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(JSAA/JSA)

**Protective clothing for users of hand-held  
chain-saws — Part 5: Test methods and  
performance requirements for protective  
gaiters**

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In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,  
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## Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard established by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee according to the proposal of establishing a Japanese Industrial Standard from Japan Safety Appliances Association (JSAA)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA), with a draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law.

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**JIS T 8125** consists of the following 6 parts under the general title “*Protective clothing for users of hand-held chain-saws*”:

*Part 1 : Test rig driven by a flywheel for testing resistance to cutting by a chain-saw*

*Part 2 : Test methods and performance requirements for leg protectors*

*Part 3 : Test methods for footwear*

*Part 4 : Test methods and performance requirements for protective gloves*

*Part 5 : Test methods and performance requirements for protective gaiters*

*Part 6 : Test methods and performance requirements for upper body protectors*

# Protective clothing for users of hand-held chain-saws— Part 5: Test methods and performance requirements for protective gaiters

## Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the first edition of ISO 11393-5 published in 2001 with some modifications of the technical contents concerning the variety of usages in Japan and the quality improvement of protective gaiters.

The portions with dotted underlines in this Standard are the matters in which the contents of the corresponding International Standard have been modified. A list of modifications with explanations is given in Annex JA.

This Standard forms part of a series concerned with personal protective equipment designed to protect against the risks arising from the use of hand-held chain-saws.

No personal protective equipment can ensure a 100 % protection against cuffing from a hand-held chain-saw. Nevertheless, experience has shown that it is possible to design personal protective equipment which offers a certain degree of protection.

Different functional principles may be applied in order to give protection.

These include the following effects:

- a) chain slipping: the chain slips on the surface of protective materials, and it does not cut the human body;
- b) clogging: fibres, threads and other materials are drawn by the chain into the drive sprocket and block chain movement;
- c) chain braking: fibres and other materials have a high resistance to cutting and absorb rotational energy, thereby reducing the chain speed.

## 1 Scope

This Standard specifies requirements and the test methods to be used to assess the resistance of gaiters to cutting by hand-held chain-saws and other properties. A requirement and a test method for assessing the strength of underfoot straps of gaiters are also included.

This Standard is applicable to gaiters which are to be used in conjunction with safety footwear with a metallic toecap complying with JIS T 8101, because gaiters alone offer only partial protection against chain-saw cutting.

This Standard is not applicable to gaiters intended for use in situations where there is a significant risk of tripping such as tree climbing or in forests.