







Instructions for use (3802/074; 6802/074)

 EN 1149-5:2008	 EN ISO 11612:2015 A1 B(1) C(1) E(1) F(1)	 EN ISO 11611:2015 Class 1, A1	 EN 13034:2005+A1:2009 Typ PB[6]		
Protection against static electricity	Protection against heat and flame Resistance to: A1 – limited flame spread – surface ignition B1 – convective heat on level 1 C1 – radiant heat on level 1 E1 – molten iron splash on level 1 F1 – contact heat on level 1	Protection during welding Class 1 – protection against leets hazardous welding techniques and situations, causing lower level of spatter and radiant heat A1 – limited flame spread – surface ignition	Protection against accidental, small splashing of chemicals with low volume pressure, against which a complete liquid penetration barrier (at the molecular level) is not required. Type PB [6] – partial body protection	CE	Before using, read the contents of this instructions for use.

Intended use

Protective clothing, anti-electrostatic, flame retardant, for welders, protecting against hot factors, liquid chemicals consists of protective jacket art. 3802/074 and bib-trousers art. 6802/074. The clothes have been qualified to the 1st class according to EN ISO 11611:2015. Clothing intended for welding work using manual welding techniques with light formation of spatters and drops (table 1). Protects the employee against short-term contact with flame, convective and radiation heat, molten iron splashes and contact heat, static electricity that may cause ignition in explosive atmosphere and in case of splash, protects against liquid chemicals (Typ PB [6] – table 2). Clothing meets the essential requirements for personal protective equipment contained in the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the EU Council 2016/425 of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and in the standards: EN ISO 13688:2013; EN 1149-5:2008; EN ISO 11611:2015; EN ISO 11612:2015; EN 13034:2005+A1:2009.

Use
Clothing should be used only in a set e.g. a protective jacket art. 3802/074 with protective bib-trousers art. 6802/074. Clothing should always be buttoned during use. Clothing should not be unzipped and/or removed and cleaned in explosive atmospheres. For proper protection against static electricity, the user should be additionally grounded. The electrical resistance between man and earth should be less than 108Ω. In areas where there is a risk of fire and/or explosion, do not store in their pockets items protruding from them that have not been approved for use in this type of hazard. During use, i.e. moving, bending etc. clothing should be completely cover all materials that do not meet the requirements of standard EN 1149-5:2008. Clothing should not be used in oxygen enriched atmosphere. Clothing should be cleaned regularly according to the manufacturer's instructions. After cleaning, clothing should be checked. Each time before use, an employee intending to use protective clothing should check whether it has been damaged. If the product inspection reveals that it has missing or damaged components, it must be repaired. Clothing can only be repaired by the manufacturer or specialized facilities. Damaged items of clothing (pleats, flaps, front parts or sleeves) should be replaced. Fabrics and threads as well as missing fasteners (buttons, adhesive tapes) used for repairs should be original, supplied by the clothing manufacturer. Clothing after repair should keep its original shapes and dimensions. ATTENTION: A faulty repair can result in the loss of protective properties of clothing. In the event of damage excluding the replacement of elements with new ones, clothing should be immediately removed from use. Do not allow heavy dirt during use. When using clothing, acid or alkaline sprayed areas should be immediately flushed with a water. For proper protection, it is recommended to use additional personal protective equipment, e.g. protective gloves, eye and face protection equipment, hoods, providing protection against hazards occurring during welding. If the oxygen content of the air increases, the clothing may not be used without prior approval by a safety engineer.

Storage and transport

The clothing should be transport in original packaging (plastic bags), protecting against dirt, mechanical damage and getting wet. Store the clothing in a dry and well-ventilated place, away from heat sources and light points. Do not store the clothing when it is dirty. It is recommended that quarterly review of stored clothing is carried out.

