საქართველოს ეროვნული სტანდარტი

მყვინთავის კოსტუმი. ნაწილი 1: უნიფიცირებული კოსტუმები, უსაფრთხოების მომცველი მოთხოვნები. (ისო 15027-1:2002)

სსტ ენ ისო 15027-1 : 2009

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

- 1 შემუშავებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს სტანდარტებისა და ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების დეპარტამენტის მიერ
- 2 დამტკიცებულია და შემოღებულია სამოქმედოდ საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2009 წლის 23 დეკემბრის №53 "s" განკარგულებით
- **3 მიღებულია გარეკანის მეთოდით** სტანდარტიზაციის საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციის სტანდარტი ისო ენ 15027-1 : 2002 "მყვინთავის კოსტუმი. ნაწილი 1: უნიფიცირებული კოსტუმები, უსაფრთხოების მომცველი მოთხოვნები. (ისო 15027-1:2002)"

4 პირველად

5 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2009 წლის 29 დეკემბერი №268-1.3-3451

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 15027-1

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English version

Immersion suits - Part 1: Constant wear suits, requirements including safety (ISO 15027-1:2002)

Combinaisons de protection thermique en cas d'immersion - Partie 1: Combinaisons de port permanent, exigences y compris la sécurité (ISO 15027-1:2002)

Schutzkleidung gegen Unterkühlung im Wasser - Teil 1: Kälteschutzanzüge, Anforderungen einschließlich Sicherheit (ISO 15027-1:2002)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 10 May 2001.

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 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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Con	tents Pa	ge
orew	ord	3
ntroduction		4
l	Scope	5
2	Normative references	5
3	Terms and definitions	6
1	Requirements	7
5	Marking	12
Annex	A (informative) Guidelines for manufacturers, users, regulators and industrial inspectors about immersion suits with respect to the application of immersed clo values and thermal protection times relevant to EN ISO Standards	16
Annex	ZA (informative) Clauses of this European Standard addressing essential requirements or other provisions of EU Directives.	20

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 15027-1:2002) 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, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 188 "Small craft".

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 September 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2002.

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(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

The annex A is informative.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European Standard has been prepared to meet the needs of persons engaged in certain activities on or near water.

The justification for using a constant wear suit would be to provide protection from the elements whilst working and, in the event of an accidental immersion, to prolong life and aid rescue. An individual's estimated thermal protection time when wearing this type of equipment will depend upon the water temperature, weather conditions, the cold tolerance of the person and the person's behaviour. The standard specifies the minimum levels of insulation provided by the different ranges of suit in particular water temperatures.

The standard allows for the thermal protection to be provided by a variety of methods and materials, some of which may require action when the suit enters the water (e.g. inflation of chambers by gas from a cylinder). The compliance of a constant wear suit with this standard does not imply that it is suitable for all circumstances. This standard cannot make detailed provision for all the special uses to which a constant wear suit may be put, such as special working conditions i. e. slip resistance or fire resistance or special leisure applications.

This standard is intended to serve as a minimum performance requirement for manufacturers, purchasers and users of constant wear suits by ensuring that they provided an effective standard of performance in use. Designers should encourage the wearing of this equipment by making them comfortable and functional for continuous wear on or near water.

The primary aims in wearing a constant wear suit are:

- a) to reduce the risk of cold shock and to delay the onset of hypothermia;
- b) to enable the wearer to propel himself in the water and extricate himself from the water without it becoming an encumbrance;
- c) to make the wearer sufficiently conspicuous in the water so as to aid his recovery.

The performance of the suit may be altered by a number of factors including wave action, or the wearing of additional equipment. Users, owners and employers should ensure that equipment is correctly maintained to manufacturer's instructions.

A suit system may be comprised of one or more pieces provided that in all cases it meets the requirements of this standard as a complete system.

The use of a lifejacket/constant wear suit combination during testing does not confer approval status for that combination. A constant wear suit may often be worn with a lifejacket as it will provide extra flotation and will help to bring a person to a face-up position.