






## Instructions for use

Protective apron art. 2-4890-090 / Protective trousers art. 2-5474-090

 <b>EN 1149-5:2018</b>	 <b>EN ISO 11612:2015</b> <b>A1+A2 B1 C1 F1</b>	 <b>EN 13034:2005+A1:2009 Typ PB [6]</b>	 <b>1439</b>	
<b>Protection against static electricity</b>	<b>Protection against heat and flame</b> Resistance to: A1+A2 – limited flame spread – surface and edge ignition B1 – convective heat C1 – radiant heat F1 – contact heat	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	Clothing meets the essential requirements for personal protective equipment, contained in the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union 2016/425 dated 9 March 2016. The PPE is subject to the conformity assessment procedure to type based on internal production control plus supervised product check at random intervals (Module C2) under surveillance of notify body no. 1439 – Sieć Badawcza Łukasiewicz - Łódzki Instytut Technologiczny, ul. Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie 19/27, 90-570 Łódź.	Before using, read the contents of this instructions for use.

## Intended use

Protective clothing, anti-electrostatic, flame retardant, protecting against hot factors and liquid chemicals consists of protective apron art. 2-4890 and protective trousers art. 2-5474-090. Protects the employee against static electricity that may cause ignition in explosive atmosphere, short-term contact with flame, convective and radiation heat, molten iron splashes and contact heat. In case of splash, protects against liquid chemicals (Typ PB [6] – table 1). . 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 1149-5:2018; EN ISO 11612:2015; EN 13034:2005+A1:2009.

## Use

Clothing should be used in a set e.g. apron with trousers to protect the user's body as much as possible. Clothing should always be buttoned during use. For proper protection against static electricity, the user should be properly grounded. The electrical resistance between the human skin and the ground should be less than 108Ω, e.g. by wearing appropriate footwear on distracting or conductive floors. Clothing should not be unzipped and/or removed in flammable or explosive atmospheres and when handling flammable or explosive substances. Clothing is intended to be worn in Zones 1, 2, 20, 21 and 22 in which the minimum ignition energy of each explosive atmosphere is not less than 0.016 mJ. Clothing should not be used in oxygen enriched atmospheres and Zones without the prior approval of the safety engineer. Clothing during normal use (including bending) should completely cover all materials that do not meet the requirements of EN 1149-5:2018. When using clothing, acid or alkaline sprayed areas should be immediately flushed with a water. The effectiveness of the protection provided by clothing can be affected by: wear, damage, washing and possible contamination. For proper protection, it is recommended to use additional personal protective equipment, e.g. protective gloves, eye and face protection equipment. The level of flame protection will be less if clothes are contaminated with flammable substances. The increase in oxygen content in the air will reduce the considerable protective properties of the garment against the effects of flame. 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 the event of molten metal splashes, the user should immediately leave the workplace and remove clothing products, if clothing is worn close to the skin, it may not eliminate the total risk of burns.

## 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. Do not store the clothing when it is dirty.

## Repair

Each time before use, an employee intending to use clothing should inspect the clothing for damage. 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.

## Additional information:

- Properties of clothing, resulting from the requirements of the declared standards, has been confirmed after min. 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).
- 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.
- 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.
- Additional elements made of reflective tape are not used to indicate the user's visibility.
- 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.

EU Type Examination Certificate issued by notified body no. 1439 – Sieć Badawcza Łukasiewicz - Łódzki Instytut Technologiczny, ul. Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie 19/27, 90-570 Łódź.

EU Declaration of Conformity at: [www.kegel.pl/ce](http://www.kegel.pl/ce)

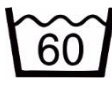




Composition: 75% Cotton, Polyester 24%, Antistatic fiber 1%

Table 1

Usage requirements	Test results
<b>Abrasion resistance</b>	Class 5
<b>Tear resistance</b>	Class 2
<b>Tensile strength</b>	Class 5
<b>Puncture resistance</b>	Class 2
<b>Repellency to liquids:</b>	
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 30 %	Class 3
NaOH 10%	Class 3
o-Xylen	Class 3
Butan-1-ol	Class 3
<b>Resistance to penetration by liquids:</b>	
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 30 %	Class 3
NaOH 10%	Class 3
o-Xylen	Class 2
Butan-1-ol	Class 2

## 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 110°C	Professional dry cleaning in tertchloroethene 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 of clothing, 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)
002/S	164-170	88-92	80-84
003/M	170-176	92-96	84-88
	170-176	96-100	88-92
004/L	176-182	100-104	92-96
	176-182	104-108	96-104
005/XL	182-188	108-112	104-108
	182-188	112-116	108-116
006/XXL	188-194	116-120	116-120
	188-194	120-124	120-128

