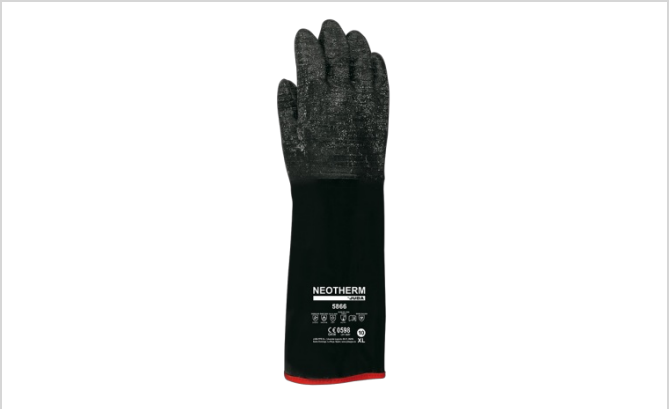
GLOVE JUBA - 5866 NEOTHERM

Neoprene glove on rugged foam cotton support on the palm. Long 66 cm



STANDARDS

CE CAT.III

EN 407:2004 34334X

EN 511:2006 221

EN388:2016 3222C

ENISO374-1:2016 TYPE B KLPT

ENISO374-5:2016

HIGHLIGHTS

Sanitized Actifresh

CHARACTERISTICS

- Neoprene coating protects from chemical permeation
- Rope hanging.
- 100% Interlock cotton liner
- Naturally soft
- Rough finish
- Efficient protection and firm grip on slippery surfaces
- The Sanitized® hygiene function protects gloves from the formation of fungi, mites and bacteria, prevent odors, provides long-lasting material protection to polymers and minimize skin irritation.
- For bacteria and fungi this glove has total tightness according to EN 374-2:2014. This glove protects against the following chemicals: methanol (level 1, >10 minutes), n-heptane (level 1, >10 minutes), sodium hydroxide 40% (level 6, >480 minutes), sulphuric acid 96% (level 2 >30 minutes), ammonium hydroxide 25% (level 1, >10 minutes)30% hydrogen peroxide (level 6, >480 minutes) and 37% formaldehyde (level 6, >480 minutes).

WORKING GLOVES SUITABLE FOR:

- Maintenance and steam cleaning
- Plating processes
- Printed circuits fabrication
- Cold or hot chemicals handling
- Hot oils or liquids splashes

MORE INFORMATION

Materials	Thick	Long	Sizes	Packaging
Neopreno	3.3 mm	XL - 66 cm	10/XL	6 Pairs/package 36 Pairs/box

STANDARDS

EN 407:2004 Protective gloves against thermal risks (Heat and/or fire)

This standard specifies demands and test methods for protective gloves that shall protect against heat and/or fire. The numbers given besides the pictogram indicates the gloves performance for each test in the standard. The higher number the better performance level.

1. FIRE PROPERTIES OF THE MATERIAL
The ignition time and how long the material glows or burns after ignition is measured in this test. If the seam comes apart after an ignition time of 15 seconds, the glove has failed the test.

2. CONTACT HEAT
The glove is exposed to temperatures between + 100°C to + 500°C. Then it is measured how long it takes for the inner side of the glove to become 10°C warmer than it was from the beginning (about 25 ° C degrees). The glove must withstand the increasing temperature of maximum 10°C for at least 15 seconds for an approval.

3. CONVECTIVE HEAT
Here it is measured how long it takes to increase the inside temperature of the glove with 24°C, using a gas lubrication (80kW / m2).

4. RADIANT HEAT
The average time is measured for a heat permeation of 2.5kW / m2.

5. SMALL SPLASHES OF MOLTEN METAL
The test is based on the number of drops of molten metal that generates a temperature increase between the glove material and the skin with 40°C.

6. LARGE QUANTITIES OF MOLTEN METAL
A PVC film is attached to the back of the glove material. Molten iron is poured onto the material. The measurement consists of how many grams of molten iron required to damage the PVC film.

EN 511:2006 Protective gloves against cold
In cold environments it is extra important to protect the hands from cold burns. This standard measure how well the glove can withstand both convective cold and contact cold. In addition, water permeation is tested after 30 minutes.

The first figure shows how well the glove protects against convective cold (performance level 0-4) The second figure shows how well the glove protects against contact cold (performance level 0-4) The third figure shows the glove protection against water penetration (performance 0 or 1 where 0 indicates “water penetration after 30 minutes” and 1 indicates “no water penetration after 30 minutes”)

EN388:2016 Protective gloves against mechanical risks
According to this standard, characteristics such as abrasion resistance, cut resistance, tearing strength, puncture resistance and impact protection are tested. In conjunction with the pictogram, four numbers and one, or two letters, will be displayed. These signs indicate the performance of the glove.

