

Refer to the CE marking label sewn to the PPE in order to know the protections, the performance levels, the category offered by this PPE and the notified body.

CATEGORY II OR III CLOTHING, ACCORDING TO THE REQUIREMENTS THAT THE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REGULATIONS (REGULATION 2016/425 ON PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, AS AMENDED TO APPLY IN GB) AND THE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (ENFORCEMENT) REGULATIONS 2018, AND COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING DESIGNATED STANDARDS:

MEANING OF THE MAINTENANCE CODE:
If the washing and maintenance instructions that we recommend are carefully followed, a lasting protective action is guaranteed. Below are the explanations for the maintenance code.

DOMESTIC WASHING*

 Maximum temperature 60°C machine wash

 Maximum temperature 40°C machine wash

 Maximum moderate temperature 40°C machine wash

 Maximum temperature 30°C machine wash

 Maximum moderate temperature 30°C machine wash

 Do not use chlorine-based bleach (bleach, etc.) or containing oxygenated bleaches.

 Possibility to use all types of bleaching products, chlorine-based or oxygen-based

 Drum drying prohibited, air drying

 Drum drying possible at normal temperature (60°C max)

 Drum drying possible at normal temperature (80°C max)

 Ironing is prohibited

 Ironing is allowed at 110°C max

 Ironing is allowed at 150°C max

 Ironing is allowed at 200°C max

 Dry cleaning prohibited

 Dry cleaning based on perchloroethylene or hydrocarbons.

INDUSTRIAL LAUNDRY

 Washing: 75°C or modified to 60°C
Industrial drum drying at 90°C or 80°C or 70°C according to ISO 15797

 Washing: 75°C or modified to 60°C
Industrial tunnel drying at 155°C according to ISO 15797

For fluorocarbon treatment, the treatment should be regenerated with each wash to maintain the durability of the protection EN 13034:2005+A1:2009
If you use protective foams in items, do not wash them, remove them from items before washing

