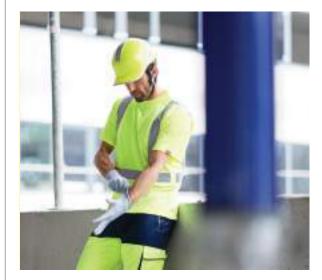




THESAFETYBOOK













Offering the best **PPE solution** at the best price

To easily find the best PPE solution:

there are 3 lines of research needed

-RISKS



















Cuttina























- LEVELS OF THE RANGE







-10BS



Accommodation



Manufacturing Automotive/Food-Beverage/ Chem-Petroche /Other manufacturing (e.g. Semiconductor)/Maintenance







Mining/Oil & Gas Oil & Gas (extraction)/Mining/ Other mining and quarrying

Transportation/Storage

Transportation/Marine/

Warehousing/Postal











Public Administration/Defense Law enforcement/Fire Fighters/First Responder / Defense / Other Public Administration and defense



Various Industries Hygiene environment/Events/Scenic/ nporary workers/Education/ Others (offices, cars parks, labs, hotels...)

HEAD PROTECTION





















HAND PROTECTION







X5

<30°c

Washahle





(W)

Hand

wash





Breathable coating



Thickness

Multilayer



Ergonomics





Resistant to heat contact



Hiah



Washing



Cold resistant



Liahtweiaht

Metacarpal



Tactile





Removable

badge holder

DMF free

COMPOSITE

METAL

Metal











2 in 1 > 5 in 1



Kneepad

High comfort



Washing

included 0% DMF



opening















Metallic anti-

perforation mid sole

FOOT PROTECTION





compatible with security checks (metal detectors)



Ankle

reinforcement



Rear

removal lug

Protection



Extra smooth upper



*

***-30℃**

*

resistant

qrip

FALL ARREST WORK SITUATIONS

Movements

Vertical movement

on a permanent

structure

Long horizontal

movement on

horizontal surface





Long vertical movement

or movement on

inclined surface









Corresponding

Short vertical movement or movement on inclined surface (less than 3 m)







Long horizontal movement on vertical structure



Short horizontal movement (less than 3 m)

surface for rone access work



Long movement with multi connection / disconnection



Work Positioning









Rescue and evacuation

OUR GLOBAL OFFER







| HEAD PROTECTION | 001 |
|--------------------|-----|
| | |
| HAND PROTECTION | 066 |
| | |
| BODY WEAR | 132 |
| | |
| FOOT PROTECTION | 240 |
| | |
| FALL PROTECTION | 292 |
| | |

TECHNICAL INFORMATION INDEX

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Our Purpose

We protect women and men at work



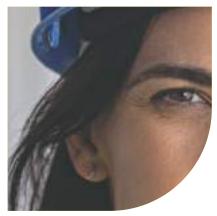
Our Mission

Designing, manufacturing and distributing a full range of Personnal Protective Equipment (P.P.E.)..



Our Values

We are a family business, with an entrepreneurial spirit and a natural curiosity, oriented towards the long term.



Our Vision

Our desire is to elevate our positioning and establish Delta Plus as a key brand n the PPE market over the long term.

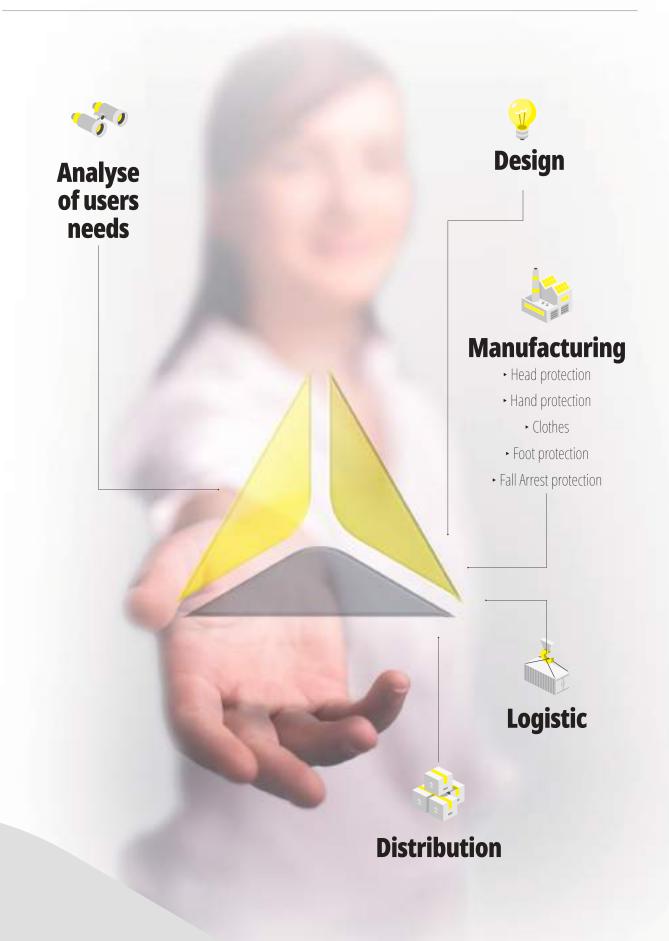


Our Markers

To be recognized for:

- Our market share
- Our differentiated products
- ► Our Services
- Our international coverage

OUR MISSION



OUR HISTORY

Delta Plus protects women and men at work. Thus, we mobilize our know-how, adaptability and pioneering spirit for over 40 years. 1977



Creation of a group

• Jacques Benoit founds Delta Plus and imports the first containers.



2004



The turning point of production

- Investment in production in India and then in China.
- Reinforcement in value-added technical families of product
- Continuing internationalisation in Europe and Middle East.

Creation of a brand

- ► Transition to a unique brand Delta Plus.
- Implementation of a design office and R&D.
- ► Expansion in North and South America.

A brand reference

- A structured growth including practice of sustainable and social development
- A logic of creation of shared value around the growth strategy.



OUR UNIQUE OFFER

"Global offer"

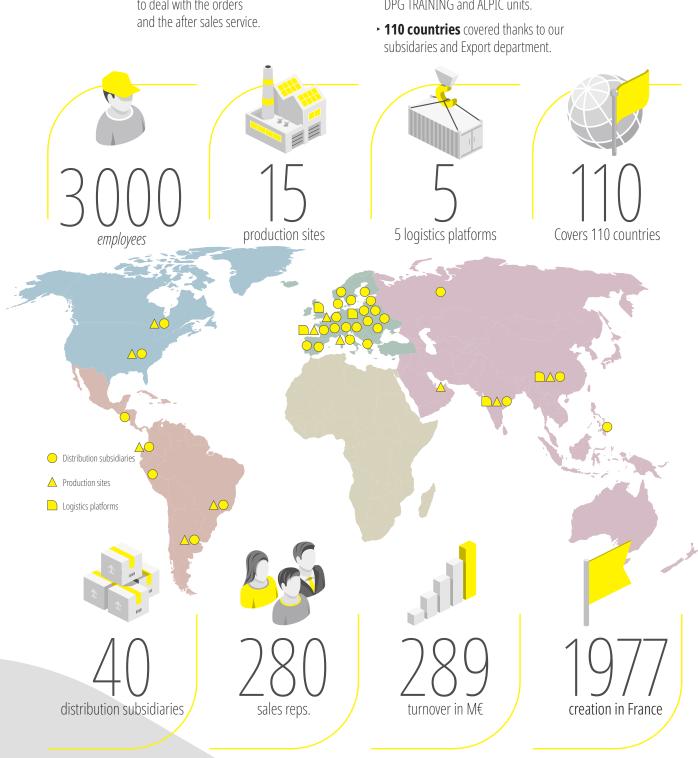
• We cover the 5 major ranges of PPE positioning us as a multi-specialist, and a "one stop shopping" offer provider.



OUR GEOGRAPHIC COVER

- → 3 000 employees including 280 sales reps.
- **Skilled call centers**to deal with the orders
 and the after sales service

- **Specialists** to advise and help with the choice of PPE.
- **Services and training** through our DPG TRAINING and ALPIC units.



OUR INNOVATIVE OFFER

We offer PPE solutions that provide the best fit for the workplace, from the most technical to the most standard requirement.



OUR R & D THE SUCCESSES OF TOMORROW

million Euro/ year

15% new products / year

25 dedicated people

hours of tests / year



• **Plastics**: France, China.

• **Mechanics** : France, China.

► **Textile**: France (Textile ingeneer), China (technical fabrics and fall arrest), Argentina (weawing and fall arrest), UAE (fall arrest).

• **Safety footwear**: China and India.

• **Respiratory**: China, Spain and Brazil.

 Project engineering, building safety equipment: France.



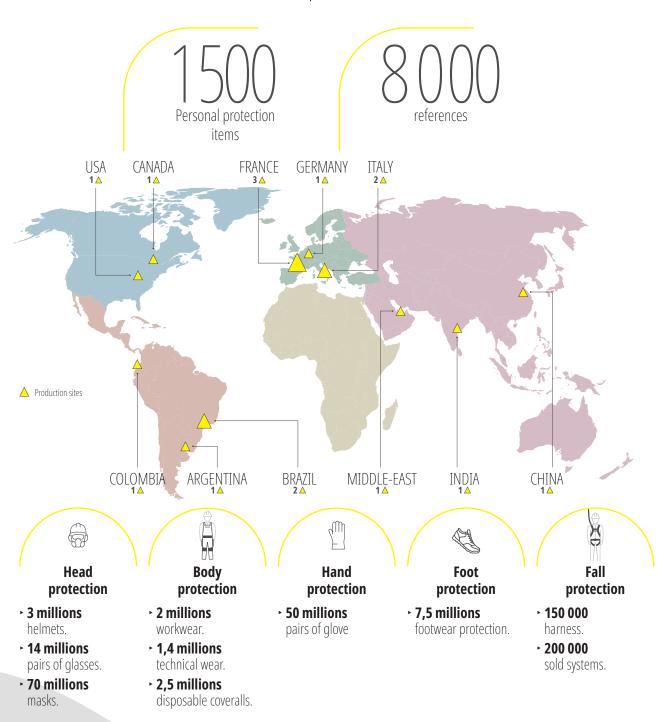
- **Leading edge** in China on the 5 ranges and in Spain on head protection.
- **Proximity control** in France, Argentina and UAE.
- A fleet of almost 200 machines and test equipment.
- 50 000 tests performed per year.



Partnerships with experts and external companies

OUR INTEGRATED MANUFACTURING

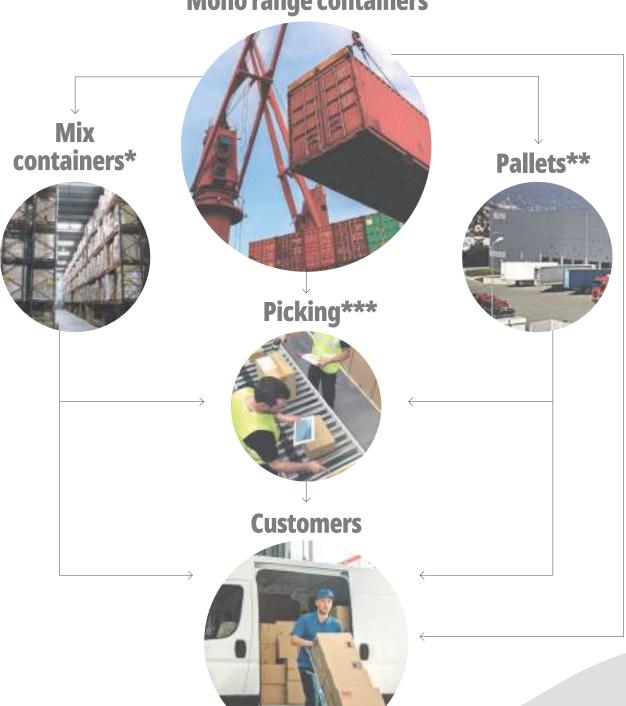
Manufacturing expertise on high-tech products at our 15 production sites.



OUR LOGISTIC ORGANIZATION

Where ever you are in the world, we offer the most performant level of services on the PPE world market.

Mono range containers



55000 m² of storage

A commitment to product availability
3 days delivery



2 Asian logistics bases*

gathering the best rotation, from which a container can be sent to any location on the planet.





3 European plat-forms**

gathering the full product offer.





14 proximity warehouses***

settled closest to our customers.

















We have implemented a system of continuous improvement in terms of both products and services.

Delta Plus is certified ISO 14001 (environmental management)





Delta Plus is certificed ISO 90001-2015 (quality managment)















OUR CSR APPROACH

The DELTA PLUS Group is committed for more than 10 years to a global approach of social responsability, covering the 3 following main axes:







People *

e * Hanet '

Conomy*

Because we want our employees to have the mean to thrive in the workplace, healthy and safe. Because we want to lead our economic development by limiting its impact on future generations. Because we want our business develops in a secure environment, ethicall and responsible.



Safety at work





► Fair practices



Training and expertise development



► Impact on Climate Change



► Involving suppliers in our approach



 Health and protection of employees



Control of resources



Protection of internal resources



 Management of attendance time and our resources



► Environmental impact of product life time



Support to local initiatives



★ PersonalProtectiveEquipment

stands for P.P.E. (Personal Protective Equipment)

(PPE)

★ WorldSkills partner since 2007 www.worldskills-france.org



★ People Planet

Sustainable **Economy**

stands for Persons, Plant, Sustainable Economy







★ Production 380,000 kWh / year or 63% of consumption seat

www.deltaplus.eu

Available in 16 languages.

