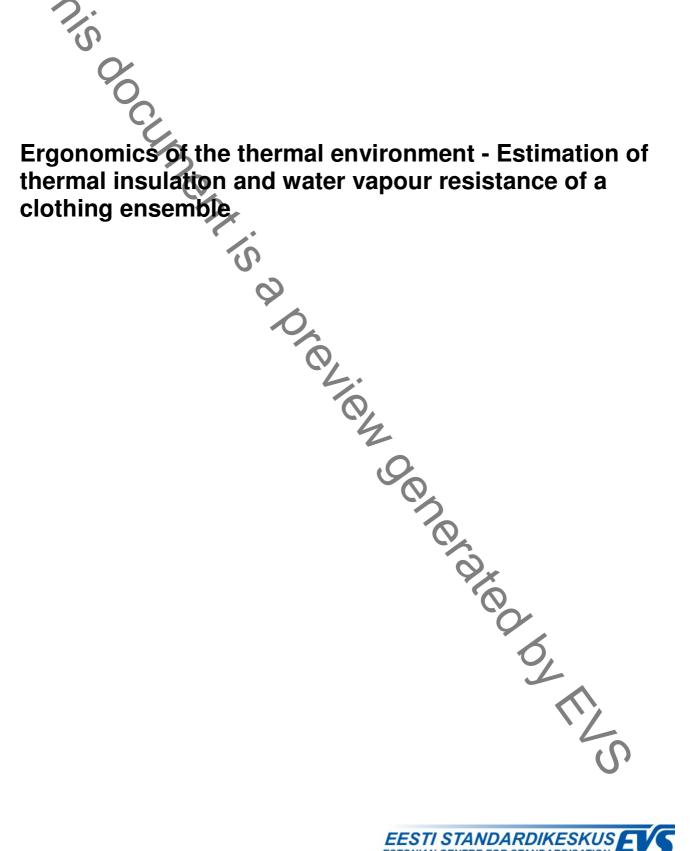
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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 9920:2009 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 9920:2009 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 30.11.2009 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 03.06.2009.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 9920:2009 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 9920:2009.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 30.11.2009 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 13.180, 61.020

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 9920

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

June 2009

13.180: 61.020

Supersedes EN ISO 9920:2007

English Version

Ergonomics of the thermal environment - Estimation of thermal insulation and water vapour resistance of a clothing ensemble (ISO 9920:2007, Corrected version 2008-11-01)

Ergonomie des ambiances thermiques - Détermination de l'isolement thermique et de la résistance à l'évaporation d'une tenue vestimentaire (ISO 9920:2007, Version corrigé 2008-11-01)

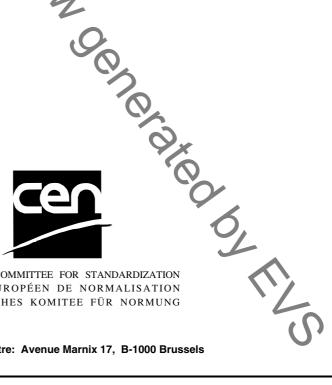
Ergnomie der thermischen Umgebung - Abschätzung der Wärmeisolation und des Verdunstungswiderstandes einer Bekleidungskombination (ISO 9920:2007, Korrigierte Fassung 2008-11-01)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 May 2009.

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

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Foreword

The text of ISO 9920:2007, corrected version 2008-11-01 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 159 "Ergonomics" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 9920:2009 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 122 "Ergonomics" 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 December 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2009.

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

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 9920:2007, corrected version 2008-11-01 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 9920:2009 without any modification.

