Question No. 1: In the labeling of protective gloves as specified in paragraph 5.1.7(8) of NFPA 1971:2007, does the identification of principal materials of construction include at least the identification of the fiber or material type used in the outer shell, moisture barrier, glove lining, gauntlet, and wristlet?

Answer: Yes.
Reference: 6.1.10.3 (4.1.15.2)
F.I. 86-2

Question: Is it the intent of 6.1.10.3 of NFPA 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, to allow the hardware to penetrate the outer shell, moisture barrier, and the thermal barrier at the cuffs of protective trousers (as the standard expressly says is permissible at the waist) because direct contact of the hardware would be prevented by bunker boots?

Answer: No.

Issue Edition: 1986
Reference: 2-3.2
Issue Date: September 27, 1989
Effective Date: October 17, 1989
Question No. 1: In the evaluation of thermal protective performance for gloves as specified in 7.7.1 and the test method provided in Section 8.10 of NFPA 1971:2007, do changes in the composite construction and the layering of composite materials of the glove constitute new composites that must be separately tested?

Answer: Yes.
Question No. 1: If the moisture barrier and the lining of the glove are combined as a non-separable layer, then is the innermost layer the combined moisture barrier and lining material for the purpose of testing as specified in paragraph 7.7.4 of NFPA 1971:2007?

Answer: Yes.
Question No. 1: In the evaluation of conductive heat resistance for gloves as specified in 7.7.5 and the test method provided in Section 8.7 of NFPA 1971:2007, do changes in the composite construction and the layering of composite materials for the palm and back sides of the glove constitute new composites that must be separately tested?

Answer: Yes.
Question No. 1: In the evaluation of puncture resistance for gloves as specified in 7.7.12 and the test method provided in Section 7.20 of NFPA 1971:2007, do changes in composite construction and the layering of composite materials on the palm, palm side of fingers, and back constitute new composites that must be separately tested?

Answer: Yes.
Question 1: Regarding the Chemical Permeation Test, was it the intent of the committee that CBRN barrier fabric samples be conditioned differently than CBRN barrier seam samples?

Answer: No.