Product information

Educational selection aid

Chemical protection search engine

Professional space for online orders

Virtual catalogue Product information

Webinars

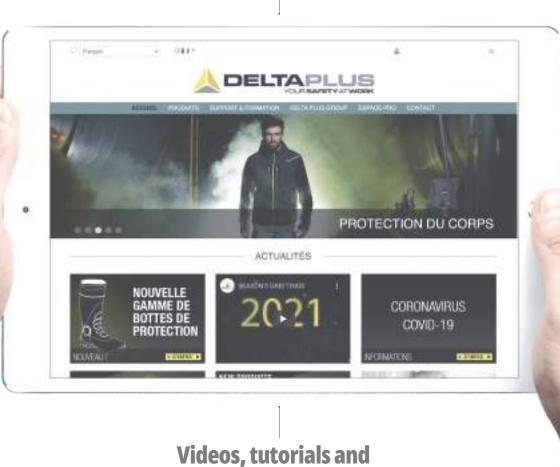


image bank

TRAINING





We are available to monitor you during your training course to match your needs as close as possible.

Our training centers are mainly dedicated to health and safety.







Offer in Present, On site, E-learning

Our offer proposes structured training as follows:

- ➤ **Present** (in the classroom with a trainer): on topics around PPE, sales techniques applied to PPE, risk assessment and recommendations for solutions etc.
- ➤ **On site** (practical training): working at height, working in wind, rescue and evacuation etc.
- ► **E-learning** (PPE course): visual inspection of fall arrest PPE, full course of PPE, modules dedicated to the standard PPE environment etc.

We address

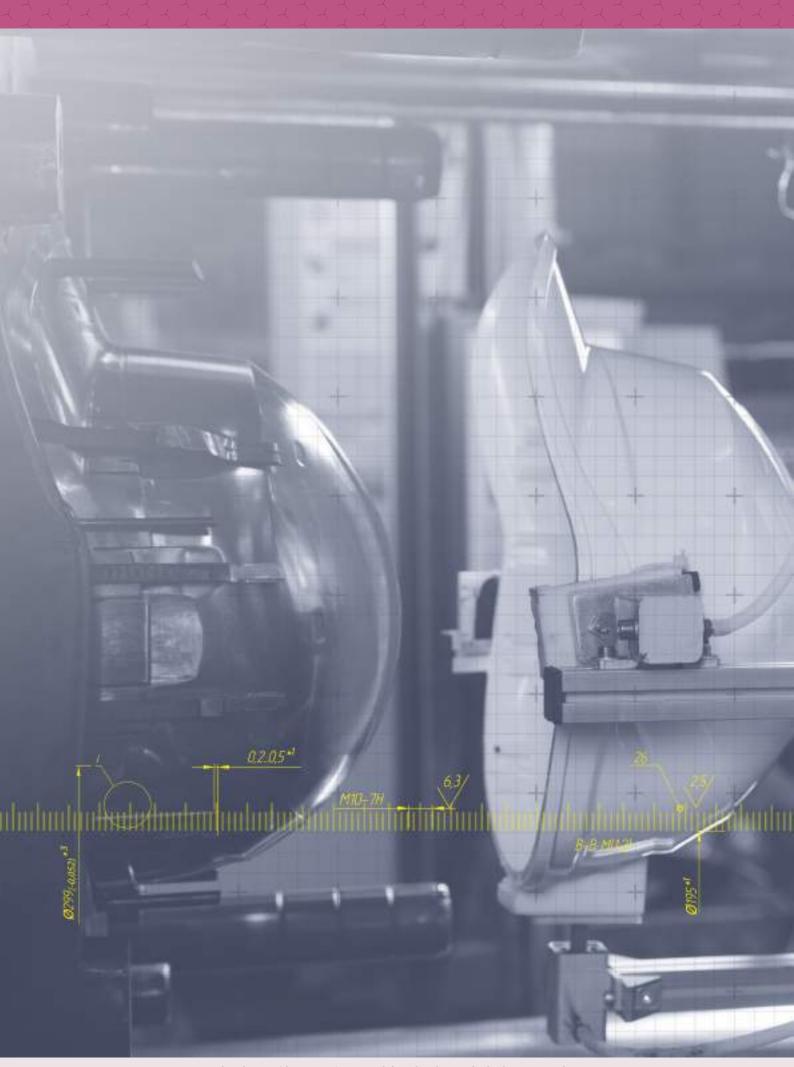
- ► For sales teams to organize and deepen their knowledge of PPE to develop their sales and give more meaning to their job as their business proposals.
- ► For companies that use PPE to identify the most appropriate answers to the risks of their work environment, to choose the most efficient products and follow up the necessary review of PPE category III.
- ➤ **QSE employers and managers**, whose teams work at height and who, in accordance with the Labor Code, must be trained in the risks related to their work.

Training is essential

For example, particularly when it is about Fall protection PPE Category III against fatal and irreversible risks.

It allows:

- Awareness of working at height
- Analysis of risk situations
- Securing workstations
- Finding protection solutions
- Providing more productivity
- Providing technical expertise in inspection, maintenance and repair of products



Delta Plus provides protection at work from head to toe for both women and men

HEAD PROTECTION



EYEWEAR PROTECTION

Safety glasses HELP WITH CHOICE
Safety goggles

Welding HELP WITH CHOICE

Welding

O17
Safety visors HELP WITH CHOICE
Safety visors

O20

SKULL PROTECTION

Safety helmets Helmets accessories - Marking Bump cap 024 029 030





HEARING PROTECTION

Ear defenders
Disposable earplugs

033

034

035

039

031

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

HELP WITH CHOICE

Reusable respiratory *HELP WITH CHOICE*Reusable respiratory

Disposable respiratory



TECHNICAL INFORMATION

128



Glasses

All our polycarbonate glasses filter 99.9% of UV A, B or C (130 - 300 nm). Our UV400 glasses filter up to 400 nm.

| | | | | ∰ Indoor | | ☆- ☆- | -\\(\(\)- | - <u>`</u> | ☆ -☆- | -\\\\\- | ☆ -☆- | | ☆ -☆- | | Anti-mist N | |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------|----------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | Indoor -\(\frac{1}{2}\)- Outoor | CLEAR | YELLOW | SMOKE | MIRROR | LIGHT MIRROR | POLARISED | GRADIENT | BLUE LOCKER | T5 | LYVIZ | | SUPPLIED ACCESSORIES |
| | | | | PAGES | | | | | | | | | | LIME | Anti-scratch K | |
| | | PACAYA | NO. | 5-6 | + | | + | | | | | | + | + | | |
| | INTENSIVE | RIMFIRE | 5 | 7 | + | | | + | | + | | | | | | ■ Ø |
| | & EXTREME USE | ASO2 | 6 | 9 | + | | + | | | | | | | | + | _ |
| | | THUNDER | de) | 12 | + | | + | | | | | | | | | – Ó |
| | | FUJI2 | 1 | 12 | + | | | | | | + | | | | | _ |
| | COMFORT & LIGHTNESS | VULCANO | | 9 | + | | + | | | | | | | | | |
| ر د | | HELIUM2* | | 11 | + | | + | | | | | + | | | | |
| GLASSES | | IRAYA | | 13 | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | Ó |
| | | MEIA | | 14 | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | |
| | | MILO | | 14 | + | | + | | | | | | | | | |
| | | LIPARI2 | 9 | 16 | + | | | | | | | | + | | | |
| | CLASSIC & | BRAVA2 | 2 | 17 | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | |
| | MULTI-PURPOSE | KILIMANDJARO | 9 | 18 | + | | + | | | | | | | | | |
| | | PITON2 | | 18 | + | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | OVERGLASSES | PITON | 9 | 19 | + | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PANORAMICS | GALERAS | 10 | 20 | + | | + | | | | | | | | | |
| Sits | | RUIZ1 ACETATE | | 21 | + | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GOGGLES | COMPACT | RUIZ1 | | 21 | + | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Available in blue blocker and detectable



FlexGrip™ nasal bridge

- ▶ Optimised comfort
- Perfect fit for all body types

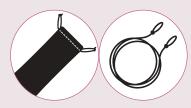
 RIMFIRE POLARIZED

RIMFIRE POLARIZED RIMFIRE CLEAR RIMFIRE MIRROR



Polycarbonate frame with matte finish

* Better comfort and reinforced strength RIMFIRE POLARIZED RIMFIRE CLEAR RIMFIRE MIRROR



RIMFIRE POLARIZED RIMFIRE CLEAR RIMFIRE MIRROR

RIMFIRE POLARIZED

Sport look

Ballistic Vo rated for ballistic protection [Impact according to the military standard MIL-PRF-31013]











Without polarised lenses Polarised glasses

• Reduction of glare and reflections from reflective surfaces (road, water, snow...)

RIMFIRE CLEAR

Sport look

Ballistic Vo rated for ballistic protection [Impact according to the military standard MIL-PRF-31013]











RIMFIRE MIRROR

Sport look

Ballistic Vo rated for ballistic protection [Impact according to the military standard MIL-PRF-31013]









| | | | | | | | | 120 |
|-------------------|-----------|--|----|----------------------|--------------------------|------|---------------------------------|-------|
| RIMFIRE POLARIZED | Polarized | | | | EN172 5-3.1 | | ANSI 787.1 787+ U6 L3 | |
| RIMFIRE CLEAR | Clear | Polycarbonate glasses. Sport design. Polycarbonate frame with matt finish for better comfort and durability. | C€ | EN166 1F/F | EN170 2C - 1.2 | ANSI | ANSI Z87.1 Z87 + U6 | x 100 |
| RIMFIRE MIRROR | Mirror | | | | EN172 5-3.1 | | ANSI 787.1 787+ U6 L3 | |

Dirty protective eyewear risks becoming unworn protective eyewear and thus expose the user to a risk. We have developed an innovative **LyViz™** treatment that keeps the eyepiece cleaner longer and makes it easier to clean.

Isabelle Dupuis, Head Protection Product Expert



The safety spectacles are always clean thanks to the LyViz™ treatment!



Helps workers see their task clearly to ensure their safety at work.

Highly oleophobic & hydrophobic the contact angle remains greater than 105°

Coating Oleophobic Hydrophobic by Delta Plus

More resistance to abrasion 20%> regular test



Ultra-low vapour effect less than 0.11% increase in fog after abrasion



Tilting arms

• Perfect fit to the shape of the face PACAYA CLEAR LYVIZ PACAYA SMOKE LYVIZ PACAYA CLEAR STRAP LYVIZ



Removable foam protection

- Very good sealing in dusty environments
- Increased comfort in case of shock

PACAYA CLEAR LYVIZ PACAYA SMOKE LYVIZ PACAYA CLEAR STRAP LYVIZ



LyViz treatment : hydrophobic and oleophobic coating

- Clean eyes guaranteed for longer
- Reinforced anti-scratch treatment

PACAYA CLEAR LYVIZ PACAYA SMOKE LYVIZ PACAYA CLEAR STRAP LYVIZ



PACAYA SMOKE LYVIZ

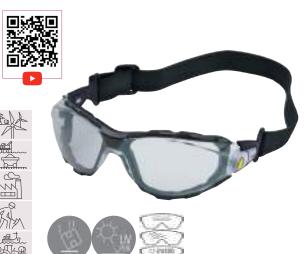






PACAYA CLEAR STRAP LYVIZ





| | | Q | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---|----|---------------------------------|------|---|--------|-------|
| PACAYA CLEAR LYVIZ | Clear | | | EN170 UV 2C-1.2 | | ANSI-ISEA 287.1 287+ U6 | - 36 q | |
| PACAYA SMOKE LYVIZ | Smoke | Polycarbonate single lens glasses. Integrated polycarbonate nose piece. Adjustable nylon arms. Side protection. | C€ | EN166 EN172 1 FT/FT UV 5-3.1 | ANSI | ANSI-ISEA Z87.1 Z87+ U6 L3 | 30 g | x 100 |
| PACAYA CLEAR STRAP LYVIZ | Clear | | | EN170 UV 2C-1.2 | | ANSI-ISEA Z87.1 Z87+ U6 | 41 g | |



Tilting arms

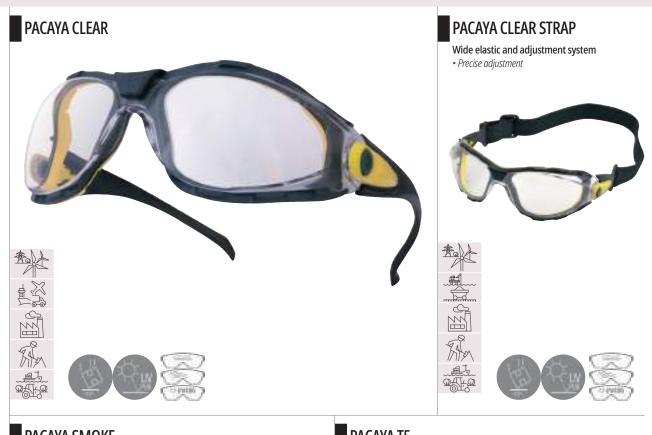
• Perfect fit to the shape of the face PACAYA CLEAR PACAYA CLEAR STRAP PACAYA SMOKE PACAYA T5



