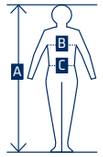
PPE for these parts of your body.
- If the garment has extra layers at the knees, this is only to enhance the strength of the garment or to enhance the comfort of the wearer. This is by no means a protection against knee injuries
- This garment is suitable for wearing during an entire working day and 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 and 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.
- For operational reasons, not all welding voltage carrying parts of arc welding installations can be protected against direct contact.
- 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. 100V 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.

Special warnings
Electric arc 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.
- Protective clothing meeting this standard is not intended to be used as electricalinsulating protective clothing and does not provide protection against electric shock.
- **Do not** wear under garments (shirts and/or underwear) which melt under arc exposure (e.g. garments made of Polyamide, Polyester, or Acrylic fibers or blends of these fibers).
- When this clothing becomes contaminated with grease, oil or flammable liquids it should not be used.
- For full body protection, the protective clothing shall be worn in closed state and combined with other suitable protective PPE guaranteeing the same level of protection.

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 10-8 Ohm) 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 the 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. For instance your mobile phone is best kept outside this zone or at least switched off. Do not attach any materials that contain metal to the outside of the 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 atmospherеis not less than 0.016 mJ.
- 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.
- When working in oxygen enriched environments, please consult your safety responsible as these garments are not suitable for the risks related to this type of environment.
- Under no circumstances you should take this type of 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.

Sizes



A = total length (cm)
B = girth of chest (cm)
C = girth of waist (cm)
Consult the label in the garment to determine if the size is suitable for your body measurements.

Care and maintenance instructions
- Wash the clothing before first time wearing.
- 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.
- 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.
- Do not store the clothing when soiled.
- Check if the garments can be recycled through the appropriate channels in your country.

60°	The maximum washing temperature is 60°C or 140°F. *Note: 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. Reduce your footprint: wash less, save water and energy. Maximum 50 washing cycles for reflective tape.*
	Do not use bleach or other chlorine-based agents.
	Tumble dry at reduced heat (1 dot). Not exceeding 55°C or 131°F
	Ironing at a maximum sole temperature of 150°C or 300°F
	Do not dry clean.

Disclaimer

Scandia is not liable for damages that result from the improper use or abuse of this garment or as a result of not following instructions concerning proper maintenance and wear.

SCANDIA GEAR EUROPE B.V.
Lorentzweg 31, 3208 LJ Spijkenisse, The Netherlands
+31 (0)181 600 955 +31 (0)181 600 966
info@scandiagear.com www.scandiagear.com

SCAN**PYRO** ANCHOR PRO

Multi-protection

User's Instruction

www.scandiagear.com

ROTTERDAM SINGAPORE HOUSTON DUBAI
MARITIME OUTFITTERS
since 1974
Scandia®

SCAN**PYRO** ANCHOR PRO

MULTI-PROTECTION

In compliance with:
EN ISO 20471, EN 1149-5, EN ISO 11611 Class 1 – A1, EN ISO 11612 A1B1C1F1, EN 13758-2, IEC 61482-2 Class 1

The clothing referred to in this manual complies with the essential requirements of the European Directive 89/686/EEC and EU Regulation 2016/425 concerning Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Type examination proved that this garment complies with the harmonized standards EN13688 (2013), EN ISO 20471 (2013+A1:2016), EN1149-5 (2018), EN ISO11611 (2015) class 1-A1, EN ISO11612 (2015) levels A1 B1 C1 D0 E0 F1, EN13758-2 (2006), and IEC 61482 (2018) class 1.

This garment's certification was conducted by the following notified body: **Centexbel, Technologiepark 70, B-9052 Zwijnaarde** (identification number: **NB 0493**).

The EU declaration of conformity can be obtained through following link : www.scandiagear.com

Reference

Following references are marked on the labels of this garments collection :

TYPE	REFERENCE	EN ISO 20471 CLASSIFICATION
Jacket	ScanPyro Anchor 001 Pro	Class 2
Trousers	ScanPyro Anchor 002 Pro	Class 1
Padded coverall	ScanPyro Anchor 003 Pro	Class 3
Coverall	ScanPyro Anchor Pro	Class 3
Coverall	ScanPyro Anchor	Class 1

Read these instructions carefully prior to first wear and store them for future consultation.

