



## USER INSTRUCTIONS

**For health and safety reasons, please read this information carefully**

This garment is classed as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by the E.C. Directive 89/686/EEC, and has been shown to comply with this directive through the harmonised European Standards ENISO11611:2015 and ENISO11612:2015. The garment carries the CE mark to demonstrate compliance with the Directive.

**Garment range: Coverall, Jacket, Trouser / Fabric: 100% FR Cotton**

### 1. Scope of Protection

This protective clothing is designed for industrial workers who may be exposed to heat and flame (excluding firefighters'), small splashes of molten metal from welding and similar processes, and large splashes of molten metal. It also minimises the possibility of electric shock by accidental contact with live electrical conductor.

The garment meets the following classifications :-

- Hazardous welding spatter to ISO 9150:1988 Class 2\*
- Limited Flame spread to ISO 15025:2000 (code A1 face)
- Convective heat to ISO 9151:1995 (code B1)
- Radiant heat to ISO 6942:2002 (code C1)
- Molten iron splash to ISO 9185:2007 (code E3)
- Contact heat to ISO 12127:1996 (code F1)

\*see over for guidance on the classification of welders' clothing

This protective clothing should only be used for the purposes indicated. No item of protective clothing can provide full protection, and care must always be taken while carrying out the risk related activity. If worn next to the skin, the garment may not eliminate all risks of burn. In the event of a molten metal splash the wearer should leave the workplace immediately and carefully remove the garment. It should be repaired or replaced.

### 2. Limitations of Use

The limited flame spread properties will be reduced if the clothing is contaminated with chemicals or flammable materials. If this occurs, the wearer should withdraw, carefully remove the garment ensuring no chemical or liquid comes into contact with the skin, and arrange for it to be cleaned or replaced. Dirty clothing may also lead to a reduction in protection.

The clothing itself only provides protection against brief, inadvertent contact with live parts of an arc welding circuit at voltages up to approximately 100V d.c. During arc welding it is essential for safety reasons that suitable insulating layers should be provided to prevent the welder contacting electrical conductive parts of his equipment. The insulating effect of welders' protective clothing will be reduced by wetness, humidity or sweat.

A local increase in the oxygen content of the air will reduce the protection of the welders' protective clothing against flame. Care should be taken when welding in confined spaces if it is possible that the atmosphere may become enriched with oxygen.

### 3. Fitting and Sizing

Only wear clothing of a suitable size. Garments which are either too loose or too tight may restrict movement, and may not provide the optimum level of protection. The wearer can only be protected if the garment is fully fastened, including neck fastening. Jackets and trousers should be worn as a suit, not on their own. They should permanently cover all non-complying materials during normal use. The end user should be aware that the overlap of jacket and trouser will be reduced while stretching. The wearer must decide, on the basis of a risk assessment, whether the overlap is acceptable.

### 4. Compatibility

This clothing protects the upper and lower body including neck, arms to the wrist and legs to the ankles. To optimise protection it may be necessary to wear other items of protective clothing such as gloves, boots, undergarments, helmet etc. This will also assist in protecting the skin from UV radiation which is produced in all electric arc welding operations. If the wearer experiences sunburn-like symptoms, UVB is penetrating, and the garment should be repaired or replaced.

### 5. Modifications

No garment should be modified in any way by the addition of extra pockets, flaps, badges, fasteners etc. In its' original state the garment complies with European Standards and is CE marked accordingly. Any modification will invalidate the CE mark, and Alsico can accept no responsibility if this instruction is ignored.

### 6. Repair

This garment should be inspected regularly for any damage to the outer fabric. If it becomes damaged it may not provide the optimum level of protection and should be either replaced or repaired immediately. Never use the damaged garment. Repairs may be carried out provided the fabric and materials comply with the classification in para 1. If in doubt consult the manufacturer.

### 7. Aftercare

This garment should be cleaned regularly. Professional laundering is recommended. A label with the appropriate cleaning instructions is affixed to the garment. Never use a heavily soiled garment.

### 8. Storage

When not in use store the garment in a dry area away from direct sunlight.

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<b>Class</b>	<b>Manual welding</b>	<b>Machine operations</b>
<b>Class 1 (light spatter)</b>	<b>Gas welding</b> <b>TIG welding</b> <b>MIG welding</b> <b>Micro plasma welding</b> <b>Brazing</b> <b>Spot welding</b> <b>MMA welding (with rutile-covered electrode)</b>	<b>Oxygen cutting</b> <b>Plasma cutting</b> <b>Resistance welding</b> <b>Thermal spraying</b> <b>Bench welding</b>
<b>Class 2 (heavy spatter)</b>	<b>MMA welding (with basic or cellulose-covered electrode)</b> <b>MAG welding (with CO2 or mixed gases)</b> <b>MIG welding (with high current)</b> <b>Self-shielded flux cored arc welding</b> <b>Plasma cutting</b> <b>Gouging</b> <b>Oxygen cutting</b> <b>Thermal spraying</b>	<b>Operating machines</b> - in confined spaces - at overhead welding & cutting or in comparable positions