Removable foam protection

- Very good sealing in dusty environments
- Increased comfort in case of shock

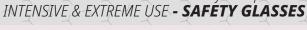
PACAYA CLEAR PACAYA CLEAR STRAP PACAYA SMOKE



PACAYA SMOKE PACAYA T5



| | | Q | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---|----|-------------------------|--------------------------|------|---|------|-------|
| PACAYA CLEAR | Clear | | | | EN170 | | ANSI-ISEA | 36 g | |
| PACAYA CLEAR STRAP | Clear | | | | UV 2C-1.2 | | Z87.1 Z87+ U6 | 41 g | |
| PACAYA SMOKE | Smoke | Polycarbonate single lens glasses. Integrated polycarbonate nose piece. Adjustable nylon arms. Side protection. | C€ | EN166 1 FT/FT | EN172 UV 5-3.1 | ANSI | ANSI-ISEA 287.1 287+ U6 L3 | 36 g | x 100 |
| PACAYA T5 | Shade 5 | | | | EN169 UV 5 | | ANSI-ISEA Z87.1 Z87+ | 32 g | |





D-PAD technology

- ► Optimised comfort
- Perfect fit for all body types ASO2 CLEAR ASO2 SMOKE



Bi-material sports section light and comfortable

- Increased comfort
- Very good hold on the head (or on a helmet)

ASO2 CLEAR ASO2 SMOKE



Curved eyepiece

- Maximum protection
- ► Extended field of view ASO2 CLEAR ASO2 SMOKE



ASO2 CLEAR ASO2 SMOKE

ASO2 CLEAR







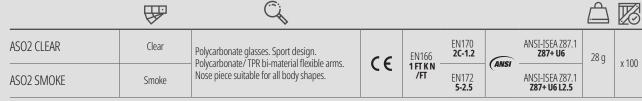


ASO2 SMOKE









Delta plus considers all possible solutions in concepts and materials to provide the wearer a comfortable fit without pressure points.

Helium 2 ensures features such as wearer comfort, protection, functionality and style providing performance in any situation,

lightweight and Flexibility are the key features of Helium 2! Wear it! enjoy it!

Isabelle Dupuis, Head Protection Product Expert

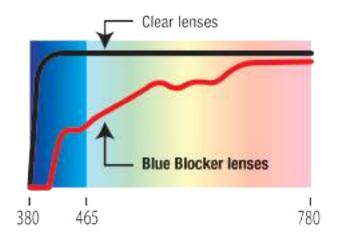


Ideal for demanding workers who do not like to wear heavy and bulky PPE.

Workplaces such as offices, factories, laboratories increasingly illuminate their spaces with LED lights (light emitting diodes). Almost 50% of the global lighting market will be LED.

We all know that exposure to artificial blue light leads to a range of serious health impacts particularly when you spend long hours in front of screens & smartphones

That's why, it is essential to ensure people know the damages of blue light and have easy access to protective solutions and Helium 2 is one of the solutions!





Very light: 18 g HELIUM 2 BLUE BLOCKER HELIUM 2 DETECTABLE HELIUM 2 CLEAR HELIUM 2 SMOKE



Anti-slip ends

- ► Increased comfort
- Very good hold on the head (or on a helmet)

HELIUM 2 BLUE BLOCKER HELIUM 2 DETECTABLE HELIUM 2 CLEAR HELIUM 2 SMOKE

HELIUM 2 BLUE BLOCKER

Eyepiece that filters 65% of blue light to protect the eyes from the harmful radiation from screens

• Reduction of eye strain

Extra large field of vision

• Guaranteed maximum visual comfort

Extra supple sections







HELIUM 2 DETECTABLE

Metallically charged blue frame visually detectable by X-ray and magnetism

• Suitable for the food industry

Extra large field of vision

• Guaranteed maximum visual comfort

Extra supple sections



HELIUM 2 CLEAR

Extra large field of vision

► Guaranteed maximum visual comfort

Extra supple sections



HELIUM 2 SMOKE

Extra large field of vision

• Guaranteed maximum visual comfort

Extra supple sections





C:





A 1777

| | | 4 | |
|-----------------------|-------|---|--|
| HELIUM 2 BLUE BLOCKER | Brown | | |
| HELIUM 2 DETECTABLE | Blue | Ultra light polycarbonate single lens glasses. Integrated polycarbonate nose | |
| HELIUM 2 CLEAR | Clear | piece. Thin and flexible metal-free frame. Suitable for long duration wear. | |
| HELTLIM 2 SMOKE | Smoka | | |

| | | EN170 UV 2C-1.4 | | | ANSI-ISEA Z87.1 Z87+ U6 L1.5 | 17 g | |
|--|----|---------------------------|--|-----------------|--|------|-------|
| | | _ | | (ANC) - | ANSI-ISEA 787.1 787+ U6 L1.3 | 18 g | v 100 |
| | C€ | | | ANSI | ANSI-ISEA Z87.1 Z87+ U6 | 17 a | x 100 |
| | | | | ANSI-ISEA Z87.1 | 17 g | | |

SAFETY GLASSES - COMFORT & LIGHTNESS



Extra comfort soft ends

- Increased comfort
- Very good hold on the head (or on a helmet)

THUNDER CLEAR THUNDER SMOKE FUJI2 CLEAR FUJI2 GRADIENT



THUNDER CLEAR THUNDER SMOKE FUJI2 CLEAR FUJI2 GRADIENT



Without mount in lower part

No visual discomfort THUNDER CLEAR THUNDER SMOKE FUJI2 CLEAR FUJI2 GRADIENT



Extra flexible TPE nose bridge

- Optimised comfort
- ► Perfect fit for all body types

THUNDER CLEAR THUNDER SMOKE FUJI2 CLEAR FUJI2 GRADIENT



| | | Q | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|--|-----|---------|---------------------------|-------|------------|------|-------|
| THUNDER CLEAR | Clear | Ergonomic glasses. Polycarbonate lens. Sports look. | | | EN170 UV 2C-1.2 | | | 30 q | |
| THUNDER SMOKE | Smoke | Twin material arms. Soft tips. Soft, extra comfort TPE nose piece. | 66 | EN166 - | EN172 UV 5-3.1 | | | 50 g | x 100 |
| FUJI2 CLEAR | Clear | Polycarbonate twin lens glasses. Twin material arms. | 0.6 | 1FT/FT | EN170 UV 2C-1.2 | ANSI | ANSI Z87.1 | 20.4 | X 100 |
| FUJI2 GRADIENT | Gradient | Soft tips. Soft TPE nose piece. | | | EN172 UV 5-1.4 : 5-1.7 | (ANSI | Z87+ | 28 g | |



IRAYA CLEAR IRAYA SMOKE IRAYA YELLOW



Without mount in lower part

No visual discomfort

IRAYA CLEAR

IRAYA SMOKE

IRAYA YELLOW



Extra soft nose bridge

- Optimised comfort
- ► Perfect fit for all body types IRAYA CLEAR IRAYA SMOKE IRAYA YELLOW





SAFETY GLASSES - COMFORT & LIGHTNESS



| MEIA CLEAR | Clear | | | | EN170 UV 2C-1.2 | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|---------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|--------|-------|
| MEIA SMOKE | Smoke | Single lens polycarbonate glasses. Integrated polycarbonate nose piece. Polycarbonate arms. Non-slip PVC tips. | | | EN172 UV 5-3.1 | | | 22 g | |
| MEIA YELLOW | Yellow | a suprveups. | | EN166 | | | | | x 100 |
| MILO CLEAR | Clear | Single lens polycarbonate glasses. Integrated | | 1 FT/FT | EN170 UV 2C-1.2 | (ANSI – | ANSI 787.1 787+ U6 | 10 a | |
| MILO SMOKE | polycarbonate nose piece. Polycarbonate arms. Metal free: dielectric. Ultra light: 18 g. Ultra flexible. | | | | EN172 UV 5-3.1 | (мізі | ANSI 787.1 787+ U6 L3 | - 18 g | |

LIPARI2 T5









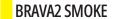




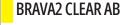


BRAVA2 YELLOW













LIPARI2 T5

BRAVA2 CLEAR AB

BRAVA2 CLEAR

BRAVA2 YELLOW

BRAVA2 SMOKE











| 47 |
|----|

Shade 5

Clear

Yellow

Smoke

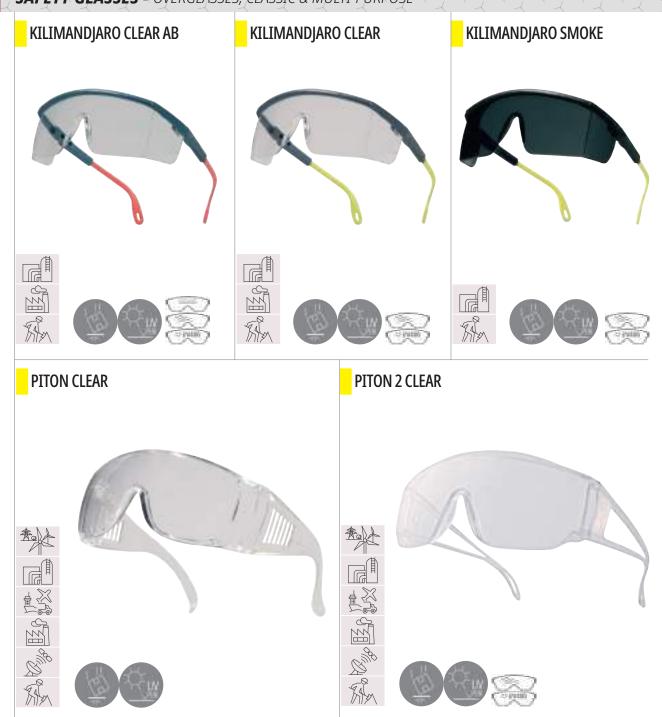








| | | EN169 UV 5 | | ANSI-ISEA Z87.1 Z87+ | 34 g | |
|----|-------------------------|---------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|------|-------|
| C€ | EN166 1 FT/FT | EN170 UV 2C-1.2 | ANSI | - ANSI-ISEA 787.1 787+ U6 | 25 g | x 100 |
| | | EN172 | | ANSI-ISEA 787.1 | | |



| | | Q | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---|----|--|------|---------------------------|------|-------|
| KILIMANDJARO CLEAR AB | Clear | | | EN170 | | | | |
| KILIMANDJARO CLEAR | Cledi | Polycarbonate single lens glasses. Adjustable nylon arms. Side protection. | | UV 2C-1.2 | | | 32 g | |
| KILIMANDJARO SMOKE | Smoke | | | EN172 UV 5-3.1 | | | | |
| PITON CLEAR | Clear | Clear polycarbonate single lens glasses. Direct side ventilation. Side protection. Hole in arms for neck cord. | C€ | EN166 1 FT/FT EN170 UV 2C-1.2 | ANSI | ANSI 287.1 287+ | 44 g | x 100 |
| PITON 2 CLEAR | | Polycarbonate single lens glasses. Modern and sport design. Side protection. Open arms for lateral ventilation. Hole in arms for neck cord. | | | | | 30 g | |





RUIZ 1



GALERAS CLEAR

Tilting elastic (1)



FILM GOGGLE



GALERAS SMOKE















SAJAMA

Soft frame made of TPE (1)
• Prolonged comfort of use
Neoprene headband

• Resistant to chemicals

PVC free and phthalate free
• Reduced risk of allergy













| | # | C. | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---|-------|------|
| RUIZ 1 ACETATE | | Clear acetate goggles. Flexible PVC frame. Indirect ventilation with 4 ventilators. Textile elastic strap. Resistant to chemical products splashes. | | EN166 1 FT /3 FT | | | | 104 g | |
| RUIZ 1 | Clear | Clear acetate goggles. Flexible PVC frame. Indirect ventilation with 4 ventilators. Textile elastic strap. | | EN166 1B/3B | | | ANSI 787.1 787 | 86 g | |
| GALERAS CLEAR | | Polycarbonate goggles. Indirect ventilation. Flexible PVC and nylon frame. Panoramic screen. Adapted to | | EN166 1 BT | | ANSI | ANSI - ISEA Z87.1 Z87+ U6 D3 | 104 g | x 60 |
| GALERAS SMOKE | Smoke | wear with glasses and disposable respiratory half-mask. Wide elastic strap. | | 34 BT | EN172 UV 5-3.1 | | ANSI - ISEA Z87.1 Z87+ U6 L3 D3 | 9 | |
| FILM GOGGLE | Clear | Box of 10 sets of protective film to protect screens of goggles. Each set is made of 3 layers of films. | | | | | | 56 g | ×10 |
| SAJAMA | Clear | Clear polycarbonate goggles, indirect ventilation. Antiscratch K and antifog N treatments. TPE flexible frame for long-lasting comfort. Chemicals-resistant neoprene band. | | EN166 1 BT KN 3 4 BT | EN17 2C-1 | 2 .2 | ANSI-ISEA Z87.1 Z87+ U6 D3 D4 | 92 g | x 60 |



