International Standard ISO 5912

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION•МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ•ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Camping tents — Requirements and test methods — Type N (normal tents)

Tentes de camping — Exigences et méthodes d'essai — Type N (tentes normales)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 5912 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 83, *Sports and recreational equipment*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

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Contents

Camping tents — Requirements and test methods — Type N (normal tents)

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the most important dimensions and performance characteristics of ridge tents, single-pole tents and frame tents which are of interest to the camper.

NOTE — Requirements concerning the fabrics will form the subject of a future International Standard.

This International Standard applies to camping tents type N (normal tents without special requirements concerning their weight).

It does not apply to

— camping tents type L (lightweight tents, i.e. camping tents with limited weight per person, which are covered by ISO 5913);

— camping tents type S (seasonal tent, i.e. tents of solid construction for permanent use);

— tents for special applications, such as tents for alpine mountaineering with the aid of technical equipment, expedition tents, toilet tents, tents for groups, etc.

2 Reference

ISO 7152, *Camping tents — Nomenclature.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions and the terms given in ISO 7152 apply.

3.1 minimum pitching area: Total area necessary to pitch the tent on the ground (including guy ropes).

3.2 base area: Area, limited by the outer tent walls, which contact the ground, excepting the mud wall.

3.3 Usable area

3.3.1 living area: Part of the base of a frame tent, which is not used for the inner tents, and limits the sleeping area.

3.3.2 sleeping area: Area, limited by the walls of the tent or by the walls of one or several inner tents.

3.4 sleeping capacity of the tent: The number of persons for which the tent is designed, determined by the number of sleeping areas in accordance with 4.1.

3.5 slope: The inclination, expressed as a percentage, of the fabric in relation to the horizontal line, allowing water to run off.

4 Requirements

4.1 Dimensions

4.1.1 Size of tent

4.1.1.1 For ridge tents

— the sleeping area for each person shall be at least 200 cm × 60 cm with a clear height above the whole of the sleeping area of 15 cm;

— the height of a horizontal ridge and the average height of the ridge poles in the cases of ascending ridges and of tents with fly-sheet shall be at least 100 cm (inner height).

4.1.1.2 For frame tents

— the sleeping area for each person shall be at least 200 cm × 65 cm with a clear height above the whole of the sleeping area of 22 cm;

— above 30 % of the sleeping area, the clear height shall be at least 170 cm;

— above the living area, the clear height shall be at least 170 cm.

4.1.2 Slope

The minimum slopes to be observed are

— roofs of ridge tents	100 % (= 45°)
— roofs of frame tents	20 % (= 11°)
— side walls limiting the living area	280 % (≈ 70°)
— other side walls	170 % (≈ 60°)

4.2 Fire precautions

A permanent, legible notice giving simple fire prevention advice shall be attached inside the tent in a position where it can be easily and readily seen.

The wording and layout of the notice should be as follows:

ENGLISH

Fire precautions

Camp safely. Follow these common-sense rules:

- Do not place cooking, heating or lighting appliances near the tent walls or roof
- Always observe the safety instructions for these appliances
- Never allow children to play near lighted appliances
- Keep exits clear
- Make sure you know the fire precaution arrangements on the site

FRENCH

Précautions à prendre contre le feu

Pour faire du camping en toute sécurité, il faut suivre ces règles pleines de bon sens:

- Ne pas placer d'appareils de chauffage ou de cuisson et ne pas suspendre de luminaires à proximité des parois, du toit ou des rideaux
- Bien respecter les consignes de sécurité de ces appareils
- Ne jamais permettre aux enfants de jouer aux alentours des appareils branchés
- Dégager les entrés
- Se renseigner sur les dispositifs et mesures prévus sur le terrain en cas d'incendie

The minimum sizes of notices shall be as follows:

	Rectangular	Non-rectangular
— when the tent is designed for four or more persons:	15 cm × 20 cm	300 cm^2
— in all other cases:	10 cm × 15 cm	150 cm^2

The letters for the heading "Fire precautions" should be at least twice as high as the letters for the remainder of the text.

