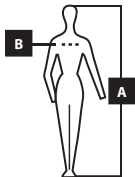
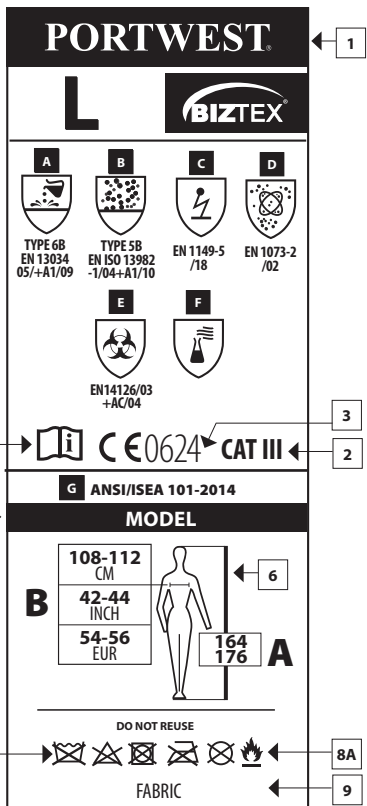


USER INFORMATION

MARKING:

Each garment is identified by an inside label.



6. Size Body measurements pictograms in accordance with EN ISO 13688: 2013 Protective Clothing - General Requirements

A	164-176MM						
B	S	M	L	XL	XXL	3XL	
Metric (cm)	92	96	100	104	108	112	116 120 124 128 132 136 140
Imperial (inches)	36	38	40	41	42	44	46 47 48 50 52 54 55
Euro	46	48	50	52	54	56	58 60 62 64 66 68 70

Please read these instructions carefully before using this safety clothing. You should also consult your safety officer or immediate superior with regard to suitable garments for your specific work situation. Store these instructions carefully so that you can consult them at any time. Refer to the garment label for detailed information on the corresponding standards. Only standards and icons that appear on both the garment and the user information below are applicable. All these garments comply with the requirement of Regulation (EU 2016/425).

MARKING:

Each garment is identified by an inside label. This label indicates the type of protection afforded along with other information as below:

- Manufacturer's Trademark 2. PPE Category according to Regulation EU 2016/425
- CE mark and number of Notified Body involved in final product control.
- Applicable standards

A) EN 13034:2005 + A1:2009 - Protection against liquid chemicals, light spray Type 6

Type 6 is intended to be used for exposure to a light spray, liquid aerosols or low pressure, low volume splashes, against which a complete liquid permeation barrier is not required i.e. when wearers are able to take timely adequate action when their clothing is contaminated. Type 6 protective clothing form the lowest level of chemical protection and are intended to protect from a potential exposure to small quantities of spray or accidental low volume splashes

B) EN ISO 13982-1:2004 + A1:2010 - Protection against solid-airborne chemicals,

Type 5 - Type 5 is intended to be used for risks of exposure to chemical products resistant to the penetration of solid particles dispersed in the air for the entire trunk

C) EN 1149-5:2018 - Protective Clothing with Electrostatic Properties -

is intended to be used for electrostatic dissipative protective clothing to protect against incendiary discharges. Electrostatic dissipative clothing is intended to be worn in Zones 1, 2, 20, 21 & 22 (see EN 60079-10-1 [7] and EN 60079-10-2 [8]) in which the minimum ignition energy of any explosive atmosphere is not less than 0.10JmL

D) EN 1073-2:2002 - Protection against radioactive contamination - is intended to be used for protection against risks of exposure to particulate radioactive contamination

E) EN ISO 14126:2003 + AC:2004 - Protection against infective agents - is intended to be used for protection against exposure to infective agents

F) Chemical Protective Clothing Category III

G) ANSI/ISEA 101-2014 Tested to American Standards

6. Size Body measurements pictograms in accordance with EN ISO 13688: 2013 Protective Clothing - General Requirements

7. Pictogram: Read these instructions before use

8. Care Symbols: Do not Wash, Do not Bleach, Do not Dry, Do not Iron, Do not Dry Clean

8A. Flammable: Do not allow near heat, open flames or sparks

9. Material Composition 100% Identification.

NOTE: The year of manufacture is indicated on the packaging label of each carton or case.

AREAS OF USE: The protective clothing is intended for use in cases of a potential exposure to a light spray, liquid aerosols or low pressure, low volume splashes, against which a complete liquid permeation barrier (at the molecular level) is not required, and airborne solid particulates. These coversalls offer protection against infective agents.

Clothing Type 6 have been subjected to the test of entire suit (resistance to penetration by spray test). **LIMITATIONS:** Exposure to certain chemicals or high concentrations may require higher barrier properties, either in terms of the performances of the fabric or in the construction of the suit, such areas can be protected by garments in type 1 to type 4. The user shall be the sole judge of the suitability, the type of protection required and the correct combinations of coversalls and additional equipment.

