SCAN**VEDETTE** PRO

Softshell Jacket | Multi-Hazard | High-viz

In compliance with:

- EN 1149-5
- EN ISO 11611 Class 1 – A1
- EN ISO 11612 A1B1C2F2
- EN 61482-2 – APC 1 – ATPV/ELIM 16 cal/cm²
- EN ISO 20471 – class 2
- EN13034 type 6 (PB)

The clothing referred to in this manual, complies with the essential requirements of the EU Regulation 2016/425 for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

EU Type examination proved that this garment complies with the harmonized standards EN ISO 13688 (2013), EN ISO 20471 (2013+A1:2016), EN 1149-5 (2018), EN ISO 11611 (2015) class 1-A1, EN ISO 11612 (2015) levels A1 B1 C2 F2, EN 61482 (2020) and EN13034 (2005+A1:2009).

For EU-type examination the following notified body was involved:

NB 0598: SGS Fimko Ltd, Takomotie 8, FI-00380 Helsinki, Finland

Annual follow up inspection (Module C2 inspection) will be conducted by:

Centexbel N.B 0493, Technologiepark 70 B-9052 Zwijnaarde, Belgium

The EU Declaration of Conformity (DOC) can be found at the Scandia Gear website (www.scandiagear.com), under the Scandia product name ScanVedette Pro and through the link "Declaration of Conformity".

Reference

Following references are marked on the labels of this garment collection: Jacket: **ScanVedette Pro**

Application

EN ISO 11612:2015
The clothing complies with standard EN ISO 11612:2015 and obtained performance levels A1, B1, C2, and F2.

This means that the wearer is protected against short contact with a flame as well as convective, radiation and contact heat.

A1 indicates flame spread tested against the surface ignition method.

(A2) (indicating flame spread testing to the edge ignition method which was not conducted.)

B stands for the performance level obtained for convective heat (of which B1 is the lowest level, suitable for limited exposure to this hazard).

C stands for the performance level obtained for radiation heat (of which C1 is the lowest level, suitable for limited exposure to this hazard).

D represents the performance level obtained for molten aluminum (D0 means this test was not conducted).

E represents the performance level obtained for molten metal (E1 is the lowest level and E3 the highest achievable level).

F stands for the performance level obtained for contact heat (F1 being the lowest level, suitable for limited exposure to this hazard).

EN ISO 11611:2015
This garment complies with EN ISO 11611:2015, for Protective Clothing used in welding and allied processes with comparable risks.

This type of protective clothing is intended to protect the wearer against small splashes of molten metal, short contact with flame, and ultra violet radiation.

EN ISO 11611 identifies 2 classes of which class 2 is the highest. Code letter A1 (surface ignition) and/or A2 (edge ignition) indicate how flame spread was tested. This garment complies with **class 1, A1**, after 5 washes at 60°C.

Guidance for selection of class 1 garments:
Class 1 garments are suitable for manual welding techniques with light formation of spatters and drops, e.g : gas welding, TIG/MIG welding at low voltage, micro plasma welding, brazing, spot welding and MMA welding (with rutile covered electrode). Class 1 garments are suitable for operating oxygen cutting machines, plasma cutting machines, resistance welding machines, machines used for thermal spraying and bench welding.

Guidance for selection of class 2 garments:
Class 2 garments are suitable for manual welding techniques with heavy formation of spatters and drops, like: gas welding, TIG/MIG welding, MAG welding, micro plasma welding, brazing, spot welding, MMA welding (with basic or cellulose-covered electrode), self-shielded flux cored arc welding, gouging, oxygen cutting, thermal spraying. Class 2 garments are suitable for use in confined spaces while operating oxygen cutting machines, plasma cutting machines, resistance welding machines, machines used for thermal spraying and bench welding.