Welding











BARRIER2 EN166 / EN175 / EN379

SCREEN EN166 / EN175 / EN379

CASOUD2HE EN166 / EN169 / EN175

CASOUD3 EN166 / EN169 / EN175





LIPARI2 T5 EN166 / EN169

PACAYA T5 EN166 / EN169

| WELDING | ММА | MIG | MAG | TIG | TORCH | PLASMA | LASER |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| Process | Electric arc + Electrode | | | Electric arc + Electrode Tunsten | Torch flame | Electric arc + Electrode | Laser ray |
| Gas supply | No | Inert protective gas (Argon or Helium) | Active protective gas (Argon/CO ₂ or Argon/Oxygen) | Neutral gas (Argon) | Fuel gas (acetylene, propane, butane or methane) + Combustion gas (oxygen - hydrogen or natural gas) | Argon (principal) + Hydrogen or Helium (annular) | No |
| <u></u> == | 3 500°C to 7 000°C | | | 3 500°C | 3 150°C | 15 000°C to 25 000°C | |
| Metal supply | Yes (melting electrode) | Yes (metal coil) | | Yes (Filler metal rod) | Yes | Non | No |
| Example of jobs using these process | Craftsmen, locksmiths, metal workers, coachbuilders | Steel structure, boilermaking, metalwork / ironworks, railway and naval construction | | Boilermaking, metalwork / ironworks | Plumbers, heating engineers, cold storage, locksmiths | Aeronautics, light and pharmaceutical Industry | Light and pharmaceutical Industry |
| Materials | Steel, stainless steel, cast iron, aluminum | Pure steel or weakly alloyed* | Stainless steel and copper alloy* | All type of metals (except light aluminum alloy*) | Copper, tin, brass, aluminum, zinc | Steels, stainless steel, aluminum and alloy* | Metals and plastics |
| Thickness | 2 mm to 10 mm | 0,5 mm to 10 mm | | 0,3 mm to 6 mm | Less than 2 mm | Micro plasma : 0,01 to 1 mm Plasma : 1 to 3 mm Unblocking spray plasma: 3 mm to 8 mm | 2 mm to 8 mm |
| Features | Economical and good quality welding | High speed, regular and good quality welding bead | | "Clean" welding, very high quality, slow process | Easy to settle, stand alone device. Easy to learn but average aspect. | Quality welding (fine and precise). Possibility of automatic process but rather slow. + Possibility to cut pieces | "Clean" and very high quality but expensive welding process + Cut of pieces in large series |

^{*} An alloy is the combination of a metallic element with one or several other chemical elements by melting, with the aim of modifying the mechanical properties of the basic metal.

An analy is the combination of a metallic element with one or seve Examples of known alloys:

- Cast iron: iron + carbon (between 2,1 and 6,7 % in carbon mass)

- Steel: iron + carbon (less than 2,1 % in carbon mass)

- Brass: copper + zinc / Bronze: copper + tin

BARRIER 2

High performance optical class (1)

Less visual fatigue
Field of view 100 x 67 mm (2)

- ► Guaranteed maximum visual comfort
- 4 independent sensors (3)
- Increased product reactivity in all positions and in confined spaces

Settings: sensitivity, hue selection, switching time (4)

• Guaranteed user comfort for all TYPEs of welding Replaceable exterior protection screen (5)

► Easy replacement of damaged screens

Replaceable batteries (CR2032) + Low battery indicator (6)

► Increased longevity

Grinding/soldering mode

→ 2 applications for a single product





BARRIER PLATE 2





BASWELD



| | | 4 | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|---|----|--------------------|--|-------|---|-------|-------|
| BARRIER 2 | Black-Grey | Helmet for electric arc welding with self-obscuring screen. Can be used for MIG, MAG, TIG and plasma welding requiring 9 to 13 shade protection. Can be used in shade | | EN166 _ | EN379 1/1/1/2 / 4/5-9/9-13 | ANSI | ANSI-ISEA Z87.1 Z87 W4/5-9/9-13 | 500 q | х6 |
| D WINEIV Z | Black Grey | 5 to 9 for low intensity or flame welding. Can be used for grinding in shade 4. | C€ | 1B 28/ W4/5-9/9-13 | 500 g | , v e | | | |
| BARRIER PLATE 2 | Clear | Pack of 5 exterior spare screens for BARRIER 2 helmet in polycarbonate. | | | | | | 38 g | x 100 |
| BASWELD | Black | Bag of 10 sweat bands for BARRIER 2 and SCREEN welding shields. | | | | | | 5 g | x 20 |

SCREEN

High performance optical class (1)
External adjustment of the shade (2)

One-handed adjustment with or without gloves
Replaceable batteries (CR2032) (3)

- Increased longevity







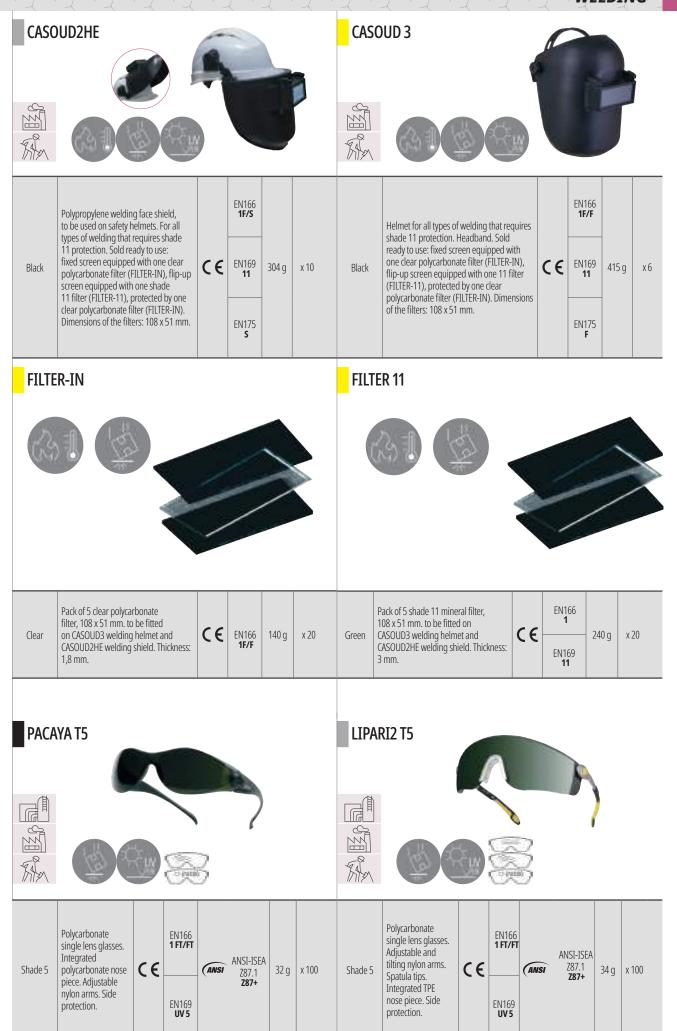








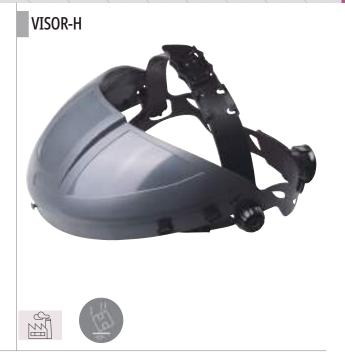
| | | Q | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|--|----|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| CCDEENI | Dladi | Helmet for electric arc welding with self-obscuring screen. | | | EN379 1/1/1/2 / 4/9-13 | ANSI ANSI-ISEA Z87.1 | 474 a | x6 |
| SCREEN | Black | Can be used for MIG, MAG, TIG and plasma welding requiring 9 to 13 shade protection. | C€ | EN166 1 F | EN175 F | ANSI - SEA Z87.1 Z87 W4/9-13 | 7.1 474 g | *** |
| SCREEN PLATE | Clear | Pack of 5 exterior spare screens for SCREEN helmet in polycarbonate. | | | | | 14 g | x 150 |
| BASWELD | Black | Bag of 10 sweat bands for BARRIER 2 and SCREEN welding shields. | | | | | 5 g | x 20 |





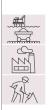






VISOR-U







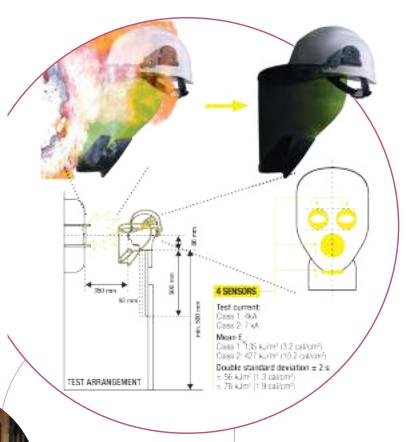


| | | Q | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|---|----|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| VISOR HOLDER | Black | Faceshield holder suitable for ZIRCON, QUARTZ and BASEBALL DIAMOND safety helmets. To combine with VISORPC, VISORG, VISOR-TORIC and VISOR FLASH visors, universal fixing. | | EN166 3 BT 389 AT | EN1731 F | GS-ET 29 8-1 FT | ANSI | ANSI-ISEA 787.1 787+ D3 | 86 g | x 20 |
| VISOR-H | Grey | Faceshield with front protection. Innovative adjustable ROTOR system: head sizes 53 to 63 cm. | CE | EN166 3 BT 389 AT | | | | | 180 g | x 25 |
| VISOR-U | Black | Dielectric faceshield holder suitable for safety helmets and visors. | | EN166 389 AT | | GS-ET 29 8-2 FT | ANSI | ANSI-ISEA Z87.1 Z87+ | 86 g | x 100 |

Protecting the face against the risk of electric arcs adapted to DELTA PLUS safety helmets* * except Granite / Diamond VI range

What is an Arc Flash?

It is a short circuit that bursts from a live conductor exposed to another or to the ground, resulting in a large electrical discharge driven by the ambient air. The phenomenon ionises the air, which becomes almost as conductive as metal. This sudden and massive energy release is like an explosion, generating temperatures that can reach 20,000°C locally. That is 4 times hotter than the surface of the sun. This immense energy can melt and vaporise metals and other materials almost instantly, blowing them with hot gases in the immediate vicinity, destroying the electrical equipment involved and causing injuries to people working nearby.



What causes a Arc Flash? Usually limited to electrical systems larger than 480 volts, an Arc Flash may be caused by improper handling or by components such as switches, terminating conductors, fuses, circuit breakers, relay contacts, bus-bars or other defective components. Particularly due to poor maintenance, humidity, dust and corrosion for example.

Where to start? It is important to systematically conduct a risk analysis of the equipment and the workstation before any operation! This analysis must be carried out by a qualified person and makes it possible to evaluate the level of risk and the equipment necessary for the intervention, in particular the choice of Personal Protective Equipment.

Who may be exposed? Industrial electricians and technicians in distribution or electrical maintenance.

What are the effects?

Rapid release of energy and heat: a fireball exploding toward the outside that can cause irreversible burns.

Blinding light.

Shockwave: a blast that strikes violently in a

frontal way.

Sound wave : hearing disorders and acoustic

trauma.

Sudden spraying of molten metals and incandescent shrapnel in all directions.

The visors on the market were very cumbersome with imposing chin protectors that bothered workers. The **VISOR FLASH** has been designed for ease of use. An essential point was the mobility of the user during his tasks. The chin protector has been modified three times until we got the best combination of protection and freedom of movement of the head. The curved design at the bottom of the chin guard helps deflect the arc explosion and rests comfortably on the torso during work. In addition, we have retained excellent lateral protection while reducing the overall weight of the visor. Simultaneously with **VISOR FLASH**, we created the VISOR-U Visor Holder, moving the pivot point further back on the worker's safety helmet. This lightweight combination makes **VISOR FLASH** more acceptable and makes it easier to use in an already challenging work environment. Rick Rustello, Arc Flash Specialist



| | W | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--|----|---|--|---|-------|------|
| VISOR FLASH | Green | Polycarbonate injected visor, against electric arc and thermal risk. | | EN166 1 FT 8 | GS-ET 29 | ASTM F 2178-12 14 cal/cm² 1+ 2 | 230 g | ×25 |
| VIOUK FLASIT | Green | Green shade for better transmission o f light. | | EN170 UV 2C-1.7 | VISOR-U 8-2-1 VISOR-HOLDER 8-1-1 CLASS:VISOR-U:2 VISOR-HOLDER:1 | ANSI 787.1 787+ U6 L1.7 | 230 g | ^23 |
| VISOR TORIC CLEAR | Clear | Polycarbonate injected visor. Thickness 1,9/2,0 mm. Electric Arc protection. | CE | EN166 1AT 89 EN170 UV 2C-1.2 | | ANSI-ISEA 787.1 787+ U6 D3 | 162 g | |
| VISOR TORIC T5 | Green Shade 5 | Universal fixing. Suitable for faceshield holder VISOR HOLDER, VISOR-H, VISOR-U. 39 x 20 cm. | | EN166 1 AT 9 EN169 UV 5 | | ANSI-ISEA Z87.1 Z87+ U6 W5 D3 | 170 g | x 20 |
| VISORPC | Clear | Pack of 2 clear polycarbonate visors with plastic edge. Universal fixing. Suitable for BALBI2, PICO2, VISOR-H and VISOR HOLDER faceshield holder. 39 x 20 cm. | | EN166 1BT | | ANSI - ISEA Z87.1 Z87+D3 | 100g | |

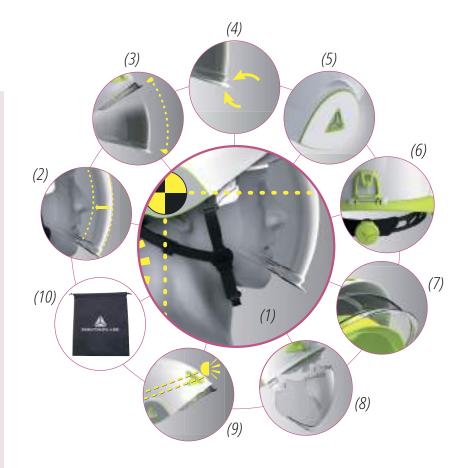


A modern design inspired by the world of sport offering dual protection for harsh work environments and electric hazards at a price accessible to all users.

