



## EUROPEAN STANDARDS OF HIGH VISIBILITY GARMENTS

There are three types of signalling garments:- The garments requiring fluorescent base material coating and garments requiring retro-reflecting material coating or alternately, garments coating made with both characteristics ...

- **EN 340** : general requirements
- **EN 471** : high visibility signalling garment
- **Characteristics of different classes of visibility garment**

### **EN340 : general requirements**

This standard contains the general requirements of the protective garments, defined as covering or replacing the personal garment and designed to protect against one or several dangers.

#### **MARKING :**

- On the product itself or printed on a label fastened to the product.
- Set to be visible and legible.
- Name, commercial brand.
- Designation of the product type.
- Designation of the size.
- Number of the appropriate standard.
- Pictograms and, if necessary, performance levels.
- The “i” marked on a pictogram indicates the need for the user to refer to manufacturer instructions.
- Maintenance labelling.
- Instructions for use.

### **EN471 : high visibility signalling garment**

The **EN471** standard specifies the characteristics needed for garments aimed at visually signalling the user 's presence, in order for him to be detected and seen clearly under dangerous conditions, by day or night under all luminosity conditions, in the spectrum of head lights.

## Classes of high visibility garments

Each of these three classes must have minimal material coating constituting the garment and this in conformity with the table below :

	Class 3 garment	Class 2 garment	Class 1 garment
Fluorescent basic material	0,80	0,50	0,14
Retro-reflecting material	0,20	0,13	0,10
Material with both characteristics			0,20

- **Class 3**  
The class 3 defines the highest visibility level. Example : jacket with long sleeves, parkas, jacket / trousers suit.
  - **Class 2**  
The class 2 defines an intermediary visibility level. Example : vests, tunics.
  - **Class 1**  
The class 1 defines the lowest visibility level. Example : shoulder-belts.
  - **Class of coating of fluorescent basic material (0 to 3) :**  
It gives the class category of the visible material of retroreflecting and fluorescent.
  - **Class of reflecting material (0 to 2) :**  
It gives the class category of the retro-reflecting material according to its retro-reflection coefficient.
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