

Specification for

Domestic oven gloves

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Textile Products and Leather Standards Committee (TLM/-) to Technical Committee TLM/13 upon which the following bodies were represented:

- British Retailers' Association
- Consumer Standards Advisory Committee of BSI
- Department of Trade and Industry (Consumer Safety Unit, C C S Division)
- Department of Trade and Industry (Laboratory of the Government Chemist)
- Design Council
- Household Textiles Association
- Mail Order Traders' Association of Great Britain
- Textile Distributors' Association
- Textile Research Council

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Textile Products and Leather Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 28 September 1984

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Foreword

This British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Textile Products and Leather Standards Committee.

The transport by hand of hot items in a domestic kitchen is always a hazardous operation. The purpose of this standard is to specify oven gloves with thermal insulation properties and design features that allow for the safe transport of these hot items, thus reducing the ever-present risk of accident in the domestic kitchen.

The main problems that this standard seeks to overcome are those associated with the safety, design and durability of domestic oven gloves. Major considerations in the assessment of these factors are the rate of heat penetration through the insulating material, the design features to ensure the insulating material adequately covers the hand and the continued satisfactory performance of the gloves after washing. As hand sizes vary, the standard allows for differing sizes of oven gloves to be produced, by specifying minimum dimensions of gloves. It should be noted that the minimum length of glove is reduced for gloves joined in pairs, as the full length could restrict movement and hence reduce safety. The purchaser should decide whether oven gloves joined in pairs, which give less wrist protection, are suitable for their particular use.

The major problem experienced by the committee has been developing a test to assess the thermal insulation properties of oven gloves. The method that was developed (see Appendix A) uses a brass block which is heated to 150 °C before being placed on the oven glove. This particular block was chosen in an attempt to reproduce the contact pressure that may be exerted when removing a hot item from a domestic oven. Whilst domestic ovens can reach temperatures of approximately 250 °C, a block temperature of 150°C is specified for the test, due to problems in handling very hot blocks. When developing the test procedure, it was found that the use of higher temperature blocks did not significantly alter the performance characteristics of the oven glove material examined, although there was an increase in the rate of rise of temperature. Thus, the performance figures specified for rise of temperature are relevant for this test procedure using a 150°C block and are not necessarily the same as the actual temperature rises experienced by the user. The method of test has been subjected to an interlaboratory trial and has given satisfactory results. The committee considered results for a range of different oven gloves and has taken due note of the results obtained in selecting the performance figures specified in this standard, which have been chosen so that oven gloves complying with this standard possess a satisfactory thermal insulation.

A user trial has been conducted in which a panel of users assessed the insulation performance and dimensions of a range of oven gloves. The results correlated well with those obtained from the test that was developed, and the committee has taken account of the results when specifying the performance requirements in this standard.

The committee considered including flammability requirements. However, no suitable test method exists to assess the flammability of such composite materials. Consideration will be given to introducing flammability requirements if a suitable test is developed. The requirement of **3.2** for maximum ironing temperature is intended to ensure some protection against material failure when heated.

Appendix B gives design recommendations for domestic oven gloves.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

In particular, attention is drawn to the following.

Statutory Instrument 1973/1214 Trade Descriptions. The Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content Regulations) 1973 and subsequent amendments.

Statutory Instrument 1978/1927. The Materials and Articles in Contact with Food Regulations 1978.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 6, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.