EUROPEAN STANDARD : EN166 - 8 GS-ET 29 Class 1 : 4 kA - 155 kJ.m⁻² (3.7 cal.cm⁻²)

The challenge in the development of **ONYX** was to obtain a compact and easy to use product while keeping a comfortable distance between the face and the visor in low position. We managed this with an average of over 2 cm between the user's nose and the visor. The simplicity of use is at the meeting: no spring or complicated locking system for the kinematics of the visor.

Isabelle DUPUIS, Head Protection Product Expert



ONYX

Integrated visor

• Compact and combined solution

Balanced centre of gravity (1)

- ► For a prolonged use
- ► Reduction of musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)

Comfortable distance between the visor and the user's face (2)

- ► Good ventilation, prevents fogging
- Compatible with glasses

Easy locking of the visor in two positions (3)

• Optimum safety : The visor does not rise or fall unexpectedly

Optimised visor grip area (4)

• Guaranteed use and manoeuvrability with or without gloves

Lateral reflectivity (5)

► For more visible workers

One-D Rotor ergonomic clamping system (6)

► One-handed adjustment with or without gloves

ABS double shell (7)

• Improved robustness, resistance to lateral deformation: increased protection

Replaceable visor (8)

• Easy replacement of damaged visors

Clips to hold a headlamp (9)

Designed to attach a headlamp with an elastic headband

Polyamide cap: 3 textile headbands with 6 attachment points and adjustable headband in high or low position

• Better weight distribution in the case of shock and guaranteed user comfort

Microfibre storage bag (10)

► Easy storage for a longer product life



















HARNESS O



| | | <u> </u> | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|---|----|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|---|---|-------|-------|
| | | ABS dual shell safety helmet with PC retractable visor. Sport and dynamic design. 3 textile straps with 6 fixing points. Foam sweat band. | | EN397 MM LD -20°C +50°C 440VAC | EN166 1 AT 8 9 KN 3 8 9 AT | | | | | | |
| ONYX | White | One-D Rotor clamping system: head size 53 to 63 cm. 2 possible positions of the headband (top/low) for a better comfort. Retro-reflective stickers. Electrical insulation up to 1 000 V.A.C. or 1 500 V.D.C, protection against arc fault Class 1 (GS-ET 29). Visor with anti-Fog N and anti-scratch K treatments and protection against electrical arcs, and molten metals or hot liquids projections. | CE | EN50365 CLASS 0 | EN170 2C-1.2 | 8-1-0 CLASS 1 CLASS 0 8-1 | ANSI | ANSI-ISEA 787.1 287+ U6 D3 | ANSI-ISEA Z89.1 TYPE 1 CLASS E 53-63 cm | 774 g | х6 |
| VISONYXPR | Clear | Spare polycarbonate injected visor for double- | C€ | | EN166 1 AT 8 9 KN 3 8 9 AT | GS-ET 29 | ANSI | ANSI-ISEA | | 134 g | x 20 |
| I INTINOCTA | Clear | shell ONYX helmet. | | | EN170 2C-1.2 | 8-1-0 CLASS 1 CLASS 0 8-1 | (Ans) | Z87.1 Z87+ U6 D3 | | 1549 | X 2 0 |
| HARNESS O | Black | Bag of 6 spare harnesses for ONYX safety helmet. Textile lining, foam sweat band, adjustement with One-D Rotor knob system. | | | | | | | | 70 g | x 10 |



DIAMOND V

Neon colours and silver band (1)

- To be better seen at your workstation

 Also certified for reverse wearing (2)

 Maximum field of vision without visor

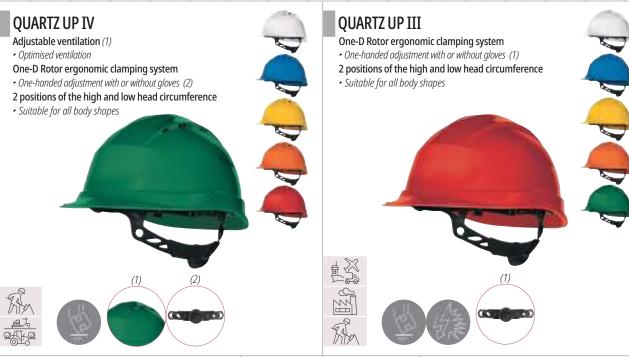
- One-D Rotor ergonomic clamping system (3)

 One-handed adjustment with or without gloves
- Very curved visor (4)
- Best field of view at height





| | | Q | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|----|---|------------------|-------|------|
| DIAMOND V | Grey-Yellow White Blue Yellow Black Orange Red Green | ABS safety helmet. Innovative "baseball cap" shape to improve vision when looking up. Also tested for front to back wearing, to reduce encumbrance. Polyamide cradle: 3 textile straps with 8 fixing points. Foam sweat band. Innovative button adjustment "colour to colour" for head size 53 to 63 cm. 2 possible positions of the headband (top/low) for a better comfort. Electrical insulation up to 1000 V.A.C. or 1 500 V.D.C. | C€ | EN397 MM LD -30°C +50°C 440 VAC | EN50365 CLASS 0 | 404 g | x 20 |





| | | Ci, | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|----|--|------------------|-------|------|
| QUARTZ UP IV | White Blue | Ventilated UV-resistant high density polypropylene (PP) safety helmet. Polyamide cradle: 3 textile bands with 8 fixing points. Foam sweat band. Innovative adjustable ROTOR system: head sizes 53/63 cm. 2 possible positions of the headband (high/low) for better comfort. | | EN397 MM -30°C+50°C | | | |
| QUARTZ UP III | Yellow Orange Red Green | UV-resistant high density polypropylene (PP) safety helmet. Polyamide cradle: 3 textile bands with 8 fixing points. Foam sweat band. Innovative adjustable ROTOR system: head sizes 53/63 cm. 2 possible positions of the headband (high/low) for better comfort. Electrical Insulation up to 1000 V.A.C. or 1500 V.D.C. | | EN397 MM -30°C+50°C 440VAC | EN50365 CLASS 0 | 350 g | |
| SUPER QUARTZ | White | ABS-PC safety helmet. Polyamide cradle: 3 textile bands with 8 fixing points. Foam sweat band. Innovative button adjustment "colour to colour" for head sizes 53/63 cm. 2 possible positions of the headband (high/low) for better comfort. Electrical Insulation up to 1 000 V.A.C. or 1 500 V.D.C. | C€ | EN397 MM LD -30°C +150°C 440VAC | EN50365 CLASS 0 | 410 g | x 40 |
| QUARTZ I | White Blue Yellow | Ventilated UV-resistant high density polypropylene (PP) safety helmet. Polyethylene cradle: 8 fixing points. Sweat band. Manual adjustment: head sizes 53/63 cm. 2 possible positions of the headband (high/low) for better comfort. Helmet with adjustable ventilation. | | EN397 -10°C+50°C | EN50365 CLASS 0 | 322 g | |
| ZIRCON 1 | Green White Blue Grey | UV-resistant high density polyethylene (HDPE) or polypropylene (PP) safety helmet. Low density (LDPE) polyethylene cradle with 8 fixing points. Sweat band. Manual adjustment: head sizes 53/63 cm. Electrical Insulation up to 1 000 V.A.C. or 1 500 V.D.C. Standard holes for accessories. Anchorage for chin straps with 2 or 4 points. | | EN397 -10°C +50°C 440VAC | | 330 g | |



www.deltaplus.eu

AIR COLTAN

Rear tightening (1)

• Easy adjustment

Bi-material (2)

Polyethylene shell with 18 holes (3)

► Ventilation

Ventilated Mesh fabric (4)

• Reduction of perspiration

Assorted colours available to match the MACH 2 CORPORATE - PANOSTYLE HV clothing range



| | | Q | | | | |
|------------|---|--|----|-------|-------|------|
| AIR COLTAN | Fluorescent yellow-Grey Black-Red Grey-Yellow Navy blue-Orange | Impact resistant baseball style bump cap. Highly ventilated. Polyurethane coated polyester with mesh fabric on top part for more comfort. Lined with polyethylene and comfortable EVA foam shell to absorb shocks. Adjustable size by buckle 55/62 cm. | C€ | EN812 | 176 g | x 20 |



Double headband

· Greater flexibility and comfort INTERLAGOS INTERLAGOS FOLDABLE



Ear defenders holder tool included on the belt

► Hearing protection always at your fingertips INTERLAGOS INTERLAGOS FOLDABLE



Colour according to the Delta Plus SNR scale

► For an easier selection of the most suitable protection! INTERLAGOS
INTERLAGOS FOLDABLE

MAGNY COURS 2

Metallic structure headband (1)

Lightweight and robust, resists bending and twisting

Air-Room multi-shell attenuation technology (2)

High performance level

Colour according to the Delta Plus SNR scale (3)

• For an easier selection of the most suitable protection!

Padded cushions in synthetic foam and PU coating















MAGNY HELMET 2

Universal Fit (1)

• Easy assembly on all our safety helmets

Metallic fork (2)

Lightweight and robust, resists bending and twisting

Padded cushions in synthetic foam

► Utmost comfort

Air-Room multi-shell attenuation technology (3)

► High performance level

Colour according to the Delta Plus SNR scale (4)

• For an easier selection of the most suitable protection!



INTERLAGOS











SPA3















| | E P | | | | | | | 120 |
|-------------------|--|---|----|--|------|-------------------------|-------|------|
| MAGNY COURS 2 | | Ear defenders with ABS cups. Pads filled with synthetic foam. Metallic headgear: external in textile/internal in EVA/PVC material, adjustable in height, very comfortable. High performance level. | | EN352-1 SNR 33 dB H 34 M 32 L 25 S/M/L | | ANSI S3.19 NRR 26 dB | 338 g | |
| MAGNY HELMET 2 | Black | Ear defenders for safety helmets. Adjustable in height. Metallic arms and ABS cups padded with synthetic foam. Can be used on their own or with VISOR HOLDER faceshield holder. Suitable for ZIRCON, QUARTZ, GRANITE and BASEBALL DIAMOND safety helmets. | | EN352-3 SNR 30 dB H 32 M 28 L 22 S/M/L | | ANSI 3.19 NRR 25 dB | | x 20 |
| INTERLAGOS | Grey Fluorescent Yellow Fluorescent Orange | Ear defenders with ABC cups. Pads filled with synthetic foam. Double plastic headband (POM), adjustable in height, with soft reinforcement for a better comfort. | C€ | EN352-1 SNR 30 dB H 30 M 28 L 20 S/M/L | ANSI | ANSI S3.19 NRR 28 dB | 286 g | |
| SPA3 | Blue - Black | Ear defenders with polystyrene (PS) and synthetic foam cups, ABS headband, adjustable in height. Low pressure pads. | | EN352-1 SNR 23 dB H 24 M 20 L 13 S/M/L | | | 155 g | ×50 |

Hearing protection DISPOSABLE EARPLUGS



CONIC DISPLAY

Colour according to the Delta Plus SNR scale (1)

• For an easy selection of the most suitable protection! CONIC500 refill

Attachment system included

• Attaches to the wall or sits







SNR 36 dB



CONIC500

Colour according to the Delta Plus SNR scale (1)

• For an easy selection of the most suitable protection!

