Chemical protective clothing of Category III

This garment complies with the requirements of Regulation EU 2016/425 and any referenced standard

Marking:Each coverall is identified by an inside and an outside label. The inner label indicates the protective class as defined in the Regulation. It also gives other relevant information of use to the enduser. The outer label identifies the type of garment.

- Fabric type or Brand Style number or Model identification
- 2 Style number or Model identification
 3 Coveralls comply with the requirements for Category III personal protective equipment according to Regulation 2016/425 on personal protective equipment. Type examination(Module B) and conformity to quality assurance certificates (Module D) were issued by SGS United Kingdom Limited, Rossmore Business Park, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire CH65 3EN, Notified Body number 0120
 4 Type 5 Particle Tight Clothing Type 6 Limited Splash Tight Clothing EN ISO 13982-1:2004 + A1:2010 EN 13034:2005 + A1:2009
- ⁵ This pictogramme shows that the suit is for protection against chemicals
- ULTITEC 1000L coveralls are antistatically treated and comply to the electrostatic protection required by EN1149-5:2018, and must be used with compatible accessories and work practices to be effective (see note below)
 This pictogramme and triangle indicate radioactive protection to EN 1073-2:2002 excluding clause 4.2 puncture resistance
- Size Information: Size chest (cms) 84
 height (cms) 162
- appropriate size

 Wearer should read these instructions
- Oare Pictogrammes: Do not wash, Do not machine dry, Do not iron, Do not dry clean Do not reuse
 Date of manufacture

- Additional Warning: Flammable material. Keep away from fire

Compliance and Responsibility:

In order to fully meet the performance claims for Types 5/6 and EN 1073-2 garments, all opening such as wrists, ankles, neck to hood (collared style), face to mask, and including the zipper flap should be securely taped. The user shall be sole judge of the suitability for the type of protection required, and the correct combinations of coveralls accessories and ancillary equipment. To obtain full protection all apertures should be securely closed, but the user shall determine, and allow for the effect of heat when in use. Heat stress and discomfort can be reduced or eliminated by the use of appropriate undergarments or ventilation equipment. The manufacturer is not responsible for accidents caused by improper behavior or inappropriate selection of protective clothing or ancillary equipment

Limitations:

Exposure to certain chemicals or high concentrations or pressures, may require higher barrier properties of the fabric, or in the construction of the suit. Such conditions can be protected by garments made to the standards of Types1 to 4 or possibly by a more protective material. Footwear appropriate to the intended use must be worn, especially where boots (or socks) are attached. The integral boot is to be worn inside the appropriate footwear, and the aperture at the top of the footwear taped to the leg of the coverall.

Garment Removal:

Care should be taken with the removal of any garment which may have been contaminated. The use of an assistant wearing PPE should be used to peel back the garment from the wearer, taking care that no contaminant comes into contact with either the assistant or the wearer.

These coveralls are designed for protection against hazardous substances and contamination of both product and personnel. They are typically used, dependent upon the severity of the toxicity and the conditions, for protection against airborne particles and limited splash and spray. The performance requirements applicable to this chemical protective clothing garment are covered by the standards listed above where there is a need for resistance to penetration by airborne solid particles including radioactive materials. In addition it is intended for use in cases of potential exposure to light spray liquid aerosols or low pressure volume splashes where a complete permeation barrier is not required.

Electrostatic Warnings:

Both the electrostatic dissipative clothing and the person wearing it shall be properly earthed. The resistance between the person and the earth shall be <10⁸ ohms e.g. by wearing adequate footwear on dissipative or conductive floors.

Electrostatic dissipative clothing shall not be opened or removed whilst in the presence of flammable or explosive atmospheres or while handling flammable or explosive substances

Electrostatic dissipative clothing is intended to be worn in Zones 1, 2, 20, 21 & 22. (see EN 60079-10-1[7] and EN 60079-10-2[8]) in which the minimum ignition energy of any explosive of atmosphere is not less than 0.016mJ. Electrostatic dissipative clothing shall not be used in oxygen enriched atmospheres or in zone 0 without the prior approval of the responsible safety engineer (see EN 60079-10-1[7]).

