CE

USER INSTRUCTIONS

For health and safety reasons, please read this information carefully

These garments are classed as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by the E.C. Directive 89/686/EEC, and have been shown to comply with this directive through the harmonised European Standards EN ISO 11611:2007, EN ISO 11612:2008 and EN1149-5:2008. The garment carries the CE mark to demonstrate compliance with the Directive. Fabric: Protex / cotton

1. Scope of Protection

This clothing is designed to protect the wearer from brief contact with heat and/or flame, small splashes of molten metal from welding and similar processes and to avoid incendiary discharges in areas where there is a risk of ignition by electrostatic discharge, including in sensitive flammable atmospheres such as air / hydrogen. It also minimises the possibility of electrical shock by accidental contact with live electrical conductors at voltages up to approximately 100V d.c.
The garment meets the following classifications:

- Hazardous welding spatter to ISO 9150:1988 (Class 1 A1)
- Limited flame spread when tested in accordance with ISO15025:2000 - face (code A1)
- Convective heat when tested in accordance with ISO9151:1995 (code B Level 1)
- Radiant heat when tested in accordance with ISO6942:2002 (code C Level 1)
- Contact heat when tested in accordance with ISO 12127:1996 (code F Level 1)
- Half decay time t_{50} <4s, shielding factor S >0.2 according to EN1149-3:2004

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. For operational reasons not all welding voltage carrying parts of arc welding installations can be protected against direct contact. The wearer should be properly earthed eg by wearing adequate footwear. The resistance between the person and the earth shall be less that 10^8 Ω

2. Limitations of Use

This clothing does not protect against large splashes of molten metal in foundry operations. The clothing itself only provides protection against brief contact with a live conductor. 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. It should not be used in oxygen enriched atmospheres without prior approval of the responsible safety engineer.
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, remove the garment and arrange for it to be cleaned. Dirty clothing may also lead to a reduction in protection.
The electrostatic dissipative performance of the clothing can be affected by wear and tear, laundering and possible contamination.

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. It should permanently cover all non-complying materials during normal use. It should not be removed whilst in the presence of flammable or explosive atmospheres, or whilst handling flammable or explosive substances. The jacket overlaps the trouser by approx 15cm when squatting. EN11612 clause 4.2.2 requires a minimum overlap of 20cm in all positions. The end user must decide on the basis of a risk assessment whether the overlap is acceptable.

4. Compatibility

To optimise protection it may be necessary to wear other items of Welders protective clothing such as gloves, apron, boots, visor etc. This will also assist in protecting the skin from UV radiation which is produced in all electric arc-welding operations. Additional protective clothing shall meet at least Class 1.
Jackets and trousers should be worn as a suit, not on their own.

5. Modifications

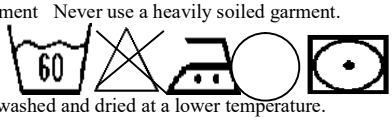
No garment should be modified in any way by the addition of extra pockets, flaps, badges, fasteners etc. In its' original state the garment complies with European Standards and is CE marked accordingly. Any modification will invalidate the CE mark, and the supplier can accept no responsibility if this 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. If the wearer experiences sunburn-like symptoms, UVB is penetrating, and the garment should be replaced or repaired. Never use the damaged garment.
Repairs may be carried out provided the fabric and materials used comply with EN ISO 11611:2007, EN ISO 11612:2008 and EN1149-5:2008. If in doubt consult the manufacturer.

7. Aftercare

This garment should be cleaned regularly. Professional laundering is recommended. Wash separately from non-FR garments. A label with the appropriate cleaning instructions is affixed to the garment Never use a heavily soiled garment.



Garments with reflective tape should be washed and dried at a lower temperature.

8. Storage

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

EC type certification by: AITEX, Plaza Emilio Sala 103801, Alcoy (Alicante) (Notified Body No 0161)

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