

## საქართველოს სტანდარტი

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დამცავი ტანსაცმელი - ტანსაცმელი სიცივისგან დასაცავად

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

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ეროვნული სააგენტო  
თბილისი

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English Version

## Protective clothing - Garments for protection against cool environments

Habillement de protection - Vêtements de protection  
contre les environnements frais

Schutzkleidung - Kleidungsstücke zum Schutz gegen  
kühle Umgebungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 September 2017.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
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## European foreword

This document (EN 14058:2017) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2018.

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

This document supersedes EN 14058:2004.

This document has been prepared under a standardization request given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annexes ZA and ZB, which are an integral part of this document.

Regarding the most significant changes that have been made in this new edition, see Annex A.

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

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## Introduction

In many cases single garments are placed on the market to protect against local body cooling (for ensembles see EN 342). These garments can be e.g. waistcoats, jackets, coats or trousers and/or separable thermal linings. They can provide a certain degree of protection to cool environment for a certain length of time, depending e.g. on the personal constitution and activity, the accompanying clothing and the environmental features (wind speed, temperature, humidity). In critical situations (e.g. combination of cold, moisture and wind, long exposure duration, no help nearby) it is important to assess the cold protection properties of the garment (see Annex C), especially if the user cannot safely identify the risk at moderate low temperatures above  $-5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  in an appropriate time.

At moderate low temperatures above  $-5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  garments against local body cooling are not only used for outdoor activities e.g. in construction industry but can be used for indoor activities e.g. in food processing industry. In these cases garments often do not need to be made of watertight or air impermeable materials. Therefore, in this European Standard, these requirements are applicable if the manufacturer claims in his instructions for use protection for hazards covered by these properties.

The resultant effective thermal insulation value  $I_{\text{cler}}$  can be used to assess temperature ranges according to Tables C.1 and C.2.

If exposure to wet conditions is expected, EN 343 applies.