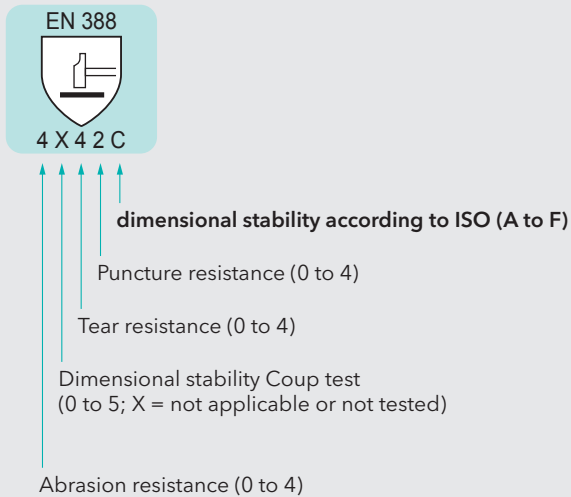


MARKING OF THE PROTECTIVE GLOVES

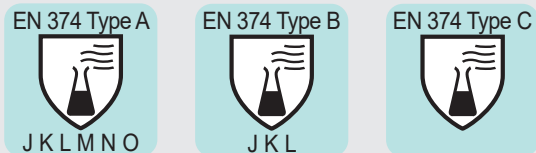
PROTECTIVE GLOVES AGAINST MECHANICAL RISKS EN 388:2016

The performance levels achieved are shown under the DIN EN 388:2016/ISO 13997 standard icon:



CHEMICAL RESISTANT SAFETY GLOVE EN ISO 374-1:2016

The gloves are divided into pictograms with 3 different types depending on their performance level. The pictogram also has a code of up to 6 letters (A -T) of the 18 test chemicals.



PERMEATION RESISTANCE:

Type A: with at least 6 test chemicals at least 30 minutes each

Type B: with at least 3 test chemicals at least 30 minutes each

Type C: with at least 1 test chemical at least 10 minutes each

Permeation is the penetration of a chemical at the molecular level through the material of the protective glove.

A Methanol	G Diethylamine	M Nitric acid 65%
B Acetone	H Tetrahydrofuran	N Acetic acid 99%
C Acetonitrile	I Ethyl acetate	O Ammonia water 25%
D Dichloromethane	J n-Heptane	P Hydrogen peroxide 30%
E Carbon disulphide	K Natriumhydroxid 40%	S Flusssäure 40%
F Toluene	L Sulphuric acid 96%	T Formaldehyde 37%

PROTECTIVE GLOVES AGAINST THERMAL HAZARDS (HEAT) EN 407:2020

The standard pictogram EN 407 provides information on thermal risks in heat applications.

The gloves are classified in DIN EN 407 according to performance levels under different thermal hazards.



- ↑ Exposure to large quantities of liquid metal (0 to 4)
- ↑ Exposure to small splashes of molten metal (0 to 4)
- ↑ Radiant heat (0 to 4)
- ↑ Convection heat (0 to 4)
- ↑ Contact heat (0 to 4)
- Burning behaviour (0 to 4)¹⁾

1) In the new DIN EN 407: 2020, the first performance level is no longer named burning behaviour, but is now called 'limited flame formation'.
If the glove has not been tested for this, the pictogram below applies.

