



Designation: **F1359/F1359M – 13 F1359/F1359M – 16**

## Standard Test Method for Liquid Penetration Resistance of Protective Clothing or Protective Ensembles Under a Shower Spray While on a Mannequin<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F1359/F1359M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### INTRODUCTION

Personnel in industry and emergency response can be exposed to numerous ~~chemicals~~ liquids capable of causing harm upon contact with the human body. These liquids may include chemicals, contaminated blood or body fluids, and other hazardous liquids. The deleterious effects of ~~these different~~ chemicals can range from acute trauma such as skin irritation and burn, to chronic degenerative disease such as cancer. Biological-based hazard liquids may include various liquidborne pathogens capable of causing infection directly or with non-intact skin. Since engineering controls cannot eliminate all possible exposures, attention is often placed on reducing the potential for direct skin contact through the use of protective clothing.

Protective clothing is available in a variety of constructions, configurations, and materials, and is designed to provide various levels of protection against many hazards. Protective clothing offering the highest level of chemical protection is constructed to prevent any contact of solid, liquid, or gaseous chemicals with the wearer. Test Method F1052 evaluates the integrity and construction of the vapor protective ensembles by way of an internal pressure test. In some applications, ~~chemical-protective~~ clothing need only isolate the wearer from splashes of liquids. This test method evaluates the integrity of the construction and configuration of liquid-penetration-resistant protective clothing or protective ensembles with a ~~shower-spray~~ shower spray test.

Resistance of materials used in protective clothing to chemical permeation should be evaluated by Test Method F739 for continuous contact and Test Method F1383 for intermittent contact (that is, splash), or by Test Method F1407 using the permeation cup method. Resistance of protective clothing materials to liquid penetration should be determined by Test Method F903. Resistance of protective clothing materials specifically to blood and other potentially infectious materials should be determined by Test Method F1670 and Test Method F1671.

~~Physical properties of materials used in the construction of protective clothing can be determined using a variety of test methods including, Test Methods D751 for dimensions, weight, breaking strength, elongation, burst, tear resistance, and hydrostatic resistance; Test Method D2582 for puncture propagation tear resistance; Test Method D4157 for abrasion resistance; Test Method F392 for flexural fatigue; Test Method F1358 for flammability, as well as many others.~~

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method measures the ability of protective clothing or protective ensembles to resist liquid penetration in the form of a shower spray with surfactant-treated water.

1.2 This test method measures the liquid penetration resistance of the construction and configuration of the overall protective clothing or protective ensemble, but especially of seams, closures, and interfaces with other components such as gloves, boots, hoods, and respiratory protective equipment. It is intended that this test method be used to assess the liquid penetration resistance of protective clothing and protective ensembles as received from the manufacturer and worn in accordance with their instructions.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F23 on Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F23.30 on Chemicals.

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1.3 Resistance of materials used in protective clothing to permeation or penetration can be determined in accordance with Test Method [F739](#) (or Test Method [F1383](#) or Test Method [F1407](#)) and Test Method [F903](#), respectively. Alternatively, resistance of materials used in protective clothing to penetration by synthetic blood or liquids containing virus can be determined in accordance with Test Method [F1670](#) and Test Method [F1671](#).

1.4 The integrity of vapor protective ensembles is measured by its ability to maintain positive internal pressure with Test Method [F1052](#).

1.5 The values in SI units or in other units shall be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system must be used independently of the other, without combining values in any way.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

~~[D754](#)~~[D1331](#) Test Methods for ~~Coated Fabrics~~Surface and Interfacial Tension of Solutions of Paints, Solvents, Solutions of Surface-Active Agents, and Related Materials

~~[D2582](#)~~ Test Method for Puncture-Propagation Tear Resistance of Plastic Film and Thin Sheeting

~~[D4157](#)~~ Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Textile Fabrics (Oscillatory Cylinder Method)

~~[F392](#)~~ Test Method for Flex Durability of Flexible Barrier Materials

[F739](#) Test Method for Permeation of Liquids and Gases through Protective Clothing Materials under Conditions of Continuous Contact

[F903](#) Test Method for Resistance of Materials Used in Protective Clothing to Penetration by Liquids

[F1052](#) Test Method for Pressure Testing Vapor Protective Suits

~~[F1358](#)~~ Test Method for Effects of Flame Impingement on Materials Used in Protective Clothing Not Designated Primarily for Flame Resistance

