

**KAITSEKINDAD OHTLIKE KEMIKAALIDE JA
MIKROORGANISMIDE EEST. OSA 2: VASTUPIDAVUSE
MÄÄRAMINE SISSEIMBUMISELE**

**Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and
micro-organisms - Part 2: Determination of resistance
to penetration**

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA**NATIONAL FOREWORD**

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 374-2:2015 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 374-2:2014 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 374-2:2015 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 374-2:2014.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
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English Version

Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms - Part 2: Determination of resistance to penetration

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

Schutzhandschuhe gegen gefährliche Chemikalien und Mikroorganismen - Teil 2: Bestimmung des Widerstandes gegen Penetration

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 22 November 2014.

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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Foreword

This document (EN 374-2:2014) 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 shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2015.

This document supersedes EN 374-2:2003.

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

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

The major changes in comparison to EN 374-2:2003 are:

- reference to EN 374-3 changed to EN 16523-1;
- no classification concerning effective barrier to micro-biological hazards by resistance to penetration;
- clearer wording in test principles and test report;
- informative Annex A (AQL) not be tested, for the purpose of production control only, e. g. by the manufacturer or auditing organization.

EN 374 consists of the following parts under the general title, *Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms*:

- Part 1: *Terminology and performance requirements*
- Part 2: *Determination of resistance to penetration*
- Part 3: *Determination of resistance to permeation by chemicals*
- Part 4: *Determination of resistance to degradation by chemicals*
- Part 5: *Terminology and performance requirements for micro-organisms risks*

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard 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, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 374-1, *Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms - Part 1: Terminology and performance requirements*

ISO 2859 (all parts), *Sampling procedures and tables for inspection by attributes*

3 Terms and definitions

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

4 Principle of tests

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 may 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.

5 Sampling

For the purpose of testing, the test sample will be one glove of each size, with an overall minimum of 4 samples per performed test.

For certain reasons some gloves cannot be tested, e.g. non-homogenous overinflating of the samples or thickness of the liners disables the fitting on the mandrel.

If one sample fails the penetration test, the test shall be reported as having failed.

For the purpose of production control, e. g. by the manufacturer or auditing organisation, see Annex A.