



## WELDAS PRODUCT: 10-1050

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

EN12477:2001+A1:2005, Type A

Glove type: welding glove

Trade mark:

**SOFTouch** 

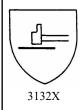
Size: see imprint on glove

Sizing according to EN 21420 : 2020						
Hand Size Index	81/2	9	91/2	10½		
Weldas Size Label	M	L	XL	XXL		
Measurement in mm	216	229	241	267		
Total langth of glove in mm	220	220	2.40	250		



# 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	В	C	D	Е	F
		2	5	10	15	22	30

### Thermal risks: EN 407:2020



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	Digit	Test resistance
	1st	Burning behaviour
	2nd	Contact heat
	3rd	Convective heat
	4th	Radiant heat

Digit	Test Resistance
5th	Small splashes of molten metal
6th	Large quantities of molten metal

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

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

		Type A		Type B	
Requirements	EN	Minimum Rating		Minimum Rating	
Electrical Insulation	pr1149-2		R≥10 <sup>6</sup> Ω		R≥10 <sup>5</sup> 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

### Health information:

The pH, Chromium (VI) and PCP levals of all materials have been tested and meet CE

Coloring: coloring is done by using natural materials

### Instruction for use:

intended to be used as a welding glove for TIG welding but can also be used for MIG/MAG as well as electrode welding.

for MIG/MAG as well as electrode 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 are 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

This glove must be checked on it's 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 carefull 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

# Warrantee:

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.

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.

### Materials used:

The main part of the hand is made of cow grain leather and in between the fingers grain goat leather is used. The thumb is a keystone model thumb. Flame retardant fleecy cotton is used as lining at the back of the hand and COMFOJEC\* is used for comfort patches in the innerhand. The cuff is made of split cow leather and trimmed at the edge with goat leather. 4 ply black KEVLAR\* is used for sewing of this glove.

# 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.

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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: <a href="mailto:europe@weldas.eu">europe@weldas.eu</a> or Declaration of conformity, test report, certificate, manual: <a href="mailto:www.weldas-ce.com">www.weldas-ce.com</a>