[F1383](#) Test Method for Permeation of Liquids and Gases through Protective Clothing Materials under Conditions of Intermittent Contact

[F1407](#) Test Method for Resistance of Chemical Protective Clothing Materials to Liquid Permeation—Permeation Cup Method

[F1670](#) Test Method for Resistance of Materials Used in Protective Clothing to Penetration by Synthetic Blood

[F1671](#) Test Method for Resistance of Materials Used in Protective Clothing to Penetration by Blood-Borne Pathogens Using Phi-X174 Bacteriophage Penetration as a Test System

### 2.2 AATCC Standards<sup>3</sup>

[AATCC Test Method 135](#) Dimensional Changes in Automatic Home Laundering of Woven and Knitted Fabrics

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/5293837c-160b-4263-8215-7267fb2274ce/astm-f1359-f1359m-16>

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> Available from American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (AATCC), P.O. Box 12215, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2215, <http://www.aatcc.org>.

### 3. Terminology

#### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *liquid splash protective clothing, n*—protective clothing used to protect the wearer from liquid ~~splashes~~splashes and other forms of incidental liquid contact.

3.1.2 *liquid splash protective ensemble, n*—protective ensemble used to protect the wearer from liquid ~~splashes~~splashes and other forms of incidental liquid contact.

3.1.3 *penetration, n*—for chemical protective clothing, the movement of substances through voids in protective clothing materials or items on a nonmolecular level.

#### 3.1.3.1 Discussion—

Voids include gaps, pores, holes, and imperfections in closures, seams, interfaces and protective clothing materials. Penetration does not require a change ~~if~~of state; solid chemicals move through voids in materials as solids, liquids as liquids and gases as gases. Penetration is a distinctly different mechanism from permeation.

3.1.4 *permeation, n*—for chemical protective clothing, the movements of chemicals as molecules through protective clothing materials by the processes of (1) absorption of the chemical into the contact surface of the materials, (2) diffusion of the absorbed molecules throughout the material, and (3) desorption of the chemical from the opposite surface of the material.

#### 3.1.4.1 Discussion—

Permeation is a distinctly different mechanism from penetration.

3.1.5 *protective clothing, n*—an item of clothing that is specifically designed and constructed for the intended purpose of isolating all or part of the body from a potential hazard; or, isolating the external environment from contamination by the wearer of the ~~clothing~~clothing.

3.1.6 *protective ensemble, n*—the combination of protective clothing with respiratory protective equipment, hoods, helmets, gloves, boots, communication systems, cooling devices, and other accessories intended to protect the wearer from a potential hazard when worn together.

#### 3.1.6.1 Discussion—

For evaluating liquid penetration resistance, the protective ensemble includes only those clothing items or accessories ~~which~~that are necessary to provide resistance to liquid penetration.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A properly fitting test specimen (protective clothing or protective ensemble) is placed on a ~~mannequin~~standardized manikin that is already dressed in a specified liquid-absorptive garment covering portions of the ~~mannequin~~manikin form that are of interest.

4.2 Water, treated to achieve a surface tension of  $0.032 \pm 0.002$  N/m ( ~~$32 \pm 2$  dynes/cm~~)[ $32 \pm 2$  dynes/cm] is sprayed at the test specimen from ~~five~~ nozzles positioned in a specific configuration with respect to the specimen. The specimen is exposed to the liquid spray for a ~~period of 15 min~~specified period in each of four specimen orientations.

4.2.1 In Procedure A, five nozzles are positioned in the same plane and directed towards the center of the manikin from specified locations above and to the sides of the manikin. The manikin is rotated  $45^\circ$  through each of four different orientations.

4.2.2 In Procedure B, three nozzles are positioned in a vertical line parallel to the vertical plane of the manikin and are located and directed towards certain targets on the manikin. The manikin is rotated  $90^\circ$  through each of four different orientations.

4.3 Liquid penetration resistance is determined by the absence of ~~liquid inside the specimen, or on the observable~~ wetting of the inner liquid-absorptive garment, or by the absence of observable liquid detected on the interior of the specimen, or both.

4.4 The test specimen is rated as passing if liquid does not penetrate and as failing if liquid does penetrate.

### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method evaluates the ability of the construction and configuration of protective clothing or protective ensembles to resist liquid penetration. In most cases, the conditions used in this test method will not represent actual end-use conditions.

