: EN 364:1992 Other:

Article: Annex: Clause:

Key words:
Dynamic force measurement; filter characteristic

Question:
How are the filter characteristics used for dynamic force measurements?

Solution:
The filter characteristics used for dynamic force measurements during testing of PPE against falls from a height are as follows:

1. Type: Low-Pass
2. Characteristic: Butterworth
3. Cutoff-Frequency: 60 Hz
4. Tolerance level at 0 Hz : +0,1/-0,2 dB
5. Tolerance level at 60 Hz : (-3dB) +0,1/-0,3 dB
6. Slope: 24 dB/Octave
7. Tolerance level of the slope : +5/-5 dB
8. Attenuation band: -50 dB



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Question related to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN 353-2 :2002	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause:	
Key words: Fall protection system; special use			
Question: How to test and certify fall protection systems for use in corrosion protective work on latticed tower masts			
Solution: See attached			

Requirement:	<p>see EN 353-2:2002</p> <p>diverging from the standard in the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - length of the lanyard > 1 m - arrest distance $H \leq 5,75$ m - the „locking test after conditioning“ can be omitted
Additional requirements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The fall arrester must be provided with a self-locking device that prevents the fall arrester from sliding down the anchor line. - It must not be possible to release the locking device of the fall arrester when the user holds on to it in panic in case of a fall from a height. - static strength test of the anchor line with the fall arrester attached (15 kN, to be maintained for 3 min.) - The correct function of the fall arrest system has to be ensured even if the coating materials can soil the device. - The position of the lower attachment on the anchor line must not change during the loading or load alleviation of the flexible anchor line.
Tests to be carried out:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dynamic performance test with the shortest possible length of the rope, according to EN 364:1992, clause 5.5.2. - for systems with two ropes, the load may be measured at either the fall arrester or at the lanyard - dynamic performance in the lower part of the anchor line; with the system attached at the maximum permissible height (drop test with a 100 kg falling mass carried out at a height of approx. 8 m above ground level - measure the arrest distance H after the test, no determination of the arrest force) - dynamic performance test according to EN 364:1992, clause 5.5.4 - static strength of the flexible anchor line (for textile materials 22 kN, for metallic materials 15 kN, to be maintained for 3 min. in either case), attachment at the end terminations for ropes with permanently installed end terminations or via discs for ropes without permanently installed end terminations (knots) - static strength test of the lanyard, according to EN 364:1992, clause 5.2.2 (for textile materials 22 kN, for metallic materials 15 kN). - static strength test carried out on the anchor line with the guided type fall arrester attached (15 kN, to be maintained for 3 min.), if necessary, the rope is knotted in order to block the fall arrester - corrosion resistance according to EN 364:1992, clause 5.13 - if the flexible anchor line consists of two ropes, static strength test of the lower attachment (15 kN, to be maintained for 3 min.)
Tests to be carried out:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dynamic performance test with the shortest possible length of the rope, according to EN 364:1992, clause 5.5.2. - for systems with two ropes, the load may be measured at either the fall arrester or at the lanyard - dynamic performance in the lower part of the anchor line; with the system attached at the maximum permissible height (drop test with a 100 kg falling mass carried out at a height of approx. 8 m above ground level measure the arrest distance H after the test, no determination of the arrest force) - dynamic performance test according to EN 364:1992, clause 5.5.4 - static strength of the flexible anchor line (for textile materials 22 kN, for metallic materials 15 kN, to be maintained for 3 min. in either case), attachment at the end terminations for ropes with permanently installed and terminations or via discs for ropes without permanently installed end terminations (knots) - static strength test of the lanyard, according to EN 364:1992, clause 5.2.2 (for textile materials 22 kN, for metallic materials 15 kN) - static strength test carried out on the anchor line with the guided type fall arrester attached (15 kN, to be maintained for 3 min.), if necessary, the rope is knotted in order to block the fall arrester - corrosion resistance according to EN 364:1992, clause 5.13 - if the flexible anchor line consists of two ropes, static strength test of the lower attachment (15 kN, to be maintained for 3 min.)
Additional information to be included in the instructions for use:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information that the fall arrest system may only be used in corrosion protection work on latticed tower masts. - warning: a collision with elements of the structure cannot be excluded



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Question related to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN1891:1998, EN 364:1992	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause: 5.9.2	
Key words: Low stretch kernmantel rope - drop machine			
Question: Dynamic performance and number of drops: Which drop machine has to be used (free fall or guided)?			
Solution: VG11 recommends to use the free fall machine.			



