საქართველოს სტანდარტი

თხევადი ქიმიკატებისგან დამცავი სამოსი -თხევადი ქიმიკატებისგან დამცავი ტანისამოსის გამოყენების მოთხოვნები (ტიპი 6 და ტიპი PB [6] აღჭურვილობა)

სსტ ენ 13034:2005+A1:2009/2019

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

- 1 **შემუშავებულია** საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს სტანდარტების დეპარტამენტის მიერ
- 2 დამტკიცებულია და შემოღებულია სამოქმედოდ საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2019 წლის 13 სექტემბრის № 60 განკარგულებით
- 3 მიღებულია გარეკანის თარგმნის მეთოდით სტანდარტიზაციის ევროპული კომიტეტის სტანდარტი ენ 13034:2005+A1:2009 ,, თხევადი ქიმიკატებისგან დამცავი სამოსი -თხევადი ქიმიკატებისგან დამცავი ტანისამოსის გამოყენების მოთხოვნები(ტიპი 6 და ტიპი PB [6] აღჭურვილობა)"

4 პირველად

5 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2019 წლის 13 სექტემბერი №268-1.3-015009

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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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of 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.



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 🗗 🐴.

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.

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