5.2 Two different spray configurations are used for exposing the protective clothing or protective ensemble on a manikin.

5.2.1 Procedure A involves five shower nozzles with one nozzle directly above the clothed manikin and two nozzles each to upper and lower sides of the manikin that are all positioned in the same vertical plane. This spray configuration is intended to provide a full exposure of the entire protective clothing or protective ensemble system.



TABLE 1 Manikin Dimensions

Dimension	Measurement (mm) <sup>A</sup>
A – Height (from floor)	1828
B – Chest circumference	965
C – Shoulder circumference	1357
D – Waist circumference	800
E – Calf circumference	385
F – Shoulder pivot to floor	1420
G – Crotch height	865
H – Knee pivot to floor	480
I – Arm span	2194

<sup>A</sup>All dimensions  $\pm 12$  mm as shown in Fig. 1 corresponding to given letter; shoulder circumference (C) and pivot to floor height (F) determined at joint of manikin; arm span (I) determined with arms spread out horizontal at joint from sides of body.

5.2.2 Procedure B involves three shower nozzles that are positioned at different heights on a vertical line that is parallel to the manikin with the locations and direction of each nozzle set with respect to targets on the manikin. This spray configuration is intended to provide a direct assessment of garment features such as the front closure.

5.3 The ~~one-hour~~ selected duration of the test is not intended to simulate user exposure to splashes of liquid chemicals substances but rather to provide sufficient time for enough liquid to penetrate to make visual detection easier. The default liquid exposure time for Procedure A is 20 min. The default liquid exposure time for Procedure B is 10 min.

5.3.1 It is permissible to specify shorter test durations. ~~The~~ It is recommended that the duration of exposure in each mannequin orientation must be the same be the same in each manikin orientation.

5.3.2 The choice of different test duration is partly based on the number of layers in the specimen being tested, some of which serve to absorb the surfactant-treated test liquid and result in attenuating the severity of the liquid challenge to the specimen.

5.4 A nontoxic, non-foaming surfactant is added to water for this test method to simulate liquids of lower surface tensions. Liquids of specific interest can be simulated by treating water to achieve an equivalent surface tension.

5.5 For protective clothing with water-repellent surfaces, the lower surface tension liquid will aid in the evaluation of the construction and configuration of the garment because it is ~~not repelled but wets~~ less likely to be repelled and more likely to wet the protective clothing. This is especially useful for reusable garments whose water-repellent surface interferes with the evaluation of their construction and configuration when new, but is diminished after wearing and washing.

5.6 Fluorescent or colored dyes ~~may be~~ are permitted to be added to the water to enhance detection of liquid penetration into the protective clothing or protective ensemble.

5.7 This test method can be used by both manufacturers and end users to assess liquid penetration resistance. Manufacturers can use this test method to evaluate quality of construction and effectiveness of clothing and ensemble configurations. 59m-16

5.8 The clothing or ensemble ~~shall be~~ is sized to fit the mannequin-manikin. It is important that the clothing be selected to fit the mannequin-manikin well since detection of liquid penetration requires as much contact as possible between the clothing or ensemble and the inner liquid-absorbent garment.

5.9 Results on a mismatched size of clothing or ensemble shall not be used to generalize about a particular construction or configuration. Mannequin-Manikin fit potentially affects liquid penetration resistance determinations.

5.10 There ~~is~~ are no known ~~limit~~ restrictions to the ~~kind~~ types of protective clothing or protective ensembles that can be evaluated with this test method.

5.11 In some cases protective clothing or protective ensembles that show no liquid penetration during this test method will still fail to protect wearers against specific chemicals-liquids due to the material degradation, penetration, or permeation or the toxicity effects associated with the vapor-vapors of liquid chemicals.

5.12 In some cases protective clothing or protective ensembles that show no liquid penetration during this test method will still fail to protect wearers in specific circumstances as, for example, deluge or immersion.

