



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

ILNAS-EN 471:2003+A1:2007

**High-visibility warning clothing for
professional use - Test methods and
requirements**

Vêtements de signalisation à haute
visibilité pour usage professionnel -
Méthodes d'essai et exigences

Warnkleidung - Prüfverfahren und
Anforderungen

12/2007



National Foreword

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**High-visibility warning clothing for professional use - Test
methods and requirements**

Vêtements de signalisation à haute visibilité pour usage
professionnel - Méthodes d'essai et exigences

Warnkleidung - Prüfverfahren und Anforderungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 August 2003 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 10 November 2007.

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Foreword

This document (EN 471:2003+A1:2007) 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 document shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2008 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2008.

This document includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 2007-11-10.

This document supersedes A1 EN 471:2003 A1.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags A1 A1.

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.

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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European Standard provides a solution that enables the major issues to be resolved. The performance of the conspicuous materials to be used in "high visibility clothing" is specified together with minimum areas and placement of the materials.

Conspicuity is enhanced by high contrast between the clothing and the ambient background against which it is seen; and by larger areas of the conspicuous materials specified.

Three areas of background and combined performance material colours are defined in an appropriate manner for clothing material, all of which will confer conspicuity against most backgrounds found in urban and rural situations in daylight. However users should consider the prevailing ambient background in which protection is required and select the colour that provides the preferred contrast.

Two levels of separate performance retroreflective materials are included. Higher levels of retroreflection provide greater contrast and visibility of warning clothing when seen in headlights during darkness. When greater conspicuity is required the higher level of retroreflecting material should be used.

Design requirements illustrating the disposition of retroreflective materials are included within the standard. The ergonomics of the wearer should be considered when selecting the most appropriate configuration of retroreflective materials within the garment.

Three classes of warning clothing are specified in terms of the minimum areas of the materials to be incorporated. Whilst the area comprising clothing is obviously dictated by the type of clothing and also the size of the wearer, it should be noted that class 3 clothing offers greater conspicuity against most urban and rural backgrounds than class 2 garments which in turn are significantly superior to class 1 clothing.

Selection and use of high-visibility warning clothing can vary among European countries. It should be based on a risk assessment of the condition in which the warning clothing is to be used. This will involve consideration of the requirements necessary for an observer to understand that a wearer is present. The observer needs both to perceive and to recognise the wearer and then to decide to take appropriate avoidance action. The wearing of a high-visibility garment does not guarantee that the wearer will be visible under all conditions.

Test methods ensure that a minimum level of protection is maintained when the garments are subjected to care procedures. Test methods detailed in this standard are for new materials and not intended for products in use.

Attention is drawn to EN 1150, which specifies characteristics and properties for visibility clothing for non-professional use.