Warnings:

- The properties of clothing, resulting from the requirements of EN ISO 11611:2015; EN ISO 11612:2015; EN 13034:2005+A1:2009; EN 1149-5:2018 (EN 1149-3 method), confirmed after 5 maintenance cycles.
- Partial body protection Type PB [6] – clothing has not been tested according to the complete clothing test (item 5.2 EN 13034:2005 +A1: 2009).
- Clothing should not be used in oxygen enriched atmosphere without prior approval by a safety engineer.
- The increase in oxygen content in the air will reduce the considerable protective properties of the garment against the effects of flame.
- The personal protection equipment after use is a waste, which the user should properly classify and then transfer for disposal in accordance with applicable law.
- The level of flame protection will be less if clothes are contaminated with flammable substances
- Electrical insulation provided by clothing will be less when clothing is wet, soiled or soaked in sweat
- Protective clothing is only intended to protect against short-term inadvertent contact with active parts of the arc welding circuit and additional layers of electrical insulation will be required when there is an increased risk of electric shock. Clothing is designed to provide only protection against short-term accidental contact with electrical wires with a voltage of approximately 100 V DC.
- In the event of accidental splashing of clothing with chemicals or flammable liquids, the user should immediately withdraw from the workplace and carefully remove clothing so that no part of the user's skin comes into contact with the chemicals.
- In order to maintain protection against liquid chemicals, it is recommended to re-apply the finish after each maintenance cycle using impregnation agents, ie: Kreussler Hydrob-FC; BurnusHyChem Hydro-Stop; EcoLab Saprit Protect Plus. If a different agent is needed, prior contact with the clothing manufacturer is required.
- No allergenic substances have been found in the materials used to manufacture the clothing; however, if any allergic reactions are noticed, especially in the case of sensitive individuals, such a person should leave the working zone, take off the garment and consult a doctor.
- It is advisable to keep this manual for further reference.

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EU Declaration of Conformity at: www.kegel.pl/ce

Composition: Fabric: Modacrylic 48,5%, Cotton 34%, Polyamide 17%, Antistatic fiber 1%

Table 1

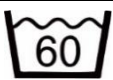




Selection criteria for clothing for use in welding or allied processes (reference points)	
Selection criteria relating to the process	Selection criteria relating to the environmental conditions
Manual welding techniques with light formation of spatters and drops, e.g.: - gas welding; - TIG welding; - MIG welding (with low current); - Micro plasma welding; - brazing; - spot welding; - MMA welding (with rutile-covered electrode).	Operation of machines, e.g.: - oxygen cutting machines; - plasma cutting machines; - resistance welding machines; - machines for thermal spraying; - bench welding.

Table 2

Usage requirements	Test results
Abrasion resistance	Class 6
Tear resistance	Class 4
Tensile strength	Class 6
Puncture resistance	Class 2
Repellency to liquids:	
H ₂ SO ₄ 30 %	Class 3
NaOH 10%	Class 3
Resistance to penetration by liquids:	
H ₂ SO ₄ 30 %	Class 3
NaOH 10%	Class 3
Seam strength	Class 5

Maintenance

Do not wash clothing with other clothing. Use the following maintenance procedures:

				
Maximum washing temp. 60°C – normal process	Do not bleach	Tumble drying possible – lower temperature. Max. exhaust temp. 60°C	Iron at max. sole-plate temperature of 150°C	Professional dry cleaning in tetrachloroethene and all solvent listed for the symbol F, normal process

Body dimensions to the size of protective clothing

In order to properly choose the size, use the information in the size table. Body measurements should be made at the places marked in the figure below.

Size table (dimensions are given in centimeters)

Size	Height (A)	Chest size (B)	Waist size (C)
46	164-170	88-92	80-84
48	170-176	92-96	84-88
50	170-176	96-100	88-92
52	176-182	100-104	92-96
54	176-182	104-108	96-104
56	182-188	108-112	104-108
58	182-188	112-116	108-116
60	188-194	116-120	116-120
62	188-194	120-124	120-128

