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Protective clothing against liquid chemicals - Performance requirements for chemical protective clothing offering limited protective performance against liquid chemicals (Type 6 and Type PB [6] equipment) CONSOLIDATED TEXT



FESTI STANDARDI FESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 13034:2005+A1:2009 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 13034:2005+A1:2009 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 30.06.2009 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 06.05.2009.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13034:2005+A1:2009 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 13034:2005+A1:2009.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 30.06.2009 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

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The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 13.340.10

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 13034:2005+A1

NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

May 2009

ICS 13.340.10

Supersedes EN 13034:2005

English Version

Protective clothing against liquid chemicals - Performance requirements for chemical protective clothing offering limited protective performance against liquid chemicals (Type 6 and Type PB [6] equipment)

Vêtements de protection contre les produits chimiques liquides - Exigences pour les vêtements de protection chimique offrant une protection limitée contre les produits chimiques liquides équipement du Type 6 et du Type PB

Schutzkleidung gegen flüssige Chemikalien -Leistungsanforderungen an Chemikalienschutzkleidung mit eingeschränkter Schutzleistung gegen flüssige Chemikalien (Ausrüstung Typ 6 und Typ PB [6])

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 February 2005 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 5 April 2009.

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 CEN Management Centre 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 CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 13034:2005+A1:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 162 "Protective clothing including hand and arm protection and lifejackets", 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 November 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2009.

This document includes Amendment 1, approved by CEN on 2009-04-05.

This document supersedes EN 13034:2005.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags [A].

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive 89/686/EEC.

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

Protection should be proportional to the risk to avoid excessive discomfort due to overprotection. The categorisation into types of chemical protective clothing is an attempt to discriminate between different general levels of risk.

The determination of the actual risk level should follow from a risk assessment, which takes all relevant parameters into account, e.g. the nature of the chemical, temperature, pressure, quantity, parts of the body likely to be exposed, climatic conditions, intensity of work etc. This risk assessment will give important indications about suitable types of materials, clothing design and composition of the most effective solution, e.g. combination with other types of PPE or other items of chemical protective clothing.

Type 6 and PB [6] are intended to be used in cases where risk has been assessed as low and a full liquid permeation barrier is not necessary, i.e. when wearers are able to take timely adequate action when their clothing is contaminated. Type 6 and PB [6] protective clothing form the lowest level of chemical protection and are intended to protect from a potential exposure to small quantities of spray or accidental low volume splashes.

s perta. A technical report to give guidance on questions pertaining to selection, use, care and maintenance is currently under development.

1 Scope

This document specifies the minimum requirements for limited use and re-useable limited performance chemical protective clothing. Limited performance chemical protective clothing is intended for use in cases of a potential exposure to a light spray, liquid aerosols or low pressure, low volume splashes, against which a complete liquid permeation barrier (at the molecular level) is not required.

This document covers both chemical protective suits (Type 6) and partial body protection (Type PB [6]).

Chemical protective suits (Type 6) cover and protect at least the trunk and the limbs, e.g. one-piece coveralls or two piece suits, with or without hood, boot-socks or boot-covers. This document specifies minimum requirements for the connections between different parts of Type 6 suits by the use of a reduced whole suit spray test using a variant of \triangle EN ISO 17491-4 \triangle , as described in 5.2.

Partial body protection of similar limited performance (Type PB [6]) covers and protects only specific parts of the body, e.g. coats, aprons, sleeves etc. They should not be tested to the whole suit test (5.2).

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.

EN 340:2003, Protective clothing — General requirements

A₁ deleted text (A₁

EN 14325:2004, Protective clothing against chemicals — Test methods and performance classification of chemical protective clothing materials, seams, joins and assemblages

EN 23758, Textiles - Care labelling code using symbols (ISO 3758:1991)

EN ISO 13935-2, Textiles — Seam tensile properties of fabrics and made-up textile articles — Part 2: Determination of maximum force to seam rupture using the grab method (ISO 13935-2:1999)

EN ISO 17491-4, Protective clothing – Test methods for clothing providing protection against chemicals – Part 4: Determination of resistance to penetration by a spray of liquid (spray test) (ISO 17491-4:2008) (A)

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

aerosol

suspension of solid, liquid or solid and liquid particles in a gaseous medium having negligible falling velocity (generally considered to be less than 0,25 m/s)

3.2

chemical protective clothing material

any material or combination of materials used in an item of protective clothing for the purpose of isolating parts of the body from direct contact with a chemical