



MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

MULTI PROTECTION

THIS GARMENT HAS BEEN CERTIFIED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH THE PSA REGULATION PSAV AS
2017 5859 /SR 930.115 AND THE EU REGULATION
2016 / 425.

EN 1149 / EN ISO 11612 / EN ISO 11611 / IEC 61482



workfashion.

GENERAL INFORMATION

QUESTO INDUMENTO È STATO CERTIFICATO SECONDO L'ORDINANZA SUI DPI ODPI AS 2017 5859 /SR 930.115 RISP. DEL REGOLAMENTO UE 2016/425.

SIZING SYSTEM

The European sizing system relates to your body dimensions and makes it easier for you to choose the fitting protective clothing. You can find the clothing size on the label in the garment.



A = chest measurement in cm

B = waist measurement in cm

C = inside leg in cm

D = body height in cm

CARE INSTRUCTIONS

To guarantee the protective effect of the garment, the care instructions on the care label inside it as well as the manufacturer's information must be followed. You can find a detailed explanation of the care symbols at www.ginetex.ch. Wash clothing with similar fabrics; turn inside out before washing. Do not use any detergents with added brighteners, oxidising or alkaline chemicals. For example bleach, disinfectant, sodium or potassium hydroxide, chemicals containing ammonium as well as many types of stain remover. Do not fill the washing machine more than $\frac{3}{4}$ and adjust the detergent dose. Do not use any fabric softener. The use of tumble dryers or tunnel finishers is not recommended unless otherwise specified on the care label.

STORAGE AND NUMBER OF WASHES

Do not store the protective clothing in sunlight. It must be stored dry. You can find the number of washes on the care label in the clothing. If the maximum number of washes is not specified, the material was tested after five washes. The useful life of a garment not only depends on the specified number of washes, it also depends on its use, area of application, care and storage. If the care instructions are not followed, the number of washes specified is no longer guaranteed.

Checking, repair and recycling instructions

The clothing should be kept in good condition and checked regularly for damage and anything else which may affect its performance (e.g. faulty seams or fastening elements). This process should be repeated after every wash. Protective clothing can be disposed of with normal household waste (unless otherwise specified or instructed, such as by your employer).

A JACKET AND TROUSERS FROM THE SAME PROTECTION CLASS MUST BE WORN. THE CLOTHING MUST ALWAYS BE FASTENED WHEN WORN IN ORDER TO OFFER MAXIMUM PROTECTION.

**EN 1149-5:2008 / EN 1149-5:2018 AS OF MARCH 2019****MANUFACTURER'S INFORMATION FOR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING WITH ELECTROSTATIC PROPERTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH EN 1149-5:2008 OR EN 1149-5:2018 AS OF MARCH 2019****STANDARD/CLASS**

The protective clothing meets the fundamental requirements of the (Swiss) PPE Ordinance PSAV AS 2017 5859/SR 930.115 and Regulation (EU) 2016/425 on Personal Protective Equipment and fulfils the criteria of the European standard EN 1149-5:2008 and EN 1149-5:2018 Protective Clothing with Electrostatic Properties in conjunction with EN ISO 13688 General Requirements.

EN 1149-3:2004 – ELECTRIC DISCHARGE

This standard describes the prevention of electrostatic discharge through the surface of the clothing fabric.

EN 1149-5:2008 OR EN 1149-5:2018 – MATERIAL PERFORMANCE AND DESIGN

This standard sets out the performance required of the material and design, as well as the procedure for measuring the reduction of electrostatic charge due to the surface tension of clothing fabrics.

The person wearing the electrostatic dissipative protective clothing must be properly earthed. The electrical resistance between the person and the earth must be less than 108Ω , e.g. as a result of wearing suitable footwear (in accordance with EN ISO 20345 with additional requirement A or occupational footwear in accordance with EN ISO 20347 with additional requirement A). The protective clothing must be fastened when worn.

ELECTROSTATIC CONDUCTIVE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- must not be unfastened or removed in flammable or explosive atmospheres or when handling flammable and explosive substances. The person wearing the electrostatically dissipative protective clothing must be properly earthed. The protective clothing is designed to be worn in Zones 1, 2, 20, 21 and 22 (see EN 60079-10-1 (7) and EN 60079-10-2 (8)) in which the minimum ignition energy of an explosive atmosphere does not exceed 0.016 mJ.
- The protective clothing must not be worn in an oxygen-enriched atmosphere or in Zone 0 (see EN 60079-10-1 (7)) without the prior consent of the safety officer in charge.
- The protective clothing must be worn in such a way that it covers all materials that meet this requirement during its intended use (including bending). The velcro fastenings must not be opened in the hazard zone.



