



EU Declaration of Conformity

Manufacturer:
SONTEX Schutzbekleidung®
Annegret Schnoklake e.K.
Heinrich-Hertz-Str. 27a
D-46399 Bocholt

Notified body - Testing Institute:
Centexbel
Technologiepark 70
9052 Zwijnaarde
Belgium

The manufacturer hereby declares under sole responsibility that the following product:

Jacket art. no. 80 002 complies with the relevant harmonization provisions of Regulation (EU) and the standards listed below.

	<p>EN ISO 11611:2015 Class 1 A1+A2 Protective clothing for welding and related processes</p> <p>This protective clothing offers protection against hazards during welding work, e.g. the effects of radiant heat and welding spatter. This standard specifies two classes with specific performance requirements, where class 1 is the lower class and class 2 is the higher class.</p> <p>Class 1: is intended for manual welding processes with slight formation of spatter and droplets. Exposure to metal spatter ≥ 15 drops</p> <p>Class 2: is intended for manual welding processes with heavy spatter and droplet formation. Exposure to metal spatter ≥ 25 drops</p> <p>Limited flame spread according to EN 15025: A1 = surface flaming A2 = edge flaming</p>
	<p>EN ISO 11612:2015 A1+A2 B1, C1, F1 Clothing for protection against heat and flames</p> <p>The performance requirements of this International Standard apply to clothing intended for a wide range of applications where limited flame propagation is required and where the wearer is exposed to radiant heat, convective or contact heat or splashes of molten metal. The protective clothing that complies with this standard is marked with power levels and code letters.</p> <p>A1 = Surface Flame A2 = Edge Flame B1-B3 = convective heat C1-C4 = radiant heat D1-D3 = Liquid aluminum splashes E1-E3 = Liquid iron splatter F1-F3 = contact heat</p>





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	<p>EN 1149-5:2018 Electrostatic properties - Performance requirements for material and design The requirements for materials and design for electrostatic dissipative protective clothing are specified, which form part of a fully grounded system to prevent ignition. In combustible atmospheres enriched with oxygen, the requirements may not be sufficient.</p>
	<p>EN 61482-2:2020 APC 1 Protective clothing against the thermal hazards of an electric arc Protective clothing against the thermal hazards of an electric arc The so-called arc protection clothing is a flame and heat-resistant clothing for people who are exposed to electric arcs. It protects against the effects of a defined electrical arc fault and prevents further burning. Arc protection classes 1 and 2 represent safety requirements that cover actual potential risks from electric arcs. The fireball resulting from the arc fault (flames, heat radiation and hot metal splashes) is only effective for a short time (0.5 s), but can be very energetic and have a devastating effect. The flame temperature can reach up to 9,000 °C.</p>
	<p>EN 13034:2005+A1:2009 Type PB 6 Protective clothing against liquid chemicals The standard specifies the performance requirements for chemical protective clothing with limited protective performance, type 6. It offers limited protection against the effects of liquid aerosols, sprays and light splashes of chemicals. The protective effect against specific chemicals must be tested in advance.</p>
	<p>EN 343:2019 Class 4-4-X The European standard clarifies the requirements for protective clothing against bad weather. The parameters tested for this standard are the impermeability to water (degree to which the item is waterproof) and breathability. Each of these parameters is likewise divided into three classes. Required for impermeability to water: Class 1 = > 8000 Pa before pre-treatment of the fabric Class 2 = > 8000 Pa after the pre-treatment, and before the pre-treatment of the fabric and seams Class 3 (best grade) = > 13000 Pa after pre-treatment of the fabric and seams, and before pre-treatment of the seams For the breathability: Class 1 Ret > 150 Class 2 Ret 20 > = 150 Class 3 (best grade) Ret 0 > = 20</p>

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EN 17353:2020 Type B3

Equipment for increased visibility for medium risk situations

The European standard clarifies the requirements for protective clothing regarding better visibility. Clothing that has been certified according to DIN EN 17353 ensures that the wearer has increased visibility. In this aspect, DIN EN 17353 is similar to EN ISO 20471 - high-visibility clothing. The decisive difference, however, is that it is intended for use in medium-risk situations. Within this protection standard, there is a distinction between two types:

Type "A" increases the visibility of the wearer only during daylight.

Type "B", on the other hand, is only visible in darkness or twilight.

In addition, type "B" is divided into three further types. Type B1, B2 and B3.

This subdivision distinguishes whether such a protective product is used to make movement or the silhouette visible.

In addition, a combination of type "A" and type "B" is also possible. This is then referred to as type "AB". The result is a combination that increases the visibility of the wearer both during the day and in the dark - but to a lesser extent than is the case with EN ISO 20471.

Types of DIN EN 17353:

Types	Field of application	Requirement	Outline of type B	Attachment form	Visualisation
Type A	Only in daylight	Only fluorescent material	-		
Type B	In darkness only	Retroreflective material only	B1	Free-hanging attachment	Detection of movement
			B2	Attached to limbs	
			B3	Attachment to torso and/or limbs	Recognition of body silhouette
Type AB	Daylight, twilight and darkness	Fluorescent & retroreflective material	Type A is combined with Type B to achieve AB.		

Bocholt, 20.09.2023

Place, Date

Engelbert Schnoklake