Cont		age
	ord	
Introdu	uction	
1	Scope	1
2	Terms and definitions	1
3	Application of this International Standard	5
4	Estimation of thermal insulation of clothing ensemble based on tables and with values measured on a standing thermal manikin	7
4.1	General	7
4.2	Insulation values of complete ensembles	
4.3	Ensemble thermal insulation values based on individual garments	8
4.4 4.5	Complete ensemble insulation corrected for small differences in composition	8
4.5 4.6	Calculation of thermal insulation for clothing ensembles	ن د
	_	
5	Estimation of clothing area factor	
6	Estimation of surface (or boundary) air layer insulation	
7	Estimation of water vapour resistance	12
7.1 7.2	General Estimation of vapour resistance of clothing ensembles based on tables with values	
	measured on standing thermal manikin	12
7.3	Estimation of vapour resistance of clothing ensemble based on its relation with dry heat resistance	
8	Influence of body movement and air movement on the thermal insulation and vapour	
	resistance of a clothing ensemble	13
8.1	General	13
8.2	Correction of clothing insulation	13
8.3	General	18
8.4	Activities other than walking	20
8.5	Relative air velocity	20
9	Relative air velocity	22
9.1	General	22
9.2	Posture Effect of seats	22
9.3	Effect of seats	22
9.4	Effect of pressure	22
9.5	WettingWashing	22
9.6	wasning	22
Annex	A (normative) Thermal insulation values for clothing ensembles	23
Annex	B (normative) Thermal insulation values for individual garments	46
Annex	C (normative) Vapour permeability index values for clothing ensembles	73
Annex	D (informative) Measurement of thermal insulation and water vapour resistance of clothing ensembles on a thermal manikin	88
Annex	E (informative) Measurement of thermal insulation and water vapour resistance of a clothing ensemble on human subjects	94
Annex	F (informative) Different expressions for the thermal insulation of clothing	96
Annex	G (informative) Estimation of the heat exchanges for reflective clothing	98

Annex H (informative) Guidance on the determination of the covered body surface area 100
Bibliography102
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SOOCHMONT IS
γ_{\times}
0'
S DO
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Introduction

This International Standard is one of a series of International Standards intended for use in the study of thermal environments. It is a basic document for evaluation of the thermal characteristics of a clothing ensemble (thermal insulation and water vapour resistance). It is necessary to know these values when evaluating the thermal stress or degree of comfort provided by the physical environment according to standardized methods. The thermal characteristics determined in this International Standard are values for steady-state conditions. Properties like "buffering", adsorption of water and similar are not dealt with.

The emphasis in this International Standard is on the estimation of the thermal characteristics. The heat and vapour resistance may also be measured directly, and this is discussed in the annexes.

This International Standard does not deal with the local thermal insulation on different body parts, nor the discomfort due to a non-uniform distribution of the clothing on the body.

Man's thermal balance in neutral, cold and warm environments is influenced by the clothing worn. For evaluating the thermal stress on human beings in the cold (IREQ, see ISO/TR 11079, insulation index), neutral environments (PMV-PPD, see ISO 7730, indices) and the heat (predicted heat strain, see ISO 7933, in indic. steristic. index), it is necessary to know the thermal characteristics of the clothing ensemble, i.e. the thermal insulation and the water vapour resistance.

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Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Estimation of thermal insulation and water vapour resistance of a clothing ensemble

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods for estimating the thermal characteristics (resistance to dry heat loss and evaporative heat loss) in steady-state conditions for a clothing ensemble based on values for known garments, ensembles and textiles. It examines the influence of body movement and air penetration on the thermal insulation and water vapour resistance.

This International Standard does not

- deal with other effects of clothing, such as adsorption of water, buffering or tactile comfort,
- take into account the influence of rain and snow on the thermal characteristics,
- consider special protective clothing (water-cooled suits, ventilated suits, heated clothing), or
- deal with the separate insulation on different parts of the body and discomfort due to the asymmetry of a clothing ensemble.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1

thermal insulation

resistance to dry heat loss between two surfaces, expressed in square metres Kelvin per watt (m²·K·W⁻¹)

NOTE 1 In this International Standard it is considered as the *equivalent uniform thermal resistance*, or thermal insulation, on a human body. This is the clothing *heat resistance* (thermal insulation) that, when uniformly covering the whole body surface (including hands, face, etc.), would result in the same heat loss as the actual, possibly non-uniform, clothing heat resistance. This heat resistance is the quotient of the temperature gradient between the surfaces (the driving force) over the dry heat loss per unit of body surface area (the flux):

$$I = \frac{\text{temperature gradient}}{\text{heat loss per unit of body surface area}}$$
 (1)

For the human body, this resistance can be divided into specific layers, as illustrated in Figure 1 (see also Annex F).

NOTE 2 Because of the special definition of thermal insulation in this International Standard, it is usually expressed in clo, the unit of thermal insulation of clothing. Although it can be converted into SI units in similar fashion to the thermal insulation of, for example, textile samples [symbol: R_{ct} ; 1 clo = 0,155 (m²·K·W⁻¹)], the meaning is not the same.

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