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Firefighters helmets - Helmets for technical rescue

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy. This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

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Firefighters helmets - Helmets for technical rescue

Casques de sapeurs-pompiers - Casques pour les opérations de secours technique

Feuerwehrhelme - Helme für technische Rettung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 November 2014.

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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

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Foreword

This document (EN 16473:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 158 "Head protection", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2015 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2015.

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

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 purpose of this European Standard is to provide minimum performance requirements for helmets designed for use for technical rescue operations and associated activities by for example firefighters, rescue and medical personnel as described in the scope. Consequently, the protective helmet should be comfortable, light and commensurate with the risks to which the rescue personnel may be exposed in order to be effective.

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, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the minimum requirements for technical rescue helmets. These helmets are intended to protect the upper head mainly against the effects of mechanical hazards such as impact and penetration, flame, electrical and chemical hazards while conducting technical rescue and associated activities.

Technical rescues involve the environments and conditions associated with operational scenarios such as but not limited to those found during road traffic collisions, railway incidents and when working in and around collapsed structures, often for extended periods of time, after natural disasters (flood, earthquake, etc.).

Requirements for marking and information to be supplied by the manufacturer are included.

Helmets for use while firefighting in buildings and other structures or in wildland firefighting environments, are not covered by this European Standard see EN 443 and EN 16471.

Helmets for use in water rescue operations using craft, such as boats, canoes etc., are also not covered by this European Standard.

Protection of the face and eyes, when not provided by visors, ears and neck might require additional items of personal protective equipment (PPE), which are not covered by this European Standard.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 168:2001, Personal eye-protection - Non-optical test methods

EN 960:2006, Headforms for use in the testing of protective helmets

EN 1811, Reference test method for release of nickel from all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced parts of the human body and articles intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin

EN 13087-1:2000, Protective helmets - Test methods - Part 1: Conditions and conditioning

EN 13087-2, Protective helmets - Test methods - Part 2: Shock absorption

EN 13087-3:2000, Protective helmets - Test methods - Part 3: Resistance to penetration

EN 13087-4, Protective helmets - Test methods - Part 4: Retention system effectiveness

EN 13087-5:2012, Protective helmets - Test methods - Part 5: Retention system strength

EN 13087-6, Protective helmets - Test methods - Part 6: Field of vision

EN 13087-7:2000, Protective helmets - Test methods - Part 7: Flame resistance

EN 13087-8:2000, Protective helmets - Test methods - Part 8: Electrical properties

EN ISO 13688:2013, Protective clothing - General requirements (ISO 13688:2013)

EN 14458:2004, Personal eye-equipment - Faceshields and visors for use with firefighters' and high performance industrial safety helmets used by firefighters, ambulance and emergency services

EN 16473:2014 (E)

ISO 1817:2005¹⁾, Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of the effect of liquids

ISO 6344-1, Coated abrasives — Grain size analysis — Part 1: Grain size distribution test

ISO 17493, Clothing and equipment for protection against heat — Test method for convective heat resistance using a hot air circulating oven

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN

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ISO 1817:2005 is replaced by ISO 1817:2011, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of the effect of liquids.