USER INSTRUCTION

SONTEX WELDPOWER®

Jacket art. no. 10 030, Trousers art. no. 11 030, Bib Trousers art. no. 12 030

1. Manufacturer

SONTEX Schutzbekleidung®
Annegret Schnoklake e.K.
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2. Certification Authority
Notified Body – NB 0555
Hohenstein Laboratories GmbH & Co. KG
Schlosssteige 1
D-74357 Bönnigheim

3. Composition
Fabric : 99% Cotton, 1% Antistatic.

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 and electrostatic charge.

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

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

In order to provide the specified level of protection, it is necessary that both parts of the garment are always worn together:
Jacket 10 030 with waistband trousers 11 030 or bib trousers 12 030 must always be worn in combination.
The protective clothing must be worn closed!

The CE marking on the product is the external sign that a product complies with the applicable requirements of the European Union. By marking the product with the CE mark, the manufacturer confirms under his own responsibility that his product fulfils all the conditions required by law for CE marking.

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	EN ISO 15025			
	face ignition	method A	Code A1		
	edge ignition	method B	Code A2		
B	convective heat	EN ISO 9151		B1	B3
C	radiant heat	EN ISO 6942		C1	C4
		q_0= 20 kW/m²			
D	liquid aluminium splash	EN ISO 9185		D1	D3
E	molten iron splash	EN ISO 9185		E1	E3
F	contact heat Tc=250°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 kW/m²	RHTI ≥ 7s	RHTI ≥ 16s

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. EN 1149-5:2018 Protective clothing - Electrostatic properties
Part 5: Material performance and design requirements

The person wearing the electrostatic dissipative protective clothing must be properly earthed. The electrical resistance between the person and the earth shall be less than 10^8 Ω, e.g. by wearing adequate footwear.
Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall not be opened or removed in presence of flammable or explosive atmospheres or while handling flammable or explosive substances.

WARNING
To ensure that the wearer of the protective clothing is protected, the clothing must be worn closed. Also the press button on the cuffs must always be closed. The zipper and snaps close completely. Contamination may affect the electrostatic properties. Therefore, any residue on the clothing must be removed and the clothing must be washed if necessary.

Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall not be used in oxygen enriched atmospheres or in zone 0 without prior approval of the responsible safety engineer;
The electrostatic dissipative performance of the electrostatic dissipative protective clothing can be affected by wear and tear, laundering and possible contamination;
Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall permanently cover all non-compliant materials during normal operation (including bending and movements).

The garment is intended to be worn in Zones 1, 2, 20, 21 and 22 (see EN 60079-10-1 and EN 60079-10-2) in which the minimum ignition energy of any explosive atmosphere is not less than 0,016 mJ.

This garment does not provide protection in potentially explosive atmospheres.
The tests were carried out after 5 cleaning cycles.

7. EN 17353:2020 Protective clothing - Enhanced visibility equipment for medium risk situations

The European standard clarifies the requirements for protective clothing to improve visibility. Clothing certified in accordance with DIN EN 17353 ensures increased visibility of the wearer. In this respect, DIN EN 17353 is similar to EN ISO 20471 - high visibility clothing. The key difference, however, is that it is intended for use in medium-risk situations. Within this protection standard, a distinction is made between two types:
Type ‘A’ increases the wearer's visibility in daylight only.
Type ‘B’, on the other hand, is only visible in darkness or twilight.

In addition, type ‘B’ is subdivided into three further types: Type B1, B2 and B3.
This subdivision distinguishes whether such protective clothing is used to make the movement or the silhouette visible.

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 wearer's visibility both during the day and in the dark - but to a lesser extent than with EN ISO 20471.

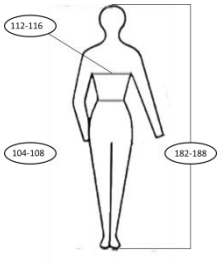
Types of DIN EN 17353:

Type	Area of use	Requirement	Structure of type B	Attachment	Visualiation
Type A	only in daylight	only fluorescent material	-		
Type B	only in the dark	only retro-reflective material	B1	free-hanging	recognition of movements
			B2	on the limb	
			B3	on the torso and/or limb	Recogniton of the body silhouette
Type AB	daylight, twilight and darkness	fluorescent and retro-reflective material	to achieve AB, type A is combined with type B		

Jegliche Änderung des Produktes. wie z.B. das Aufbringen zusätzlicher Stick- oder Transferembleme, kann die Mindestflächen und die Leistungen des Produktes beeinträchtigen.

8. EN ISO 13688:2013 + A1:2021 Protective clothing - General requirements

Size range: 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 64 66 94 98 102 106 110
The body measurements in cm corresponding to each size are shown on the clothing label as shown below.



9. Washing and care instructions

Meaning of the symbols:

Machine wash at max. 60°C


Do not bleach


Dry at a low temperature (60°C)


Ironing up to 150°C

Dry cleaning with perchloroethylene

10. 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.

11. 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.).

12. 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 1 A1+A2

Protective clothing – electrostatic properties
EN 1149-5:2018

Protective clothing - Enhanced visibility equipment for medium risk situations
EN 17353:2020
Type B2 (only trousers)

Note:

The declaration of conformity can be downloaded from our website www.sontex.de. Please find the Link below:

https://www.sontex.de/media/pdf/Declaration%20of%20Conformity%20SONTEX%20WELDPOWER%20360%20Article%2010030%2011030%2012030.pdf