

## საქართველოს სტანდარტი

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მყვინთავის კოსტუმები - ნაწილი 1: სველი კოსტუმები - მოთხოვნები და  
გამოცდის მეთოდები

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English Version

## Diving suits - Part 1: Wet suits - Requirements and test methods

Vêtements de plongée - Vêtements isothermes - Partie  
1 : Exigences et méthodes d'essai

Tauchanzüge - Teil 1: Nasstauchanzüge - Teil 1:  
Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 June 2017.

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-CENELEC 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-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of 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 United Kingdom.



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## European foreword

This document (EN 14225-1:2017) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2018.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 14225-1:2005.

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 Regulation (EU) 2016/425.

For relationship with Regulation (EU) 2016/425, see informative Annexes ZA and ZB, which are an integral part of this document.

Annex D provides details of significant technical changes between this European Standard and the previous edition.

EN 14225 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Diving suits*:

- *Part 1: Wet suits — Requirements and test methods;*
- *Part 2: Dry suits — Requirements and test methods;*
- *Part 3: Actively heated or cooled suit systems and components — Requirements and test methods.*

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, 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.

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძლება სტანდარტი.

## Introduction

This document for wet diving suits has been prepared to meet the needs of persons engaged in underwater activities where the user is breathing underwater, and where water temperature and exposure duration are such that the person's thermal requirement can be met using a wet suit.

A wet suit may be comprised of one or more pieces.

The conformity of a wet suit to this document does not imply that it is suitable for all circumstances nor does the document make detailed provision for all special uses for which wet suits may be utilized.

The thermal protection provided by a wet suit may be affected by a number of factors including the following:

- water temperature;
- diver's morphology (body surface area and shape, amount of body fat, sex);
- diver's physiology;
- diver's rate of work and working conditions;
- thermal properties of the material of the wet suit.

Most of these factors are individual and significantly change from diver to diver and from dive to dive.