Information on UV radiation hazards:
ISO11611 identifies minimum requirements for clothing to protect against hazards associated with welding, including UV (ultraviolet) radiation. UV radiation is produced in all electric arc-welding operations at an intense level. As a result of wear and tear however, the garment will age and may not continue to provide protection. Signs similar to those of sunburn indicate insufficient protection.

EN 1149-5:2018
The clothing is designed to allow discharge of static electricity in order to avoid incendiary discharges in an explosive atmosphere that could lead to dangerous situations. The requirements used are not strict enough for oxygen enriched environments. The clothing is NOT designed to protect against main voltages.

EN 61482:2020
Protection against the thermal hazards of an electric arc. This standard is intended for protective clothing used for electro technical work with electricarc hazards at medium voltages. The garments complying with this standard, guarantee that the consequences ofexposure to an electric arc will not be aggravated by the clothing itself. The standard specifies 2 test methods for determing the arc thermal performance:

Part 1-1: Test methods – Method 1: Determination of the Arc rating of material and clothing, expressed in ATPV, EBT or ELIM in cal/cm². The min. ATPV set by the Standard is 4 cal/cm².

Note: ELIM offers an extra safety margin on the ATPV outcome

ScanVedette Pro performance level: ATPV and ELIM is 16 cal/cm².

Part 1-2: Test Methods Method 2: Determination of the Arc protection class (APC) of material and clothing by using a constrained and directed arc (box test).

The arc thermal resistance properties were tested according to the box test method. The standard specifies 2 classes for the short circuit current in the test: 4kA (APC 1) or 7kA (APC 2).

Other test conditions :

Voltage : 400 V
Duration : 500 ms
Distance from the mannequin to the box : 300 mm
ScanVedette Pro performance level: APC 1 – 4kA.

Notes:
- *Requirements of this standard do not address electric shock hazards, but they can be used in combination with standards covering such hazards.*
- *Environmental conditions and risks at the working site shall be regarded.*
- *Deviations from the parameters in this standard may result in more severe conditions.*
- *Do not wear under garments (shirts and/or underwear) made of melting fibers*

ISO20471:2013+A1:2016-High visibility warning clothing for professional use
This Standard specifies requirements for High Visibility garments capable of signaling the user's presence visually. This clothing provides conspicuity of the user in hazardous situations under any light conditions by day (fluorescent material) and under illumination by vehicle headlights in the dark (reflective material). The fluorescent fabric was washed 5 times prior to testing of the fluorescent properties.

Above pictogram on the garment indicates compliance with EN ISO 20471.

2 = Classification of the applied surface of fluorescent and retro reflective material. Classes 1 to 3 (of which class 3 is the highest achievable class).

Table : EN ISO 20471 classification of fluorescent and retroreflective surface (X) :

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
Fluorescent material	0.14 m2	0.50 m2	0.80 m2
Reflective tape	0.10 m2	0.13 m2	0.20 m2

Parka ScanVedette Pro conforms to class 2.

Warning:
- *The garments should not be covered with non-high visibility garments or accessories (e.g. logos)*
- *As a result of wearing and washing, the fluorescent fabric might fade in time. In case of doubt about performance, please consult your safety officer for further guidance and/or replace the garment.*

EN 13034 – Chemical protection
EN 13034 :2005+A1 :2009
The clothing offers limited protection against chemicals, in accordance to EN 13034:2005 +A1:2009. The classification is Type 6, PB (Partial Body protection). This means that protection is provided against a limited amount of splashes/sprays of diluted chemical products. Please note that type 6 protection does not cover protection against harmful gases, chemicals in solid form or a full liquid tight barrier against highly concentrated chemicals. Please select type 3,4 and 5 chemical protective suits for that type of use

The table below shows the test results for the different parameters and chemical products of EN13034.