	Protective clothing against heat and flame 1- Limited flame propagation: coding A (1 or 2) 2- Convective heat: B coding (ranging from 1 to 3, with 3 being the highest) 3- Radiant heat : C coding (ranging from 1 to 4, with 4 being the highest) 4- Molten aluminum projections: D-coding (ranging from 1 to 3, with 3 being the highest) 5- Molten cast iron projections: E-coding (ranging from 1 to 3, with 3 being the highest) 6- Contact heat: F-coding (ranging from 1 to 3, with 3 being the highest) In case of test on the thermal dummy, provide a test report in accordance with ISO 13506. Risks and Warning: In the event of a splash of molten cast iron or liquid or flammable chemicals, the wearer must immediately leave the risk zone, remove the garment and ensure that the chemical or flammable liquid has not come into contact with the skin. The garment must then be cleaned or discarded. In the event that the garment is worn on the skin, it does not protect against any risk of burns. Do not use clothing items under PPE made of polyamide, polyester, acrylic fibers, etc., which are likely to melt. Prefer cotton underwear.
	Flame protective clothing - Materials, material assemblies and clothing with limited flame spread Risks and Warning: Single-layer clothing articles with materials of index 1 should only be worn above articles of clothing of index 2 or 3. Any garment containing materials of index 1 which are likely to be exposed to flames, made with accessories that can conduct heat must not be worn on the skin. They must be worn imperatively on items of index 2 and 3 that eliminate any risk of contact with the skin (sleeves, long bodies and high collar) The garment should be dry. If part of the assembly is wet, this element must be changed.
	Protective clothing used during welding and related techniques Class 1: protection against low risks during welding techniques and situations causing the least splashing and low radiant heat. Manual welding techniques with slight projection formation and droplets. Ex: Gas welding, TIG, MIG (with low current), plasma micro-welding, brazing, spot welding, MMA, (electrode covered with rutile). Class 2: protection against greater risks during welding techniques and situations causing more splashes and higher radiant heat. Manual welding techniques with large formations of projections and large droplets of metals. Ex: MMA welding (with basic electrodes or covered with cellulose), MAG (with CO2 or gas mixture), MIG (with high current) with self-protected cored wire arc, plasma fusion cutting, gouging, oxy-fuel cutting, thermal spraying. RISKS AND WARNING: - In the event that the garment is worn on the skin, it cannot eliminate all the risk of burns. - Do not use clothing items under PPE made of polyamide, polyester, acrylic fibers, etc., which are likely to melt. Prefer cotton underwear. - For reasons of use, it is not possible to provide protection against direct contact with all live parts of arc welding installations. - The article has been designed only to protect against splashes (small splashes of molten metal), against short-term contact with a flame, against radiant heat from the arc, and to provide a certain degree of electrical insulation in the event of accidental contact with an electrical conductor at a voltage up to 100V in direct current under normal welding conditions. - Sweat, dirt or other pollutants can affect the level of protection against accidental contact with an electrical conductor at these voltages. - The level of flame protection will be reduced if the welder's protective clothing is contaminated with flammable materials or if there is an increase in the concentration of oxygen in the air. In case of chemical or flammable liquid spray: Immediately and carefully remove clothing items and check that it has not come into contact with the skin. - Precautions should be taken when welding is carried out in confined spaces, for example if it is possible that the atmosphere can be enriched with oxygen. - Electrical insulation is reduced if the garment is damp, dirty or impregnated with sweat. - Users should be warned that if they experience "sunburn" symptoms, it means that UVB rays pass through the garment. In this case, the garment must be repaired (if there are holes) or replaced if it shows significant wear. In all other cases, favor the use of a complementary layer to obtain better protection.
	Protective clothing – Electrostatic properties – Part 5: Material performance and design requirements RISKS AND WARNING: - Clothing must be grounded for the purpose of preventing incendiary discharges, using antistatic footwear or other means of grounding. The resistance between the person and the earth must be less than 10⁹ Ω. - Protective clothing and any removable elements shall not be opened or removed in the presence of flammable or explosive atmospheres or when handling flammable or explosive substances. - Electrostatic dissipation protective equipment is intended to be worn in Zones 1, 2, 20, 20, 21, 22 (see EN 60079-10-1 [7] and EN 60079-10-2 [8]) in which the minimum ignition energy of explosive atmosphere is not less than 0.016 mJ; - Electrostatic dissipation protective equipment must not be used in oxygen-enriched atmospheres, or in Zones 0 (see EN 60079-10-1 [7]) without the prior consent of the safety officer. - The electrostatic dissipation performance of clothing can be impaired by wearing, wear, washing and possible contamination. - Clothing must be in contact with the skin (e.g. wrists or neck) to dissipate static electricity, it must be closed properly according to the means of closure, they must permanently cover all non-dissipative materials during normal use (including flexions and movements). - Wearing the badge is prohibited in an explosive atmosphere. - This standard is not applicable to protection against network voltages. - This garment can be equipped with external hook & loop devices that can accommodate removable elements, in this case these must not degrade the performance of the garment and must be worn covered with materials of the same performance as the article. - Items covering the upper or lower body allow a dissipation of electrostatic charges when they are of the same performance and worn together. EN 1149-5 may not be sufficient depending on the environment in which it is used.
	Protective clothing against certain liquid chemicals Requirements for chemical protective clothing with limited protection against liquid chemicals (Type 6 and Type PB equipment (6)) The type 6 jacket and trouser assembly was tested according to the fog test. The type PB garment (6) did not undergo the fog test. Liquid repulsion: To qualify the TYPE 6 material, a minimum Class 3 performance is required for at least one of the chemicals in the table above. Liquid penetration: To qualify the TYPE 6 material, a minimum Class 2 performance is required for at least one of the chemicals in the table above. RISKS AND WARNING: -Any person likely to be exposed to a risk of accidental splashes of chemicals, must have either: Type 6 equipment and ensure the total recovery of the body and limbs in any position, PB6 type equipment: partial protection of the body. The exposure range should be estimated to be low, and the type of potential exposure should be defined. The different forms of chemical splashes can be: liquid aerosols, mist, fog, light splashes. The wearer may dress, undress and carry out the tests before use alone. All means of closure must be closed and the bottom of the garment must necessarily touch the shoe. Other appropriate protective equipment must be used (e.g. helmet with protective face shield, gloves, shoes, over boots, etc.). REPUSSION AND PENETRATION OF LIQUIDS - Chemical test result: <i>Re-waterproofing must be performed all washes</i>


IEC 61482-2:2009
Or/and
IEC 61482-2:2018
EN 61482-2:2020
ATPV or EBT50 = xxxxx/cm²
Class 1 or Class 2
APC 1 or APC 2

Live work – Protective clothing against the thermal hazards of an electric arc - Part 2: Requirements
APC1 or Class 1: Thermal protection class of the product against exposure to a 4kA electric arc. Tests according to IEC 61482-1-2
APC2 or Class 2: Thermal protection class of the product against exposure to an electric arc of 7kA. Tests according to IEC 61482-1-2
ATPV: Thermal performance value of the arc, at least 167.5 kJ/m²
EBT50: the breakdown threshold energy, at least 167.5 kJ/m²
RISKS AND WARNING:

- It is strongly recommended to take into account the national regulations and requirements that apply where the protective clothing will be used. Care must be taken of environmental conditions and hazards at the work site.
- Clothing must be fully closed to meet the claimed requirements, and other appropriate protective equipment must be used, such as a helmet with protective face shield, protective gloves, protective shoes... and possibly a hood and over boots. For these last articles, contact a sales assistant for any questions.
- Do not use clothing items such as shirts and underwear made of polyamide, polyester, acrylic fibers, etc ... which may melt during exposure to the arc. Prefer cotton underwear. In the event that the garment is worn on the skin, it does not protect against any risk of burns.
- The garment must be dry. If part of the assembly is wet, this element must be changed.
- Deviations from the parameters of this standard may result in more severe conditions.
- This garment does not protect against the dangers of electrification, noise, UV emissions, pressurized splashes, hot oil, the consequences of a physical shock or toxic influences during an electric arc.
- Clothing items can be made of different materials, but all of them respond to the thermal effects of the arc regardless of their locations.