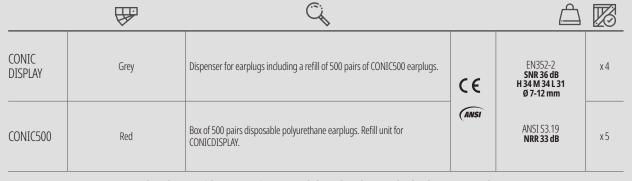


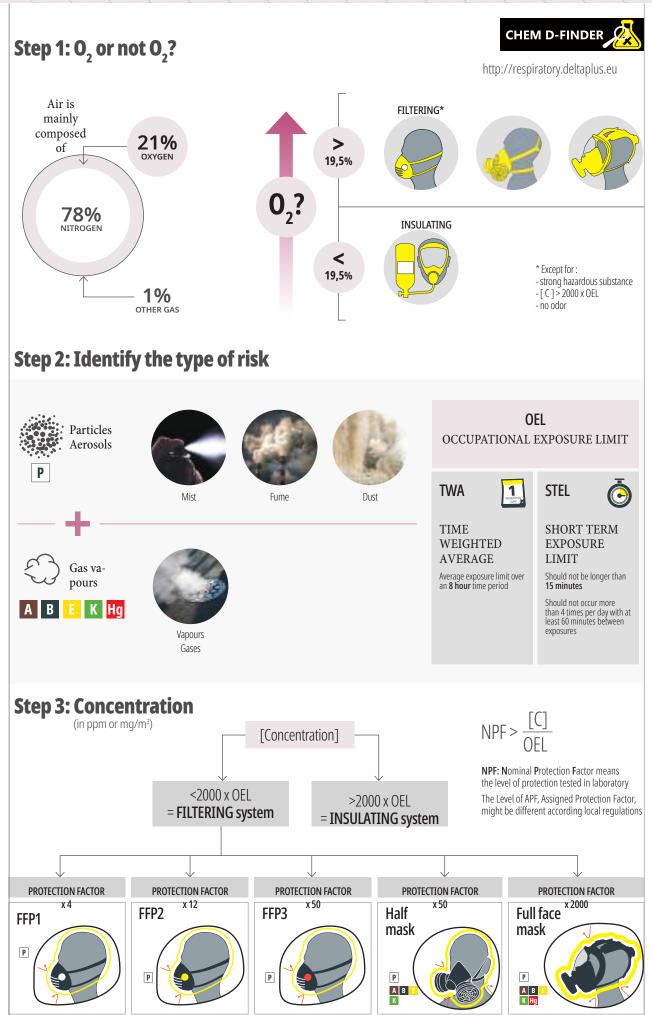






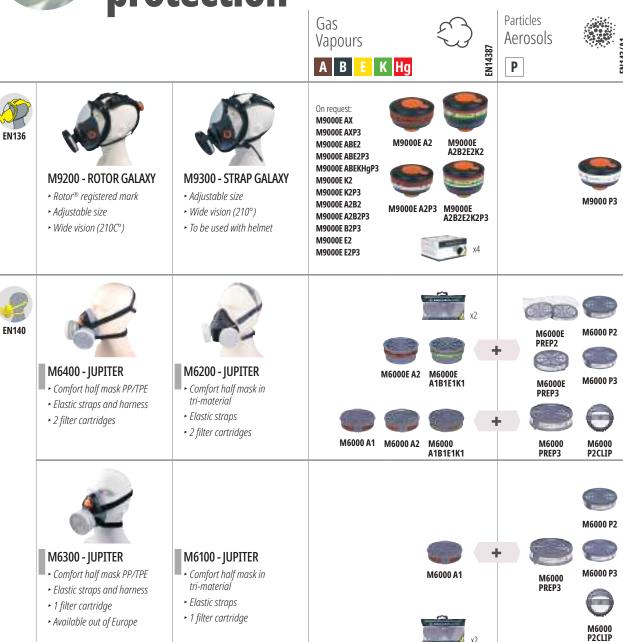








Reusable respiratory protection



Ad ViCe: Change the filter after each use, or quicker if the atmosphere is polluted, humid and the air flow (or breathing) is high.

Consult our help with choice tool to guide you in your search, from our home page **www.deltaplus.eu** > *PRODUCTS* menu > *TECHNICAL SUPPORT* section > *Respiratory masks*





M9200 - ROTOR GALAXY

Extra large field of vision (210°) (1)

• Guaranteed maximum visual comfort

Adjustable size S/ M/ L(2)

• Suitable for most types of faces

Rotor® system (patented)

Registered design, registered ROTOR® brand, patented fastening system (3)

Simple and quick adjustment with or without gloves

Class 3: Resistance to radiant heat and flame

► Use in extreme conditions



Extra large field of vision (210°) (1)

► Guaranteed maximum visual comfort

Tightening with silicone straps (2)

• Precise adjustment

Compatible with other PPE

► Can be used with a safety helmet

Class 3: Resistance to radiant heat and flame

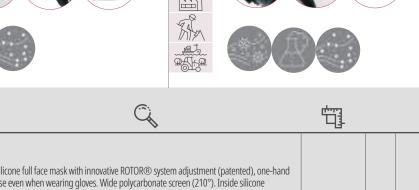
Use in extreme conditions



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Silicone full face mask with innovative ROTOR® system adjustment (patented), one-hand use even when wearing gloves. Wide polycarbonate screen (210°). Inside silicone M9200 - ROTOR $half-mask\ to\ reduce\ mist\ and\ increased\ comfort\ (3\ inhalation\ valves,\ an\ exhalation\ valve,$ **GALAXY** phonic system). Adjustable sizes: S, M, L. Compatible with EN148-1 type cartridges as M9000 range, sold separately. Storage bag included. EN136 CLASS 3 ϵ Adjustable х6 Black-Orange EN148-1 Silicone full face mask with strap adjustment. Wide polycarbonate screen (210°). Inside silicone half-mask to reduce mist and increased comfort (3 inhalation valves, an exhalation M9300 - STRAP valve, phonic system). Adjustable size. Shoulder strap to hold the mask when not in use. **GALAXY** Compatible with EN148-1 type cartridges M9000 range, sold separately. Storage bag

REUSABLE RESPIRATORY - JUPITER

M6200 JUPITER

M6000 Bayonet anchor (1)

• Compatible with the M6000 cartridge range (gas and particles)





M6300 JUPITER M6000 Bayonet anchor (1)

- Comfort half mask PP/TPE
- •Elastic strap and harness
- ►1 filter cartridge

*Available out of Europe



M6400 JUPITER

Thermoplastic over moulding (TPE):
Secured joints (1)

Low breathing resistance

- Enhanced security

M6000 Bayonet anchor (2)

• Compatible with the M6000 cartridge range (gas and particles)

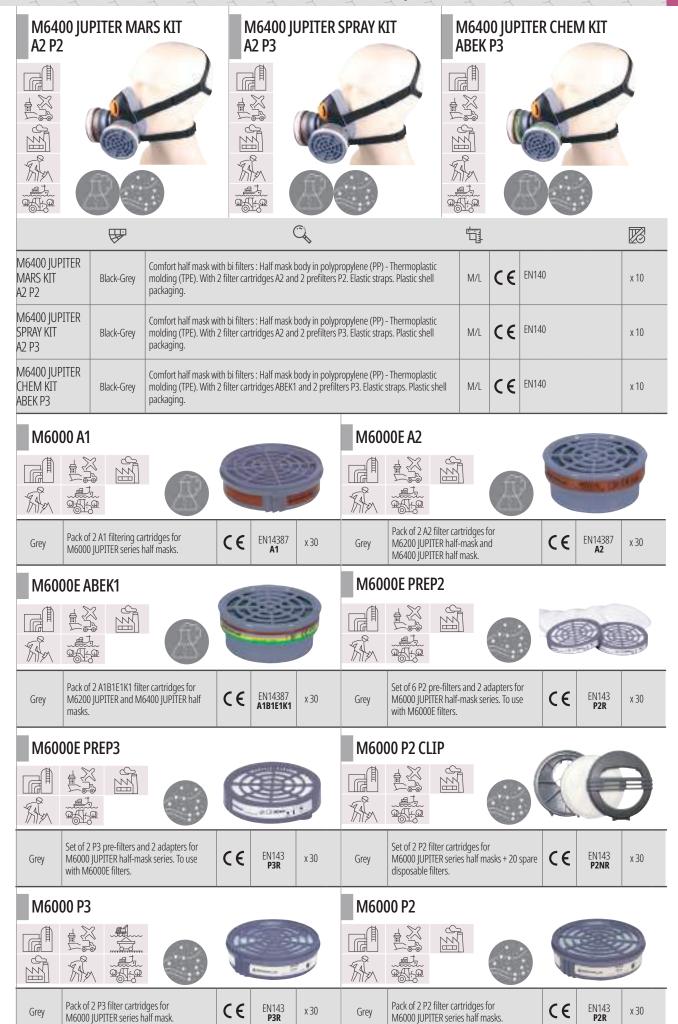




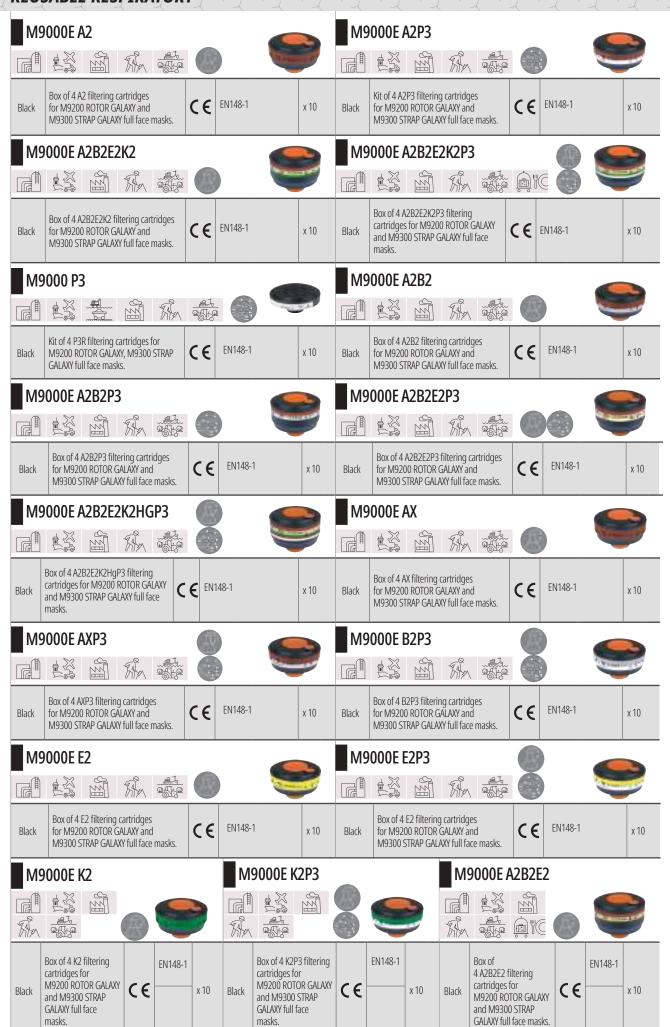




| | | Q | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--|------------|----|-------|------|
| M6200 JUPITER | | Comfort half mask in tri-material: Half mask body in Thermo-plastic Elastomer (TPE) - Support for cartridge anchorage in polyethylene HD (HDPE) - Valve protective housing in polypropylene (PP). Elastic straps. To be used with 2 filter cartridges, M6000 series, sold separately. Cardboard packaging. | Adjustable | | | |
| M6300 JUPITER | Black-Grey | Comfort half mask mono-filter: Half mask body in polypropylene (PP) - Thermoplastic (TPE) overmould. Elastic straps. To be used with 1 filter cartridge, M6000 series, sold separately. Shell packaging. | S/M | C€ | EN140 | x 15 |
| M6400 JUPITER | | Comfort half mask bi-filter: Half mask body in polypropylene (PP) - Thermplastic (TPE) overmould. Elastic straps. To be used with 2 filter cartridges, M6000 series, sold separately. Shell packaging. | M/L | | | |



REUSABLE RESPIRATORY



M1300V







M1200V







M1100V







| | | | Ü | | | | |
|--------|-------|--|----------|------|-------|--------------|------|
| M1300V | | Box of 5 non woven synthetic fibre disposable masks FFP3. Wide adjustable straps. Moulded mask. Nose clip for adjustment. Complete ultra-soft face joint ring. High performance exhalation valve. DOLOMIA optional test for longer continuous wear time. | | | | NIOSH N99 | |
| M1200V | White | Box of 10 non woven synthetic fibre disposable masks FFP2. Moulded mask. Nose clip for adjustment. Foam edge under nose clip. High performance exhalation valve. DOLOMIA optional test for longer continuous wear time. | C€ | Мозн | EN149 | NIOSH N95 | x 10 |
| M1100V | | Box of 10 non woven synthetic fibre disposable masks FFP1. Moulded mask. Nose clip for adjustment. Foam edge under nose clip. High performance exhalation valve. DOLOMIA optional test for longer continuous wear time. | | | | | |



Delta Plus provides protection at work from head to toe for both women and men

HAND PROTECTION



CUT PROTECTION

Criteria to choose a glove HELP WITH CHOICE

Out resistant gloves HELP WITH CHOICE

Output

Long-lasting cut work

Intense cut work

Slightly sharp and long-lasting work

Output

Out

MECHANICAL PROTECTION FOR PRECISION WORKS

Works in dry environment Specific works Works in oily environment







MECHANICAL PROTECTION FOR MULTI PURPOSE WORKS

Works in dry environment Works in wet environment 056 057



Works in oily environment Specific works







CHEMICAL PROTECTION

Choose the right glove according to the chemical environment HELP WITH CHOICE 60
Work with prolonged chemical resistance 62
Work with occasional chemical resistance 64
Disposable 65



THERMAL PROTECTION

Thermal cold works
Thermal welding works

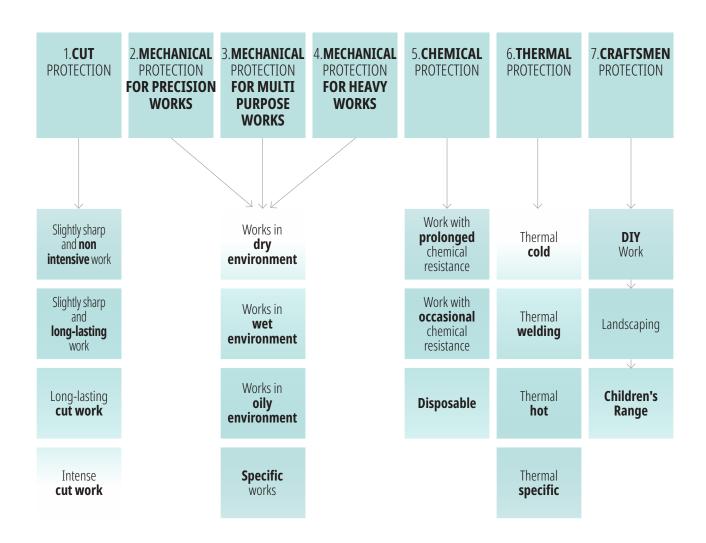
68 70

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

128



Criteria to choose a glove:



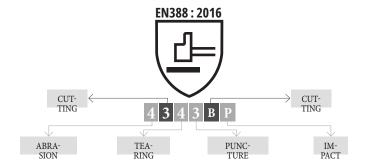
How to identify sizes?