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PPE-R/11.049
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Question related to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN 1891:1998	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause:	
Key words: Low stretch kernmantel ropes; diameter			
Question: Shall the requirement of 8,5 mm for the diameter of low stretch kernmantel ropes be strictly fulfilled?			
Solution: No, the minimum diameter shall be 8,5 mm or of a value giving the equivalent safety.			



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Question related to PPE Regulation EN/prEN: EN 353-2:2002 Other:

Article: Annex: Clause: 4.4.2

Key words:
Guided type fall arrester including a flexible anchor line; static strength

Question:
How should the static test be carried out under EN353-2 ?

1/ Should the static test include the whole system (e.g flexible anchor line specified by the manufacturer and the fall arrester)?

2/ Should the device be loaded through the fall arrester attachment eye/lanyard/connector?

3/ What is the static strength a guided type fall arrester including a flexible anchor line shall resist, if it is provided with a connector only, no lanyard?

Solution:

1/ Yes – The test should be carried out to provide a strength test of the whole system (using the flexible anchor line specified by the manufacturer). If the fall arrester slips on the flexible anchor line during the static load, apply a stopper device, for example as end stop or as described in EN 12841:2006

2/ Yes – The device should be loaded through the attachment eye/lanyard/connector as per normal use

3/ The guided type fall arrester together with its connector shall withstand a strength of 15 kN. The testing shall be carried out in accordance with EN 353-2:2002, clause 5.2.2.2, but without a lanyard.



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Question related to PPE Regulation EN/prEN: EN 361:2002 Other:

Article: Annex: Clause:

Key words:
Full body harness: front loops

Question:
Who is responsible for using the right connector to form the front attachment point of a full body harness which comprises two attachment elements e. g. webbing loops or D rings?

Solution:
The manufacturer is responsible to specify exactly the type of connector e. g. type / model which should be detailed within the PPE user instructions.

If the manufacturer supplies a connector with the harness, the connector will be tested statically to EN 361:2002 in the most unfavourable axis, while attached to the harness



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Question related to PPE Regulation EN/prEN: EN 361:2002 Other:

Article: Annex: Clause:

Key words:
Marking of fall arrest attachment points on EN 361:2002 harnesses

Question:
How could the 'A' marking appear on EN 361:2002 fall arrest attachment points?

Solution:

- 1) Minimum height: 10 mm
- 2) Letter 'A' to be no more than 50 mm from the attachment point
- 3) Divided attachment elements should be marked:

$A/2$ or A



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Question related to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN 12278:2007	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause: 4.2	
Key words: Pulley, sheaves, static strength test			
Question: How to test pulleys with more than one sheave when they are not intended for individual use?			
Solution: When not intended to be used individually they shall be tested together as per in use.			



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Question related to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN 361:2002,...	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause: 4.2	
Key words: Synthetic fibre, breaking tenacity			
Question: How to confirm breaking tenacity of synthetic fibre as 0,6 N/tex ?			
Solution: VG11 members require confirmation (e.g. certificate of conformity) in manufacturer's technical file declaring the minimum breaking tenacity of synthetic fibres as 0.6 N/tex. Note: this requirement is not applicable to accessory straps.			



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Question related to PPE Regulation

EN/prEN: EN 358:1999, EN 354:2010

Other:

Article:

Annex:

Clause:

Key words:

Pole choker, work positioning lanyard

Question:

How should pole chokers (*) be assessed?

Solution:

Pole chokers have to be assessed as work positioning lanyard according to EN 358 or EN 354.

Dynamic resistance tests shall be carried out using a representative pole (at least minimum and maximum diameter)

Instructions for use shall require that the user needs a back-up system when using the pole choker devices

(*) Pole choker: double adjustable webbing lanyard designed to be used for climbing on wooden poles

Example of Pole Choker:

