

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.

The notified body Centexbel NB0493, Technologiepark 70, 9052 Zwijnaarde, Belgium performed the EU type-examination (Module B) and issued the EU type-examination certificate.

The PPE is subject to the conformity assessment procedure Module C2 under surveillance of the notified body Centexbel NB 0493.

	<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>



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	<p>EN ISO 11611:2015 Class 1 A1+A2</p> <p>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</p> <p>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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4
4
X

EN 343:2019 Class 4-4-X

Protective clothing - Protection against rain

The European standard specifies the requirements for protective clothing against bad weather. The parameters tested for this standard are water permeability (degree to which the item is waterproof) and water vapour permeability (breathability). Each of these parameters is divided into four classes.

Meaning of the values next to the pictogram:

first value = class for waterproofness (1-4)

second value = breathability class (1-4)

third value = Indicates "R" or "X" and with "R" means that the product was tested with sprinkling from above (in the rain tower). If labelled "X", this means that the product has not been tested with overhead sprinkling.

Water penetration resistance:

The water penetration resistance is determined by placing the material to be tested under water pressure. It is therefore used as a unit of measurement for waterproofness. The value determined is given in the unit Pascal (Pa). The level of the value determines the protection class within the standard.

Protection Class

Contact resistance at water pressure (in pascal)

Class 1	≥ 8000 Pa (without pre-treatment)
Class 2	≥ 8000 Pa (with pre-treatment)
Class 3	≥ 13000 Pa (with pre-treatment)
Class 4	≥ 20000 Pa (with pre-treatment)

Water vapour transmission resistance:

The Ret value (Resistance to Evaporating Heat Transfer) defines the resistance that a fabric offers to water vapour. It is therefore used as a unit of measurement for breathability. In practice, this means that the lower the Ret value, the more breathable the material is.

Protection Class

Water vapour transmission resistance (Ret)

Class 1	Ret > 40
Class 2	25 < Ret ≤ 40
Class 3	15 < Ret ≤ 25
Class 4	Ret ≤ 15

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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