



USER INFORMATION SHEET
THESE INFORMATION MUST BE GIVEN & READ BY THE END USER OF THIS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GARMENT

JWK151 WORK JACKET

Manufacturer Apparel Supply Ltd
Worklab
IDA Industrial Estate
Cork Road
Waterford

Notified body for SGS Fimko Ltd,
Product certification (Notified Body No° 0598)
Takomotie 8
FI-00380 Helsinki
Finland

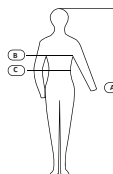
Shirley Technologies Limited
(Notified Body No° 2895)
Sky Business Park, Port Tunnel Business Park
Office 13, Unit 21, Clonsaugh Business and Technology Park
Dublin 17, ROI

Reference JWK151 WORK JACKET

Composition 65% Modacrylic 33% Cotton 2% Antistatic - 270GSM

Size designation In accordance with the EN13688:2013

A=Height (cm)
B=Chest (cm) indicated for coverall
C=Waist (cm) indicated for coverall



Performance



EN ISO 11612:2015
A1A2B1C1F1

EN ISO 11612:2015

Protective clothing for workers exposed to heat and flames (not including welders and firefighters) with performances:

A1A2 : Limited Flame spread **B1**: Convective heat resistance **C1**: Radiant heat resistance **F1**: Contact heat

Performance Level	Range of HTI * 24 Values (s)		Performance Level	Range transfer factor RHTI * 24 (s)		Performance Level	Threshold Time (sec)	
	Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.
B1	4,0	< 10	C1	7,0	< 20	F1	5	< 10
B2	10	< 20	C2	20	< 50	F2	10	< 15
B3	20		C3	50	< 95	F3	15	
			C4	95				



EN ISO 11611:2015-
Class 1 A1A2

EN ISO11611:2015 Class 1 – A1A2

Protective Clothing for use in welding and allied process

-Class 1 is protection against less hazardous welding techniques and situations, causing lower levels of spatters and radiant heat.
-Class 2 is protection against more hazardous welding techniques and situations, causing higher levels of spatters and radiant heat



EN 1149-5:2018

EN 1149-5:2018

Protective clothing – Electrostatic properties– Part 5

Tested according to EN1149-3 method 2 after 5 washes at 60°C according to norm ISO 6330:2012.



IEC 61482-1-2:2018
APC = 1

IEC 61482-2:2018 APC=1-4kA

Protective clothing against the thermal hazards of an electric arc

ATPV 9.2cal/cm² and ELIM 8.8cal/cm²

Test class	Test current (kA)	Test voltage (V ac)	Arc duration (ms)
Class 1	4 ± 5%	400 ± 5%	500 ± 5%
Class 2	7 ± 5%	400 ± 5%	500 ± 5%



EN 20471:2013/
A1:2016

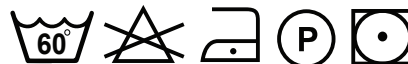
EN 20471 :2013/A1:2016- Coverall & Jacket – Class 2 & Trousers class 1

Hi-Visibility Warning Clothing

There are 3 classes of which class 3 is the highest, offering best visibility.

Wash care instructions :

1. Wash at 60°C; do not use detergents containing soap or chlorine.
2. Do not bleach, do not use acids when rinsing.
3. Iron at low setting.
4. Use dry cleaning agent other than Trichloroethylene.
5. Tumble dry allowed.



Care Instructions :

- Protective garments should be cleaned regularly, as per recommended instructions.
- Wash all garments after fixing all closure systems.
- Strictly wash garments inside out.
- Always wash your flame-resistant PPE separately to avoid some migration of flammable loose fibres or components.
- Please make sure that garments are properly rinsed after wash.
- Do not dry in direct sunlight as this may cause colour to fade.
- After cleaning the garment, please inspect before re-use.

Warning :

- These garments are suitable when worn for up to 8 hours at an ambient temperature.
- Dirty clothing may lead to a reduction in protection.
- Nonconforming garments to EN 11612, EN 11611, EN 1149-5, IEC 61482-2, EN ISO 20471 when worn over these garments eliminate the effectiveness of the garment.
- No garment like shirt, undergarments or underwear made of, for examples, Polyamide, Polyester, or acryl fibers which melt under arc exposures, should be used.

Inspection:

- Inspect your garment upon receipt, at least once a month, before and after each use, cleaning and/or any application where the garment has been subjected to damage or contamination.
- In the event of exposure to hazardous materials, isolate the garment and perform the inspection only after the garment has been decontaminated.
- The inspection shall include an examination of all components, including, if present, the outer shell, lining, Interlining, wind /moisture barrier, hardware, wristlets, and reinforcements.

- Inspect all components for rips, tears, burn damage, and abrasion damage.
- Close attention should be paid to integrity of the thread and areas of wear at the shoulders, elbows, cuffs, crotch, and knees.
- Physically inspect all major seams (e.g., Side seams, sleeve seams, shoulder seams, and trouser seat seams, out seams, inseams, etc.) for structural damage.
- Damaged flame-resistant garments shall be immediately removed from service.