Color code system for gloves and certain leather gloves Uniform sizes for easy identification. Refer to page 366 to find the correct size

| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-----|--------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| Red | Yellow | Brown | Black | Blue | Grey | Green |

Each article falls under the EN388 standard which is the entry key for our glove range.

As a reminder, it takes into account several criteria: abrasion, cut, tear, perforation and impact (optional).



Identify potential risks:











Chemical Cutting







Define the type of glove that best suits your needs in terms of secondary needs:













(hot/cold)





protection











Tactile Washing

Select the most suitable product by using technical data and objective ergonomic criteria from our customers and users



3















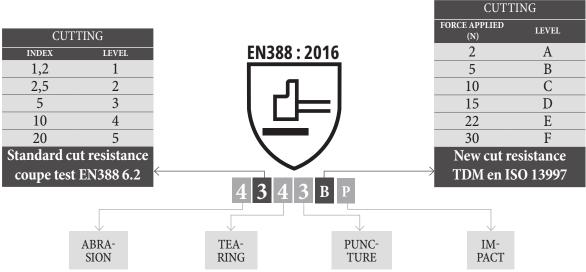


CHOICE Find our models in the pages dedicated to the different sectors / professions





Cut resistant gloves



For gloves made of very resistant materials (materials that blunt the blade during the test), the Coupe Test is no longer relevant, a TDM test becomes mandatory. **The TDM test is also more representative of work situations with high risk of cut.**

The fibres

XTREMcut+

Your ally in extreme cutting conditions

• Association of innovative fibers that quarantee optimal cut protection.



DELTAnocut®

- Polymer high resistance.
- Maximum dexterity.
- Washable: hygienic, gloves can be re-used.
- ► Reduced thickness: Fine touch and better breathability.
- Soft touch: texture provides comfort and feeling of freshness all day.



HEATnocut

For maximum safety and a good contact-heat protection

- Cut resistance adapted to the risk
- High level of abrasion resistance.
- Heat resistance up to 100°C or 250°C depending on the model.



SOFTnocut

To combine safety and comfort

- Excellent cut resistance.
- Maximum abrasion performance.
- Soft fibre: High level of comfort.



ECOnocut

To combine safety and «attractive price»

- Different levels of cutting resistance.
- Good abrasion performance.
- Economical fibre: good price.



Full range



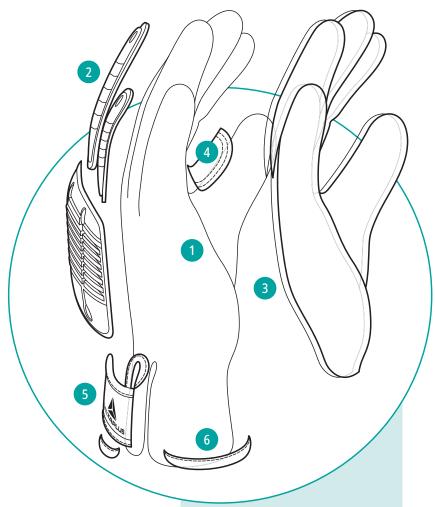
Initially, we developed this glove for targeted uses in the oil industry, but in the end, it has shown more usage possibilities!

We have combined several materials and techniques to make this "multi-protection" glove: cut resistant thread, nitrile double coating, reinforcements to protect from pinching and shocks. This versatility makes EOS NOCUT a must-have on the market.

Laetitia Guillerm, Hand Protection Product Expert



Safe, qualitative and very comfortable; the EOS NOCUT is surely one of the gloves with the most interest on the market!



- 1- Insert on the palm
- 2- Metacarpal reinforcement
- 3- Double coating
- 4- Reinforcement
- 5- Clamping Velcro band
- 6- Woven HDPE wire structure + fibreglass

LONG-LASTING CUT WORK



Double nitrile coating for oily work

- ► 1st smooth nitrile coating : impermeable to oils
- → 2nd nitrile foam coating : good adhesion

EOS NOCUT W910 EOS NOCUT WINTER W913



Double nitrile coating for oily workFlexible reinforcements

• Increased protection from impacts and pinches

EOS NOCUT VV910 EOS NOCUT WINTER VV913



Protection against impact in the metacarpal area. After an energy impact of 5J, the force transmitted to the back of the hand cannot exceed 4 kN

EOS NOCUT W910 EOS NOCUT WINTER W913

EOS NOCUT VV910

Reinforcement between the thumb and index finger and on the palm (1)

► Increased protection

Available only with header card (2)

Very good abrasion and cut resistance

► Increased lifespan

Kevlar® thread stitching

► Increased lifespan

8 cm cuff with Velcro closure

- ► Perfect adjustment
- ► Reduced discomfort at the wrist, during prolonged use











EOS NOCUT W910

Yellow-Grey-Black

High performance polyethylene support. Thermoplastic (TPR) reinforcement on back and fingertips. Smooth nitrile coating/foam nitrile on palm and fingertips. Embossed inside reinforcement on palm. Kevlar® thread on all the seams.

08 - 09 -10 - 11

CE

EN388

4X43DP

ANSI

ANSI-ISEA 105

x 60



VENICUT F XTREMCUT - VENICUTF01

Fibre Xtrem CUT

- The highest level of cut protection on the market
- · Comfort and flexibility for heavy work



























VENICUT F XTREM CUT - VENICUTF01

Grey-Black

Xtrem CUT high performance fibre. Gritty foam nitrile coating on palm and fingertips. Gauge 13.

06 - 07 - 08 - 09 - 10 - 11





(ANSI A

ANSI-ISEA 105 A6

x 60

VENICUTD04 (VENICUT54BL)

Double nitrile coating for oily work (1)

- ► 1st smooth nitrile coating : impermeable to oils
- ► 2nd nitrile foam coating : good adhesion

- High coating

 Very good protection of the hand
- Long life of the glove

VENICUTD02 (VENICUT52) HEATnocut high performance fibre• Contact heat (250°C for 15 seconds) and cut resistance

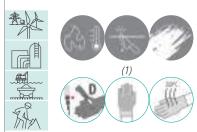
- Very good level of abrasion resistance

Latex coating (1)

- Good resistance to abrasion
- Rough finish for excellent grip on handled







| | | Q | 間 | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|----|------------------|-----------------|------|---------------|------|
| VENICUTD04 (VENICUT54BL) | Black | DELTAnocut® high performance fibre. Double nitrile coating. Gauge 13. | 08 - 09 - 10 - 11 | C€ | EN388 3 X 4 3 D | | ANSI | ANSI-ISEA 105 | x 60 |
| VENICUTD02 (VENICUT52) | Yellow-Grey-Black | HEATnocut high performance fibre. Latex coating on palm and fingertips. Gauge 10. | 07-08- 09-10 | | EN388 3 X 4 2 D | EN407 SS 2XXXX | | | |

Cut protection LONG-LASTING CUT WORK

ECONOCUTDM1 (ECONOCUT5M)



VENICUTDX0 (VENICUT50)

- HEATnocut high performance fibre

 Contact heat (250°C for 15 seconds) and cut resistance

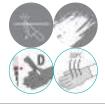
 Very good level of abrasion resistance

Split leather

- Reinforced abrasion resistance
- Suitable for heavy work









VENICUTD08 (VENICUT58)







| | | Q | 間 | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|----|------------------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| ECONOCUTDM1 (ECONOCUT5M) | Grey | ECONOCUT high performance fibre. Knitted sleeve with thumbhole. Length 55 cm. Gauge 13. Bag of 1 pair. | One size | | EN388 2 X 4 X D | | | | x 60 |
| VENICUTDX0 (VENICUT50) | Yellow-Grey | HEATnocut high performance fibre. Cowhide leather on palm and fingertips. Gauge 10. | 09 - 10 | C€ | EN388 4X42D | EN407 (SS) X2XXXX | ANSI | ANSI-ISEA 105 A4 | X 00 |
| VENICUTD08 (VENICUT58) | Grey | ECONOCUT high performance fibre. Polyurethane coating on palm and fingertips. Gauge 13. Bag of 3 pairs. | 07 - 08 - 09 - 10 - 11 | | EN388 4X42 D | | | | x 40 |



VENICUTCM1 (VENICUT5M)

HEATnocut high performance fibre (1)

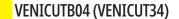
- Contact heat (100°C for 15 seconds), and cut resistant
- Very good level of abrasion resistance

45 cm







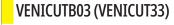


Also available with header card DPVECUTB04(1)



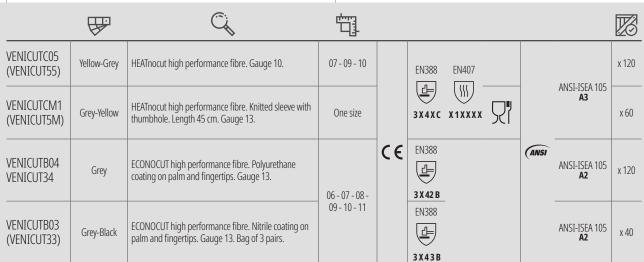










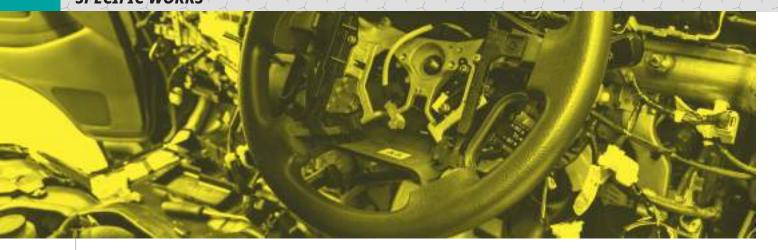




| | | Ç, | 1 | | | |
|---------|-------------|--|--------------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| VE702GR | Grey | 100% polyamide. Polyurethane coating on palm and fingertips. Gauge 13. | 06 - 07 - 08 - 09 - 10 | | EN388 | |
| VE702 | White | | | | | |
| VE702PG | Grey | 100% polyester. Polyurethane coating on palm and fingertips. Gauge 13. | | 3121X | x 240 | |
| VE702P | White | | 06 - 07 - 08 - 09 - 10 | CE | | |
| VE702PN | Black | 100% polyester. Polyurethane coating on palm and fingertips. Gauge 13. | 06 - 07 - 08 - 09 - 10 - 11 | | | |
| VE630 | Grey -Black | 100% polyester. Latex coating on palm and fingertips. Gauge 13. | 07 - 08 - 09 - 10 | | EN388 2131X | x 120 |



www.deltaplus.eu



The range specially designed for Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) environments!

According to EN16350, electrostatic properties of protective gloves, the electrical resistance through a glove must be less than $10^8 \Omega$. These gloves help protect you from the risk of explosion by dissipating (as much as possible) the electro-static electricity naturally present in the human body. They must be used in conjunction with shoes and antistatic clothing. The user must also be grounded. The performance obtained on our gloves ensures a high level of efficiency.

