

SVENSK STANDARD

SS-EN 17353:2020

**Skyddskläder – Kläder med god synbarhet för medelhög risk –
Provningsmetoder och fordringar**

**Protective clothing – Enhanced visibility equipment for medium
risk situations – Test methods and requirements**



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The European Standard EN 17353:2020 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official version of EN 17353:2020.

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 17353

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Protective clothing - Enhanced visibility equipment for medium risk situations - Test methods and requirements

Habillement de protection - Équipement de visualisation améliorée pour des situations à risque modéré - Méthodes d'essai et exigences

Schutzkleidung - Erhöhte Sichtbarkeit für mittlere Risikosituationen - Prüfverfahren und Anforderungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 July 2020.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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SS-EN 17353:2020 (E)

Contents	Page
European foreword.....	4
1 Scope	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Terms and definitions	6
4 Types and minimum area requirements	9
4.1 Types.....	9
4.2 Minimum area requirements.....	10
5 Design requirements	11
5.1 Size designation	11
5.2 Type A.....	11
5.2.1 General.....	11
5.2.2 Visibility from all sides	11
5.3 Type B.....	12
5.3.1 General.....	12
5.3.2 Type B1 – Free hanging devices.....	12
5.3.3 Type B2 – Equipment for limbs.....	12
5.3.4 Type B3 – Equipment for the torso or the torso and limbs.....	12
5.4 Type AB.....	13
6 Material requirements	13
6.1 Requirements for non-fluorescent material, fluorescent material and combined performance material	13
6.1.1 Colour performance requirements of new material	13
6.1.2 Colour after Xenon test	15
6.1.3 Colour fastness of fluorescent material and all non-fluorescent material layers after test exposure.....	15
6.2 Dimensional change of fluorescent material and non-fluorescent material.....	16
6.3 Photometric and physical performance requirements for the separate performance and combined performance materials.....	16
6.3.1 Retroreflective performance requirements of new material	16
6.3.2 Type B1 – Free hanging devices.....	17
6.3.3 Type B2, B3 and AB – removable or permanently applied materials or devices.....	17
6.4 Retroreflective performance requirements after test exposure.....	18
6.4.1 General.....	18
6.4.2 Separate performance material.....	19
6.4.3 Combined performance material	19
6.4.4 Orientation sensitive materials	19
7 Test methods	19
7.1 Sampling and conditioning.....	19
7.2 Determination of colour	19
7.3 Method of determination of retroreflective photometric performance	20
7.3.1 General.....	20
7.3.2 Type B1 devices	20
7.3.3 Type B2 and B3 and Type AB devices or garments.....	20
7.4 Test exposure of retroreflective material.....	20
7.4.1 Abrasion	20

7.4.2	Folding at cold temperatures	21
7.4.3	Exposure to temperature variation	21
7.4.4	Rainfall	21
7.4.5	Free fall test	21
7.4.6	Influence of water (water immersion).....	21
7.5	Ageing	21
7.5.1	General	21
7.5.2	Washing.....	22
7.5.3	Dry cleaning.....	22
8	Marking	22
9	Information supplied by the manufacturer	23
Annex A (informative)	Examples of garments or devices according to types and classes.....	24
Annex B (informative)	Examples of different types of equipment	26
Annex C (informative)	Examples on how to determine visibility from all sides for Type A garments	27
Annex D (informative)	Possible designs for the placement of fluorescent material on garments	28
Annex E (informative)	Examples of Type B2 and Type B3 garment.....	29
Annex ZA (informative)	Relationship between this European Standard and the essential requirements of Regulation 2016/425 aimed to be covered	31
Bibliography	32

SS-EN 17353:2020 (E)

European foreword

This document (EN 17353:2020) 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 February 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2023.

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 1150:1999, and EN 13356:2001.

This document has been prepared under a standardization request given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Regulation 2016/425.

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 organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for enhanced visibility equipment in the form of garments, or devices, which are capable of visually signalling the user's presence.

The enhanced visibility equipment is intended to provide conspicuity of the wearer in medium risk situations under any daylight conditions and/or under illumination by vehicles headlights or searchlights in the dark.

