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Safety colours and safety signs — Classification, performance and durability of safety signs

Couleurs de sécurité et signaux de sécurité — Classification, performance et durabilité des signaux de sécurité



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Anne	ex A (informative) Test apparatus for the impact resistance test in 7.5

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 Maison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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

ISO 17398 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 145, *Graphical symbols*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Safety identification, signs, shapes, symbols are colours*.



Introduction

This International Standard has been prepared to provide manufacturers/suppliers and purchasers with the means for agreeing and specifying performance parameters for safety signs. The performance parameters agreed for each safety sign shall be maintained throughout that product's expected service life.

This International standard requires manufacturers/suppliers to classify products and provide comprehensive product descriptions. Both manufacturer/supplier and purchaser have the possibility to specify product requirements in tempo f performance levels, and where appropriate, the expected service environment.

requirements in terms of performance levels, and where appropriate, the expected service environment. Consistent use of this termational Standard will assist in improving knowledge of the requirements set out below and further underscheding of the performance of various types of safety signs in everyday use.

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Safety colours and safety signs — Classification, performance and durability of safety signs

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements for a performance-related classification system for safety signs according to expected service environment, principal materials, photometric properties, means of illumination, fixing methods and surface. Performance criteria and test methods are specified in this International Standard so that properties related to durability and expected service life can be characterized and specified at the time of the product's delivery to the purchaser.

This International Standard does not cover electrical power supplies, their components or electrically powered elements. It also does not cover properties of illuminating components, but the photometric properties for the particular types of safety signs are covered.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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-X12, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Fart X12: Colour fastness to rubbing

ISO 291, Plastics — Standard atmospheres for condition and testing

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

ISO 2409, Paints and varnishes — Cross-cut test

ISO 2813, Paints and varnishes — Determination of specular glos of non-metallic paint films at 20°, 60° and 85°

ISO 3864-1, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part Pesign principles for safety signs in workplaces and public areas

ISO 4046-4:2002, Paper, board, pulps and related terms — Vocabulary — Part A: Paper and board grades and converted products

ISO 4589-2:1996, Plastics — Determination of burning behaviour by oxygen index — Part 2: Ambient-temperature test

ISO 4892-2, Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 2: Xenon-arc sources

ISO 4892-4, Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 4: Open-flame carbon-arc lamps

ISO 7784-3, Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to abrasion — Part 3: Reciprocating test panel method

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

ISO 16069, Graphical symbols — Safety signs — Safety way guidance system (SWGS)

ISO 17724, Graphical symbols - Vocabulary

IEC 60068-2-75, Environmental testing — Part 2: Tests — Test Eh: Hammer tests

IEC 60092-101, Electrical installations in ships - Part 101: Definitions and general requirements

IEC 60695-2-10, Fire hazard testing — Part 2-10: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods — Glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure

IEC 60695-2-11, Fire hazard testing — Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods — Glow-wire flammability test method for end products

CIE 15.2, Colorimetry

CIE 69, Methods of characterizing illuminance meters and luminance meters — Performance, characteristics and specifications

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and efinitions given in ISO 17724 and the following apply.

3.1

expected service life

period of time, indicated by the manufacturer/supplier, or which a safety sign is expected to retain its classified and described properties

3.2

ordinary safety sign

safety sign which is neither retroreflective nor phosphorescent

3.3

phosphorescent safety sign

safety sign that uses phosphors as pigmentation and emits light for periods of time after an activating energy source has been removed

3.4

pressure-sensitive adhesive

adhesive applied to create a bond between two surfaces by a simple application of pressure

3.5

retroreflective safety sign

safety sign designed using materials which reflect visible radiation in a direction close to the opposite of the direction from which it came

4 Classification and detailed product description requirements

4.1 Classification of safety signs

Safety signs shall be classified according to Table 1.

NOTE Examples of classifications used for designation of safety signs are given in Clause 8.