



Protective gloves for firefighters

Feuerwehrschtutzhandschuhe

Gants de protection pour sapeurs-pompiers

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Protective gloves for firefighters

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 February 2003 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 5 January 2008.

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Foreword

This document (EN 659:2003+A1:2008) 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 document shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2008 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2008.

This document includes Amendment 1, approved by CEN on 2008-01-05.

This document supersedes  EN 659:2003 .

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

Annex A is informative.

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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

Suitable gloves for firefighters can enable the firefighters to work for long periods under hazardous conditions. However, it is not possible to relate the performance levels achieved in laboratory testing to protection levels under actual use conditions because the thermal hazards in wet and dry conditions may be very different.

1 Scope

This European Standard defines minimum performance requirements and test methods for firefighters' protective gloves.

This European Standard applies only to firefighters' protective gloves which protect the hands during normal firefighting, including search and rescue.

These gloves are not intended for deliberate handling of liquid chemicals, but provide some protection against accidental contact with chemicals.

Protective gloves for special operations within firefighting service are excluded from the scope of this standard.

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 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 (including amendments).

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EN 367, *Protective clothing — Protection against heat and fire — Method of determining heat transmission on exposure to flames*

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

EN 388, *Protective gloves against mechanical risks*

EN 407, *Protective gloves against thermal risks (heat and/or fire)*

 EN 420:2003, *Protective gloves — General requirements and test methods* 

EN 702, *Protective clothing — Protection against heat and flame — Test method: Determination of the contact heat transmission through protective clothing or its materials*

EN 20811, *Textile — Determination of resistance to water penetration — Hydrostatic pressure test*

 EN ISO 6530, *Protective clothing — Protection against liquid chemicals — Test method for resistance of materials to penetration by liquids (ISO 6530:2005)* 

EN ISO 6942, *Protective clothing — Protection against heat and fire — Method of test: Evaluation of materials and material assemblies when exposed to a source of radiant heat (ISO 6942:2002)*

EN ISO 13935-2, *Textiles — Seam tensile properties of fabrics and made-up textile articles — Part 2: Determination of maximum force to seam rupture using the grab method (ISO 13935-2:1999)*

EN ISO 20344:2004, *Personal protective equipment — Test methods for footwear (ISO 20344:2004)*

ISO 15383, *Protective gloves for firefighters — Laboratory test methods and performance requirements*

ISO 17493, *Clothing and equipment for protection against heat— Test method for convective heat resistance using a hot air circulating oven*

3 Requirements

3.1 General requirements

Firefighters' protective gloves shall conform to all the general requirements of EN 420 except the lengths which are defined in 3.2.

When parts of the palm and/or parts of the back of the glove are made from dissimilar materials, these dissimilar materials shall be tested separately. In those circumstances when the sample size is significantly larger than the particular part of the glove being tested, then the manufacturer shall be requested to supply samples of the appropriate materials.

After each thermal test (3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10), the innermost lining material shall be visually inspected. The glove is deemed to have failed the test if there is evidence of melting.

3.2 Sizes

When measured according to 6.1 of EN 420:2003, the sizes shall correspond with those requirements established in the applicable clause of EN 420, but the minimum length shall be in accordance with table 1.

Table 1 — Minimum length of protective gloves for firefighters

Glove size	6	7	8	9	10	11
Fits	hands size 6	hands size 7	hands size 8	hands size 9	hands size 10	hands size 11
Minimum length of glove (mm)	260	270	280	290	305	315

NOTE The user should take care that the gloves are compatible with the sleeves of the selected protective clothing and ensure that no skin is exposed when the arms are stretched.

3.3 Abrasion resistance

The glove shall be tested according to the appropriate clause of EN 388, on the palm of the glove. When tested accordingly, it shall be in accordance with at least performance level 3 (2 000 cycles).

3.4 Cut resistance

The glove shall be tested according to the appropriate clause of EN 388, both on the palm and the back of the glove. When tested accordingly, it shall be in accordance with at least performance level 2 (index 2,5).

3.5 Tear resistance

The glove shall be tested according to the appropriate clause of EN 388, on the palm of the glove. When tested accordingly, it shall be in accordance with at least performance level 3 (50 N).