Removal of hazardous materials

- Garments contaminated from hazardous or caustic materials, such as solvents, liquids, dusts, mists, fumes, and vapors, must be immediately removed from service and retired as directed below in "Retirement and Disposal".
- Unless it can be demonstrated by a qualified, competent authority that the garments can be properly decontaminated and are safe for reuse, your garments must be retired.
- Do not use any decontamination agent or process unless it has been adequately demonstrated that its use will not damage your garments.

Retirement & Disposal

- You must realize that these flame resistant garments do not have an indefinite useful life.
- Tarasafe recommends that a regular garment replacement program be conducted by your organization to address the useful service life of these garments.
- Details of such a program must be developed based on previous experience in the organization as it is impossible to provide a specific time frame for garment replacement.
- Other retirement considerations should include:
 1. Garments that have been affected by sunlight, ultraviolet light, or general reuse to the point where the fabrics become stiff or weak
 2. Garments that have been affected by improper care procedures; and
 3. Garments that have been exposed to hazardous or caustic agents or materials that cannot be safely decontaminated.
- Flame-resistant garments that must retire from service should be destroyed so that they cannot be reused. One suggested method of disposal is to wash and cut clothing into pieces and check with your local or state authorities for appropriate methods of disposal since it is still possible that contaminants may be present on the garments.

Addition to the Declaration clause:

Obsolescence :

- The flame-resistant properties of this fabric are guaranteed for the wear life of the garment.
- Proper wash care instructions must be followed.
- If the maximum number of cleaning cycles is stated in the label it is not the only factor related to the lifetime of the garment. The lifetime will also depend on usage, care, storage, etc. If the maximum number of cleaning cycles is not stated, material have been tested at least after 5 washing cycles

Storage :

- Importance should be placed on ensuring garments are not subjected to damp storage conditions and under direct sunlight, as direct sunlight may cause the colour to fade.
- Garment, if unused for 1 year should be washed as per the care instruction before use.

Repairs :

Incorrect repairs will adversely affect protection and may therefore reduce this garment's protection below the minimum requirements, to which it was manufactured.

1. Ensure that the garment is repaired with fabric of the specified type only.
2. All accessories are to be replaced using the specified product.
3. Effort must be made to reduce thread exposure where patching is applied on the fabric.
4. Guidance for repairs can be addressed to the manufacturer who will advise as to the correct methods.

The manufacturer may request the return of the garment in order that they can evaluate and repair the garment suitably.

Recommendations :

- Limited flame spread properties will be reduced if contaminated with flammable liquids.
- These garments are not intended to provide protection against large splashes of molten metal.
- Garments if worn next to skin may not eliminate all risk of burns.
- These garments can only protect where it covers the body, additional partial body protection may be required.
- Nonconforming garments to EN 11612, EN 11611, EN 1149-5, IEC 61482-2 and EN ISO 20471 when worn over these garments eliminates the effectiveness of these garments.
- Workers wearing electrostatic dissipative protective clothing should be properly earthed (via electrostatic dissipative footwear meeting EN 344 or EN 345 or by other suitable means).
- No modification of this garment e.g. adding logos is allowed after EU Type Approval
- Not all welding voltage carrying parts of arc welding installations can be protected against direct contact
- Additional partial body protection may be required e.g. for welding overhead
- The garment is only intended to protect against brief inadvertent contact with live parts of an arc welding circuit and that additional electrical insulation layers will be required where there is an increased risk of electric shock.
- During welding operations the wearer is suggested to cover the front body at least from side seam to side seam.
- The level of protection against flame will be reduced if the welder's protective clothing is contaminated with flammable materials.
- An increase in the oxygen content of the air will reduce considerably the protection of the welder's protective clothing against flame. Care should be taken when welding in confined spaces e.g. it is possible that the atmosphere may become enriched with oxygen.
- The electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall not be open or removed whilst in the presence of flammable or explosive atmosphere or whilst handling flammable or explosive substances.
- The electrostatic dissipative performance of the electrostatic dissipative protective clothing can be affected by wear and tear, laundering and possible contamination.
- The electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall not be used in oxygen enriched atmospheres without prior knowledge of the responsible safety engineer.
- The electrostatic protection provided by the garment will be reduced when it is wet, dirty or soaked with sweat.
- In case of a two-piece protective garment, both the items should be worn together to provide the specified level of protection.
- Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing is intended to be worn in Zones 1, 2, 20, 21 and 22 (see EN 60079-10-1 (8)) in which the minimum ignition energy of any explosive atmosphere is not less than 0,016mJ.
- Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall not be used in oxygen enriched atmosphere, or in Zone 0 (see EN 60079-10-1 (7)) without prior approval of the responsible safety engineer.
- Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall be worn in such a way that it permanently covers all non-complying during normal use (including bending movements)
- PPE garment does not cover lower limbs, so you should wear it with one that cover limbs.

Declaration:

The requirements regarding the design and the production of this Personal Protective Equipment had been observed in accordance with appendix II of the Council Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and the relevant harmonised standard. The user assumes all risks associated with the use of this product and as explained by Tarasafe. Tarasafe shall not be liable for loss, injury, or death arising out of the use of this product.