

**Kaitserõivad. Kaitse vedelate kemikaalide eest.
Katsemeetod materjalide vastupidavuse määramiseks
vedelike sisseimbumisele**

Protective clothing - Protection against liquid chemicals -
Test method: Resistance of materials to penetration by
liquids

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 368:1999 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 368:1992 ingliskeelset teksti.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 368:1992

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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Descriptors: Personal protective equipment, protective clothing, drip proof protection, chemical compounds, liquids, fluid-tightness tests, measurements

English version

**Protective clothing - Protection against liquid
chemicals - Test method: Resistance of materials
to penetration by liquids**

Vêtements de protection - Protection contre les
produits chimiques liquides - Méthode d'essai:
Résistance des matériaux à la pénétration des
liquides

Schutzkleidung - Schutz gegen flüssige
Chemikalien - Prüfverfahren: Widerstand von
Materialien gegen die Durchdringung von
Flüssigkeiten

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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.

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CEN

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

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

Foreword

This European Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 162 "Protective clothing including hand and arm protection and lifejackets", of which the secretariat 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 EC Directive(s).

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 1993, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 1993.

The Standard was approved and 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, United Kingdom.

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0 Introduction

This European standard specifies a method of test for measurement of indices of penetration and repellancy for protective clothing materials against liquid chemicals. The data may be used as a guide for screening protective clothing materials but the results from the test method are affected by the physical properties of the test chemical e.g. volatility of the test chemical.

1 Scope

This European standard is concerned with the application of the described method of test, usually with chemicals of low volatility. Clothing made of these materials is not for use as the sole means of protection where resistance to permeation by chemicals at the molecular level (see EN 369) is essential and where a complete barrier to liquid (or gaseous chemicals) is required (e.g. risk of exposure to massive and forceful discharges of concentrated liquid chemicals).

Clothing, which has been developed from materials selected by this method of test, should be used therefore only in well-defined circumstances when an evaluation of the finished item has indicated an acceptable level of performance (e.g. in laboratory and field testing of a garment, consideration of exposure levels to specified chemicals etc.).

Two levels of the potential performance of materials are assessed by the method of test to meet with possible requirements for protection against:

- a) deposition on the surface of a material, at minimal pressure, of spray droplets up to coalescence or occasional small drips;
- b) contamination by a single copious splash or low pressure jet, allowing sufficient time to divest the clothing or take other action as necessary to eliminate any hazard to the wearer from chemical retained by the protective garment, or, in circumstances where pressure is applied to liquid contaminants on the surface of the clothing material as a result of natural movements of the wearer (flexing of contaminated areas of clothing at arms, knees, shoulders) and contact with contaminated surfaces (e.g. walking through sprayed foliage).

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.

prEN 369 Protective clothing for use against chemicals: Resistance of materials to permeation by liquids

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 Penetration

The process by which chemical flows through holes or essential openings in the material. The holes may be the result of mechanical damage.