and especially glass and basalt fibres) is suitable and more objective for assessment of cut resistance.

Method B is recommended for evaluation and classification of the performance levels of protective gloves made of yarns very highly resistant to cutting and may be useful for the selection of materials designated for designing protective gloves and clothing. The authors propose to accept the relationship between the forces obtained by method B and the performance levels characteristic for method A.

In the future, research should be performed in order to analyse the influence of the structure of protective gloves and clothing on their cut resistance.

Acknowledgment

This article was based on the results of Phase I of the National Programme “Safety and working conditions improvement”, funded in the years 2008-2010 in the area of tasks related to services for the State by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy with programme coordinator: Central Institute for Labour Protection – National Research Institute, according to the research project: Implementation of the method and construction of a stand for testing the resistance of protective gloves and clothing to cuts caused by sharp objects).

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Received 25.10.2010 Reviewed 26.03.2012