The heading should be in white letters on a red background or red letters on a white background: the remainder of the text should be black on a white background.

4.3 Ground-sheet

4.3.1 Form and height

The ground-sheet shall be in the form of a box and shall have a turned-up outer edge height of at least 10 cm.

4.3.2 Fastening

For each corner at least one ground fastening shall be provided.

For entrance walls of inner tents of frame tents having a width of more than 200 cm an additional fastening shall be provided which can also be fixed at the lower edge of the cloth or directly above the ground.

The tensile strength of the ground fastening shall be at least 250 N.

4.4 Mud wall

Mud walls shall have a minimum height of 25 cm and shall overlap at corners and seam points.

The requirements for the ground-sheet apply equally to mud walls.

4.5 Tent door

In the case of frame tents one door at least shall have a clear height of not less than 170 cm.

The inner width of the tent doors shall be at least 60 cm. The upper end of the door may be rounded.

4.6 Window-cover

The window-cover shall overlap the window at the sides by at least 10 cm. If zip fasteners are used the overlap can be less. The edge of the cover shall be provided with attachment points at maximum intervals of 40 cm.

4.7 Ventilation holes

The tent shall be provided with effective ventilation holes.

4.8 Metal parts

The metal parts of the framework shall be of fair aspect and shall be fully efficient even after long wear and tear. This requirement is fulfilled if, when tested in accordance with 5.1, the filter-paper does not discolour.

4.9 Zip fasteners

Zip fasteners shall have the following strength properties.

4.9.1 The lateral strength when tested in accordance with 5.2.1 shall be at least

ridge tent:	350 N (door) 250 N (window)
frame tent:	550 N (outer tent) 300 N (inner tent)

4.9.2 Following the reciprocating movement test of the slider (see 5.2.2), the lateral strength shall still be at least 70 % of the values of 4.9.1.

4.10 Eyelets

Eyelets shall consist of completely rust-free material (aluminium, brass, plastics, etc.)

4.11 Rain proofness

The proofness of the tent shall be such that no water penetrates the tent interior except a light mist during the first 120 s, when the rain test according to 5.3 is carried out.

4.12 Framework

4.12.1 Bending resistance of the load-bearing elements and their assemblies

At the end of the bending test (see 5.4.1) the permanent deflection shall not exceed 1/400.

4.12.2 Bending resistance of the angular joints of the load-bearing elements

At the end of the bending test (see 5.4.2) the permanent deflection shall not exceed 2° (= 3,5 % = 26 mm).

4.12.3 Dimensions and assembly

A frame leg with a base of at least 12 cm^2 shall be provided for each 3 m^2, or fraction thereof, of base area.

At each frame leg one storm guy attachment point shall be provided.

Framework sections shall be marked for assembly.

The connection between framework sections shall have a length of at least 5 cm.

4.13 Accessories

4.13.1 Attachment devices

To secure the tent to the ground the following shall be provided:

a) for short roping: devices (elastic or non-elastic) having a tensile strength of at least 350 N;

b) for long roping: guy ropes made out of synthetic material which permit lateral fixing at a distance of at least 100 cm (measured at the ground line). Their maximum tensile force (inclusive of their attachment devices) shall be not less than 500 N.

4.13.2 Metal tent-pegs and pegs

Metal tent-pegs or pegs respectively shall be provided for each attachment point of the tent.

Metal tent-pegs shall be used for attachment at rope attachment points which are especially loaded (corners, sides to be opened, etc.).

a) Metal tent-pegs

- useful length: 18 cm min.
- bending strength corresponding at least to a steel nail of 0,4 cm min.
- diameter: 0,4 cm min.

b) Pegs

- useful length: 22 cm min.

4.13.3 Other parts

Bags shall be provided for metal tent-pegs and pegs.

4.14 Tent and pole bags

Bags made out of suitable material shall be supplied together with the tent and frame assembly.

5 Testing

5.1 Resistance against corrosion

Pitch, strike and fold the tent five times and then subject it to the rain test.

