

ILNAS

Institut luxembourgeois de la normalisation
de l'accréditation, de la sécurité et qualité
des produits et services

ILNAS-EN 1149-5:2018

Protective clothing - Electrostatic properties - Part 5: Material performance and design requirements

Schutzkleidung - Elektrostatische
Eigenschaften - Teil 5:
Leistungsanforderungen an Material und
Konstruktionsanforderungen

Vêtements de protection - Propriétés
électrostatiques - Partie 5 : Exigences de
performance des matériaux et de
conception

09/2018

A decorative graphic in the bottom right corner featuring several interlocking gears in shades of blue and yellow. Overlaid on the gears is a vertical column of binary code (0s and 1s) and various mathematical symbols like plus, minus, and multiplication signs.

National Foreword

This European Standard EN 1149-5:2018 was adopted as Luxembourgish Standard ILNAS-EN 1149-5:2018.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD ^{ILNAS-EN 1149-5:2018} **EN 1149-5**
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English Version

**Protective clothing - Electrostatic properties - Part 5:
Material performance and design requirements**

Vêtements de protection - Propriétés électrostatiques -
Partie 5 : Exigences de performance des matériaux et
de conception

Schutzkleidung - Elektrostatische Eigenschaften - Teil
5: Leistungsanforderungen an Material und
Konstruktionsanforderungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 April 2018.

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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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of 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 United Kingdom.



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European foreword

This document (EN 1149-5:2018) 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 March 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2019.

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 1149-5:2008.

A list of the significant technical differences between this edition and the previous can be found in Annex B.

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 Regulation (EU) 2016/425, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations 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.

Introduction

This European Standard is part of a series of standards for test methods and requirements for electrostatic properties of protective clothing. Different parts are necessary, because of the various fields of application and materials.

EN 1149 consists of the following parts, under the general title “Protective clothing – Electrostatic properties”:

- Part 1: Test method for measurement of surface resistivity
- Part 2: Test method for measurement of the electrical resistance through a material (vertical resistance);
- Part 3: Test methods for measurement of charge decay;
- Part 4: Garment test (under development);
- Part 5: Material performance and design requirements.

A complete garment test is under study. As long as such a test is not available, it may not be possible to perform full assessment of the electrostatic properties of protective clothing. This set of standards reflects the current state of knowledge.

Further guidance on the EN 1149 series and on the selection, use, care and maintenance of electrostatic dissipative protective clothing is given in CEN/CLC/TR 16832:2015 [1]¹⁾.

1) Numbers in square brackets refer to the bibliography.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies material and design requirements for electrostatic dissipative protective clothing, including hoods and caps, used as part of a total earthed system, to avoid incendiary discharges, where the minimum ignition energy of an explosive atmosphere is not less than 0,016 mJ.

In the context of this European Standard, a total earthed system is one in which personnel and other conductors are connected to earth via a resistance of less than $10^8 \Omega$.

The material and design requirements do not presume adequate earthing of additional equipment worn or carried in contact with clothing, e.g. breathing apparatus, etc. If such additional equipment is required to be earthed, other requirements beyond the scope of this European Standard may be necessary.

The scope of this standard does not include electrostatic dissipative protective gloves or footwear that are separate and not integral parts of garments.

The material and design requirements may not provide sufficient protection in oxygen enriched flammable atmospheres.

NOTE Additional information about oxygen enriched flammable atmospheres can be found in CEN/CLC/TR 16832:2015 [1].

This European Standard is not applicable for protection against mains voltages.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1149-1:2006, *Protective clothing — Electrostatic properties — Part 1: Test method for measurement of surface resistivity*

EN 1149-3:2004, *Protective clothing — Electrostatic properties — Part 3: Test methods for measurement of charge decay*

EN 60079-32-2:2015, *Explosive atmospheres — Part 32-2: Electrostatics hazards — Tests (IEC 60079-32-2:2015)*

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

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 13688:2013, EN 1149-1:2006, EN 1149-3:2004 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 attachment

item that is not an integral part of material, but is permanently or temporarily attached to clothing, e.g. fastener, detachable pocket, label, high visibility tape, etc.

3.2 clothing

garment or ensemble of garments

3.3 electrostatic dissipative static dissipative dissipative

describing material or item that dissipates electrostatic charge to an acceptable level within an acceptable period of time

3.4 garment

article made from material that is worn to cover the body, head or limbs

3.5 hardware

attachment made from metal, plastic, wood or other hard substance

EXAMPLE Metal or plastic buttons or fasteners etc.

3.6 material

woven, non-woven, or knitted fabric, which may be uncoated, coated or laminated, leather or polymeric sheet, or various combinations thereof, of which clothing is made

4 Requirements

4.1 General

Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall comply with EN ISO 13688.

The requirements specified in 4.2.1 shall be verified by testing garments or materials after cleaning. If the manufacturer's instructions indicate that cleaning is not allowed, i.e. single-use garments, then testing shall be carried out on new material.

Cleaning shall be in line with the manufacturer's instructions, on the basis of standardized processes. If the number of cleaning cycles is not specified, the tests shall be carried out after five cleaning cycles (a cleaning cycle is one wash and one dry cycle). This shall be reflected in the information supplied by the manufacturer. If the garment can be washed and dry-cleaned, it shall only be washed. If only dry-cleaning is allowed, the garment shall be dry-cleaned in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

NOTE 1 Manufacturer's instructions typically indicate one or several of the various methods and processes of EN ISO 6330[2], EN ISO 15797[3], EN ISO 3175-2[4], or equivalent as standardized processes for cleaning.

NOTE 2 Normal wear and tear and contamination may adversely affect electrostatic dissipative properties.

4.2 Electrostatic requirements

4.2.1 Material requirements

An electrostatic dissipative material shall meet at least one of the following requirements for half decay time, or for shielding factor, or for surface resistance (not necessarily all three requirements):