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Domestic oven gloves — Requirements and test methods

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

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- British Agrochemicals Association Ltd.
- British Glove Association
- British Leather Confederation
- British Motorcyclists Federation
- British Railways Board
- British Rubber Manufacturer’s Association Ltd.
- British Safety Industry Federation
- British Textile Technology Group
- Chief and Assistant Chief Fire Officers Association
- European Resin Manufacturer’s Association
- Fire Brigades Union
- Health and Safety Executive
- Home Office
- Ministry of Defence
- Personal Safety Manufacturer’s Association
- RAPRA Technology Ltd.
- SATRA Technology Centre
- Textile Services Association Ltd.

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Foreword

This British Standard has been prepared by Subcommittee PH/3/8. It supersedes BS 6526:1984, which is withdrawn. 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 dimensions that allow for the safe transport of these hot items, thus reducing the ever-present risk of accident in the domestic kitchen.

Annex A is normative and Annex B is informative.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by Amendment No. 1 is indicated in the text by tags **A1** **A1**.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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

In particular attention is drawn to:

Trade Descriptions Act 1968 [1];

Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) Regulations 1986 and subsequent amendments [2];

Materials and Articles in Contact with Food Regulations 1987 (as amended) [3];

Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) Regulations 1992 [4].

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 11 and a back cover.

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Introduction

The main factors that this standard seeks to address are those associated with the safety of domestic oven gloves. Major considerations in the assessment of these factors are that the rate of heat penetration through the insulating material adequately protects the hand and wrist area, and that there is 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 only minimum dimensions of gloves. The minimum inside length for gloves joined in pairs is shorter than that for single gloves, as the full length inside could restrict movement and hence reduce safety.

The major task experienced by the committee was to develop a test to assess the thermal insulation properties of oven gloves. The method that was developed (see Annex A) uses a brass cylinder which is heated to 150 °C before being placed on the oven glove. This particular cylinder 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 cylinder temperature of 150 °C is specified for the test. When developing the test procedure, it was found that the use of higher temperatures did not significantly alter the performance characteristics of the glove material, although the temperature increased. Thus, the performance figures specified for rise of temperature are relevant for this test procedure using a 150 °C cylinder and are not necessarily the same as the actual temperature rise experienced by the user.

The method of test specified in BS 6526:1984 was found to have inadequate inter-laboratory reproducibility. This test method has been revised in the current standard to tighten the tolerances and procedure to reduce the variability. After inter-laboratory trials it was established that there still remains a variability of ± 4 °C within the test. This variability has been taken into account when calculating the results of the test.

The procedure for extended testing, where a single failure is recorded has been retained in this version of BS 6526, recognizing the inherent variability of textile materials. In preparing this standard, the results were considered for a range of different oven gloves and due note was taken of the results obtained in selecting the performance criteria. These criteria have been chosen so that oven gloves conforming to this standard possess acceptable thermal insulation as determined by a user trial.

A user trial was 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 account was taken of the results when specifying the performance requirements in this standard.

The requirement of 4.2 for minimum ironing temperature is intended to ensure some protection against material failure when heated.

1 Scope

This British Standard specifies minimum dimensions and performance requirements for materials and thermal properties for oven gloves used in domestic situations together with requirements for marking. A method for the determination of the rate of thermal diffusion through domestic oven gloves is given in Annex A and design recommendations are given in Annex B.

This British Standard is applicable to all types of domestic oven gloves with the exception of gloves which are intended for use with domestic barbecues.

NOTE Oven gloves used in similar commercial and industrial situations are covered by the EC Directive 89/686 [5], which is implemented into UK law by the Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) Regulations 1992 [4].

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this British Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

BS EN ISO 5084, *Methods for the determination of thickness of textile materials*.

BS EN 23758, *Textiles — Care labelling code using symbols*.

BS 7305, *Method for the determination of the maximum safe ironing temperature of fabrics*.