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Katsemeetod kontaktsoojuse edasikandumise
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materjalide**

Protective clothing - Protection against heat and
flame - Test method: Determination of the contact
heat transmission through protective clothing or its
materials

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA**NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 702:1999 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 702:1994 ingliskeelset teksti.

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Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN 702:1999 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 702:1994.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 23.11.1999 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

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ICS 13.340.10

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Descriptors: Personal protective equipment, protective clothing, heat protection, testing.

English version

Protective clothing

Protection against heat and flame

Test method: Determination of the contact heat transmission through protective clothing or its materials

Vêtements de protection; protection contre la chaleur et les flammes; méthode d'essai: détermination de la transmission thermique par contact à travers les vêtements de protection ou leurs matériaux

Schutzkleidung; Schutz gegen Hitze und Flammen; Prüfverfahren: Bestimmung des Kontaktwärmedurchgangs durch Schutzkleidung oder deren Materialien

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1994-11-10.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by CEN/TC 162 'Protective clothing including hand and arm protection and life jackets', the Secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the Commission of the European Communities and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of the relevant EC Directive.

This European Standard corresponds to International Standard ISO 12127.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by May 1995 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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1 Scope

This European standard specifies a test method for the determination of the contact heat transmission. It is applicable to protective clothing (including hand protectors) or its constituent materials intended to protect against high contact temperatures. The application of this Standard is restricted to contact temperatures from 100 °C to 500 °C.

2 Definitions

For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply:

2.1 Contact temperature T_c

The surface temperature of the contact area of the heating cylinder which is kept constant.

2.2 Start of the time measurement

The moment when the upper surface of the calorimeter and the bottom edge of the heating cylinder have approached to 10 mm.

2.3 Threshold time t_t

The time between the start of the time measurement and the moment when the temperature of the calorimeter is 10 °C above its starting value.

2.4 Contacting speed

The relative speed by which the heating cylinder and calorimeter with the sample are brought into contact with each other.

2.5 Contact force

The force acting on the specimen and the calorimeter when they have been brought into contact with the heating cylinder.

3 Principle

The heating cylinder is heated up to the contact temperature and the specimen is placed onto the calorimeter. The heating cylinder is lowered onto the specimen supported by the calorimeter, or, alternatively, the calorimeter with the specimen is lifted up to the heating cylinder, in each case the operation shall be carried out at a constant speed. By monitoring the temperature of the calorimeter, the threshold time is determined.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Heating cylinder

The heating cylinder is constructed from a suitable metal which can withstand temperatures up to over 500 °C (e.g. pure nickel). Figure 1 shows a possible version of the heating cylinder. The contact surface shall have a diameter of $(25,2 \pm 0,05)$ mm and shall be surface ground. A central boring ends 3 mm above the lower surface of the heating cylinder. This boring is intended to hold the temperature sensor, necessary for the temperature regulation of the heating cylinder, and its diameter should be chosen accordingly. A spiral slot of depth D, width B and pitch Z is machined in the upper part of the heating