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FINAL DRAFT
EN 14325:2018

FprA1

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English Version

Protective clothing against chemicals - Test methods and performance classification of chemical protective clothing materials, seams, joins and assemblages

Habillement de protection contre les produits chimiques - Méthodes d'essai et classification de performance des matériaux, coutures, jonctions et assemblages des vêtements de protection chimique

Schutzkleidung gegen Chemikalien - Prüfverfahren und Leistungseinstufung für Materialien, Nähte, Verbindungen und Verbünde

This draft amendment is submitted to CEN members for formal vote. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 162.

This draft amendment A1, if approved, will modify the European Standard EN 14325:2018. If this draft becomes an amendment, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for inclusion of this amendment into the relevant national standard without any alteration.

This draft amendment was established by CEN 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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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN 14325:2018/FprA1:2024) 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 is currently submitted to the Formal Vote.

1 Modification to Clause 2, Normative references

Modify the following reference

EN 20811:1992, *Textiles — Determination of resistance to water penetration — Hydrostatic pressure test*

EN ISO 9073-4:1997, *Textiles — Test methods for nonwovens — Part 4: Determination of tear resistance (ISO 9073-4:1997)*

by:

EN ISO 811:2018, *Textiles - Determination of resistance to water penetration - Hydrostatic pressure test (ISO 811:2018)*

EN ISO 9073-4:2021, *Nonwovens - Test methods - Part 4: Determination of tear resistance by the trapezoid procedure (ISO 9073-4:2021)*

2 Modification to 4.4.2.1, General

Replace second and third paragraphs:

"There are three methods of leak tightness assessment, the pressure pot, the hydrostatic head and visual inspection. The pressure pot shall be used if possible, but if not possible, the hydrostatic head test is preferred. Alternatively, visual inspection shall be performed, if neither pressure pot nor hydrostatic head test is performed. In this latter case, this shall be reported in the test report and also in the Instructions for Use indicating that the visual inspection is qualitative and does not provide evidence of liquid tightness after abrasion. If the assessment is performed through visual inspection, the maximum classification that can be claimed is a Class 3.

Wherever possible the pressure pot method shall be used."

by:

"There are three methods of leak tightness assessment, the pressure pot, the hydrostatic head and visual inspection.

- The pressure pot shall be used for materials holding the pressure according to 4.4.2.2.
- The hydrostatic head shall be used for air permeable materials which cannot hold the pressure according to 4.4.2.2, but can be tested according to 4.4.2.3.

  NOTE 1 When evidence is presented that air permeable materials cannot hold the pressure according to 4.4.2.2, this does not need to be re-confirmed.

- Visual inspection is permitted when the material does not permit either of the above quantitative assessment methods in this subclause to be performed. In this case, this shall be reported in the test report and also in the Instructions for Use indicating that the visual inspection is qualitative and does not provide evidence of liquid tightness after abrasion. If this assessment is performed through visual inspection, the maximum classification that can be claimed is a Class 3.

  NOTE 2 When evidence is presented that neither of the above two quantitative assessment methods in this subclause can be performed due to the nature of the material, this does not need to be re-confirmed."