

BSI Standards Publication

Medical gloves for single use

Part 1: Requirements and testing for freedom from holes



BS EN 455-1:2020 BRITISH STANDARD

This is a preview of "BS EN 455-1:2020". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 455-1:2020. It supersedes BS EN 455-1:2000, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CH/205/3, Medical gloves.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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

© The British Standards Institution 2020 Published by BSI Standards Limited 2020

ISBN 978 0 539 04502 4

ICS 11.140; 13.340

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 May 2020.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date Text affected

PHD O DE AM COMANDADO

This is a preview of "BS EN 455-1:2020". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

May 2020

ICS 11.140

Supersedes EN 455-1:2000

English Version

Medical gloves for single use - Part 1: Requirements and testing for freedom from holes

Gants médicaux non réutilisables -Partie 1: Exigences et essais pour la détection de l'absence de trous Medizinische Handschuhe zum einmaligen Gebrauch - Teil 1: Anforderungen und Prüfung auf Dichtheit

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 13 April 2020.

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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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



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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

Con	tents	Page
Europ	pean foreword	iii
1	Scope	
2	Normative references	4
3	Terms and definitions	4
4	Requirement	4
5	Water tightness test for detection of holes 5.1 Referee testing 5.2 Routine testing	4 5
6	Sampling, inspection level and AQL	5
7	Test report	5
Anne	x A (informative) Guidance on relationship between this European Standard and the General Safety and Performance Requirements of Regulation (EU) 2017/745 [OJ L 117] aimed to be covered	7
Biblio	ography	8

European foreword

This document (EN 455-1:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 205 "Non-active medical devices", 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 November 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2020.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 455-1:2000.

Compared to the previous edition the following main changes have been introduced:

- a) The term 3.1 "medical gloves for single-use" has been amended by a Note to entry;
- b) The term 3.2 "hole" has been added;
- c) In <u>5.1</u> the referee testing has been enhanced to cover the issue on extension of the glove when it is filled with water;
- d) In <u>Clause 6</u> the first paragraph has been slightly changed to accommodate the EU commission rules for referencing ISO standards which are not available as EN standards;
- e) Due to that there is currently no standardization request by the EU commission for this part of EN 455 the harmonization process to provide presumption of conformity to the Medical Device Regulation (MDR) cannot be applied. However, to provide at least guidance on the relationship between this European Standard and the General Safety and Performance Requirements of Regulation (EU) 2017/745 [O] L 117] aimed to be covered, an Annex A has been added.

EN 455 consists of the following parts under the general title "Medical gloves for single use":

- Part 1: Requirements and testing for freedom from holes;
- Part 2: Requirements and testing for physical properties;
- Part 3: Requirements and testing for biological evaluation;
- Part 4: Requirements and testing for shelf life determination.

The following part is under development:

Part 5: Extractable chemical residues.

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

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements and gives the test method for medical gloves for single use in order to determine freedom from holes.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp/
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1

medical gloves for single use

gloves intended for use in the medical field to protect patient and user from cross-contamination, intended to be used on one individual during a single procedure

NOTE Medical gloves labelled as single use are medical devices for single use according to the Medical Device Regulation (MDR). A single use medical device means a device that is intended to be used on one individual during a single procedure.

3.2

hole

defect of the glove which allows leakage of water

4 Requirement

Medical gloves for single use shall not leak when tested in accordance with <u>Clause 5</u>.

5 Water tightness test for detection of holes

5.1 Referee testing

Vertically position a filling tube of suitable dimensions to fit the glove such that the tube and the glove is capable of holding 1 000 ml of water. If, due to extension of the glove, the 1000 ml does not completely fill the glove, a means of ensuring that all parts of the glove are tested shall be devised and implemented. Any modified process should not influence the viability of detection of holes.

NOTE 1 For example, the glove can be clamped to restrict the flow of water sequentially until all parts of the glove have been tested for the required time interval.

NOTE 2 Suggested dimensions of the filling tube are shown in Figure 1.

Attach the glove to the filling tube, overlapping the cuff by a maximum of 40 mm over the end of the tube and secure it by suitable means to obtain a watertight seal without damaging the glove (see <u>Figure 1</u>).

Add (1 000 \pm 50) ml of water at a temperature of (15 to 35) °C into the open end of the filling tube, allowing the water to pass freely into the glove to ensure an equal distribution into each finger. Some of the water may remain in the filling tube depending on the glove being tested.