

# EN 469 GARMENTS

## User Information Guide

**Protective Clothing for Firefighters**  
(EN 469:2005, incorporating amendment A1:2006)

**ONLY THE END USER SHALL REMOVE THIS INFORMATION PRIOR  
TO USING THESE GARMENTS**

### **! DANGER**

You may die or sustain serious injury if you do not have the special training and knowledge to correctly use your garment and/or have not read this user guide. If you were not given a complete guide or lose your user guide, alert your organization or contact Honeywell for a replacement.

- Do not use your protective garment if you have NOT read and understood this guide and the label on your garment, and you have NOT been properly trained and supervised in their use.
- This garment and any other garment will not protect you during emergency operations from all hazards under all conditions, especially fire fighting.
- This garment must be worn as part of a complete protective ensemble; it is the responsibility of your department to determine the suitability of this garment for its intended use and when this garment must be worn together with other ensemble elements and ensure that the selected ensemble elements work together to provide the intended protection.
- You must ensure that your garment properly fits and is properly worn for effective protection.
- You must properly inspect, care for, and maintain this garment with this guide in order for the garment to provide effective protection.

# **Honeywell**

If you have questions or require more information, contact Honeywell First Responder Products.

Honeywell First Responder Products  
#1 Innovation Court • Dayton, OH 45414  
(937) 264-2662 • (937) 264-2677 Fax

ISO 9001:2000

Email: [info@HoneywellFirstResponder.com](mailto:info@HoneywellFirstResponder.com)  
[www.HoneywellFirstResponder.com](http://www.HoneywellFirstResponder.com)

**Notified Body No. 0339, BTTG Testing & Certification, Unit 14 Wheel Forge Way,  
Trafford Park, Manchester, M17 1EH, UK.**

## User Information Guide – Protective Clothing for Firefighters (EN 469)

This guide addresses Honeywell garments for firefighting (EN 469, model code: fire coat E25 or E55, overtrousers E35 or E72). Your protective garment must be worn as a suit i.e. fire coat and overtrousers and complies with EN 469: 2005, incorporating amendment A1:2006. The garment is intended to provide limited protection to your torso, arms, and legs as part of a properly selected and configured protective ensemble during fire fighting. While your protective garment is designed to provide protection against hazards encountered in either fire fighting, or other emergency operations, **your protective garment will not protect you against all exposures and under all conditions**, even when worn properly.

### Pre-use Information

**General Construction and Identification** – Your protective garment has been manufactured to comply with and is certified to the requirements in EN 469: 2005 - Protective clothing for firefighters – performance requirements for protective clothing for firefighting. These garments are constructed of three layers combination that includes the outer shell, moisture barrier, and thermal barrier. All three layers of inherently flame resistant materials were assembled together to provide protection during fire fighting. Each item of this protective ensemble is identified by a model code, batch number and year of manufacture located on the care label sewn into each protective layer of each garment. Users can refer to garment care label for detailed information. Continued fitness for purpose is dependent on inspection and maintenance in accordance with EC Directive 89/656/EEC.

**Safety Considerations and Limitations of Use** – It is critically important that you do not use this protective garment until you have read and understood this entire guide and the labels provided on your protective garment. In order to reduce – but not eliminate – your risks, do not wear this protective garment unless:

- ***You Understand Labels, This Guide, and Applicable Standards. Your Use Is in Accordance with Applicable Standards and Regulations.***
- ***Need for Hazard/Risk Assessment:*** Your department, organization, or employer has conducted a hazard/risk assessment and determined that this garment provides an acceptable level of protection for the particular emergency operations consistent with applicable national, state/provincial, and local regulations.
- ***Your Garment Fits Properly:*** Your garment must be appropriately sized to provide an adequate range of motion and permits you to complete required tasks without overexertion.

