WELDING PROTECTION

Safety Standards Guide

When a flame or spark comes into contact with the surface of the FR fabric, it forms a charred area which helps to insulate the wearer from the heat. Within 2 seconds any flame or glow will extinguish and the charred area will turn brittle as it cools. Repeat occurrence of charred areas will deteriorate the garment

and compromise the safety of the wearer. It should therefore be replaced immediately.

It is recommended that primary PPE such as aprons and gauntlets must be used during welding operations. Welding garments are considered secondary protection.

Buying Guide — **Welding Information**

EN20471, EN Standard for High-Visibility Clothing.

REQUIREMENT	CLASS 1	CLASS 2
Impact of Spatte	er 15 drops	25 drops
Heat transfer (radiation)	RHTI 24≥7 seconds	RHTI 24≥16 seconds

	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, e.g.:		Operation of machines, e.g. of:
		Gas Welding TIG wellding MIG welding Micro plasma welding	Brazing Spot welding MMA welding (with rutile-covered electrode)	Oxygen cutting machines Plasma cutting machines Resistance welding machines Machines for thermal spraying Bench welding
CLA	CLASS 2	Manual welding techniques with heavy formation of spatters and drops, e.g.:		Operation of machines, e.g. of:
		MMA Welding (with basic or cellulose-covered electrode) MAG welding (with CO² or mixed gases) MIG welding (with high current) Self shielded flux core arc welding	Plasma cutting Gouging Oxygen cutting Thermal spraying	In confined spaces At overhead welding/ cutting or in comparable constrained positions

Safety Symbols Guide



EN ISO 11612:2015:

Protective Clothing to protect against heat and flame.



EN ISO 11611:2015:

Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes.

Class 1: For protection against less hazardous welding techniques and situations, causing lower levels of spatter and radiant heat.

Class 2: For protection against more hazardous welding techniques and situations, causing higher levels of spatter and radiant heat.

