STN	Prilby pre hasičov. Prilby na hasenie požiarov v otvorenom priestore.	STN EN 16471
		83 2178

Firefighters helmets - Helmets for wildland fire fighting

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

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 04/15

Rozpracované prekladom.

Obsahuje: EN 16471:2014

STN EN 16471: 2015

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 16471

December 2014

ICS 13.340.20

English Version

Firefighters helmets - Helmets for wildland fire fighting

Casques de sapeurs-pompiers - Casques pour la lutte contre les feux d'espaces naturels

Feuerwehrhelme - Helme für Wald- und Flächenbrandbekämpfung

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

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: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 16471:2014) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2015 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2015.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 extended periods during wildland fire fighting and associated activities.

Wildland fire fighting involves work primarily in summer temperatures, for many hours during which the fire fighter may develop high levels of metabolic heat. Consequently, the protective helmet should be comfortable, light and commensurate with the risks to which the fire fighter may be exposed in order to be effective without introducing heat stress to the wearer.

This European Standard does not cover helmets for use in situations where helmets conforming to EN 443 are more suitable.

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 wildland fire fighting helmets protecting the upper head mainly against the effects of impact, penetration, heat, flame and burning embers while conducting fire fighting and associated activities in wildland environments. Requirements for marking and information to be supplied by the manufacturer are included. Wildland fire fighting involves direct and indirect attack techniques (like wood cutting).

Wildland environments include forests, crops, plantations and grass/heath/scrub or farmland.

Helmets for use while fire fighting in buildings and other structures are not covered by this European Standard (see EN 443). This helmet is not intended to provide protection during fire entrapment.

Protection of the face, eyes, ears and neck may 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 13087-10, Protective helmets - Test methods - Part 10: Resistance to radiant heat

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

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

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