

I.S. EN 50286:1999

ICS 13.260 13.340.10

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ELECTRICAL INSULATING PROTECTIVE
CLOTHING FOR LOW-VOLTAGE
INSTALLATIONS

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Corrigendum to EN 50286:1999
English version
Title page
Replace the German title by:
Elektrisch isolierende Schutzkleidung für Arbeiten an Niederspannungsanlagen
Definition 3.1
Replace by:
3.1 electrical insulating protective clothing
Electrical insulating protective clothing denotes a non-conductive protective clothing that prevents transmission of electrical current to the wearer if it comes into contact with live conductors. Jacket with hood, trousers and overall with hood are articles of the protective clothing.

October 2004

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## EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 50286

May 1999

ICS 13.260; 13.340.10

English version

## Electrical insulating protective clothing for low-voltage installations

Vêtements de protection isolants pour installations basse tension

Elektrisch isolierende Schutzkleidung

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## **CENELEC**

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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## Foreword

This European Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee CENELEC TC 78, Equipment and tools for live working. It is submitted to the unique acceptance procedure.

The text of the draft was submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure and was approved by CENELEC as EN 50286 on 1998-08-01.

The following dates were fixed:

 latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement

(dop) 1999-12-01

- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn

(dow) 1999-12-01

This document complies with the electrical insulating requirements set out by CLC/TC 78 and with the non-electrical requirements set out by CEN/TC 162. This insulating clothing is recognised as a PPE according to EEC Directive (89/686/EEC).

Electrical insulating protective clothing was developed primarily for use by workers for work on low-voltage overhead lines.

For the moment, there is no withstand test applicable to products where the principle risk is of unintentional contact with live parts, and such a test is not included in the present standard. However, despite this lack, it is considered that a satisfactory level of electrical protection is provided by compliance with this standard for both the proof tests and the periodic electrical inspections.

For the moment, no test is available in relation to the risk of workers exposure to an electrical arc generated by low voltage installations. This task is presently under study by WG7.



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