TECHNICAL DATA

GLOBE MANUFACTURING CO.

NFPA 1971 – 2007 REVISION

The following represent the garment changes that are being incorporated into NFPA 1971, which is currently known as NFPA 1971, STANDARD ON PROTECTIVE ENSEMBLES FOR STRUCTURAL FIRE FIGHTING, 2000 EDITION.

- The very first thing to note is that NFPA 1971 will now include protective equipment for both structural and proximity fire fighting. In order to incorporate the proximity gear, the standard was extended one year, to become published in the year 2006. The title of the document will be NFPA 1971, STANDARD ON PROTECTIVE ENSEMBLES FOR STRUCUTRAL FIRE FIGHTING AND PROXIMITY FIRE FIGHTING, 2007 EDITION.

- Although labeled the 2007 edition, the revised NFPA 1971 standard has an effective date of August 17, 2006.

- There were proposals to raise THL values to 170 w/m², a second proposal to raise the value to 230 w/m² and a third proposal to increase the value to 250 w/m² . As you know, the requirement in the current edition of the standard is 130 w/m² and the final decision is to raise the value for the THL to 205 w/m².

- CCHR (conductive, compressive, heat resistance) values will increase from the present requirement of 13.5 seconds to 25 seconds, in both the wet and dry conditions. (For the record, everything that we manufacture currently is already higher than the 2006 value).

- Durability/wear life. In addition to all other moisture barrier requirements, the barrier layer will also be tested for resistance to light degradation, with a minimum water penetration resistance of 13.8 kPa (2 psi). This is a hydrostatic test following a very severe UV exposure, which will be performed only on the moisture barrier. This new test method was very heavily debated by committee, since no outer shell could withstand the exposure. However, this test is does serve as a discriminator of moisture barriers and was the result of years of study performed by the Durability Task Group.

•Drag Rescue Device. Every coat, both structural and proximity, will be required to have a drag rescue device. This device is not to be confused with a harness or repelling device, but is intended strictly as a means of removing a fallen fire fighter. In addition to the usual requirements for heat and flame resistance, the standard also includes strength testing, seam testing, a functionality test and a time to deployment test for this mandatory requirement.

•All mention of accessories and accessory items have been removed from the standard, with an appendix item to explain that since the standard cannot control after market accessories, the authority having jurisdiction needs to be aware of the consequences of installing accessories and any negative impact they might have. This does not absolve the manufacturers from accessory items that are added during construction; these will continue to be tested for flame and heat resistance, unless specifically exempted by the standard.

•The requirement for a minimum collar height of 4" has been decreased to a minimum height of 3" . This does not represent a reduction in protection, but rather is the result of the mandate for hoods, and recognizes that collars that are too high can actually interfere with the positioning of the helmet.

•There is also an option for garments to offer protection against CBRN (chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear) terrorism agents. This does not mandate such protection, but it does provide for design and performance requirements ***if*** you wanted to include CBRN protection in your gear. Since this represents the first time that 1971 has allowed for ***optional*** protection, it is a milestone in this standard. The first and foremost rule is that the gear must also meet all of the requirements of NFPA 1971, and then must also meet the requirements set forth for CBRN.