



 **MANUAL**

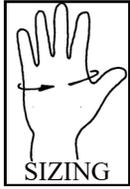
WELDAS PRODUCT:
10-1005
EN12477:2001+A1:2005, Type B

This product is in compliance with the regulation (EU) 2016/425

Glove type: welding glove **Trade mark:**  **Size:** see imprint on glove

Sizing according to EN 21420 : 2020

Hand Size Index	7½	8½	9	9½	10½
Weldas Size Label	S	M	L	XL	XXL
Measurement in mm	190	216	229	241	267
Total length of glove in mm	310	320	330	340	350



Health information:
The pH, Chromium (VI) and PCP levels of all materials have been tested and meet CE health standards.
Coloring: coloring is done by using natural materials

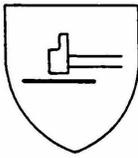
Instruction for use:
This glove is intended to be used as a welding glove in combination with a high sensitivity, like with TIG welding.
There is no standardised test method at present for detecting U.V. penetration of materials for gloves but the current methods of construction of protective gloves for welders do not normally allow penetration of U.V. radiation.
With arc welding installations, it is not possible to protect all parts conducting the welding voltage against direct contact for operational reasons.
The service life depends on the degree of wear and use intensity in the respective application areas and is max. 36 months after manufacturing date. The date of manufacture is indicated on a label inside the glove.
This glove should not be worn when there is a risk of entanglement by moving parts of machines.
This glove must be checked on its integrity before using it (for example check that the glove does not present holes, cracks, tears, colour change and discard any glove presenting such defects).
Donning, doffing and adjusting this glove must be done very careful to avoid any defects on the glove.

Remove:
Once this product can't be used anymore, it is the responsibility of the user to remove this product in an environmental way. Disposal according to local regulations.

The following explains the pictograms marked on the glove:

Mechanical risks: EN 388:2016 + A1 : 2018

Digit	Test Resistance	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
1st	Abrasion (# cycles)	100	500	2000	8000	—
2nd	Blade cut (index)	1,2	2,5	5,0	10,0	20,0
3rd	Tear (Newton)	10	25	50	75	—
4th	Puncture (Newton)	20	60	100	150	—
5th	TDM Cut resistance (N)	A	B	C	D	E
		2	5	10	15	22
						F
						30



2111X

Thermal risks: EN 407:2020

Digit	Test resistance	Digit	Test Resistance
1st	Burning behaviour	5th	Small splashes of molten metal
2nd	Contact heat		
3rd	Convective heat	6th	Large quantities of molten metal
4th	Radiant heat		



413X4X

If indication on product is "X": than the indicated position has not been tested

EN12477 : 2001 + A1 2005: Protective gloves for welders (minimum requirements)

Requirements	EN	Type A		Type B	
		Minimum Rating	Minimum Rating	Minimum Rating	Minimum Rating
Electrical Insulation	pr1149-2		R≥10 ⁶ Ω		R≥10 ⁵ Ω
Abrasion Resistance	EN388	2	500 cycles	1	100 cycles
Blade Cut Resistance	EN388	1	Index 1,2	1	Index 1,2
Tear Resistance	EN388	2	25 N	1	10 N
Puncture Resistance	EN388	2	60 N	1	20 N
Burning Behaviour	EN407	3		2	
Contact Heat Resistance	EN407	1	100 C	1	100 C
Convective Heat Resistance	EN407	2	HTI≥7	0	
Small Molten Splash Resistance	EN407	3	25 Droplets	2	15 Droplets
Dexterity (pick up of rod dia.)	EN420	1	≤11mm	4	≤6,5mm

Warranty:
This product is warranted against manufacturing defects.
Because applications vary, it is the user's responsibility to identify the right product for each application. Each product contains a label with a batchnumber for traceability.

Washing, drying and ironing:
No washing, tumble drying and ironing is allowed.

UV:
Within this norm there is no test method indicated on UV radiation but, normally, this will give no problem with these materials used.

Electrical danger:
When gloves are intended for arc welding: these gloves do not provide protection against electric shock caused by defective equipment or live working, and the electrical resistance is reduced if gloves are wet, dirty or soaked with sweat, this could increase the risk.

Warning:
The person wearing the electrostatic dissipative protective gloves shall be properly earthed e.g. by wearing adequate footwear;
Electrostatic dissipative protective gloves shall not be unpacked, opened, adjusted or removed whilst in flammable or explosive atmospheres or while handling flammable or explosive substances;
The electrostatic properties of the protective gloves might be adversely affected by ageing, wear, contamination and damage, and might not be sufficient for oxygen enriched flammable atmospheres where additional assessments are necessary.
All clothing and shoes worn with this type of glove shall also be designed taking the electrostatic risk into account.

Materials used:
Grain cow (calf) leather for the hand and split cow leather for the cuff is used in this glove. Also 3 ply KEVLAR® thread is used.

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Storage: Store dry and at temperatures over 5° Celcius. Do not stack higher than 5 cartons on 1 pallet

Caution: Weldas gloves and clothing have been tested and certified at TÜV Rheinland LGA Products GmbH Tillystraße 2, D-90431 Nürnberg, Germany (EU no. 0197).
For more information on EN standards, testing methods, test reports, product certifications, and other products, please e-mail us at: europa@weldas.eu or visit our web site: www.weldas.com
Declaration of conformity, test report, certificate, manual: www.weldas-ce.com

Electrostatic properties: EN 16350:2014

Measuring voltage used: 100 V at (23 ± 1)°C, (25 ± 5)% relat. humidity			
Vertical resistance			
Palm	Average	8,214 10 ⁹ Ω	
Cuff	Average	15,847 10 ⁹ Ω	



Improper use or improper storage can be of influence for the product performance.
changing of the product performance over time during use or storage
Note 1 to entry: Ageing is caused by a combination of several factors, such as the following:
- cleaning, maintenance, or disinfecting process;
- exposure to visible and/or ultraviolet radiation;
- exposure to high or low temperatures or to changing temperatures;
- exposure to chemicals including humidity;
Each product contains a label with a unique code for traceability of the production process.

- exposure to biological agents such as bacteria, fungi, insects, or other pests;
- exposure to mechanical action such as abrasion, flexing, pressure, and strain;
- exposure to contaminants such as dirt, oil, splashes of molten metal, etc. ;
- exposure to wear and tear.