NOTE — As damage to the framework preceding the corrosion test is not defined, this repeated pitching and striking the tent is taken as a simulation of some abrasion.

Use a 15 % (*m/m*) sodium chloride solution to test the resistance to corrosion. Pour 100 ml of this solution into a porcelain bowl which is covered by a glass plate, a narrow gap being left open. Immerse one end of a strip of filter-paper having a width of 10 cm and a length of 15 cm in the solution. Place the other end on the glass plate so that the strip can become saturated with the solution. After this, place the test sample on the filter-paper for 48 h.

5.2 Testing of the zip fasteners

5.2.1 Testing of the lateral strength of the zip fastener

Dimensions in millimetres

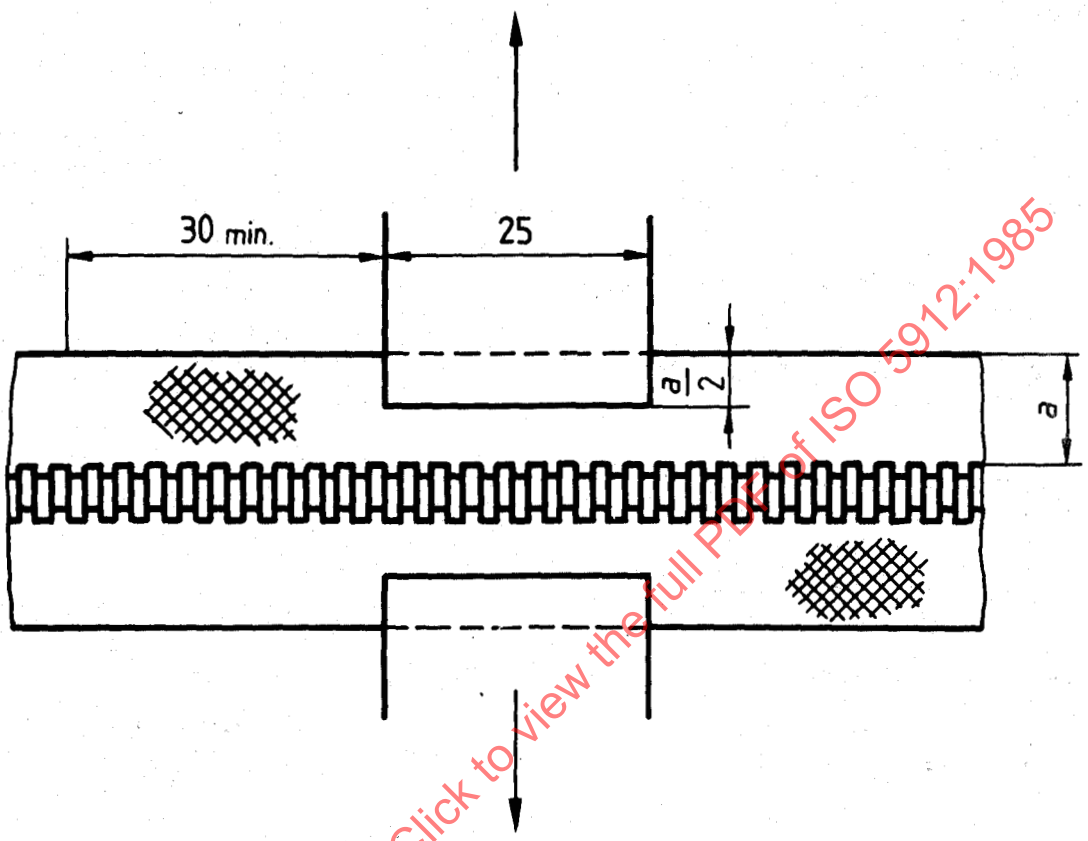

Figure 1

The tractive force of the pulling grip shall be 150 mm/s.

5.2.2 Testing of behaviour under conditions of continuous reciprocating movement

Apply a load F_1 in the lateral direction and F_2 in the longitudinal direction, according to table 1, to the tapes on both sides in the middle between the two extreme ends of the slider travel.