WARNINGS: Before use check that the clothing is in perfect condition (no punctures, unseaming etc.) by a visual inspection. Before use check that the clothing is the appropriate size. The approved configuration cannot be modified or altered. If it is necessary to use additional devices (such as gloves, breathing apparatus, boots etc.) in cases to provide for full body protection, these must have at least equivalent characteristics in terms of chemical protection and they must be checked for compatibility in coversalls. To obtain full protection, all apertures should be closed. Prolonged wear may lead to heat stress. Heat stress and discomfort can be reduced or eliminated by the use of appropriate undergarments or suitable ventilation equipment. In case of airborne solid particulates it is advisable to cover the zipper and to surround the extremity of the sleeves and the leggings with adhesive ribbon. Coversalls are for single use only and must be disposed of after each job. If tears, punctures etc. occur, immediately leave the working area and replace with a new overall. The manufacturer cannot be held liable in case of improper or incorrect use. The person wearing the electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall be properly earthed. The resistance between the person and the earth shall be < 7.9 X 10¹¹ Ω by wearing adequate footwear. Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall not be opened or removed in the presence of flammable or explosive atmospheres or while handling flammable or explosive substances. Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall not be used in oxygen enriched atmospheres without prior approval of the responsible safety engineer. The insulating effect of the protective clothing will be reduced by wetness, humidity or sweat.

HOW TO WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Remove the coversalls from its packaging, open zipper fully and put on. Fully close the zipper. The clothing should be worn firmly closed. In case of airborne solid particulate risk it is advisable to tape up the zipper and if you use protective gloves, tape the extremity of the sleeves and the leggings with adhesive ribbon, making sure that the sleeve covers the glove opening. Only wear garments of a suitable size. Products which are either too loose or too tight will restrict movement and will not provide the optimum level of protection.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Protective coversalls must be stored in original packaging and kept in a dry place away from heat sources. If the garments are not contaminated they may be disposed of as urban waste. When contaminated the protective coversalls must be disposed of in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

MAINTENANCE: Protective coversalls are for single use only, no maintenance required. Refer to garment label for corresponding washing details.

EXPIRE: The product has an advisory maximum lifespan of 5 years from date of manufacture. The month and year of production is marked on the product label.

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO EN 14325: SEE SEPARATE TABLE

TESTED ON WHOLE SUIT	STANDARD	REQUIREMENT	ST40/ ST41	ST50	ST42/43/ 44/45/47
Resistance to liquid penetration, Spray test type 6	EN ISO 17491-4 met. A - EN 13034		Pass	Pass	Pass
Resistance to aerosol penetration, Inward leakage type 5	EN ISO 13982-2 - EN ISO 13982	L _{ijm} 82/90 ≤ 30% L _s 8/10 ≤ 15%	Pass	Pass	Pass
Nominal protection factor	EN ISO 13982-2 - EN 1073-2		Class 1	Class 1	
Practical performance tests	EN 1073-2		Pass	Pass	
Seams: strength	EN ISO 13935-2	> 75N < 125N > 125 N < 300 N	Class 4	Class 3	Class 3
TESTED ON FABRIC					
Resistance to penetration to liquid	EN ISO 6530	Class 3: < 1% Class 2: < 5% Class 1: < 10%	H2SO4 30%: Class 3 NaOH 10%: Class 3 o-xylene: Class 3 Butan-1-ol: Class 3	Class 3 Class 3 NC NC	Class 3 Class 3 NC NC
Repellency to liquid	EN ISO 6530	Class 3: > 95% Class 2: > 90% Class 1: > 80%	H2SO4 30%: Class 3 NaOH 10%: Class 2 o-xylene: Class 2 Butan-1-ol: Class 2	Class 3 Class 3 NC NC	Class 3 Class 3 NC NC
Permeation by chemicals	EN ISO 6529	> 480 min	H2SO4 30%: Class 4	Class 3 Class 3	Class 3 Class 3
Abrasion Resistance	ENS30	> 1000 < 1500 cycles > 100 < 500 cycles		Class 2 (SMS)	Class 2 (SMS)
Trapezoidal tear resistance	EN ISO 9073-4 EN 1073-2	> 20N < 40N > 40N < 80N	Class 3	Class 3 (MP)	Class 4 (SMS)
Trapezoidal tear resistance	EN ISO 9073-4	> 20N < 40N > 40N < 60N > 60N < 100N		Class 2 (MP)	Class 3 (SMS)
Tensile strength	EN ISO 13934-1	> 60N < 100 N > 100N < 250 N	Class 2	Class 2 (MP)	Class 3 (MP)
Puncture resistance	EN 863 - EN 1073-2	> 5N < 10N > 10N < 50N		Class 2 Class 3 (SMS)	Class 2 Class 3 (SMS)
Flex cracking resistance	EN 7854	> 100,000 cycles		Class 6	Class 6
Blocking resistance	EN 25978 EN 1073-2	> 40,000 cycles		Pass	Pass
Resistance to ignition	EN 13274-4 EN 1073-2	Only on laminated fabric		Pass	Pass
Electric surface resistance / Charge decay	EN 1149-1 / EN 1149-3	> 160kPa < 320 kPa		Pass	Pass
Bursting strength	EN ISO 13938-1	> 160kPa < 320 kPa	Class 3	Class 3	Class 3
Resistance to penetration by contaminated liquids under hydrostatic pressure	ISO 16603 / ISO 16604	20 kPa	Class 6		
Resistance to penetration by infective agents due to mechanical contact with substances containing contaminated liquids - (test microorganism: staphylococcus aureus)	ISO 22610	t > 75	Class 6		
Resistance to penetration by contaminated liquid aerosols - (test microorganism: staphylococcus aureus)	ISO 22611	Log > 5	Class 3		
Resistance to penetration by contaminated solid particles - (test microorganism: spores of Bacillus subtilis)	ISO 22612	Log ufc < 1	Class 3		
pH	ISO 3071		Pass	Pass	Pass