

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
13688

First edition
1998-07-01

Protective clothing — General requirements

Vêtements de protection — Exigences générales



Reference number
ISO 13688:1998(E)

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 13688 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 94, *Personal safety – Protective clothing and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Protective clothing*.

Annexes A and B are for information only.

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Introduction

This International Standard is a reference standard to be called up as appropriate by specific standards. This standard cannot be used alone but only in combination with the specific standard.

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Protective clothing — General requirements

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies general requirements and recommendations for ergonomics, ageing, sizing and marking of protective clothing, and for information supplied by the manufacturer.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 105 (all parts), *Textiles — Test for colour fastness*.

ISO 3175:1995, *Textiles — Evaluation of stability to machine dry-cleaning*.

ISO 3635, *Size designation of clothes — Definitions and body measurement procedure*.

ISO 3758, *Textiles — Care labelling code using symbols*.

ISO 5077, *Textiles — Determination of dimensional change in washing and drying*.

ISO 6330, *Textiles — Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

harm

physical injury or damage to the health of people

3.2

hazard

potential source of harm

NOTE There are different general types of hazards, e.g. mechanical hazards, chemical hazards, cold hazards, heat and/or fire hazards, biological agents hazards, radiation hazards.

Certain of these types of hazards can, according to circumstances, derive from more specific hazards. Thus, a heat hazard can derive from contact heat, radiant heat, etc., and for each of which there may be separate test methods.