# საქართველოს ეროვნული სტანდარტი

მყვინთავის კოსტუმი. ნაწილი 2: სალიკვიდაციო კოსტიუმები, უსაფრთხოების მომცველი მოთხოვნები. (ისო 15027-2:2002)

საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტო თბილისი

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- **3 მიღებულია გარეკანის მეთოდით** სტანდარტიზაციის საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციის სტანდარტი ისო ენ 15027-2 : 2002 "მყვინთავის კოსტუმი. ნაწილი 2: სალიკვიდაციო კოსტიუმები, უსაფრთხოების მომცველი მოთხოვნები. (ისო 15027-2:2002) "

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**5 რეგისტრირებულია** საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2009 წლის 29 დეკემბერი №268-1.3-3452

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# EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN ISO 15027-2** 

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#### **English version**

# Immersion suits - Part 2: Abandonment suits, requirements including safety (ISO 15027-2:2002)

Combinaisons de protection thermique en cas d'immersion - Partie 2: Combinaisons d'abandon, exigences y compris la sécurité (ISO 15027-2:2002)

Schutzkleidung gegen Unterkühlung im Wasser - Teil 2: Seenot-Kälteschutzanzüge, Anforderungen einschließlich Sicherheit (ISO 15027-2:2002)

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.



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## **Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 15027-2:2002) 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. Abandonment suits manufactured and maintained to this standard will provide protection from cold shock and delay the onset of hypothermia.

The complete immersion system (suit and clothes worn under the suit) should be able to keep the wearer alive long enough for the rescue services to find and recover them. An individual's estimated thermal protection time will depend on water temperature and wave state as well as their physiology. Detailed in this standard are the minimum recommended insulation levels and the associated water temperatures in which they are to be used.

This standard is intended to serve as a minimum performance requirement for manufacturers, purchasers and users of such safety equipment and seeks to ensure that the equipment provides effective performance in use. The abandonment suit should not jeopardise safety by causing undue discomfort which could result in a degradation of performance.

The abandonment suit shall have no features which will be likely to have any detrimental effect on the operation of other life saving equipment that may be used. In particular, any part of the suit which might pose a snagging hazard shall be suitably covered, protected or restrained.

The primary aims in wearing an abandonment suit are:

- a) to reduce the risk of cold shock and delay the onset of hypothermia;
- 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.

Many circumstances may alter the performance of the suit, such as wave action, or the wearing of additional equipment. Users, owners and employers should ensure that equipment is correctly maintained to manufacturer's instructions.

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