Set and apply the test loads with the slider on the zip fastener at the bottom end and do not change them during the test.

Ensure that the opening angle of the slider tab is $\approx$ 30° at the top end (opening) and $\approx$ 60° at the bottom end (closing). When opening, F_1 may be 0.

Open and close the zip fastener 200 times by moving the slider over a length of traverse of 7,5 cm, a to and fro movement being designated as a stroke, at a test velocity of 30 strokes/min.

Determine the reduction in strength by testing the lateral strength of the zip fastener according to 5.2.1.

Dimensions in millimetres

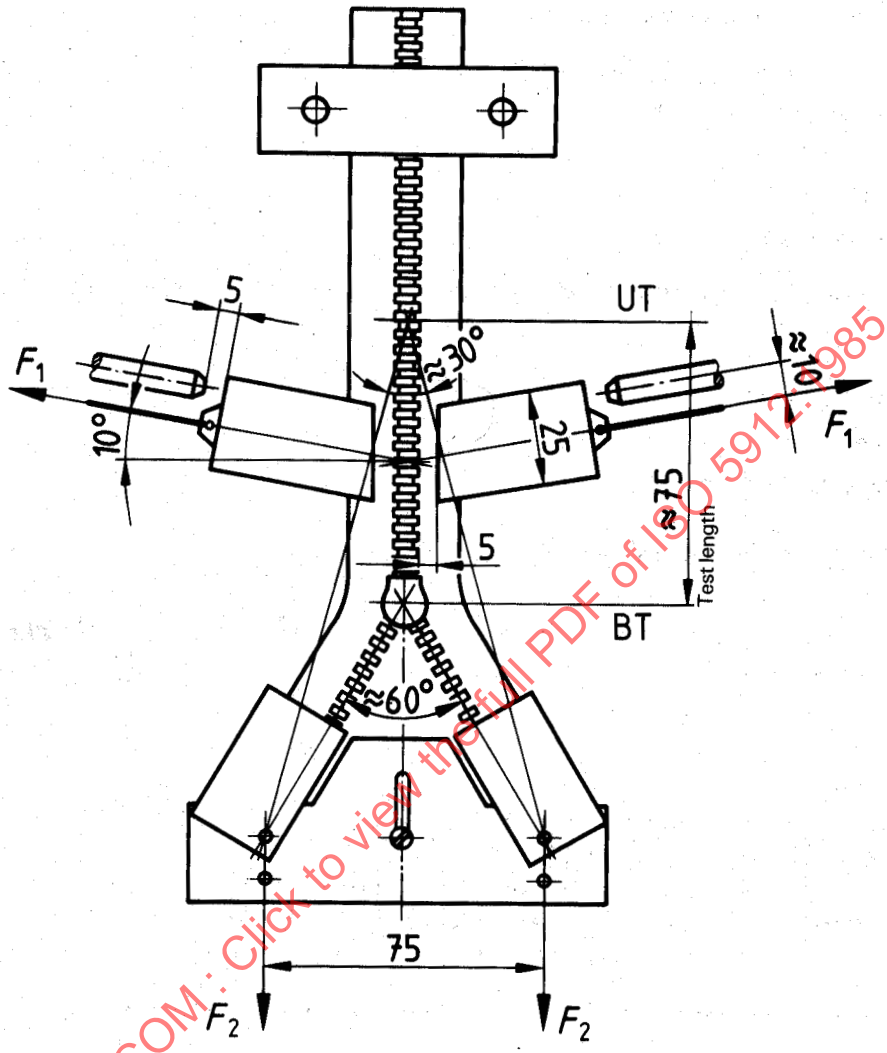

Figure 2

Table 1

Loading	Test force for testing the lateral strength of the zip fastener, F_z (N)			
	$200 \leqslant F_z \leqslant 300$	$300 < F_z \leqslant 400$	$400 < F_z \leqslant 500$	$F_z > 500$
F_1 (in lateral direction)	14	16	24	30
F_2 (in longitudinal direction)	10	14	18	23