ABRASION RESISTANCE

The material is subjected to abrasion by a sandpaper under a determined pressure. The protection level is indicated on a scale of 1 to 4 depending on the number of turns required until a hole appears in the material. The higher the number is, the better the resistance to abrasion.

CUT RESISTANCE, COUP TEST

The cut protection is tested. A knife is passed over the glove material until

PUNCTURE RESISTANCE

Based on the amount of force required to puncture the material with a tip. The protection function is indicated by a number between 1 and 4, where 4 indicates the strongest material.

CUT RESISTANCE, TDM TEST ISO 13997

If the knife gets dull during the coup test, see point 2, this test shall be performed instead. The result is given by a letter, A to F, where F indicates the highest level of protection. If any of these letters is given, this method determines the protection level instead of the coup test.

ISO 13997:1999 – Determination of resistance to cutting by sharp objects

An alternative cut test recommended for cut protection gloves. Shall be

it cuts through. The protection level is given by a number between 1 and 5, where 5 indicates the highest cut protection. If the material dulls the knife during this test, the cut test ISO 13997(TDM test) shall be performed instead, see point 5.

TEARING STRENGTH

The force required to tear the glove material apart is measured. The protection level is indicated by a number between 1 and 4, where 4 indicates the strongest material.

used in EN388:2016 for cut protection gloves where the cut material dulls the cutting knife during testing. A knife cuts with constant speed but increasing force until breakthrough of the cut protection material. Level of protection is given in Newton, the force needed for cut through at 20mm cut length.

IMPACT PROTECTION

If the glove has an impact protection, this information is given by the letter P as the 6th and last sign. If no P sign, no impact protection is claimed.

ENISO374-1:2016

EN ISO 374:2016 Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms

Chemicals can cause seriously harm for both the personal health and the environment. Two chemicals, each with known properties, can cause unexpected effects when they are mixed. This standard gives directives of how to test degradation and permeation for 18 chemicals but doesn't reflect the actual duration of protection in the workplace and the differences between mixtures and pure chemicals. This standard specifies the demands of the requirements for a glove to protect against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms. The shortest allowable length that is liquid tight shall correspond to the minimum length of the gloves as specified in EN 420:2003 + A1:2009

PENETRATION

Chemicals can penetrate through holes and other defects in the glove material. To secure a glove to be approved as a chemical protection glove the glove shall not leak water or air when tested according to penetration, EN 374-2:2014.

DEGRADATION

The glove material might be negatively affected by chemical contact. Degradation shall be determined according to EN 374-4:2013 for each chemical. The degradation result, in percentage (%), shall be reported in the user instruction.

PERMEATION

The chemicals break through the glove material at a molecular level. The breakthrough time is here evaluated and the glove must withstand a breakthrough time of at least:

Type A – 30 minutes (level 2) against minimum 6 test chemicals

Type B – 30 minutes (level 2) against minimum 3 test chemicals

Type C – 10 minutes (level 1) against minimum 1 test chemical

The third row in the pictogram for Type A and B indicates which chemicals, in the table below, the glove protects against. Type C doesn't have a third row and withstand 1 chemical only for a short while.

Code letters	Chemical	Cas no.	Class
A	Methanol	67-56-1	Primary alcohol
B	Acetone	67-64-1	Ketone
C	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	Nitrile compound
D	Dichloromethane	75-09-2	Chlorinated hydrocarbon
E	Carbon disulphide	75-15-0	Sulphur containing organic compound
F	Toluene	108-88-3	Aromatic hydrocarbon
G	Diethylamine	109-89-7	Amine
H	Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	Heterocyclic and ether compound
I	Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	Ester
J	N-heptane	142-85-5	Saturated hydrocarbon
K	Sodium hydroxide 40%	1310-73-2	Inorganic base
L	Sulphuric acid 96%	7664-93-9	Inorganic mineral acid, oxidizings
M	Nitric acidº 65%	7697-37-2	Inorganic mineral acid, oxidizings
N	Acetic acid 99%	64-19-7	Organic acid
O	Amoniaco 25%	1332-21-6	Base orgánica
P	Peróxido de hidrógeno 30%	7722-84-1	Peróxido
S	Ácido fluorhídrico 40%	7664-39-3	Ácido inorgánico mineral
T	Formaldehído 37%	50-00-0	Aldehído

The test chemicals are listed in the table above and all 18 chemicals shall be tested for permeation according to EN 16523-1:2015.

	General req. in en 420	Pentration (shall not leak)	Min. level 2 of 6 chemicals	Min. level 2 of 3 chemicals	Min. level 1 of 1 chemical
Type a	X	X	X		
Type b	X	X		X	
Type c	X	X			X

MICRO-ORGANISMS

All gloves must be tested against micro-organisms. The gloves are tested to protect against bacteria and fungi, but also viruses if requested, according to EN 374-5:2016.