TERMS OF USE:
This article or assembly must be worn in order to protect the body of the wearer in accordance with the scope of these standards claimed in this leaflet.

FOR OPTIMAL PROTECTION:

- Choose your size carefully, make sure that all the parts to be protected are well covered in all movements.
- Only lengths can be carried out after at least 1 wash provided that:
 - According to EN 20471: they do not reduce fluorescent and reflective surfaces. At least 5 cm of fabric remains around the retro reflective strips. Surface for logo XXXX
 - They allow the total recovery of limbs and body (high and low overlap in any posture)
 - The lengths of trousers, dungarees and coveralls should not alter the position of the knee pocket and its adjustment.
 - It is therefore recommended to order trousers, dungarees and coveralls with the crotch as close as possible to the length of the wearer's crotch.
- Wash this garment before use according to care instructions
- Wear PPE items as the last layer of protection
- Do not separate sets. Where a garment consists of two pieces, they must be worn together in such a way as to provide the specified level of protection.
- Completely close the means of closure,
- Do not operate hook & loop in ATEX risk areas.
- The presence of external hook and loop at the customer's request must be covered during use by a validated flame retardant and antistatic component.
- Use appropriate additional protective equipment (a helmet with protective face shield, protective gloves, protective shoes, etc.). Items alone protect only the covered part.
- See "risks and warnings" specific to each protection
- The lifespan of a garment depends on the number of washing cycles but also on the use, storage conditions, UV exposure, contamination, etc.
- Visually inspect clothing items and knee pads before each use for possible deterioration.
- Do not use articles and protective knee pads (additions of elements ...) except the lengths according to the aforementioned prescriptions and the marking by logo of the garments if it does not degrade the properties of the garment in the face of the various risks (eg surface limit / EN 20471, nature of the marking / self-time of flame, chemical products ...)
- Any modification must be the subject of a new study by the certifying body.
- Do not repair torn clothes, they must be put out of use.
- Indeed, a flammable wire (not flame proof) or a heat-adhesive part likely to melt would be very dangerous in case of exposure to flame, heat or electric arc.
- Do not fold the damp garment.
- The X indicates that the garment item has not been tested.
- Wearing this PPE on the skin does not avoid any risk of burns

INNOCUOUSNESS:
The materials and components constituting such garments shall not contain substances at such levels as are known or suspected to have adverse effects on the hygiene or health of the user under foreseeable conditions of use. Its design does not cause any irritation or discomfort to the wearer

STORAGE:
This garment should be stored in its original packaging, in a dry and ventilated place, away from light and weather. It is preferably kept in a black environment, in order to avoid color changes. Complaints about color changes will not be accepted if the conditions mentioned in this leaflet are not met.

RECYCLING:
This garment should not be thrown on public roads. Any PPE garment at the end of its life must follow a textile recycling channel. At the end of the garment's life, it can be incinerated.

THE CE MARKING AFFIXED TO THE GARMENT MEANS:
Such garments shall comply with the essential safety and security requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of 09/03/2016 on personal protective equipment (PPE) and repealing Directive 89/686/EEC, and with national standards transposing the above harmonized standards.

THE UKCA MARKING AFFIXED TO THE GARMENT MEANS:

Product is compliant and certified to the requirements that the Personal Protective Equipment Regulations (Regulation 2016/425 on personal protective equipment, as amended to apply in GB) and the Personal Protective Equipment (Enforcement) Regulations 2018

These garments are subject to EU-type examination by a notified body:
CENTEXBEL – N°0493 Technologiepark 70 BE-3052 Zwijnaarde Tel. +32 9 220 41 51 Fax. +32 9 220 49 55
ATEX – N°0161 L. Plaza Emilio Sala 03801 Alcoy, Spain Tel. +34 965 54 22 00 Fax. +34 965 54 34 94
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SATRA – N°2777 SATRA Technology Europe Ltd, Bracetown Business Park, Clonee, Dublin D15 YNZP Ireland
IFTH – N°0072 Avenue Guy de Collongue 69134 ECULLY Cedex Tel. (33) 04 72 86 16 00 Fax (33) 04 78 43 39 66

If EPI category III: Module D by the notified body ASQUAL N°0334.

The EU declaration of conformity according to Annex VI of Regulation 2016/425 of 9 March 2016 can be consulted at the following internet address by noting the OF number on the garment sticker: <https://declaration-ue.cepovett.com>

Date of manufacture: N° week/year,
Expiry date: N° week/year, it is 5 years from the date of manufacture, beyond which, the performance of the garment is no longer guaranteed

	Date of manufacture		Expiry date
	See label information		See label information
	CE marking		CE marking