- ***Limitations of Protection:*** You have been trained and understand that not all garments provide protection from all hazards, and you have been trained and understand how to select and properly use the appropriate garment to meet the expected exposure.
- ***Heat Stress:*** Wearing your protective garment together with other ensemble elements may increase your risk of heat stress which may cause heart attack, stroke, dehydration, or other health-related conditions. At the first sign of heat stress, immediately seek medical help.
- ***Burn Injury:*** Your protective garment will not protect you from all burns and injuries. If your protective garment is exposed to radiant, convective, or conductive heat, or comes in contact with a hot environment or hot object, you may be burned underneath the protective garment with no warning and no sign of damage to the protective garment.
- ***Heat Sensation:*** Your protective garment will lower your ability to feel heat. Do not be misled by the absence of heat or discomfort underneath your protective garment. Even though you do not feel heat or discomfort, you can be burned or injured suddenly and without warning. If you feel heat or some slight discomfort or unusual sensation under your protective garment, you may already have been burned or are about to be burned. Be constantly alert to the possibility of exposure to heat and other hazards.
- ***Barrier Protection:*** Your protective garment will provide very limited liquid barrier protection. Your protective garment does not protect you from chemical, radiological, or biological hazards which can cause death, injuries, diseases, and/or illnesses. Furthermore, this garment does not offer any protection from hazardous vapors or gases, liquefied gases, or cryogenic liquids.
- ***Other Hazards:*** Your protective garment – wet or dry – may not protect you from electrical shock. Your protective garment will not protect you from all physical hazards. Your protective garment may be penetrated, cut, or torn by sharp surfaces or objects. Your garment may also wear through when in repeated or prolonged contact with rough surfaces. Your garment will not offer any protection to ballistic hazards or objects propelled at high velocities. You must be constantly vigilant of the hazards to which you may be exposed and your garment limitations in protecting against these hazards. Do not use your protective garment if it is contaminated, cut, punctured, worn, abraded, or altered from its original condition.

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- **Need for Complete Ensemble:** This garment is effective only when properly worn, accounting for a proper interface with the other elements of your protective ensemble.
- **Proper Care and Maintenance:** This garment must be properly inspected, maintained, and cared for by you and your department, organization, or employer consistent with these instructions and the applicable national, state/provincial, and local regulations.
- This garment is **NOT** warranted to be fit for a particular purpose.

**Testing and Assessment of Performance** – This firefighters’ protective clothing achieved the levels of performance (EN 469: 2005) adjacent to the pictogram as follows:

- Xf 2 Level 2 for Heat Transfer (flame)
- Xr 2 Level 2 for Heat Transfer (radiation)
- Y 2 Level 2 for Water Penetration
- Z 2 Level 2 for Water Vapour Resistance



Xf 1/2  
Xr 1/2  
Y1/2  
Z1/2

### **Wearing Instructions**

**Sizing** – All Honeywell protective garments are offered in a full range of sizes. It is important that you select the appropriate size of garment. Garments that are too tight will hinder your movement and reduce the layer of air between your body and the garment that contributes to your overall thermal insulation protection. Garments that are too loose will also negatively affect your ability to move. Choose a garment size that gives you the best functionality. Follow the donning instructions to ensure you are correctly wearing your protective garment. In addition, follow the procedures under “Adjustment for Fit and Interface Issues” to ensure a correct overlap of your coat and pants and that all additional ensemble elements properly interface with your garments.

**Donning** – The specific donning instructions will depend on how your coat and pants are configured and will be affected by the specific features provided on your garment. Before use, ensure all hardware, hook & loop and other accessories are integrity and function, confirm no damage and contamination on the garment. You should put on your pants before you put on your coat.

To properly put on your pants:

1. Step into your pants as if you would for normal trousers and pull up your pants to your waist.

2. If suspenders are provided with your pants, pull the suspenders over your shoulder.
3. Close the fly of your pants using the provided hardware (either a zipper or hook and dee) and/or hook and loop tape. Hook tape on one side of the fly should be matched directly to the loop on the other side of the fly.
4. Adjust your suspenders so that the pants feel secure on your waist; however, do not over adjust your suspenders to cause pulling the crotch up of your pants too high.
5. If you have a belt, close your belt.
6. If your pants are provided with side take up straps, adjust the slide so that the pants waist is adjusted to provide the most comfortable and functional fit.

