
**Camping tents – Requirements and
test methods**

(Identical with ISO 5912:2020)

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Foreword

This Ethiopian Standard has been prepared under the direction of Technical Committee for Textile Fabrics (TC 70) and published by the Ethiopian Standards Agency (ESA).

The standard is identical with ISO 5912:2020 *Camping tents — Requirements and test methods*, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

This Ethiopian Standard cancels and replaces ES ISO 5912:2018 *Camping tents*.

For the purpose of this Ethiopian Standard, the adopted ISO text shall be modified as follows:

- The phrase “International Standard” shall be read as “Ethiopian Standard” and
- A full stop (.) shall substitute comma (,) as decimal maker.

Introduction

0.1 General

This document has been substantially revised. The objective of the revision was to simplify it by deleting requirements and test methods which did not prove to be reproducible or which do not contribute to the safety and quality performance of camping tents. One of the deleted parameters was the stability performance. Stability was considered to be an important issue for the performance of a camping tent but there was no reproducible test method available when developing this document. Once a suitable test or simulated test is developed, this document will include more specific requirements.

For marquees and larger textile structures EN 15619 might be more relevant.

0.2 Environmental considerations

Every product affects the environment in the course of its lifecycle from raw material acquisition through production, distribution and use, to disposal. The environmental impacts are consequences of the consumption of energy and resources and the generation of waste as well as the emission of substances into air, water and soil. The magnitude of the environmental impacts during the various lifecycle changes depends on a number of choices made in the design of the product. These relate to aspects such as choice of materials, production methods, and the possibility of maintenance and recycling. Manufacturers and distributors of camping tents should consider the environmental impact of their product, for example by

- avoiding the use of environmentally harmful substances,
- selecting the best available technology and techniques to reduce consumption of energy and materials,
- considering use of recycled materials for product and packaging,
- encouraging responsible end of life disposal by the user including guidance on separation and identification of any recyclable components and packaging, or by
- using materials, components, and manufacturing facilities, who have declared documented environmental policies.

Camping tents — Requirements and test methods

1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements on safety, performance and fitness for use of camping tents.

NOTE For caravan awnings, see ISO 8936.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 105-A02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour*

ISO 105-B04, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B04: Colour fastness to artificial weathering: Xenon arc fading lamp test*

ISO 105-X12, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing*

ISO 139, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 554, *Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/or testing — Specifications*

ISO 811, *Textiles — Determination of resistance to water penetration — Hydrostatic pressure test*

ISO 2081, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Electroplated coatings of zinc with supplementary treatments on iron or steel*

ISO 4675:2017, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Low-temperature bend test*

ISO 6925, *Textile floor coverings — Burning behaviour — Tablet test at ambient temperature*

ISO 6941:2003, *Textile fabrics — Burning behaviour — Measurement of flame spread properties of vertically oriented specimens*

ISO 7152, *Camping tents and caravan awnings — Vocabulary and list of equivalent terms*

ISO 7771, *Textiles — Determination of dimensional changes of fabrics induced by cold-water immersion*

ISO 9227, *Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests*

ISO 13934-2, *Textiles — Tensile properties of fabrics — Part 2: Determination of maximum force using the grab method*

ISO 13937-2, *Textiles — Tear properties of fabrics — Part 2: Determination of tear force of trouser-shaped test specimens (Single tear method)*

ISO 23388, *Protective gloves against mechanical risks*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions in ISO 7152 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

base area

area limited by the outer tent walls, which contact the ground

Note 1 to entry: This area does include tents and canopies, but excludes area for guy lines, mud walls and snowskirts.

[SOURCE: ISO 7152:1997, 1.3.2, modified — Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.2

outer tent dimensions

dimension of the smallest rectangular pitching space necessary for the camping tent excluding guy lines

3.3

inner tent area

part of the *base area* (3.1) designated for living and sleeping

3.4

inner tent dimensions

maximum length and the maximum width of the inner tent measured on the ground

3.5

pitching dimensions

dimension of the smallest rectangular pitching space necessary for the tent including guy lines

3.6

sleeping capacity

number of sleeping berths

3.7

minimum usable weight

weight of the camping tent including the inner and flysheet (where applicable) plus the minimum number of poles, pegs, and guy lines for the camping tent when erected

Note 1 to entry: Tent pole bags and peg bags do not need to be included.

3.8

total weight

weight of the camping tent as supplied including for example all poles, fabrics, pegs, bags, excluding packaging

3.9**shear and squeeze point**

point at which the distance between two rigid accessible parts moving relative to each other is less than 18 mm and more than 7 mm in any position during movement

3.10**accessible shear and squeeze point**

shear and *squeeze point* (3.9) to which access can be easily gained when the camping tent is in its intended configuration for use and for which unintentional contact is foreseeable

3.11**automatic locking system**

mechanism which engages without guidance by the user and prevents unintended movement

3.12**sealed tent**

camping tent that has either the groundsheet sewn to the flysheet to form a sealed enclosed area or a camping tent with a *snowskirt* (3.13)

Note 1 to entry: Camping tents with snowskirts are not normally sealed tents but there is the possibility of snow or sand building up on these snowskirts which can restrict air circulation creating a sealed tent.

Note 2 to entry: The use of a sealed tent can result in a build-up of harmful gases.

3.13**snowskirt**

fabric attached to the lower edge of the tent flysheet which is usually designed to sit horizontally on the ground

Note 1 to entry: This can be covered with snow, or have rocks placed upon it, in order to secure the camping tent to the ground.

4 Classification**4.1 Categories of camping tents****4.1.1 Camping tents cat. A (lightweight)**

Camping tents having a total weight of $\leq 2,5$ kg per sleeping berth.

4.1.2 Camping tents cat. B

Camping tents having a total weight of $> 2,5$ kg per sleeping berth.

4.2 Tent performance level**4.2.1 Level 1**

Camping tent designed for infrequent and short-term use. Although rain resistant, these tents should be used mainly in fair weather.

EXAMPLE Occasional summer weekend camping.

Bibliography

- [1] ISO 8936, *Awnings for leisure accommodation vehicles — Requirements and test methods*
- [2] EN 15619, *Ruber or plastic coated fabrics — Safety of temporary structures (tents) — Specification for coated fabrics intended for tents and related structures*

Organization and Objectives

The Ethiopian Standards Agency (ESA) is the national standards body of Ethiopia established in 2010 based on regulation No. 193/2010. ESA is established due to the restructuring of Quality and Standards Authority of Ethiopia (QSAE) which was established in 1998.

ESA's objectives are:-

- ❖ Develop Ethiopian standards and establish a system that enable to check whether goods and services are in compliance with the required standards,
- ❖ Facilitate the country's technology transfer through the use of standards,
- ❖ Develop national standards for local products and services so as to make them competitive in the international market.

Ethiopian Standards

The Ethiopian Standards are developed by national technical committees which are composed of different stakeholders consisting of educational institutions, research institutes, government organizations, certification, inspection, and testing organizations, regulatory bodies, consumer association etc. The requirements and/or recommendations contained in Ethiopian Standards are consensus based that reflects the interest of the TC representatives and also of comments received from the public and other sources. Ethiopian Standards are approved by the National Standardization Council and are kept under continuous review after publication and updated regularly to take account of latest scientific and technological changes. Orders for all Ethiopian Standards, International Standard and ASTM standards, including electronic versions, should be addressed to the Documentation and Publication Team at the Head office and Branch (Liaisons) offices. A catalogue of Ethiopian Standards is also available freely and can be accessed in from our website.

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