

**Tuletõrjajate kaitseriietus.
(Metsa)maastikul kantava riietuse
laboratoorsed katsemeetodid ja
toimivusnõude**

Protective clothing for firefighters - Laboratory test methods and performance requirements for wildland clothing

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 15614:2007 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 15614:2007 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 21.08.2007 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 15614:2007 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 15614:2007.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 21.08.2007 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala:</p> <p>This European Standard specifies methods of test and minimum performance requirements for protective clothing, designed to protect the wearer's body, except the head, hands and feet, to be worn in wildland firefighting and associated activities. This clothing is not intended to provide protection during fire entrapment. This European Standard covers the general design of the clothing, the minimum level of performance for the materials employed and the methods of test to determine these levels. This European Standard is not applicable to clothing for use in situations encountered in structural firefighting (EN 469 and ISO 11613) or where a high level of infrared radiation is expected (EN 1486), nor does this European Standard cover clothing to protect against chemical, biological, electrical or radiation hazards.</p>	<p>Scope:</p> <p>This European Standard specifies methods of test and minimum performance requirements for protective clothing, designed to protect the wearer's body, except the head, hands and feet, to be worn in wildland firefighting and associated activities. This clothing is not intended to provide protection during fire entrapment. This European Standard covers the general design of the clothing, the minimum level of performance for the materials employed and the methods of test to determine these levels. This European Standard is not applicable to clothing for use in situations encountered in structural firefighting (EN 469 and ISO 11613) or where a high level of infrared radiation is expected (EN 1486), nor does this European Standard cover clothing to protect against chemical, biological, electrical or radiation hazards.</p>
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ICS 13.340.10

Võtmesõnad:

ICS 13.340.10

English Version

Protective clothing for firefighters - Laboratory test methods and performance requirements for wildland clothing

Vêtements de protection pour sapeurs-pompiers -
Méthodes d'essai de laboratoire et exigences de
performance pour vêtements portés pendant la lutte contre
les feux d'espaces naturels

Schutzkleidung für die Feuerwehr - Laborprüfverfahren und
Leistungsanforderungen für Schutzkleidung für die
Brandbekämpfung im freien Gelände

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 10 May 2007.

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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Foreword

This document (EN 15614:2007) 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 December 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2007.

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

The purpose of this European Standard is to provide minimum performance requirements for protective clothing designed for use for extended periods during wildland firefighting and associated activities.

Wildland firefighting involves work primarily in summer temperatures, for many hours during which the firefighter may develop high levels of metabolic heat. Consequently the protective clothing should be light, flexible and commensurate with the risks to which the firefighter may be exposed in order to be effective without introducing heat stress to the wearer.

Accordingly a risk assessment should be undertaken to determine if the clothing covered by this European Standard is suitable for its intended use and the expected exposure. This European Standard does not cover clothing for use in situations where clothing complying with EN 469 is more suitable, nor does this European Standard cover clothing to protect against chemical, biological or radiation hazards.

The risk assessment should include what additional personal protective equipment is necessary for head, hands and feet. In some situations respiratory protection may be required.

Firefighters should be trained in the selection, use, care and maintenance of the protective clothing covered by this European Standard, including an understanding of its limitation.

Nothing in this European Standard is intended to restrict any jurisdiction, purchaser or manufacturer from exceeding the minimum requirements in this standard.

A list of standards related to EN 15614 is given in the Bibliography.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies methods of test and minimum performance requirements for protective clothing, designed to protect the wearer's body, except the head, hands and feet, to be worn in wildland firefighting and associated activities. This clothing is not intended to provide protection during fire entrapment. This European Standard covers the general design of the clothing, the minimum level of performance for the materials employed and the methods of test to determine these levels.

This European Standard is not applicable to clothing for use in situations encountered in structural firefighting (EN 469 and ISO 11613) or where a high level of infrared radiation is expected (EN 1486), nor does this European Standard cover clothing to protect against chemical, biological, electrical or radiation hazards.

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*

EN 471:2003, *High-visibility warning clothing for professional use — Test methods and requirements*

EN 25077, *Textiles — Determination of dimensional change in washing and drying (ISO 5077:1984)*

EN 31092, *Textiles — Determination of physiological properties — Measurement of thermal and water-vapour resistance under steady-state conditions (sweating guarded – hotplate test) (ISO 11092:1993)*

EN ISO 139, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing (ISO 139:2005)*

EN ISO 3146, *Plastics — Determination of melting behaviour (melting temperature or melting range) of semi-crystalline polymers by capillary tube and polarizing-microscope methods (ISO 3146:2000)*

EN ISO 6942:2002, *Protective clothing — Protection against heat and fire — Method of test: Evaluation of materials and material assemblies when exposed to a source of radiant heat (ISO 6942:2002)*

EN ISO 13934-1, *Textiles — Tensile properties of fabrics — Part 1: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method (ISO 13934-1:1999)*

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 13937-2, *Textiles — Tear properties of fabrics — Part 2: Determination of tear force of trouser-shaped test specimens (Single tear method) (ISO 13937-2:2000)*

EN ISO 15025:2002, *Protective clothing — Protection against heat and flame — Method of test for limited flame spread (ISO 15025:2000)*

ISO 17493, *Clothing and equipment for protection against heat — Test method for convective heat resistance using a hot air circulating oven*

CIE 54.2, *Retroreflection — Definition and measurement*

3 Terms and definitions

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