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**PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

YY/T 1871-2023

Isolation gowns for medical use

医用隔离衣

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules for Standardization Documents" drafting. Please note that some contents of this document may refer to patents. The issuing agency of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents. This document is proposed by the State Drug Administration. This document is under the jurisdiction of Shandong Academy of Medical Devices and Drug Packaging Inspection. This document was drafted by: Shandong Institute of Medical Devices and Drug Packaging Inspection, China National Accreditation Center for Conformity Assessment, Jiangsu Weihua Medical Technology Co., Ltd., Henan Yadu Industrial Co., Ltd., Henan Tuoren Best Medical Equipment Co., Ltd., Weihai Weigao Medical Materials Co., Ltd. Co., Ltd., Beijing Quexiang Tengfei Medical Technology Co., Ltd., Zhende Medical Supplies Co., Ltd., DuPont (China) R&D Management Co., Ltd., Tianjin Medical Device Evaluation and Inspection Center. The main drafters of this document. Sun Jianjun, Wang Wengqing, Zhou Jie, Wan Min, Kou Wei, Duan Shuxia, Shi Guangbo, Zhang Jing, Yu Xujie, Jia Yufei, Wu Weiwei, Liang Jinkui, Jiang Liheng, Liang Rubing, Zhang Xiaohuan, Shi Wei, Xu Ming. medical isolation gown

1 Scope

YY/T 1871 is the Chinese standard for the medical isolation gown, the garment worn to keep contamination off a healthcare worker's clothing and skin during patient care. It sets the requirements such a gown has to meet, the test methods that verify them, and the marking and packaging rules, covering resistance to liquid penetration, the strength of the fabric and seams, the coverage the design provides and the cleanliness of the finished garment. The isolation gown sits below the surgical gown and above ordinary workwear in the protective hierarchy, and it is bought in enormous volume by Chinese hospitals and for export. That volume is why the specification is contractual as much as regulatory: a tender or a purchase order will name this standard, and a supplier is expected to certify against it.

This document specifies the performance requirements and test methods for medical isolation gowns. This document applies to single-use and reusable gowns used in

healthcare settings. This document does not apply to surgical gowns and clean clothes for medical staff used to prevent cross-infection during operations, nor does it apply to medical protective clothing Protective clothing.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute the essential provisions of this document through normative references in the text. Among them, dated references For documents, only the version corresponding to the date is applicable to this document; for undated reference documents, the latest version (including all amendments) is applicable to this document.

GB/T 3820 Determination of thickness of textiles and textile products

GB/T 4669 Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area of textile woven fabrics

GB/T 4744 Testing and Evaluation of Waterproof Performance of Textiles Hydrostatic Pressure Method

GB/T 5549 Determination of surface tension of surfactants by pulling up liquid film method

GB/T 6529 Standard atmosphere for textile humidity conditioning and testing

GB/T 7742.1 Burst properties of textile fabrics - Part

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 It is used for general isolation in outpatient clinics, wards, and testing rooms of medical institutions to protect medical staff, visitors, and patients from being exposed to body fluids (3.2), etc. Contaminated protective clothing.

3.2 body fluid body fluid Any fluid produced (secreted or excreted) by the body.

Note. Body fluids include fluids potentially infected with blood-borne pathogens, including but not limited to blood, semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, ascites, amniotic fluid, Saliva, and any other bodily fluid visibly contaminated with blood and all bodily fluids that are difficult if not impossible to distinguish.