

CERTIFICATION SYMBOLS

FLAME RETARDANT



CE-MARKING

The CE marking in the garment shows that the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, FIOH, an accredited institute, notified body no 0403, has type examined in accordance with the Personal Protective Equipment Directive 89/686/EEC.



EN ISO 11612

Protective clothing - Clothing to protect against heat and flame

The standard is divided in different categories, where the code letters say which heat and flame requirements the garment fulfill. Each category is subdivided into different levels depending on how good the protection is.

- A1, A2** - Requirements for limited flame spread; A1: Surface ignition A2: Edge ignition.
- B (1-3)** - Protection against convective heat and open flames
- C (1-4)** - Protection against radiant heat
- D (1-3)** - Protection against molten aluminum splash
- E (1-3)** - Protection against molten iron splash
- F (1-3)** - Protection against contact heat



EN 1149-5

Protective clothing - Electrostatic properties

The standard tells if the garment meets the requirements for protection against static upload and discharge.



EN 61482-1-2

Protective clothing against the thermal hazards of an electric arc

The standard tells if the garment protect against electric arc and is divided in classes.

- Class 1** - Protection against electric arc 4kA
- Class 2** - Protection against electric arc 7kA



EN ISO 11611

Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes

This type of protective clothing is intended to protect the wearer against spatter (small splashes of molten metal), short contact time with flame, radiant heat from the arc, and minimizes the possibility of electrical shock by short-term, accidental contact with live electrical conductors at voltages up to approximately 100 V d.c. in normal conditions of welding.

The standard is split in two classes:

- Class 1** - Protection against less hazardous welding techniques and situations, causing lower levels of spatter and radiant heat.
- Class 2** - Protection against more hazardous welding techniques and situations, causing higher levels of spatter and radiant heat.



EN 13034 Typ PB[6]

Protective clothing against liquid chemicals

The standard tells that the garment protects against some chemicals and is divided into categories and classes.

- Abrasion, class 1-6
- Perforation resistance, class 1-6
- Materials ability to repel chemicals, class 1-3
- Chemicals' ability to penetrate the material, class 1-3
- Requirements for tear strength, class 1-6
- Requirements for tensile strength, class 1-6



EN 531

The older standard for flame retardant garments and is replaced by EN ISO 11612.

EN 470-1

The older standard for welding garments and is replaced by EN ISO 11611.