

**Kaitserõivad. Mehaanilised omadused.
Katsemeetod läbistuskindluse
määramiseks**

Protective clothing - Mechanical properties - Test
method: puncture resistance

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 863:1999 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 863:1995 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 23.11.1999 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 863:1999 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 863:1995.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 23.11.1999 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala:</p> <p>Käesolev Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks testimismeetodi kaitseriietuse või selle valmistamiseks kasutatud materjalide läbitorkekindluse mõõtmiseks. Läbitorkekindlust väljendatakse maksimaaljõuna, mis on vajalik teraviku surumiseks etteantud kiirusega läbi testitavate proovikehade.</p>	<p>Scope:</p>
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ICS 13.340.10

Võtmesõnad: individuaalne kaitsevarustus, kaitseriietus, läbitorketugevus, mehhaanilised omadused, mõõtmised, testid, õnnetuse vältimine

ICS 13.340.10

Descriptors: Protective clothing, puncture resistance, testing.

English version

Protective clothing

Mechanical properties

Test method: Puncture resistance

Vêtements de protection; propriétés
mécaniques; méthode d'essai: Résistance
à la perforation

Schutzkleidung; mechanische Eigenschaf-
ten; Prüfverfahren: Widerstand gegen
Durchstoßen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1995-06-18.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by 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 has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the Commission of the European Communities and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of the relevant EC Directive.

For relationship with EC Directive, see Annex ZA.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by March 1996 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a test method for measuring the puncture resistance of protective clothing or materials used for these products.

The puncture resistance is expressed as the maximum force required to push a spike with a specified speed through the test specimens.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 10002-2 Metallic materials - Tensile testing - Part 2: Verification of the force measuring system of the tensile testing machines

ISO 2231:1989 Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics - Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

3 Test specimens

Take four representative test specimens from the sample, each 50 mm minimum diameter, so that the specimens fit between the bolt holes of the clamps.

4 Test method

4.1 Apparatus

4.1.1 Tensile testing machine

In this method a tensile testing machine type CRE as defined in EN 10002-2 is used and shall be capable of:

- a vertical travel of at least 100 mm,
- a constant rate of compression of (100 ± 10) mm/min,
- a recording apparatus for the force and deformation.

4.1.2 Test spike

The test spike shall be made of steel, with a minimum hardness of 60 HRC and shall have the dimensions and the characteristics as shown in figure 1.

The test spike shall be checked by an optical enlargement after every 500 tests or at least once a year. When testing materials, which wear out the test spike, the optical checks should be done more frequently. If this test shows that the test spike dimensions do not comply with the dimensions of figure 1, the test spike shall be discarded.

NOTE: The control of the dimensions of the test spike is important. It is