CARC165

Fire retardant anti-static ARC high visibility trousers

Modacrylic/Cotton/Polyester/Aramid/Antistatic

280 gsm

EN ISO 11612:2015	Clothing to protect against heat and flame Clothing designed to provide protection where there are requirements for limited flame spread and where the user may be exposed to convective or radiant heat.	A1 – Limited Flame Spread B1 – Convective Heat C2 – Radiant Heat E1 – Molten Iron Splash F1 – Contact Heat	(No. 1 indicates the lowest level of acceptance)
EN ISO 11611:2015	Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes.	Class 2 - Performance level 2 from welding hazards A1 – Limited Flame Spread (Face Ignition)	
EN ISO 1149-5:2018	Electrostatic properties of clothing (EN 1149-3:2004 measurement of charge decay) Clothing designed to be electrostatically dissipative to avoid incendiary discharges		
EN 61482-2:2020	Protective clothing against the thermal hazards of electric arc Clothing designed to provide protection against convective and radiant energy in heat and flame protective clothing, and protection against the thermal hazards of an electric arc in the form of constrained and directed arc.	EN 61482-1-1:2019 Arc rating – ATPV 8.1 cal/cm² Arc Thermal Performance Value refers to the maximum incident energy (in calories per cm squared) that protective equipment can be exposed to and prevent the onset of a second-degree burn. – ELIM 6.9 cal/cm²	
2 EN ISO 20471:2013 +A1:2016	High visibility clothing Clothing designed to provide protection in areas of low conspicuity Class 2 (Class 1 indicates the lowest level of acceptance)	RIS-3279-TOM ISSUE 2:2019 - Rail industry Standard for high visibility clothing	

Intended Use:

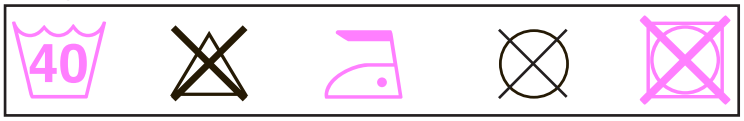
This garment must be worn correctly. All arc protective garments should be worn closed and in conjunction with other suitable protective layers complying with the same safety standards and comparable equipment (helmet and visor combination, gloves and footwear). The environmental risks at the working site shall be regarded, deviations from the parameters in IEC 61482-2:2009 may result in more severe conditions. No arc protective garments should be worn in conjunction with clothing that could melt if exposed to arc flash, This garment has been designed to give a specified level of protection against accidental contact with heat and flame. Workers wearing electrostatic dissipative protective clothingshould be properly earthed by wearing the appropriate electrostatic dissipative footwear, the resistance between the person and the earth shall be less than 10^8 Ω. Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing should permanently cover all non-complying materials during normal use (including bending and movements). Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall not be used in an 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 should not be open or removed whilst in presence of flammable or explosive atmospheres or while handling flammable or explosive substances. Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing is intended to be worn in Zones 1, 2, 20, 21 and 22 (see EN 60079-10-2 (8)) in which the minimum ignition energy of any explosive atmosphere is not less than 0.016mj. When worn the overlap between the garments should be a minimum of 20 cms, maintained in all positions. Under no circumstances should garment combinations be worn where no overlap (a gap) occurs in use. It is not designed to protect against molten aluminium and iron splash. In the event of an accidental splash of chemical or flammable liquids on the clothing whilst being worn the wearer should withdraw and carefully remove the garments, ensuring that no chemical liquid comes into contact with the skin. The clothing shall then be cleaned or removed from service. Should the high-visibility properties become contaminated or soiled the garment should be replaced. 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; garments meeting the performance requirements on the classification table are designed to provide protection against short term, accidental contact with live electric conductors at voltages up to approximately 100 V d.c. An increase in the oxygen content of the air will considerably reduce the protection of the welders' protective clothing against flame. Care should be taken when welding in confined spaces, e.g. if it is possible that the atmosphere may become enriched with oxygen. The electrical insulation provided by clothing will be reduced when the clothing is wet, dirty, or soaked with sweat.

Performance requirements CLASSIFICATION TABLE OF WELDING PROCESSES		
Type of Welders Clothing	**Selection criteria relating to the process**	**Selection criteria relating to the environmental conditions**
CLASS 1	Manual welding techniques with light formation of spatters and drops, eg: - Gas welding - MMA welding (with rutile covered electrode) - TIG welding - MIG welding - micro plasma welding - brazing - spot welding	Operations of machines, eg of: - Oxygen cutting machines - Plasma cutting machines - Resistance welding machines - Machines for thermal spraying - Bench welding
CLASS 2	Manual welding techniques with heavy formation of spatters and drops, eg: - MMA welding (with basic or cellulose-covered electrode) - Thermal spraying - MAG welding (with CO^2 or mixed gases) - MIG welding - Self-shielded flux covered arc welding - Gouging - Oxygen cutting	Operations of machines, eg: - In confined spaces - At overhead welding/cutting or in comparible - constrained positions.

Washing Instructions: This garment is constructed from inherently fire retardant fabric and the FR properties are not unduly affected by washing. Do not wash in biological detergents. We recommend a washing temperature of 40°, rinse well, do not wring. The stated maximum number of cleaning cycles is not the only factor related to the lifetime of the garment. The lifetime will also depend on usage, care, storage, etc. After cleaning, the clothing shall be visually inspected for any signs of damage

The electrostatic dissipative performance of protective clothing can be affected by wear and tear, laundering and possible contamination. DIRTY CLOTHING MAY LEAD TO A REDUCTION IN PROTECTION. Repairs to the garment should not be undertaken without reference to Beeswift Limited.

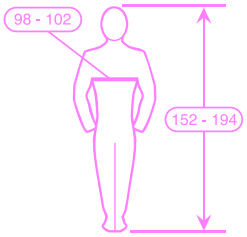
Storage: Always store in clean, dry conditions. Do not store in places subject to direct, strong sunlight.



Machine Wash 40°C	One Dot Iron-Low Heat	Do Not Tumble	Use Detergent Only
Do Not Bleach	Do Not Dry Clean	Do Not Use Soap	Rinse Well

Available Sizes and Selection		
A larger size may be required if worn over other clothing. Fit according to chest size:		
Size:	**Chest Size:**	**Height:**
38	92 - 96	152 - 194
40	98 - 102	152 - 194
42	104 - 108	152 - 194
44	110 - 112	152 - 194
46	114 - 118	152 - 194
48	120 - 124	152 - 194
50	126 - 130	152 - 194
52	132 - 136	152 - 194
54	138 - 142	152 - 194

*This is a guide, for more accurate dimensions please contact the manufacturer



CE 2895 These garments bear CE marking to demonstrate compliance with EU Regulation 2016/425 Personal Protective Equipment Annex II Health & Safety

Declaration of conformity: https://www.beeswift.co.uk/web/uk/TechnicalItemSearch

Manufacturer:
Beeswift Ltd, The Hub,
Nobel Way, Witton,
Birmingham, B6 7EU,
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EU type examination (Module B) and conformity assessment procedure (Module C2) conducted by Shirley Technologies (Europe) Limited, Sky Business Centre, Port Tunnel Business Park, Office 13, Unit 21, Clonshaugh Business & Technology Park, Dublin 17 ROI (NB2895)