Application

EN ISO 20471:2013+A1:2016
This Standard specifies requirements for High Visibility garments capable of signaling the user's presence visually. This rainwear 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). Below pictogram on the garment indicates compliance with EN ISO 20471.

EN ISO 20471 :2013+A1:2016

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

Wearing ScanPyro Anchor Pro 001 parka and ScanPyro Anchor Pro 002 trousers together provides class 3 protection.

Warning:
- *The garments should not be covered with non high visibility garments or accessories (e.g. logo's)*
- *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 1149-5:2018
EN 1149-3:2004

EN 1149-5:2018
This garment 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 11612:2015
A1B1C1D0E0F1

EN ISO 11612:2015
This garment complies with standard EN ISO 11612. The performance levels are: A1, B1, C1, D0, E0 and F1. This means that the wearer is protected against short contacts with a flame as well as (up to a certain point) convection, radiation and contact heat.

A1 Indicates flame spread tested with the surface ignition procedure.
B Indicates the performance level obtained for convection heat (1 is the lowest level, so to be used for limited risks)
C Indicates the performance level obtained for radiation heat (1 is the lowest level, so to be used for limited risks)
D Indicates the performance level obtained for molten aluminum (0 means that this was not tested or that the garment is not suitable for this risk)
E Indicates the performance level obtained for molten metal (0 means that this was not tested or that the garment is not suitable for this risk)
F Indicates the performance level obtained for contact heat (1 is the lowest level, so to be used for limited risks)

EN ISO 11611:2015
Class 1 A1

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). Class1 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 Ultraviolet (UV) radiation hazards:
ISO11611 indentifies 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. A simple check is to hold the garment up to the light of a 100W thungsten bulb at arm's length (appr. 1 m away). If light can be seen through the fabric, UV will penetrate too. In such case, use higher levels of protection by means of additional (leather) sleeves and aprons, or replace the garment.

IEC 61482-2:2018
Class 1

IEC 61482:2018
Protective clothing against the thermal hazards of an electric arc. This standard is intended for protective used for electro-technical work with electric arc hazards at medium voltages. The garments complying with this standard, guarantee that the consequences of exposure to an electric arc will not be aggravated by the clothing itself.

Part1-1 : Test Methods - Method 1 : Determination of arc rating of material and clothing by using an open electric arc.

Test conditions:
IEC 61482-1-1 ATPV method
Min. ATPV : 4 cal/cm²
Arc current : 8 kA
Voltage : 2000 V
Distance to sample : 30 cms
Duration : 0,05 - 1,5 sec
Performance met : ATPV= 6,1 cal/cm²
ELIM= 5,5 cal/cm²

***Note:** The ELIM value is retrieved from the ATPV rating, which offers an extra safety margin on the ATPV outcome.*

Part 1-2 : Test Methods – Method 2 : Determination of arc protection class of material and clothing by using a constrained and directed arc (box test). This standard is intended for protective clothing used for electro-technical work with electric arc hazards at medium voltages. The garments complying with this standard, guarantee that the consequences of exposure to an electric arc will not be aggravated by the clothing itself. The arc thermal resistance properties have been tested according to the box testmethod. The standard distinguishes 2 classes for the short circuit current in the test; 4kA (class1) or 7kA (class 2).

Other test conditions :
Voltage : 400 V
Duration : 500 ms

Distance from the mannequin to the box : 300 mm
Performance met : **Class 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*

UV PROTECTION

EN 13758-2:2003+A1:2005
UV protection
This clothing is designed to offer protection against solar utraviolet radiation exposure. The UPF measured is >50. This means that more than 98% of the harmful UV-radiation is blocked by the fabric. The clothing herewith offers the highest level of protection.

Notes:
- *Only covered parts of the body are protected*
- *Protection may be reduced with use or if stretched or wet*

General instructions
- Wash the clothing before first time use.
- Even when wearing high quality protective clothing, please do to take into account 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