ROBOD

Manual for Usage, Storage and Maintenance of Protective Clothing for Welders

RINO LEATHER

EN

Intended Use:

The RINO LEATHER model protective clothing for welders (clothing (a detailed list of clothing models Is presented In Table no 2) can be used for welding and related processes. The clothing provides protection against short-lasting contact with flame, heat penetration (radiation) and impact of molten metal droplets. According to standard EN ISO 116112015, the clothing has been classified into Class 2. The Class 2 clothing provides protection against more hazardous welding techniques and situations which generate higher levels of impact of splashes and thermal radiation.
Table no 1 presents guidelines on the criteria of selection of protective clothing for welders.

Material Composition: cow split leather.

The product conforms to the relevant requirements of the EU harmonisation legislation: with Reguiation (EU) 2016/425 and standards: EN ISO 13688:2013 EN ISO 13688:2013/A1:2021and EN ISO 11611:2015.
The declaration of conformity is available on the website: www.robod.pl/ce

Explanation ofGraphic Characters and Protection Efficlency Levels:

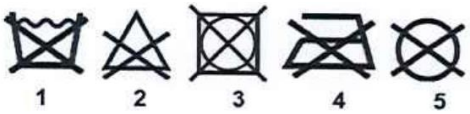
1) The product conforms to the reievant requirements of the EU harmonisation legislation: Reguiation (EU) 2016/425.
2) The protective clothing meels the reguirements of standard EN ISO 11611:2015. It is classified into Class 2. The flame spread test was carried out in conformity with the requirements of EN ISO 15025, procedurę A - letter codę A1 (inner igni(ion) and procedurę B - letter codę A2 (edge ignition).
3) Make yourself familiar with these instructions before use.

Usage:
Select the clothing size to fit the user based on the sizes presented on the label attached to the product Always make sure the clothing is accurately fastened (buttonned up) when being used. Carry out an accurate visual inspection of the clothing before each use. Damaged (e.g. worn, torn, possibly ripped, burnt-through etc.) clothing should be immediately withdrawn from use or repaired. Regularly inspect the clothing in accordance to the manufacturers recommendations. Check the clothing after it has been cleaned. Furthermore, it is recommended to use additional units of personal protective equipment e.g. protective gloves, footwear, eye and face protective equipment hoods providing protection against the hazards which occur in course of works. The welder's protective blouse should be used jointly with the welders protective trousers.

Transportation and Storage:

Storę the clothing in its genuine packaging. The clothing should be stored in a dry and weli ventilated room, far from sources of heat and light, protected against getting soiled, stained and damaged and from the impact of Chemicals. Do not storę the clothing for morę than 5 years following the datę of purchase.

Cleaning and Maintenance: Soiled surfaces should be cleaned with a damp cloth or soft brush and left in an airy place to dry.



1. Do not wash.
2. Do not use chlorine emitting compounds for bleaching.
3. Do not use drum drylng.
4. Do not iron.
5. Do not dry clean.

Disposal:
Dispose in conformity to the local regulations mandatory in the given country.

Clothing, if used properly, can protect the user against the usual hazards associated with the welding process. These risks include, m.in exposure of the skin to ultraviolet (UV) radiation, which is produced during all electric arc welding processes. UV radiation includes UVA, UVB and UVC radiation in intense doses. With leather wear, clothing made of leather may lose its protective properties and cease to provide adequate protection, especially when used in some electric arc welding processes, especially MIG/MAG welding, where damage caused by intense UV radiation, heat, abundant sparking or droplets of molten metal can very quickly reduce its effectiveness. In such situations, using higher levels of protection, such as additional leather sleeves, aprons, etc. It can prolong the protective effect of the clothing product and provide protection to the user. A simple check of the continuity of UV protection for this type of clothing (e.g. performed once a week) consists in placing the garment under a tungsten bulb with a power of 100 W, at an arm's distance (i.e. about 1 m). If the light can be seen through the material, UV radiation will also penetrate it. Users should be instructed that if they experience sunburn-like symptoms, it means UVB radiation is getting through. In any case, the clothing should be repaired (if intentional) or replaced. In such cases, the use of additional and more resistant protective layers should be considered in the future.

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Note:

ⓘ In the case of using additional clothing products, e.g. protective sleeves, protective apron, hood, cape providing protection for selected parts of the body, the basic clothing product should meet the requirements of at least Class 1.

ⓘ For operational reasons, not all live parts of an electric arc welding system can be protected against direct contact

ⓘ When using this protective clothing, additional protection of body parts may be required, e.g. protective gloves, footwear, eye and face protection equipment, hoods (in case of overhead welding), etc

ⓘ Additional layers of electrical insulation will be required in situations where there is an increased risk of electric shock. The clothing is intended only for protection against short-term inadvertent contact with active parts of the arc welding circuit. The garment is designed to provide protection against short-term accidental contact with electrical wires up to 100 V direct current.

ⓘ The level of flame protection will be lower if the protective clothing for welders is contaminated with combustible substances.

An increase in the oxygen content in the air will significantly reduce the protective properties of clothing for welders from the effects of flame. Care should be taken when welding in small spaces, e.g. when it is possible that the atmosphere may be enriched with oxygen

ⓘThe electrical insulation provided by clothing will be reduced when the garment becomes damp, soiled or soaked in sweat.

ⓘ In the materials used for the production of RINO LEATHER protective clothing (a detailed list of models is presented in Table 2) there were no harmful substances that could cause allergic symptoms, but if any allergic reaction was noticed, especially in sensitive people, you should leave the danger zone, take off your clothing and consult a doctor.

ⓘIt is recommended that you follow this instruction.

TABLE NR 1	Process-wise selection criteria	Environment-wise selection criteria
Manuał welding techniques with light splash and droplet formation, e.g. • gas welding, • TIG welding, • MIG welding, • micropiasma welding, • soldering, • spot welding, • MMA welding (with an electrode covered with rutile).		Operation of machines, e.g.: • oxygen cutting machines, • plasma cutting machines, • resistance welders, • thermal spray machines, • workshop welders.

TABLE NR 2	This user manual is applicable to the following protective clothing models:
Protective jacket for welder, model: RINO LEATHER BDB Protective apron for welder, model: RINO LEATHER FDB 8104, RINO LEATHER FDB 8112, RINO LEATHER FDB 9120 Protective sleeve for welder, model: RINO LEATHER RDBP (right), RINO LEATHER RDBL (left) Protective hood for welder, model RINO LEATHER KDB Protective short jacket for welder, model: RINO LEATHER NDB with attachable protective apron for welder, model: RINO LEATHER NDB 750A or model: RINO LEATHER NDB 78	

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