სსტ EN 14328 : 2009

საქართველოს ეროვნული სტანდარტი

დამცავი სპეცსამოსი. ხელთათმანები და მკლავის დამცველები ელექტრული დენისგან მიყენებული ჭრილობისგან. მოთხოვნები და ტესტ-მეთოდები

საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების
და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტო
თბილისი

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

1 **შემუშავებულია** საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს სტანდარტებისა და ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების დეპარტამენტის მიერ

2 **დამტკიცებულია და შემოღებულია სამოქმედოდ** საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2009 წლის 23 დეკემბრის № 54 “ს” განკარგულებით

3 მიღებულია გარეკანის მეთოდით სტანდარტიზაციის საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციის სტანდარტი ისო ენ 14328 : 2005 “დამცავი სპეცსამოსი. ხელთათმანები და მკლავის დამცველები ელექტრული დენისგან მიყენებული ჭრილობისგან. მოთხოვნები და ტესტ-მეთოდები”

4 **პირველად**

5 **რეგისტრირებულია** საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2009 წლის 28 დეკემბერი №268-1.3-3593

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 14328

April 2005

ICS 13.340.40

English version

Protective clothing - Gloves and armguards protecting against cuts by powered knives - Requirements and test methods

Vêtements de protection - Gants et protège-bras protégeant contre les coupures par des couteaux électriques - Exigences et méthodes d'essai

Schutzkleidung - Handschuhe und Armschützer zum Schutz gegen Schnittverletzungen durch angetriebene Messer - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 15 March 2005.

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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 14328:2005: E

Contents

Foreword

This document (EN 14328:2005) 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 October 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2005.

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 89/686/EEC.

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

This document contains a bibliography.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

Powered knives are used when it is advantageous, to reduce the muscular effort required by the worker, or to increase their rate of working. They are commonly used in clothing factories, in slaughterhouses and in meat cutting plants. Band knives, reciprocating straight knives, rotating circular cutters and other designs are used. Electricity or compressed air normally powers them. The tool driving the blade may be partly supported by the work pieces or by the workbench, or may be held in one hand. The edges of the blades may be quite smooth, coarsely honed, finely serrated or scalloped. They need to be distinguished from cutting blades with saw-tooth edges with teeth above 1 mm in height, which generally are unsafe to use with chain mail gloves, and armguards.

Powered knives enable workers to cut rapidly through very resistant materials. Their hands are always in the vicinity of the blade in order to present the work piece to the blade, and it is not possible to guard the whole cutting edge. Thus there is significant potential for serious hand injuries during cutting operations. Most accidents occur during cutting but they are also recorded during blade changing, blade cleaning, guard adjustment, and moving the tool.

At the present time it is not known that any practical glove material other than metal chain mail provides significant protection against powered knives. Even chain mail is rapidly cut through and injuries will only be avoided by strict adherence to safe working practices. Armguards made from sheet metal or rigid plastic material also provide some protection. Users of chain mail gloves note that the vibration and noise caused by contact of their glove with a powered knife blade often enables them to react in time to prevent an injury.