Maximum performance level		ScanVedette Pro
Abrasion Resistance	Class 6	Class 6
Tear Strength	Class 6	Class 4
Tensile Strength	Class 6	Class 5
Resistance to puncture	Class 6	Class 2
Liquid repulsion	Class 3	H2SO4 Class 3 NaOH Class 3 o-xylene none butan1-ol none
Liquid penetration	Class 3	H2SO4 Class 3 NaOH Class 3 o-xylene Class 3 butan1-ol Class 3
Seamstrength	Class 6	Class 5

American ANSI 107:2020 Standard

ANSI/ISEA 107:2015 : High visibility safety apparel and accessories

This American standard provides guidelines for the selection and use of High visibility safety apparel and accessories to improve worker visibility during the day, in low light conditions and at night. Three classes of high-visibility safety apparel help the user to choose the proper garments based on expected work environment risks. The classes state the minimum amount of background and retroreflective material and specify placement of retroreflective material as well as any technical requirements for garment design. This garment is flame resistant as defined by ANSI/ISEA 107-2015 Section 10.5.

Type **R** Class **2** **FR**
Type "O" (off-road) Occupational High Visibility garments provide daytime and nighttime visual conspicuity enhancement for workers in occupational environments which pose struck-by hazards from moving vehicles, equipment and machinery, but will not include exposure to traffic on public access highway rights-of-way or roadway temporary traffic control (TTC) zones.

Type "R" roadway garments are compliant for occupational workers who are exposed to roadway traffic and who work in an environment with moving equipment/vehicles. This type designation and the classes within it now describe and make up the PPE that is federally mandated per the MUTCD 2009.

Performance Class 2 and 3 garments provide maximum visibility under complex work environments.

Note: Class 3 was achieved on Size Large and up. Smaller sizes (XS, S, M) comply with class 2.

Warning:
- *The garments should not be covered with non-high visibility garments or accessories (e.g. logos)*
- *Fluorescent colour performance was measured and approved after 5 washings.*
- *Retroreflective properties were tested and approved after 50 washes.*
- *Cleaning is not the only factor related to the lifetime of the garment, also (sunlight and mechanical damage will cause the fluorescent colour to fade in time. In case of doubt about performance, please consult your safety officer for further guidance and/or replace the garment.*

General recommendations:

Damaged clothing will most likely diminish the protection level of the garments. Regular checks on damage or ageing and if necessary, repairing or replacing the garments will make sure your protection is maintained.

The manufacturer is not liable for damages, in any form whatsoever as a result of injudicious use or abuse or as a result of not acting according to these instructions.

General product use

– Even when wearing high quality protective clothing, please do take note that your safety cannot be guaranteed under any circumstance.
– In order to be protected properly, the user shall wear a complete suit with the same level of protection (a suit means a coverall or a two piece suit consisting of a jacket and a pair of trousers or bib and brace trousers). The garments (e.g. jacket) can be sold separately.
– The design of two piece suits takes into account an overlap of 20 cm between the upper and lower part. Make sure to take this overlap into account when choosing your size.
– These garments do not offer protection for face, hands and feet. Make sure you use the adequate PPE for these parts of your body.
– This garment is suitable for wearing during an entire working day and contains no toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic, or other substances that can affect the health or hygiene of the user adversely. No allergic reactions due to skin contact with this garment are known.
– The garments can be recycled through the appropriate channels in your country.
– Damaged clothing will most likely diminish the protection level of the garments. Regular checks on damage or ageing and if necessary repairing or replacing the garments will make sure your protection is maintained.

Special warnings heat & flame protection & welding :

– In the event of accidental splash of molten metal, immediately withdraw and carefully remove the garments, ensuring the molten metal does not come into contact with any part of the skin. The garment shall then be cleaned or removed from service.
– In the event of a molten metal splash, the garment, when worn next to skin, may not eliminate all risks of burn.