EN ISO 11612:2015

MANUFACTURER'S INFORMATION FOR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING TO PROTECT AGAINST HEAT AND FLAMES IN ACCORDANCE WITH EN ISO 11612:2015

STANDARD/CLASS

The protective clothing meets the fundamental requirements of the (Swiss) PPE Ordinance PSAV AS 2017 5859/SR 930.115 and Regulation (EU) 2016/425 on Personal Protective Equipment and fulfils the criteria of the European standard EN ISO 11612:2015 Clothing to Protect against Heat and Flame in conjunction with EN ISO 13688 General Requirements.

HEAT PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

These serves to protect specific body parts of workers exposed to heat against brief contact with flames, radiant heat and, if tested for this purpose, splashes of molten aluminium or iron, and to help prevent these hazards.

For the exact performance class please see the label of the garment.

A	Limited flame spread in accordance with ISO 15025
A1	Surface ignition
A2	Edge ignition
B1-B3	Protection against convective heat and open fire
C1-C4	Protection against radiant heat
D1-D3	Protection against splashes of molten aluminium
E1-E3	Protection against splashes of molten iron
F1-F3	Protection against contact heat

Full protection is only provided if the whole body is covered. Before use, the user must inspect the protective clothing for damage that may impair its protective function, such as holes, tears and faulty seams and fastenings. If damage occurs which cannot be repaired, the clothing must be replaced. Neither wear the protective clothing directly on the skin nor wear heat sensitive under garments. The clothing must be fastened when worn. In hazardous areas exposed to heat, the jacket must be worn with trousers of the same protection class.

If your clothing also provides protection against splashes of molten aluminium (code letter D and/or splashes of molten iron, code letter E), you as the wearer must leave the workstation immediately and remove the clothing if you are splashed with molten metal. If the clothing is worn against the skin, a risk of burning cannot be ruled out if the clothing is splashed with molten metal.

The clothing should be cleaned and inspected regularly (according to the manufacturer's instructions). If clothing is dirty, its protection may be reduced. The wearer must leave the area immediately and remove the clothing if it comes into contact with accidental splashes of liquid chemicals or flammable liquids to prevent the chemicals or liquids from touching the skin. The clothing should be disposed of afterwards.

For safety reasons; unauthorised modifications to the protective clothing are not permitted repairs may only be made in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.



EN ISO 11611:2015 CLASS X/AY

MANUFACTURER'S INFORMATION FOR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING FOR USE IN WELDING AND ALLIED PROCESSES IN ACCORDANCE WITH EN 11611:2015

STANDARD/CLASS

The protective clothing meets the fundamental requirements of the (Swiss) PPE Ordinance PSAV AS 2017 5859/SR 930.115 and Regulation (EU) 2016/425 on Personal Protective Equipment and fulfils the criteria of the European standard EN 11611:2015 Protective Clothing for Use in Welding and Allied Processes in conjunction with EN ISO 13688 General Requirements.

The numbers next to the pictogram have the following meaning:
For the exact performance class please see the label of the garment.

CLASS X

Class 1	Protection against low-risk welding and situations with few splashes and low radiant heat At least 15 drops of molten metal and heat transfer index RHTI $24 \geq 7$ s
Class 2	Protection against high-risk welding and situations with many smouldering splashes and high radiant heat At least 25 drops of molten metal and heat transfer index RHTI $24 \geq 16$ s

All materials and combinations of materials and the main seams used for protective clothing for use in welding must be checked accordingly. A distinction is made between label A1 and label A2

AY

A1	Surface ignition
A2	Edge ignition

Protective clothing for welders in accordance with EN ISO 11611:2015 does not continue burning if it touches a flame inadvertently and briefly. The wearer's skin which is covered by this clothing is protected against small splashes of metal during welding and allied processes with comparable risks (e.g. flame cutting), but not against larger quantities of molten metal such as those involved in casting. It also protects against ultraviolet radiation. The clothing does not provide protection against electric shock during arc welding, therefore suitable insulating layers are to be worn underneath to prevent the welder from coming into contact with parts of the equipment which conduct electricity. The item of clothing only protects against brief, inadvertent contact with charged parts. Additional protection is required for special purposes (e.g. sleeves, aprons, gaiters, etc.)

