SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 374-2:2018

01-april-2018

Varovalne rokavice za zaščito pred nevarnimi kemikalijami in mikroorganizmi - 2. del: Ugotavljanje odpornosti proti penetraciji (ISO/DIS 374-2:2018)

Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms - Part 2: Determination of resistance to penetration (ISO/DIS 374-2:2018)

Schutzhandschuhe gegen gefährliche Chemikalien und Mikroorganismen - Teil 2: Bestimmung des Widerstandes gegen Penetration (ISO/DIS 374-2:2018)

Gants de protection contre les produits chimiques et les micro-organismes dangereux - Partie 2: Détermination de la résistance à la pénétration (ISO/DIS 374-2:2018)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **prEN ISO 374-2**

ICS:

13.340.40	Varovanje dlani in rok	Hand and arm protection

oSIST prEN ISO 374-2:2018 **en**

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/DIS 374-2

ISO/TC **94**/SC **13** Secretariat: **SNV**

Voting begins on: **2018-02-06**

Voting terminates on: **2018-05-01**

Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms —

Part 2: Determination of resistance to penetration

Gants de protection contre les produits chimiques et les micro-organismes dangereux —

Partie 2: Détermination de la résistance à la pénétration

ICS: 13.340.40

This document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat.

ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING

Reference number
ISO/DIS 374-2:2018(E)

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Contents

Page

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 94, *Personal safety — Protective clothing and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Protective clothing* and CEN/TC 162 *Protective clothing including hand and arm protection and lifejackets.*

Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms —

Part 2:
Determination of resistance to penetration

1 Scope

This document specifies a test method for the penetration resistance of gloves that protect against dangerous chemicals and/or micro-organisms.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 374-1, *Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms — Part 1: Terminology and performance requirements for chemical risks*

ISO 2859 (all parts), *Sampling procedures and tables for inspection by attributes*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the terms and definitions given in ISO 374-1 apply.

4 Principle of tests

4.1 Air leak test

A glove is immersed in water, and its interior is pressurised with air. A leak is detected by a stream of air bubbles from the surface of the glove.

4.2 Water leak test

A glove is filled with water. A leak is detected by the appearance of water droplets on the outside of the glove.

4.3 Remarks

The air leak procedure is not suitable for all gloves. For example parts of some gloves may be overinflated while other parts of the same gloves can only be partially inflated. If the air leak test proves unsuitable, then only the water penetration test is carried out.

For both methods disregard leaks within the area of 40 mm from the edge of the liquid proof area.

5 Sampling

For the purpose of testing, the test sample will be one glove of each size, with an overall minimum of 4 samples per performed test.

For certain reasons, some gloves cannot be tested, e.g. non-homogenous overinflating of the samples or thickness of the liners disables the fitting on the mandrel.

If one sample fails the penetration test, the test shall be reported as having failed.

For the purpose of production control, e. g. by the manufacturer or auditing organisation, see Annex A.

6 Apparatus

6.1 Air leak test

6.1.1 A circular fixing mandrel, tapered with an appropriate diameter range to effect an airtight seal with the glove to be tested. It should be capable of rotation through 180°.

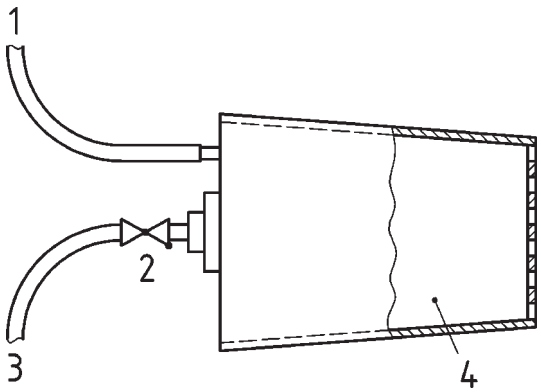
6.1.2 Means of air inflation.

6.1.3 Water tank.

6.1.4 Pressure gauge reading 0 kPa to 10 kPa.

6.1.5 Means of regulating the desired pressure.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 show an example of a suitable apparatus.



Key

1 To pressure gauge
2 Non-return valve
3 To instrument panel
4 Circular fixing mandrel

Figure 1 — Enlarged detail of the circular fixing mandrel