

USER INFORMATION

SONTEX WELDPPOWER®

Coverall art. no. 13 071

1. Manufacturer

SONTEX Schutzbekleidung®

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2. Certification Authority

Centexbel

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Belgium

3. Composition

Fabric: 75% Cotton FR, 25% Polyester.

The assessments were made on the basis of regulation EU 2016/425.

The PPE is used in the following workplaces, among others: in the steel processing industry and in factories where people need to be protected from high temperatures.

If the PPE is not worn during activities in the above-mentioned workplaces, this can lead to health hazards such as burns.

PPE protects against risks that are covered by the underlying standards.

The protective clothing must be worn closed! The press stud on the sleeve ends must also be closed.



4. EN ISO 11612:2015 Protective clothing to protect against heat and flames

Code	Inspection	Test Norm	Performance Level	lowest	highest
A	limited flame spread face ignition edge ignition	EN ISO 15025 method A method B	Code A1 Code A2		
B	convective heat	EN ISO 9151		B1	B3
C	radiant heat	EN ISO 6942 $q_0 = 20 \text{ kW/m}^2$		C1	C4
D	liquid aluminium splash	EN ISO 9185		D1	D3
E	molten iron splash	EN ISO 9185		E1	E3
F	contact heat $T_c = 250^\circ\text{C}$	EN ISO 12127-1		F1	F3

WARNING: The clothing is not designed for continuous flex applications.

In addition, a leather apron should be worn for continuous flex applications.

The wearer bears full responsibility as a last resort!

In the event of chemical or flammable liquids on clothing covered by this International Standard, the wearer should immediately withdraw and carefully remove the garments to ensure that the chemical or liquid does not come into contact with any part of the skin. The clothing should then be cleaned or disposed of.

Should exposure to splashes of molten metal occur, leave the workplace immediately and remove the garment. Molten metal splashes can cause burns if the garment is worn next to the skin.



5. EN ISO 11611:2015 Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes

This protective clothing provides protection against the dangers during welding operations, e.g. by exposure of radiant heat and small molten metal spatter. Depending on the type of welding work, this protective clothing is divided into two classes:

Inspection test	Test method	Lowest class Class 1	Highest Class Class 2
Small hot metal drops after pre-treatment	ISO 9150	≥ 15 drops	≥ 25 drops
Heat transfer radiation after pre-treatment	EN ISO 6942 $q_0 = 20 \text{ kW/m}^2$	RHTI $\geq 7\text{s}$	RHTI $\geq 16\text{s}$

Class 1: is foreseen for manual welding machines with slight formation of spatters and drops e.g. gas welding, TIG welding, MIG welding, micro plasma welding, brazing, spot welding, MMA welding and for the operation of machines of oxygen cutting machines, plasma cutting machines, resistance welding machine, machines for thermal spraying and bench welding.

Class 2: is for manual welding techniques with heavy formation of spatters and drops e.g. MMA welding, MAG Welding, MIG welding, self-shielded flux cored arc welding, plasma cutting, gouging, oxygen cutting, thermal spraying and for operation of machined e.g. in confined spaces, for overhead welding/cutting or in comparable constrained positions.

For operational reasons, all welding voltage carrying parts of the arc welding equipment are not protected against direct contact.

The garments are designed to provide protection against short term, accidental contact with live electric conductors at voltages up to approximately 100 V d.c. Additional partial body protection may be required, e.g. for welding overhead. If users experience sunburn-like symptoms, UVB is penetrating. In either case, the garment should be repaired (if practicable) or replaced and consideration given to the use of additional, more resistant, protective layers in future.

Additional layers of electrical insulation are required for arc welding!

The level of protection against flame is reduced when clothing is contaminated with flammable materials!

The electrical insulation of clothing is reduced when the clothes are wet, dirty or sweaty.

An increase in the oxygen content of the air considerably reduces the flame protection of the protective clothing. Care must be taken when welding in confined spaces, e.g. if it is possible for the atmosphere to be enriched with oxygen.

The welding protective clothing must be cleaned at regular intervals and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. After cleaning, the clothing must be visually inspected for signs of damage.

6. Washing and care instructions



The tests were performed after 5 wash cycles.

Test have shown that the clothing even after 5 washes meets all requirements

Do not use bleach, chlorine bleach or fabric softener.

Select a short spin program! Do not soak, wash separately! Store dry and dark!

7. Instructions for use

Check the garment for wear and tear before wearing it. In case the garment shows signs of wear and tear, have the garment repaired or discarded. Repairs to the clothing must be performed by professionals and with identical materials.

The garment does not provide protection for head, hands and feet. You will need additional protective equipment for full protection.

The garment does not cause any allergies or cancer. There is no impairment in reproduction.

The clothing should be stored dry and dark.

The protection levels are not subjected to age and remain fully maintained.

After use, you can return the clothes to us.

The garment then will be recycled and decomposes into its constituent parts.

8. Aging factors

a. Strong mechanical effects on the clothing (scrubbing, crawling, etc.) exert stress on the material used and weaken the integrity of the protective function. Visible, severe changes (chafing, thinning, cracks, holes, etc.) are indicators that the clothing has a reduced or no protective effect. The clothing must be disposed of.

b. If repeated thermal effects (e.g. contact with open flames, metal splashes, drops of sweat, etc.) lead to visible permanent changes to the material of the clothing (burn marks, scorch marks, burn holes, etc.), a reduction in the protective function in these areas must be expected. The clothing must be disposed of.

c. If chemical substances (acids, alkalis, solvents, etc.) attack the clothing, subsequent damage to the material due to long-term exposure cannot be ruled out. Indicators of chemical damage can be strong visual changes (incipient pitting) in the area of contamination, which can lead to a reduction in the protective function. The clothing must be disposed of.

d. Contaminations, particularly with combustible impurities (grease, oil, tar, etc.) have a significant impact on the protective function and must therefore be removed immediately. If heavy soiling remains despite professional and proper care, a reduction in the protective performance cannot be excluded. The clothing must be disposed of.

e. Improper care or prolonged exposure to sunlight may also lead to visible changes in the feeds. Extreme changes in color may indicate that the feedstock in these areas no longer has the initial protection.

A possible reduction of the protection performance cannot be excluded in the case of:

- damaged zippers
- open, frayed or otherwise damaged seams
- reflective strips that are extensively and heavily rubbed off, heavily frayed or peeled off

Correct storage of the products has a significant influence on the aging of the product.

Currently, there are no indications that the clothing cannot retain its properties for many years if properly stored (original packaging, dry, dust-free, dark, no major temperature fluctuations, etc.).

9. Pictograms



Protective clothing to protect against heat and flames

EN ISO 11612:2015
A1+A2 B1 C1 E2 F1



Protective clothing for welding and related processes

EN ISO 11611:2015
Class 2 A1+A2

Note:

The declaration of conformity can be downloaded from our website www.sontex.de.