BS EN ISO 374-2:2019

BSI Standards Publication

Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms

Part 2: Determination of resistance to penetration

bsi.

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 374-2:2019. It is identical to ISO 374-2:2019. It supersedes BS EN 374-2:2014, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PH/3/8, Protective gloves.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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English Version

Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms - Part 2: Determination of resistance to penetration (ISO 374-2:2019)

Gants de protection contre les produits chimiques dangereux et les micro-organismes - Partie 2: Détermination de la résistance à la pénétration (ISO 374-2:2019)

Schutzhandschuhe gegen gefährliche Chemikalien und Mikroorganismen - Teil 2: Bestimmung des Widerstandes gegen Penetration (ISO 374-2:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 29 September 2019.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 374-2:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 94 "Personal safety - Personal protective equipment" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 162 “Protective clothing including hand and arm protection and lifejackets” the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2020.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 374-2:2014.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 374-2:2019 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 374-2:2019 without any modification.

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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).

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

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, 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 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*.

This document has been transferred from EN 374-2 without technical changes.

A list of all parts in the ISO 374 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD **ISO 374-2:2019(E)**

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 are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. 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*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

4 Test principles

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 can 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.