

## საქართველოს სტანდარტი

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მყვინთავის კოსტუმები - ნაწილი 2: მშრალი კოსტუმები - მოთხოვნები და  
გამოცდის მეთოდები

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English Version

## Diving suits - Part 2: Dry suits - Requirements and test methods

Vêtements de plongée - Partie 2 : Combinaisons étanches - Exigences et méthodes d'essai

Tauchanzüge - Teil 2: Trockentauchanzüge - 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.

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

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels**

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## European foreword

This document (EN 14225-2:2017) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2018.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 14225-2:2005.

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 C 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 dry diving suits has been prepared to meet the needs of persons engaged in underwater activities where the user is breathing underwater, and where thermal comfort and required thermal protection is higher than that provided by a wet suit. A dry suit is also designed to enable the wearers to adjust the gas volume in the suit according to their requirements.

A dry suit may be comprised of one or more pieces. Dry suits may be used in conjunction with a range of accessories including passive and active undergarments, gloves, a hood and other head protection equipment.

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

A dry suit manufactured for special purposes may also:

- a) provide or enable thermal insulation;
- b) provide special protection.

The level of protection and performance offered by a dry suit may be altered by a number of factors, including the water temperature, the depth of the dive, the diver's work rate and behaviour, and the manner in which the suit has been maintained. The adequacy of the protection provided by a dry suit also depends upon the individual diver's level of cold tolerance. The degree of thermal protection offered by a dry suit is especially problematic. Appropriate material and manikin tests are being developed and refined, but at best they will only be able to provide broad indications of the likely protection provided by a particular suit to an individual diver.