

Annex A (informative)

In-service recommendations

A.1 General

The following is for guidance only for the maintenance, inspection, retest and use of *electrical insulating gloves* after purchase.

A.2 Storage prior to issue and between use

Gloves should be stored in a suitable container, glove bag or package (see 4.7). Care should be taken to ensure that gloves are not compressed, folded, or stored in proximity to steam pipes, radiators or other sources of artificial heat or exposed to direct sunlight, artificial light or other sources of ozone. It is desirable that the ambient temperature be between 10 °C and 35 °C.

A.3 Examination before use

Each time before use, both gloves of a pair should be visually inspected and subjected to an air test. If either glove is thought to be unsafe, the pair should not be used and should be returned for testing. Damage includes, but is not limited to, pinholes, punctures, cracks, cuts, chemical bloom, embedded foreign matter, hard spots.

Additional information on visual inspection are under consideration (see for example ASTM F1236).

A.4 Temperature

Standard gloves should be used in areas having ambient temperatures between –25 °C and +55 °C, and category C gloves should be used in ambient temperatures between –40 °C and +55 °C.

A.5 Precautions in use

Gloves should not be exposed unnecessarily to heat or light, or be allowed to come in contact with any substance that could affect its integrity such as oil, grease or any other petroleum based substances, aliphatic solvents, turpentine, white spirit or strong acid.

If leather protector gloves are worn over gloves, they should be sized and shaped so that the glove will not be deformed from its natural shape. The minimum distance between the *cuff* of the leather protector glove and the top of the *cuff* of the glove should not be less than that recommended in Table A.1, or according to the working voltage.

Table A.1 – Distances between the cuff of the protector glove and the top of the cuff of the glove

Class	Minimum distance mm
00, 0	13
1	25
2	51
3	76
4	102

Protector gloves that have been used for any other purpose should not be used to protect gloves. Protector gloves should not be used if they have holes, tears or other defects that affect their ability to give mechanical protection to the glove. Care should be exercised to keep the protector glove free from any contamination that may injure the glove. Contaminated protector gloves should not be used unless they have been thoroughly cleaned of the contaminating substance. The inner surface of the protector gloves should be inspected for sharp or pointed objects; this inspection should be made as often as the gloves are inspected.

Gloves which have been in contact with oil, grease or other harmful substances should be cleaned as soon as possible after completion of the task. Gloves should be cleaned in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or other means which is proven to be non harmful to the glove.

Gloves which become wet in use or by washing should be dried thoroughly, but not in a manner that will cause the temperature of the gloves to exceed 65 °C.

A.6 Periodic inspection and electrical re-testing

It is essential that tests are done by a competent test facility. Only *formally trained and qualified persons* should perform periodic inspection and electrical re-testing.

No gloves should be issued for service unless it has been retested in the previous twelve months.

No gloves to be used unless they have been tested within a maximum period of six months after issued for service.

The date of manufacture is the original test date.

Gloves should first be cleaned before any inspection takes place. Considerations should be given in the cleaning process to the management of blood borne pathogens.

The tests consist of air inflation to check for air leaks, a visual inspection while pressurized, and then a dielectric test in accordance with the specified routine test of 5.6.2.

For *lined gloves*, the test should not be carried out by an air test. An appropriate tester as recommended by the manufacturer should be used to make sure that gloves are not defective.

National requirements with reference to periodic inspection and testing of class 00 and class 0 gloves may be considered adequate.

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The date of periodic retesting associated with a glove (by a marking or by other means) should be the date of current or next required inspection and dielectric test.

It is important that such marking does not affect the dielectric properties of the product. Any markings applied after manufacturing should not interfere with or replace the original markings.