



Designation: F1359/F1359M – 22

Standard Test Method for Liquid Penetration Resistance of Protective Clothing or Protective Ensembles Under a Shower Spray While on a Manikin¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F1359/F1359M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

INTRODUCTION

Personnel in industry and emergency response can be exposed to numerous liquids capable of causing harm upon contact with the human body. These liquids may include chemicals, contaminated blood or body fluids, and other hazardous liquids. The deleterious effects of different chemicals can range from acute trauma such as skin irritation and burn, to chronic degenerative disease such as cancer. Biological-based hazard liquids may include various liquid-borne pathogens capable of causing infection directly or with non-intact skin. Since engineering controls cannot eliminate all possible exposures, attention is often placed on reducing the potential for direct skin contact through the use of protective clothing.

Protective clothing is available in a variety of constructions, configurations, and materials, and is designed to provide various levels of protection against many hazards. Protective clothing offering the highest level of chemical protection is constructed to prevent any contact of solid, liquid, or gaseous chemicals with the wearer. Test Method F1052 evaluates the integrity and construction of the vapor protective ensembles by way of an internal pressure test. In some applications, protective clothing need only isolate the wearer from splashes of liquids. This test method evaluates the integrity of the construction and configuration of liquid-penetration-resistant protective clothing or protective ensembles with a shower spray test.

Resistance of materials used in protective clothing to chemical permeation should be evaluated by Test Method F739 for continuous contact and Test Method F1383 for intermittent contact (that is, splash), or by Test Method F1407 using the permeation cup method. Resistance of protective clothing materials to liquid penetration should be determined by Test Method F903. Resistance of protective clothing materials specifically to blood and other potentially infectious materials should be determined by Test Methods F1670/F1670M and F1671/F1671M.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method measures the ability of protective clothing or protective ensembles to resist liquid penetration in the form of a shower spray with surfactant-treated water.

1.2 This test method measures the liquid penetration resistance of the construction and configuration of the overall protective clothing or protective ensemble, but especially of

seams, closures, and interfaces with other components such as gloves, boots, hoods, and respiratory protective equipment. It is intended that this test method be used to assess the liquid penetration resistance of protective clothing and protective ensembles as received from the manufacturer and worn in accordance with their instructions.

1.3 Resistance of materials used in protective clothing to permeation or penetration can be determined in accordance with Test Method F739 (or Test Method F1383 or F1407) and Test Method F903, respectively. Alternatively, resistance of materials used in protective clothing to penetration by synthetic blood or liquids containing virus can be determined in accordance with Test Methods F1670/F1670M and F1671/F1671M.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F23 on Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F23.30 on Chemicals.

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1.4 The integrity of vapor protective ensembles is measured by its ability to maintain positive internal pressure with Test Method **F1052**.

1.5 The values in SI units or in other units shall be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system must be used independently of the other, without combining values in any way.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.7 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D1331 Test Methods for Surface and Interfacial Tension of Solutions of Paints, Solvents, Solutions of Surface-Active Agents, and Related Materials

F739 Test Method for Permeation of Liquids and Gases Through Protective Clothing Materials Under Conditions of Continuous Contact

F903 Test Method for Resistance of Materials Used in Protective Clothing to Penetration by Liquids

F1052 Test Method for Pressure Testing Vapor Protective Suits

F1383 Test Method for Permeation of Liquids and Gases Through Protective Clothing Materials Under Conditions of Intermittent Contact

F1407 Test Method for Resistance of Chemical Protective Clothing Materials to Liquid Permeation—Permeation Cup Method

F1670/F1670M Test Method for Resistance of Materials Used in Protective Clothing to Penetration by Synthetic Blood

F1671/F1671M Test Method for Resistance of Materials Used in Protective Clothing to Penetration by Blood-Borne Pathogens Using Phi-X174 Bacteriophage Penetration as a Test System

2.2 AATCC Standard:³

AATCC Test Method 135 Dimensional Changes in Automatic Home Laundering of Woven and Knitted Fabrics

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *liquid splash protective clothing, n*—protective clothing used to protect the wearer from liquid splashes and other forms of incidental liquid contact.

3.1.2 *liquid splash protective ensemble, n*—protective ensemble used to protect the wearer from liquid splashes and other forms of incidental liquid contact.

3.1.3 *penetration, n*—for chemical protective clothing, the movement of substances through voids in protective clothing materials or items on a nonmolecular level.

3.1.3.1 *Discussion*—Voids include gaps, pores, holes, and imperfections in closures, seams, interfaces, and protective clothing materials. Penetration does not require a change of state; solid chemicals move through voids in materials as solids, liquids as liquids, and gases as gases. Penetration is a distinctly different mechanism from permeation.

3.1.4 *permeation, n*—for chemical protective clothing, the movements of chemicals as molecules through protective clothing materials by the processes of (1) absorption of the chemical into the contact surface of the materials, (2) diffusion of the absorbed molecules throughout the material, and (3) desorption of the chemical from the opposite surface of the material.

3.1.4.1 *Discussion*—Permeation is a distinctly different mechanism from penetration.

3.1.5 *protective clothing, n*—an item of clothing that is specifically designed and constructed for the intended purpose of isolating all or part of the body from a potential hazard; or, isolating the external environment from contamination by the wearer of the clothing.

3.1.6 *protective ensemble, n*—the combination of protective clothing with respiratory protective equipment, hoods, helmets, gloves, boots, communication systems, cooling devices, and other accessories intended to protect the wearer from a potential hazard when worn together.

3.1.6.1 *Discussion*—For evaluating liquid penetration resistance, the protective ensemble includes only those clothing items or accessories that are necessary to provide resistance to liquid penetration.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A properly fitting test specimen (protective clothing or protective ensemble) is placed on a standardized manikin that is already dressed in a specified liquid-absorptive garment covering portions of the manikin form that are of interest.

4.2 Water, treated to achieve a surface tension of 0.032 ± 0.002 N/m [32 ± 2 dynes/cm], is sprayed at the test specimen from nozzles positioned in a specific configuration with respect to the specimen. The specimen is exposed to the liquid spray for a specified period in each of four specimen orientations.

4.2.1 In Procedure A, five nozzles are positioned in the same plane and directed towards the center of the manikin from specified locations above and to the sides of the manikin. The manikin is rotated 45° through each of four different orientations.

4.2.2 In Procedure B, three nozzles are positioned in a vertical line parallel to the vertical plane of the manikin and are

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (AATCC), P.O. Box 12215, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2215, <http://www.aatcc.org>.