– In some situations, additional partial body protection may be required.
– The garment is only intended to protect against brief inadvertent contact with live parts of an arc welding circuit. Additional insulation layers will be required where there is an increased risk of electric shock. The garment itself will provide protection against short term, accidental contact with live electric conductors at voltages up to appr. 100 V d.c.
– Flame retardant properties will be reduced if the garment is contaminated with flammable material (oil, dirt).
– The electrical insulation effect of the welding garments diminishes due to wetness, humidity or perspiration.
– An increase of oxygen content of the air reduces the protection of the welding garment against flame. Attention is needed while welding in confined spaces, were the atmosphere could possibly become enriched with oxygen.
– Soiling with flammable products will change the characteristics of the fabrics used in the garment.
– Users should be advised that if they experience sunburn-like symptoms, UVB is penetrating. The garment should then be repaired (if practicable) or replaced and consideration given to the use of additional, more resistant, protective layers in future.

Special warnings – explosive atmospheres:

– To ensure good conductivity, contact between the skin of the wearer and the clothing is necessary, therefore the garments need to be closed as much as possible at the collar, wrists and ankles. The clothing has been designed with the necessary possibilities to ensure this contact, so do use them correctly.
– To ensure discharge of electrostatic charges, the garments need to be earthed properly. Contact between the conductive garments and conductive footwear will certainly enhance this discharge. In any case, a correct earthing (maximum resistance 108 Ω/m) is essential.
– At the design stage the manufacturer ensured that all metallic parts are covered during the normal use – this to prevent the generation of sparks. Do make sure that while wearing this clothing all metallic parts of accessories (for instance the buckle of a belt) are covered at all times. Also make sure that these protective garments completely cover your underlying clothing at all times (e.g. when bending over).
– Whilst wearing these garments in an ATEX environment, do not attach accessories or equipment to the outside of garments unless they fulfil the ATEX requirements for equipment (Ex materials and

equipment). Make sure to use in this type of environments only explosion safe equipment. Do not attach any materials that contain metal to the outside of garments.
– Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing is intended to be worn in Zones 1,2,20,21 and 22 (see EN 60079-10-1 and EN 60079-10-2) in which the minimum ignition energy of any explosive atmosphere is not less than 0.016mJ.
– Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall not be used in oxygen enriched environments, or in Zone 0 (see EN 60079-10-1) without prior approval of the responsible safety engineer.
– Under no circumstances you should open or take Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing off in an explosive atmosphere or whilst handling flammable or explosive substances.
– Soiling will change the characteristics of the fabrics used in the garment.

Special warnings chemical protection:

This clothing provides limited protection against chemical splashes. In case of accidental exposure to chemicals, make sure to take off the garment immediately, ensuring that the chemical does not come into contact with bare skin. Take the necessary precautions to clean the garment separately from other garments or replace if necessary. Expected shelf life: > 24 months.

Sizes

A = total length (cm)

B = girth of chest (cm)

C = girth of waist (cm)

Check the label in the garment to determine if the size is suitable for your body measurements.

Care and maintenance Instructions

– Check your garments for damage before each use.
– Repairs have to be done by trained personnel using only original materials.
– The frequency of cleaning should take the degree of soiling and the usage into consideration.
– The materials used in the garments are suitable for domestic washing (see care label).
– No finishes are needed to maintain the flame-retardant characteristics.
– Reapplication with a Fluor-carbon product is

needed after every wash to maintain the repellant properties and chemical protection.
– To avoid damage to the clothing, it is recommended to close the garments during the washing process.
– Wear and tear will diminish the anti-static properties of the garments – so make sure to check this on a regular basis.
– Do not store the clothing in solvents, detergents, disinfecting agents or stain removers.
– Store in a dry and clean environment, away from direct sunlight. Do not store the clothing when soiled.

Explanation of the symbols

Symbol	Description
	The maximum washing temperature is 40° C / 104° F. Remark: washing at lower temperatures will improve the service life of the garments. The service life will also be influenced by the type and dosage of the detergents used.
	Do not use bleach or other chlorine-based agents.
	Do not tumble dry. Line dry only.
	Do not iron
	Dry cleaning not allowed

Disclaimer

Scandia Gear is not liable for damages that result from the improper use of these products.