The electrostatic dissipative performance of the electrostatic dissipative protective clothing can affected by wear and tear, laundering and possible contamination.

Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall permanently cover all noncomplying materials during normal use. Including the zipper flap must be permanently and appropriately sealed. (including bending

Storage and Disposal:

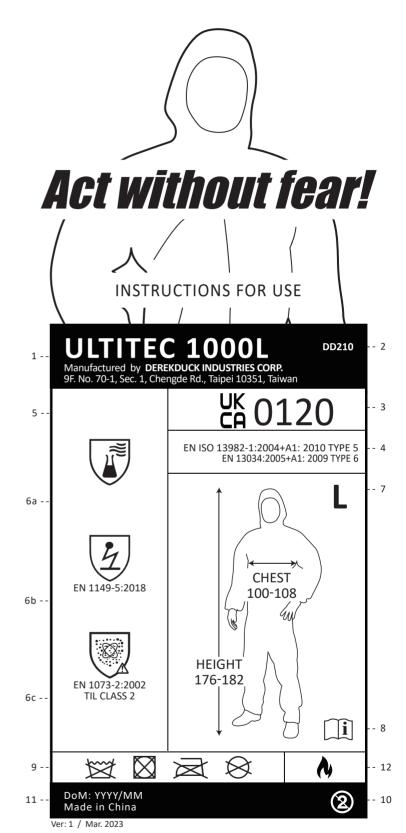
The garments should be stored in accordance with normal storage practice, preferably in the dark with no UV light exposure and disposed harmlessly to the environment. The inert polymers used ensure a long shelf life but it is recommended that items should be replaced after 5 years as the antistatic properties may reduce with age. Restrictions on the disposal depend solely on the contamination during use. If in doubt please contact your supplier. The manufacturer cannot accept responsibility for any improper use or disposal of garments produced by them.

PERFORMANCE CHART OF ULTITEC 1000L

BASED IN CLASSIFICATION IN EN 14325:2004		TEST METHOD	RESULT	CLASS
Abrasion Resistance		EN 530	>10 cycles*	Class 1
Flex Cracking Resistance		EN ISO 7854-B	>15,000 cycles*	Class 4
Trapezoidal Tear Resist.	MD CD	EN ISO 9073-4	>60N >20N	Class 2
Tensile Strength	MD CD	EN ISO 13934-1	>60N >30N	Class 1
Puncture Resistance		EN 863	>5N	Class 1**
Seam Strength		EN ISO 13935-2	>75N	Class 3
Antistaticity		EN 1149-5 (EN 1149-3)	Pass	
pH Value		EN ISO 3071	Pass	
AZO Colourants		EN 14362-1	Pass	
Colour Fastness to Perspiration		EN ISO 105-E04	Pass	
Resistance to Ignition EN 13274-4			Pass	
Note * denotes visual endpoint Note ** exclusion: EN 1073-2:2002 c	lause 4.2 red	quires class 2		
RESISTANCE TO REPELLENCY AND PE BASED IN CLASSIFICATION IN EN 143		TEST METHOD	PENETRATION	REPELLENCY
Sulphuric Acid 30%		EN ISO 6530	Class 3	Class 3
Sodium Hydroxide 10%		EN ISO 6530	Class 3	Class 3
WHOLE SUIT TEST PERFORMANCE				
Type 5 EN ISO 13982-1:2004 Inward Leakage Test Test method: EN ISO 13982-2:2004 pass = L _{ima290} ≤30% and Ls₂no≤15%				Pass
	≦15%			
Type 6 EN 13034:2005 Low Level Sp Test method: EN ISO 17491-4:2008 M Protective clothing against radioactiv	ray Test lethod:A			Pass

A DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY PREPARED AND SIGNED BY THE MANUFACTURER CAN BE ACCESSED





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