Performance requirements are included for colour and retroreflection as well as for the minimum areas and for the placement of the materials in protective equipment.

This document is not applicable to:

- high visibility equipment in high-risk situations, which is covered in EN ISO 20471 (for further information concerning risk situations, see Annex A);
- visibility equipment specifically intended for the head, hands and feet, e.g. helmets, gloves and shoes;
- equipment integrating active lighting, e.g. LEDs;
- visibility for low-risk situations.

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 20105-A02:1994, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour (ISO 105-A02:1993)*

EN 20105-A03:1994, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining (ISO 105-A03:1993)*

EN 20105-N01:1995, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part N01: Colour fastness to bleaching: Hypochlorite (ISO 105-N01:1993)*

EN 60068-2-31:2008, *Environmental testing - Part 2-31: Tests - Test Ec: Rough handling shocks, primarily for equipment-type specimens (IEC 60068 2 31:2008)*

EN ISO 105-B02:2014, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test (ISO 105-B02:2014)*

EN ISO 105-C06:2010, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part C06: Colour fastness to domestic and commercial laundering (ISO 105-C06:2010)*

EN ISO 105-D01:2010, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part D01: Colour fastness to dry cleaning using perchloroethylene solvent (ISO 105-D01:2010)*

EN ISO 105-E04:2013, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration (ISO 105-E04:2013)*

EN ISO 105-X11:1996, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X11: Colour fastness to hot pressing (ISO 105-X11:1994)*

SS-EN 17353:2020 (E)

EN ISO 105-X12:2016, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing (ISO 105-X12:2016)*

EN ISO 12947-2:2016, *Textiles - Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method - Part 2: Determination of specimen breakdown (ISO 12947-2:2016)*

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

EN ISO 20471:2013, *High visibility clothing - Test methods and requirements (ISO 20471:2013, Corrected version 2013-06-01)*

ISO 4675:2017, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics - Low-temperature bend test*

CIE 015:2018, *Colorimetry*

CIE 54.2:2001, *Retroreflection - Definition and measurement*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions 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 <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui>

3.1

combined-performance material

material intended to exhibit both fluorescent and retroreflective properties

Note 1 to entry: "Fluorescent material" is defined as "background material" in EN ISO 20471:2013.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 20471:2013, 3.6]

3.2

dark condition

light conditions similar to light outside after sunset and before sunrise

3.3

daylight

light conditions similar to light outside after sunrise and before sunset

3.4

enhanced-visibility equipment

clothing/garment or device, intended to provide conspicuity during daylight and/or dark conditions and/or twilight

3.5

family of devices

group of devices made with identical raw materials (manufacturer, article number, reflected colour, product variation etc.) and identical manufacturing process as the base of model

3.6

flexible device

device that is capable of being bent

3.7

fluorescent material

material that emits electromagnetic radiation at visible wavelengths longer than those absorbed

Note 1 to entry: This term applies to daylight conditions.

Note 2 to entry: "Fluorescent material" is defined as "background material" in EN ISO 20471:2013.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 20471:2013, 3.2]

3.8

non-fluorescent material

material not intended to be highly conspicuous

3.9

optical active area

part of the retroreflective material which has not lost any of the original photometric properties during conversion into a device

Note 1 to entry: This includes, but it is not limited to, loss due to welding lines, holes or printing.

3.10

orientation sensitive material

material having coefficients of retroreflection that differ by more than 15 % when measured at the two rotation angles $\beta_1 = 0^\circ$ and $\beta_2 = 90^\circ$

[SOURCE: EN ISO 20471:2013, 3.7]

3.11

retroreflective element

portion of retroreflective material (stripe, band or any shape meeting the design criteria of this document)

3.12

retroreflective material

material which is a retroreflector, but which is not intended to comply with the requirements of this document for fluorescent material

[SOURCE: EN ISO 20471:2013, 3.4]

3.13

rigid device

device that is not capable of being bent

EXAMPLE injection moulded prismatic materials