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European foreword

This document (EN 13374:2013+A1:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 53 “Temporary works 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2019.

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

This document includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 28 August 2018.

This document supersedes EN 13374:2013.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags **A1** **A1**.

Temporary edge protection systems are used in construction work, primarily to prevent persons and objects from falling to a lower level from roofs, edges, stairs and other areas where protection is required.

In most European countries temporary edge protection, or other types of fall protection devices, are required when a risk assessment identifies a fall risk regardless of height. In contrast to being secured by a lanyard, greater mobility in the working area is provided when edge protection is in place. The temporary edge protection can in some situations also act as a handrail for people to hold onto when working or walking close to an edge. COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/57/EEC was taken into consideration when reviewing this product standard.

While this standard also includes requirements to protect people from falling objects, e.g. by the provision of toeboards, there could be circumstances where this is insufficient and additional measures, which are beyond the scope of this document, will need to be taken.

Classes specified in this standard are intended to cater for the varied requirements appropriate for different uses.

It is important that the structure to which temporary edge protection is attached can support the load that the system is designed for.

This standard is a revised version of the 2004 version. In general, the following changes have been made:

- the normative references have been updated,
- most of the figures have been updated,
- three tables have been added to clarify design and test requirements,
- all testing related information from Clause 5 and 6 have been moved to Clause 7,
- subclause 5.3 has been simplified,

- subclause 6.1.3 has been added,
- subclause 6.3 has been clarified with table and pictures,
- Clause 7 has been rewritten in most parts,
- Annex A has been deleted, the former Annex B is now Annex A;
- editorial changes and clarifications have been done.

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, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements and test methods for temporary edge protection systems for use during construction or maintenance of buildings and other structures.

This document applies to edge protection systems for flat and inclined surfaces and specifies the requirements for three classes of temporary edge protection.

For edge protection systems with an arrest function (e.g. falling or sliding down a sloping roof) this standard specifies requirements for energy absorption.

This standard includes edge protection systems, some of which are fixed to the structure and others, which rely on gravity and friction on flat surfaces.

This standard does not provide requirements for edge protection systems intended for:

- protection against impact from vehicles or from other mobile equipment,
- protection from sliding down of bulk loose materials, snow etc,
- protection of areas accessible to the public.

This standard does not apply to side protection on scaffolds according to EN 12811-1 and EN 1004.

NOTE This does not prevent these systems to be used on temporary structures.

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 74-1, *Couplers, spigot pins and baseplates for use in falsework and scaffolds - Part 1: Couplers for tubes - Requirements and test procedures*

EN 74-2, *Couplers, spigot pins and baseplates for use in falsework and scaffolds - Part 2: Special couplers - Requirements and test procedures*

EN 74-3, *Couplers, spigot pins and baseplates for use in falsework and scaffolds - Part 3: Plain base plates and spigot pins - Requirements and test procedures*