

# SCANFLEXTECT 27 / 40

## User Instruction



### Glove reference

ScanFlexTect 27 / 40

### Available sizes

(according to EN 420:2003+A1:2009)  
10/XL (one size)

| Size  | Hand Length (mm) | Hand perimeter (mm) |
|-------|------------------|---------------------|
| 10/XL | 204              | 254                 |

### Glove description

Red PVC double dipped chemical resistant gloves.

The gloves referred to in these instructions, complies with essential requirements of the EU Regulation 2016/425 concerning Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and belong to Category III. EU type examination issued and annual control (module C2) performed 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](http://www.scandiagear.com)), under the Scandia product name ScanFlexTect 27 or ScanFlexTect 40 and through the link "Declaration of Conformity".

Read this information carefully before first wear and keep it for future reference.

### Applicable standards

These gloves meet the requirements of the standard EN 420:2003+A1:2009 "General requirement for protective gloves". Dexterity: level 5.

They have been designed for the following applications:

### EN 388:2016



4131X

### Mechanical hazard NEN - EN 388:2016

This Standard specifies test methods and performance requirements for gloves which offer protection against mechanical hazards of abrasion, blade cut, tear and puncture.

Levels of performance (of which 4/5 is the highest achievable level):

Abrasion resistance (level1-4) : Level 4

| LEVEL 1    | LEVEL 2    | LEVEL 3     | LEVEL 4     |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 100 cycles | 500 cycles | 2000 cycles | 8000 cycles |

Blade cut resistance (level 1-5): Level 1

| LEVEL 1 | LEVEL 2 | LEVEL 3 | LEVEL 4 | LEVEL 5 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1,2     | 2,5     | 5,0     | 10,0    | 20,0    |

Tear resistance (level 1-4) : Level 3

| LEVEL 1 | LEVEL 2 | LEVEL 3 | LEVEL 4 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 10 N    | 25 N    | 50 N    | 75 N    |

Puncture resistance (level 1-4) : Level 1

| LEVEL 1 | LEVEL 2 | LEVEL 3 | LEVEL 4 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 20 N    | 60 N    | 100 N   | 150 N   |

TDM: not tested

| LEVEL A | LEVEL B | LEVEL C | LEVEL D | LEVEL E | LEVEL F |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 2 N     | 5 N     | 10 N    | 15 N    | 22 N    | 30 N    |

Resistance to cutting by sharp objects EN ISO13997 (level A-F): X<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> : An X as result indicating that the glove was not tested against this type of protection.

### EN 374-1 Type B



AKL

### Chemical hazard - EN 374-1:2016

This standard specifies test methods and performance requirements for gloves which offer protection against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms.

The gloves are classified in three types according to the resistance to permeation (EN 374-2:2014):

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| Type A | Penetration time > or = 30 minutes for at least 6 products from the list below |
| Type B | Penetration time > or = 30 minutes for at least 3 products from the list below |
| Type C | Penetration time > or = 10 minutes for at least 1 product from the list below  |

The Type B pictogram is accompanied by a 3-digit code. This code refers to 3 chemicals (from the list of 18 defined chemicals), for which a breakthrough time of at least 30 minutes has been recorded.

|   |                   |          |                                     |
|---|-------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 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 paraffin                |
| E | Carbon disulphide | 75-15-0  | Sulphur containing organic compound |
| F | Toluen            | 108-88-3 | Aromatic hydrocarbon                |
| G | Toluen            | 108-88-3 | Aromatic hydrocarbon                |
| H | Tetrahydrofuran   | 109-99-9 | Heterocyclic and ethereal compound  |

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|   |                        |           |                                   |
|---|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| I | Ethyl acetate          | 141-78-6  | Ester                             |
| J | n-Heptan               | 142-85-5  | Saturated hydrocarbon             |
| K | Sodium hydroxide 40%   | 1310-73-2 | Inorganic base                    |
| L | Sulphuric acid 96%     | 7664-93-9 | Inorganic mineral acid            |
| M | Nitric acid 65%        | 697-37-2  | Inorganic mineral acid, oxidizing |
| N | Acetic acid 99%        | 64-19-7   | Organic acid                      |
| O | Ammonia 25%            | 1336-21-6 | Organic base                      |
| P | Hydrogene peroxide 30% | 7722-84-1 | Peroxide                          |
| Q | Hydrogene fluoride 40% | 7664-39-3 | Inorganic mineral acid, contact   |
| R | Formaldehyde 37%       | 50-00-0   | Aldehyde                          |

### Performance level in accordance with En 374-1

| Measured break through time (min) | Permeation performance level | Performance level ScanFlecTect |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| >10                               | 1                            |                                |
| >30                               | 2                            |                                |
| >60                               | 3                            | Methanol - code A              |
| >120                              | 4                            |                                |
| >240                              | 5                            | H2S04 - code L                 |
| >480                              | 6                            | NaOH - code K                  |

Note: The information listed above does not reflect the actual duration of protection at the workplace due to other factors influencing the performance such as temperature, abrasion, degradation, etc.

### Performance level in accordance with En 374-4:2013

#### Resistance to degradation by chemicals

| Chemical          | Degradation mean | Degradation standard deviation |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Methanol - code A | - 0,3 %          | 12,0 %                         |
| NaOH - code K     | - 1,9 %          | 6,5 %                          |
| H2S04 - code L    | 3,6 %            | 6,1 %                          |

### EN 374-5



This standard specifies test methods and performance requirements for gloves which offer protection against viruses, bacteria and fungi.

"Not Tested against viruses"






### Protection limit

- Scandia's protection warranty applies only to the risks and hazards mentioned in this document.
- Protection against risks or hazards not mentioned in this document is therefore unwarranted. The levels of performance mentioned are valid for the palms and cuffs of the gloves and gloves that are new, unwashed, and in their original condition (i.e., have not been repaired).
- These levels of performance were achieved from tests done according to conditions defined by the applicable standards.
- For gloves that have multiple layers of material, performance levels are guaranteed for the whole glove, not for individual layers.
- To decrease the risk of injury, gloves should not be worn around or when operating machines with moving parts.
- These gloves should be kept away from fire.
- It is recommended to check that the gloves are suitable for the intended use because the conditions at the workplace may differ from the type test depending on temperature, abrasion and degradation.
- When used protective gloves may provide less resistance to the dangerous chemical due to changes in the physical properties. Movements, snag, rubbing, degradation caused by the chemical contact etc. may reduce the actual use time significantly. For corrosive chemicals, degradation can be the most important factor to consider in selection of chemical resistant gloves.
- The chemical resistance has been assessed under laboratory conditions from samples taken from the palm only (except in cases where the glove is equal to or over 400mm -where the cuff is tested also) and relates only to the chemical tested. It can be different if the chemical is used in a mixture.
- Before usage inspect the gloves for any defect or imperfections.

### Storage and cleaning

Gloves should be stored in their original packaging and away from heat, cold, and humidity. Gloves must also be kept in areas that are clean and well ventilated.

### Explanation of the symbols

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
|  | Do not wash       |
|  | Do not bleach     |
|  | Do not tumble dry |
|  | Do not iron       |
|  | Do not dry clean  |

### Disclaimer

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