

● HAND PROTECTION:

A glove is part of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) designed to protect all or part of the hand. It can also partially or fully cover the forearm and arm. In the workplace, the worker's hands may be exposed to hazards arising from external actions, actions on the hands and also accidents can occur due to the use or wrong choice of the glove itself.

Safety of hand in the workplace depends primarily on the effectiveness of the glove that protects it.

CATEGORY II.

Protective gloves against mechanical hazards that comply with EN 388:2003 should protect against at least one of the following hazards:

- **Abrasion**
- **Cut caused by a blade**
- **Perforation**

This regulation applies to all protective gloves designed to protect from mechanical and physical hazards caused by abrasion, cut caused by a blade, perforation and tear, and must comply with the general requirements established in regulation EN 420, in ergonomics, safety, marking, information and instructions of use.

Note: anti-vibration gloves are not covered under this standard.


● PROTECTION AGAINST MECHANICAL HAZARDS

• **Resistance to abrasion.** There is a risk of abrasion when handling objects with rough and abrasive surfaces such as bricks, concrete blocks, metal sheets, etc..

• **Resistance to cut.** Protection against cuts when manipulating surfaces such as metal sheets and metal edges in construction, foundry, metal sheet workshops, etc. Risks of cuts from knives or chainsaws are not covered.

• **Resistance to perforation.** It measures the resistance of the glove to penetration by sharp objects such as splinters, pieces of wood, iron, etc.. The tests from regulation EN 388 are not intended to protect against pricks from fine tips or needles. For these, there are gloves on the market specifically designed for this use.

• **Resistance to tear.** This refers to the resistance of the glove to tear. The suitable value will depend on the conditions of the task.

		RISKS	Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
	a	Abrasion (cycles)	100	100	500	2000	8000	-
	b	Cut (index)	1,2	1,2	1,5	5,0	10,0	20,0
EN 388	c	Tearing (Newton)	10	10	25	50	75	-
MECHANICAL HAZARDS	d	Perforation (Newton)	20	20	60	100	150	-