## 6. Apparatus

6.1 ~~Human-Form Mannequin, Manikin,~~<sup>4</sup> an appropriately sized human-form mannequin shall be selected. Use a human-form manikin for testing the protective clothing or protective ensemble. The selected mannequin should provide preferred manikin is sized to meet the dimensions provided in Table 1 and as much contact described in Fig. 1 with the protective clothing or protective ensemble as possible. The mannequin shall have. This preferred manikin also has articulation at the shoulders, elbows, hips, and

<sup>4</sup>The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is Rubens Display World, 1482 E. Francis Street, Ontario, CA, 91761. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,<sup>1</sup> which you may attend.

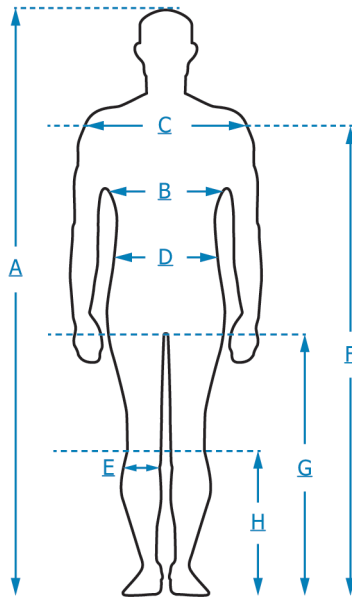


FIG. 1 Manikin Measurement Locations

knees as shown in the example manikin presented in Fig. 2a water-resistant coating. The mannequin shall have straight arms and legs with the arms at the mannequin's sides. Characteristics of the preferred manikin include a removable, non-rotating head, removable pliable hands, and removable feet with a water-resistant coating that is shown to limit surfactant treated liquid absorption in the manikin skin.

6.1.1 The use of an alternative manikin is permitted. If an alternative manikin is used, report the use of a different manikin in terms of manikin dimensions provided in Table 1.

6.2 *Liquid-Absorptive Inner Garment—Garment*, An inner garment shall Use one or more inner garments to cover all areas of the mannequin/manikin that are of interest as an aid to observe liquid penetration. The inner garment shall be constructed of fabric that Choose torso-based inner garments that are constructed of medium gray, 270 to 550 g/m<sup>2</sup> [8 to 16 oz/yd<sup>2</sup>], 100 % cotton, 95 % cotton/5 % polyester, or 90 % cotton/10 % polyester sweatshirt fleece fabric, which is finish free and that is easily watermarked. Select an inner garment that contacts the test garment Orient the material so that the knit side is on the exterior while the fleece side is the interior surface. Launder the inner garment a minimum of ten times using AATCC Test Method 135, Machine Cycle 1, Wash Temperature V, and Drying Procedure Ai. Determine the suitability of the garment material by dispensing a 1 mL droplet of the surfactant-treated water specified in 9.1.1 as closely as possible. Users of this test method may also use more sophisticated equipment for detecting liquid penetration on the fabric laying completely flat over a non-absorbent surface (such as a piece of wax paper) and measuring the largest diameter of the liquid mark. The fabric is suitable when the liquid mark has a diameter of at least 45 mm after 60 s following the application of the droplet on the fabric surface.

6.2.1 If testing a full ensemble, use a hood covering the appropriate areas of the head constructed of a fabric that shows the same liquid marking characteristics in 6.2 where a 1 mL droplet of surfactant-treated water prepared as described in 9.1.1 and dispensed on the fabric sample laying completely flat creates a liquid mark diameter that is greater than 45 mm after 60 s. If the ensemble hood interfaces with a respirator, use a hood that does not interfere with the placement of a facepiece.

6.2.2 If evaluating leakage into the gloves or glove to clothing interfaces, provide gloves constructed of a fabric that shows the same liquid marking characteristics in 6.2 where a 1 mL droplet of surfactant-treated water prepared as described in 9.1.1 and dispensed on the fabric sample laying completely flat creates a liquid mark diameter that is greater than 45 mm after 60 s.

6.2.3 If evaluating leakage into the footwear or footwear to clothing interfaces, provide socks constructed of a fabric that shows the same liquid marking characteristics in 6.2 where a 1 mL droplet of surfactant-treated water prepared as described in 9.1.1 and dispensed on the fabric sample laying completely flat creates a liquid mark diameter that is greater than 45 mm after 60 s.