Full protection is only provided if the whole body is covered. Before use, the user must inspect the protective clothing for damage that may impair its protective function, such as holes, tears and faulty seams and fastenings. If damage occurs which cannot be repaired, the clothing must be replaced. The protective clothing must be fastened when worn.

The clothing should be cleaned and inspected regularly (according to the manufacturer's instructions). If clothing is dirty, its protection may be reduced. Particular care must be taken when welding in small spaces (risk of enriching the air with oxygen) because an increased oxygen level in the air reduces the protection provided by the welder's clothing against ignition. The protection against flames is reduced if clothing is contaminated with flammable substances. Wetness and moisture (sweat) can reduce the insulating effect.

Burns resembling sunburn indicate that the clothing has been penetrated by UVB rays. The clothing must be replaced or an additional resistant protective layer must be applied.

For safety reasons; unauthorised modifications to the protective clothing are not permitted repairs may only be made in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.



IEC 61482-2:2009 / IEC 61482-2:2018

MANUFACTURER'S INFORMATION FOR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AGAINST THE THERMAL HAZARDS OF AN ELECTRIC ARC IN ACCORDANCE WITH IEC 61482-2:2009 OR IEC 61482-2:2018



IEC 61482-2:2009



IEC 61482-2:2018

DEFINITION OF AN ARC FLASH

An arc flash is an electrical flow of light in the event of a short circuit.

It usually does not last longer than a second and can be up to 10,000 °C in temperature. In addition to convective heat and splashes of molten metal, strong heat is generated which is invisible to the human eye and can cause severe second and third degree burns. The pressure wave which occurs has significant destructive mechanical force and can make walls collapse.

STANDARD/CLASS

The protective clothing meets the fundamental requirements of the (Swiss) PPE Ordinance PSAV AS 2017 5859/SR 930.115 and Regulation (EU) 2016/425 on Personal Protective Equipment and fulfils the criteria of the European standard IEC 61482-2:2009 or IEC 61482-2:2018 Protective Clothing against the Thermal Hazards of an Electric Arc in conjunction with EN ISO 13688 General Requirements.

For the exact performance class please see the label of the garment.

	APC = CLASS 1	APC = CLASS 2
STRENGTH OF ELECTRIC ARC CURRENT	4kA	7kA
ELECTRIC ARC DURATION	0.5s	0.5s

DIN EN 61482-1-2: Test Method 2 – Determination of Electric Arc Protection Class of Material and Clothing by Using a Directed Arc (Box Test)

DIN IEC 61482-2:2009 or IEC 61482-2:2018: Live Working – Protective Clothing against the Thermal Hazards of an Electric Arc – Part 2: Requirements

Measurement of the heat energy during a box test for material:

- Evaluation of whether second degree burns can be caused by heat transfer – performance based on the «Stoll-Chinata-Kurve»
- Analysis of the box test for clothing performed including all accessories, thread, fastenings, etc.

Further requirements:

- Use of a heat-resistant thread (at least 260 °C)

The ambient conditions and hazards in the workplace must be monitored constantly. Deviations from the parameters in this standard can lead to different conditions.

This protective clothing is not electrically insulating (does not comply with EN 50286-1999)

Full protection is only provided if the whole body is covered. This means that other suitable protective equipment (protective gloves, helmet, boots, etc.) must also be worn and used. The protective clothing must be fastened when worn.

Dirty protective clothing and other items of clothing worn with the protective clothing may reduce the protection.

No items of clothing such as shirts, underclothing or underwear made from polyamide, polyester or acrylic should be worn, as these fabrics melt when they come into contact with an electric arc.

Before use, the user must inspect the protective clothing for damage that may impair its protective function, such as holes, tears, fuel stains and fastenings and flammable liquids, faulty seams. If damage occurs which cannot be repaired, the clothing must be replaced.

For safety reasons: unauthorised modifications to the protective clothing are not permitted repairs may only be made in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.



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ZERTIFIZIERUNGSSTELLE:

Organisme de certification

Punto di certificazione

Certification authority

ARTIKELNUMMER:

N° d'article

N. articolo

Article number

HERSTELLER:

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