To properly put on your protective coat:

1. It is recommended that you have your protective hood donned over your head (with your head through the face opening) before donning your coat.
2. Put your coat on as you would for a normal jacket.
3. When putting your arms and hands through the coat sleeves, extend your arms through the wristlet such that the long tab, if applicable, goes over your thumb or your thumb goes through the hole in the wristlet, if applicable, depending on the type of wristlet provided with your coat.
4. Make sure that your coat collar is in a raised position over its entire circumference around your neck.
5. Pull the coat front closure together.
  - If your coat is provided with a zipper closure, match up the zipper ends and correctly align the zipper slider before pulling the zipper up to your collar area.
  - If your coat is provided with an inner snap or hook and loop closure tape based front closure, align the snaps and secure the hook tape against the loop tape.
  - If your coat, has hooks and dees as part of its inner closure, secure the correct hook to each dee.
6. Secure the front closure flap over the inner closure by matching up the hook and loop closure tape or securing the hooks with the respective dees, depending on your coats configuration.
7. Put on your SCBA and SCBA facepiece in accordance with the SCBA manufacturer’s donning instructions.
8. Pull up your hood so that the hood properly interfaces with your SCBA facepiece and covers all portions of your face that are not protected by either the SCBA facepiece or coat collar.
9. Secure your collar by pulling your chinstrap across the collar opening and securing the hook portion of the closure tape onto the loop portion of the closure tape.

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When properly donned, the collar closure should abut against the bottom of your SCBA facepiece.

- Put on your protective gloves so that the glove body fits over you. The wristlets are secured to your hand and the glove gauntlet or wristlet is over the coat sleeve wristlet but underneath the coat sleeve shell.

**Adjustment for Fit and Interface Issues** – Check the overlap between your coat and pants. Have an observer confirm that you have at least a 2-inch overlap of all layers of your protective garments so that there is no gap in the thermal protection when your coat and pants are worn in different positions. Your protective garment must also fit properly and be worn in such a way that all interface areas between your garment(s) and other ensemble elements always protect the portions of your body that are covered in the interface areas. The interface areas must remain protected during all of your anticipated movements, including when you look upward or sideways, reach forward, raise your arms, bend over, turn your body sideways, kneel, duck walk or crawl.

**Doffing** – in the event of an accidental splash of chemicals or flammable liquids, the wearer should immediately remove the garments, which shall then be cleaned or removed from service in accordance with federal, state/provincial, or local regulations. If your protective garment are not contaminated, and you're safely removed from hazard area. Open the front of the coat to ventilate the body as quickly as possible in order to cool down. Remove compliant PPE first before the coat and boots.

### Care and Maintenance Instructions

**Routine Inspections** – Inspect your protective garment prior to its first use and following every use. Prior to using the garment for the first time, ensure that the garment does not have any construction flaws and was not damaged when being put into service. Following every use, inspect your protective garment for: soil, contamination, physical damages, damaged or missing hardware and closure systems, thermal damages, damaged or missing reflective trim, loss of seam integrity and broken or missing stitches. If these conditions exist, alert the supervisor of your department or organization and request a determination on the continued serviceability of your protective garment.

**Clean and Maintain Garments** – It is important that you keep your protective garment clean, free of contamination, and properly maintained at all times. Protective garments that are dirty or contaminated pose significant hazards. Many contaminants can be absorbed by the skin, and some are carcinogenic. In addition, many types of contaminants are flammable and garments that are contaminated may

absorb heat at a faster rate than clean garments. Therefore, if your garment becomes soiled, you should clean your garment after use.



- Close all zipper and fasteners before washing.
- Maximum washing temperature is 40 °C, normal process, only use near neutral, non-ionic detergent. Do not dry clean.
- Rinse off with water immediately.
- Do not bleach.
- Tumble drying is possible to partial dry at low temperature, then air dry in well ventilated and shaded area.

Inspect the garment and, where necessary, rewash the garment or submit it for advanced cleaning procedures.

**Recommended Storage Practices** – Store your garment only when it is clean, dry, and free of contamination. Keep garment away from potential contaminants such as oils, greases, or other chemical substances. Store your garment in a clean, dry, ventilated area away from direct sunlight and away from tools or other sharp objects. Do not store your garment with your personal belongings or in a personal living area.

**Repairs** – Do not attempt to repair your garment. If damaged, report the damage to your supervisor, department, or organization and obtain a new garment as a replacement. Your protective garment must be repaired only by Honeywell or an organization that has been qualified by Honeywell First Responder Products.

### Retirement and Disposal

The decision for the continued service of your protective garment must be made by a qualified individual within your department or organization. If you have any doubts about your protective garment and its condition, immediately bring this matter to the attention of your supervisor, department, or organization. Contaminated garments must be disposed in accordance with federal, state/provincial, or local regulations. If any part of your body is burned or injured while you are wearing your protective garment, your protective garment must be removed from service and retained by your department or organization for an appropriate period as determined by your department or organization.