6.3 *Shower System—Standard Shower System (Procedure A)*—The standard shower system shall consist consists of five low-flow shower head nozzles, nozzles and a pressurized liquid supply. The five nozzles shall be are oriented with respect to the mannequin/manikin as specified in Fig. 13. The nozzles shall .A laser pointing device shall be used for positioning each nozzle with respect to the manikin. The nozzles conform to the specifications given in Fig. 24.<sup>5</sup> The pressurized liquid supply shall be is

<sup>5</sup> Type #SS1B and SS1C nozzles meet this requirement. Available from The sole source of supply of the nozzles known to the committee at this time is Whedon Products, Inc., 212 Andover Dr., West Hartford, CT 06107. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,<sup>1</sup> which you may attend.

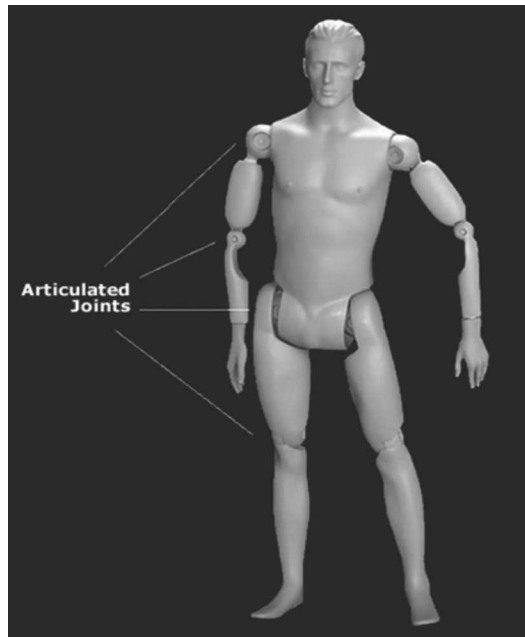


FIG. 2 Example of Articulate Manikin

delivered at  $3.0 \pm 0.2$  L/min [ $48 \pm 3$  gal/h] through each nozzle and includes a means for monitoring the liquid flow through each nozzle during the test.

**6.4 Alternative Shower System (Procedure B)**—The alternative shower system consists of three low-flow shower head nozzles conforming to the specifications in Fig. 4,<sup>5</sup> and a pressurized liquid supply. The three nozzles are oriented with respect to the manikin as specified in Fig. 5 with detailed specifications provided in Annex A1 showing the specific targets on the manikin, distance from the nozzles, and method for properly aligning the manikin. Various means can be used for supporting the nozzles in a manner that ensures their positions are maintained over the duration of the testing. A laser pointing device shall be used for positioning the manikin. The pressurized liquid supply is delivered at  $3.0 \pm 0.2$  L/min [ $48 \pm 3$  gal/h] through each nozzle and includes a means for monitoring the liquid flow through each nozzle during the test.

**6.5 Manikin Positioning Platform**, a platform on which the feet of the manikin are secured to permit positioning of the manikin and nozzles with respect to the liquid spray. Choose a platform that has a means to allow its rotation to each of the required orientations while maintaining the manikin securely.

NOTE 1—Whether evaluated or not, use footwear on the manikin feet to allow the manikin to stand vertically. The use of snowboard footwear bindings or similar device is recommended for securing the manikin to the platform.

6.6 *Stopwatch*, or other appropriate timing device.

6.7 *Laser Pointing Device*, or similar device, to aid in positioning shower nozzles with respect to manikin.

## 7. Precautions

7.1 Conduct the test method in an area designed to collect liquid runoff.

7.2 Keep unprotected observers from being exposed to the test liquid.

7.3 After testing, and before returning the specimen to service or storage, ensure the following:

7.3.1 The specimen is dry, and

7.3.2 The specimen is clean, and has been cleaned to remove all surfactant residue, and is correctly assembled for reuse.

7.3.3 All parts are positioned correctly and secured tightly.

## 8. Specimen Preparation

8.1 Protective clothing or protective ensemble components shall be tested as received and unless otherwise specified. Select the size of the protective clothing or protective ensemble components to be tested as correct for the size of the manikin for the dimensions provided in Table 1 accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Duct tape or, if the manufacturer's instructions specify wearer weight as one of the parameters used in selecting the correct size of the garment, assume that the manikin has an equivalent human weight of 72.5 kg [160 lbs]. These instructions shall account for putting the protective clothing or protective ensemble onto specified manikin. Duct tape and other nonuniform methods for closing or sealing, or both, sealing interfaces shall not be used.