VE702PESD

Carbon fibre

• High electrostatic dissipation to reduce the risk of explosion

Can be used in an ESD environment (Electrostatic discharge hazard)







VE712GR

Nitrile coating

Very good mechanical performance
 Good grip in oily/ greasy environment
 Also available with header card DPVE712GR (1)















VE726

Nitrile/polyurethane coating

- ► Oil resistance
- Flexibility of work and increased comfort
- Very good mechanical performance







| | | Q | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|---|---------------------------|----|-------|-----------|-------|
| VE712GR | Black-Grey | 100% polyester. Nitrile coating on palm and fingertips. Gauge 13. | 07 - 08 - 09 - 10 - 11 | | EN388 | ISO 18889 | x 240 |
| | | | | | 3121X | GR | |
| | | | | | EN388 | | |
| VE722 | Grey-Black | 100% polyester. Foam nitrile coating on palm and fingertips. Gauge 13. | 07 - 08 - 09 - 10 | CE | | | |
| | | | | | 4121X | | x 120 |
| | | | | | EN388 | | |
| VE726 | Grey - Black | Polyamide/Spandex. Nitrile/Polyurethane coating on palm and fingertips. Gauge 15. | 07 - 08 - 09 - 10 - 11 | | | | |
| | | | | | 3121X | | |



FBN49

Also available with header card DPFBN49 (1)



FCN29











| | | Q | 間 | | | |
|-------|---------|--|---------------------------|----|----------------|---------|
| FBN49 | Natural | Cowhide full grain leather. American assembly. | 07 - 08 - 09 - 10 - 11 | | EN388 2122X | v.120 |
| FCN29 | Naturai | Cowhide grain leather palm. Full index. Cowhide split leather back. American assembly. | 08 - 09 - 10 - 11 | C€ | EN388 2121X | _ x 120 |



VE733

PURE latex coating

- · Manufactured under conditions which respect the environment
- Minimises the risk of skin irritation

Embossing finish (1)

- Good grip of handled objects
- Very good adhesion in wet or dry environments

Available only with header card DPVE733VE (2)













WORKS IN OILY ENVIRONMENT

NI170

Nitrile on cotton jersey lining

- ► Not very sensitive to heat
- Ideal in oily and greasy environments

Cotton jersey lining with ventilated back

- ► Comfort
- Increased breathability

Safety cuff 6 cm

- Good protection of the garment
- Easy implementation



NI175

Nitrile on cotton jersey lining

- Not very sensitive to heat
- Ideal in oily and greasy environments

6-cm safety cuff

- Good protection of the garment
- Easy implementation

Fully coated hand

• Protection of the back of the hand



NI150

Nitrile on cotton jersey lining

- Not very sensitive to heat
- Ideal in oily and greasy environments

Cotton jersey lining with ventilated back

- ► Comfort
- Increased breathability





Nitrile on cotton jersey lining

- Not very sensitive to heat
- Ideal in oily and greasy environments

Fully coated hand

 Protection of the back of the hand













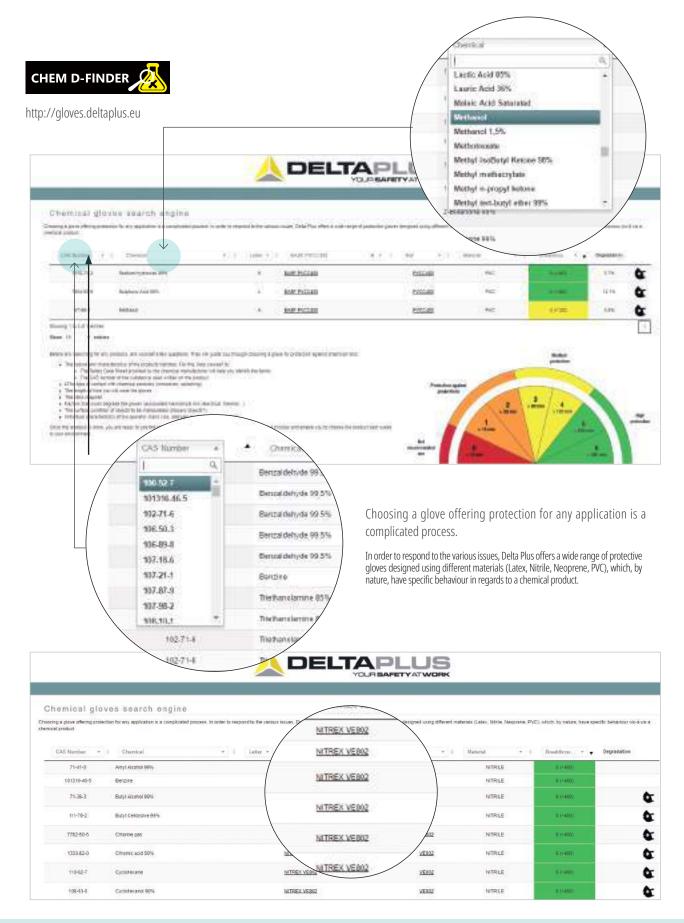
| | | Ci. | | | | |
|-------|------|--|----------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| NI170 | | Nitrile on cotton jersey lining. 6-cm canvas safety cuff. Ventilated back. | 10 | | | |
| NI175 | DI | Nitrile on cotton jersey lining. 6-cm canvas safety cuff. Fully coated. | 09 - 10 - 11 | ((| EN388 | 120 |
| NI150 | Blue | Nitrile on cotton jersey lining. Knitted wrist. Ventilated back. | 07 - 08 - 09 - 10 | 7 | 3111X | x 120 |
| NI155 | | Nitrile on cotton jersey lining. Knitted wrist. Fully coated. | 10 | | | |







Choose the right glove according to the chemical environment



Supported or not supported?

Supported: what type of support?

Cotton: Natural fibre

 Exceptional comfort - Excellent capacity to absorb moisture - Insulating properties.

Polyamide: Synthetic fibre, also called Nylon

 Resistance to traction and abrasion - Elasticity and shape memory -Washable.

Polyester: Synthetic fibre

 Resistance to traction and abrasion - Possibility to blend with cotton to enhance comfort.

Kevlar®: Para-aramid fibre

► Heat and Cut Resistance - Carbonised between 425° and 475° - Self extinguishing - Softness and high dexterity - Washable.

Non- supported:

The mould is dipped directly into the material bath. Thus, the glove is very supple and allows high dexterity.

Different types of non supported gloves:

Flocked (finished with a deposit of cotton particles):

• Pleasant to the touch, limits transpiration and facilitates donning and removal.

Chlorinated (finished by washing the glove in chlorinated water):

• Gives a velvety touch and limits the effects of latex protein allergies.

Different types of disposable glove:

Powdered (finished with a deposit of powder):

► Pleasant to the touch, limits transpiration and facilitates donning and removal..

Non powdered (finished by washing the glove in chlorinated water) :

• Protects the handled objects while maintaining very good comfort.

Materials

-: Not recommended •: Low ••: Good •••: Very good

| General features | | Polyurethane | Latex | Nitrile | Neoprene | PVC |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Abrasion | | ••• | •• | ••• | •• | ••• |
| Cutting | | •• | •• | •• | •• | •• |
| Perforation | | •• | ••• | ••• | • | • |
| Tearing | | ••• | •• | ••• | • | •• |
| Elasticity / Flexibility / Dexterity | | ••• | ••• | • | •• | • |
| Degradation (heat contact, UV,) | | ••• | • | •• | ••• | ••• |
| Risks of allergy | | • | ••• | • | • | • |
| Cold environment | | •• | ••• | • (-40°C) | ••• | ••• |
| Warm environment | | •• | ••• | •• | ••• | • (>80°c) |
| Oily / greasy environment | | • | • | ••• | ••• | ••• |
| Chemical product family | | | Latex | Nitrile | Neoprene | PVC |
| Acetates | Acetate of ethyl (I) | | - | •• | •• | • |
| Acids | Sulfuric acid (L), | | ••• | •• | ••• | ••• |
| Primary alcohol | Methanol (A) | | ••• | ••• | ••• | •• |
| Aldehydes (Alcohols & Ketones) | Formaldehyde 37% (T), | | •• | • | • | • |
| Amine | Diethylamine (G), | | - | • | - | - |
| Bases (Lime, Sodium hydroxide) | Caustic soda (K), | | ••• | •• | ••• | ••• |
| Ketone and ketone solvents | Acetone (B) | | ••• | - | • | • |
| Ether | Tetrahydrofuran (H) | | - | - | - | - |
| Hydrocarbons and derivatives | Acetonitrile (C), n-Heptane (J), | | - | ••• | ••• | •• |
| Aromatic solvents (styrene) | Toluene (F), Xylene | | - | ••• | • | • |
| Chlorinated solvents | Dichloromethane (D) | | - | ••• | • | - |
| Aqueous solutions | | | ••• | ••• | ••• | ••• |

WORK WITH PROLONGED CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

TOUTRAVO VE509

Embossed structure on palm and fingers (1)

► Improved object grip

Neoprene

 Versatile and highly efficient material against heat, detergents, alcohols, chemicals, greases and hydrocarbons

Flocked inside

30 cm

Absorption of perspiration for comfort



Embossed structure on palm and fingers (1)

► Good grip of handled objects

Neoprene

 Versatile and highly efficient material against heat, detergents, alcohols, chemicals, greases and hydrocarbons

Flocked inside

· Absorption of perspiration for comfort

Length: 38 cm

► Forearm protection









TOUTRAVO VE511

Cotton knit gauge 10 (1)

 Absorption of perspiration and moisture for improved comfort in everyday life

Neoprene

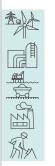
 Versatile and highly efficient material against heat, detergents, alcohols, chemicals, greases and hydrocarbons

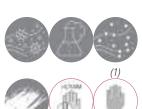




38 cm













VENITACTYL V1450B100

Powder-free gloves

• Ideal for caterers

Nitrile

- · Airtightness and water proofing
- Flexibility, elasticity and tactility
- No risk of allergies

Glove tested in accordance with EN ISO 371-1:2016

 Protection from certain concentrated chemicals

Black colour

• Recommended for mechanics, tattoo artists and caterers thanks to its low messy colour







VENITACTYL V1400B100

Powder-free gloves

• Protection from manipulated objects

Nitrile

- Airtightness and water proofing
- Flexibility, elasticity and tactility
- No risk of allergies

Glove tested in accordance with EN ISO 371-1:2016 TYPE B

► Protection from certain concentrated chemicals

Blue colour

► Ideal in food environment due to its easy visual identification







VENITACTYL V1400PB100

Powdered glove

• Easy glove implementation

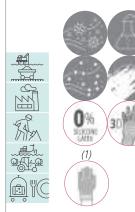


| | | C) | = | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--|-----------------------------------|----|-----------------|--------------|----------|------|
| VENITACTYL V1450B100 | Black | Powder-free nitrile. Suitable for food industry. AQL 1,5. Box of 100 disposable | 6/7 - 7/8 - 8/9 - 9/10 - 10/11 | | EN ISO 37/1-1 | EN ISO 374-5 | | |
| VENITACTYL V1400B100 | | gloves. | 6/7 - 7/8 - 8/9 | CE | □ □ | (N 150 374-3 | 7 | x 10 |
| VENITACTYL V1400PB100 | Blue | Powdered nitrile. Suitable for food industry. AQL 1,5. Box of 100 disposable gloves. | -9/10 | | TYPE B J K T | VIRUS | | |

NITREX VE801 Embossed structure on palm and fingers (1) ► Good grip of handled objects Flocked inside • Absorption of perspiration for comfort Silicone free ► Ideal for the automotive industry (1) • No traces on the objects handled



NITREX VE802 Embossed structure on palm and fingers (1) • Good grip of handled Flocked inside * Absorption of perspiration for comfort





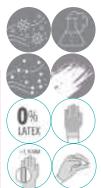
CHEMSAFE W835

Rough structure palm (1)

- Very good grip
- Triple nitrile coating
- Good resistance to abrasion 100% polyamide support
- Very good comfort









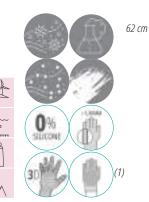
PETRO VE766

PVC

- ► Good resistance to abrasion
- Material very resistant to oils, chemicals and petroleum derivatives

Textured structure (1)

- ► Good grip of handled objects
- Length: 62 cm
- Complete arm protection





| | | Q | 闡 | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|---|--------------------------------------|----|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|----|-------|
| NITREX VE801 | Croon | Nitrile with cotton flocklining. Length: 33 cm. Thickness: 0,40 mm. | 07 - 08 - 09 - 10 - 11 | | EN388 3101X | EN ISO 374-1 TYPE B JKL | ISO 18889 G2 | | v 120 |
| NITREX VE802 | Green | Nitrile with cotton flocklining. Length: 33 cm. Thickness: 0,38 mm | 6/7 - 7/8 - 8/9 - 9/10 - 10/11 | C€ | EN388 4101X | EN ISO 374-1 TYPE A A J K L M NOPT | | 77 | x 120 |
| CHEMSAFE W835 | Green | Double nitrile coating on polyamide lining. Third rough foam nitrile coating on palm and fingertips. Length: 35 cm. Thickness: 1.15 mm on cuff - 1.30 mm on palm. | 08 - 09 - 10 - 11 | | EN388 | EN ISO 374-1 TYPE B A J K L | EN ISO 374-5 | | x 60 |
| PETRO VE766 | Blue | Chemical PVC. PVC on cotton knitted lining gauge 13. Roughtextured hand. Length: 62 cm. Thickness: 1.30 mm. | -11 | | 4121X | | | | x 120 |

Chemical protection WORK WITH OCCASIONAL CHEMICAL RESISTANCE





CRYOG

Water repellent leather (1)

► Good splash protection

Velcro tape (2)

• Adjustable fit

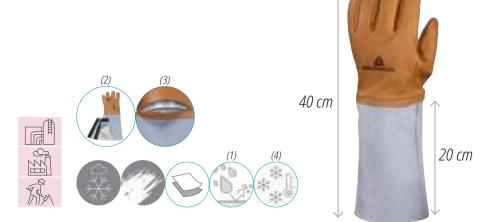
Aluminised polyester (3)

• Thermal protection

Tested with liquid nitrogen using method MR019 (4)

- ► Work in all safety up to -196°C (a few seconds) Superior quality

 Increased lifespan
- ► Comfortable to wear
- ► Flexibility



| | | Q | <u> </u> | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------|------|
| DUOCOLOR VE330 | Blue-Yellow | Latex with cotton flock lining, double-dipped. Length: 30 cm. Thickness: 0,60 mm. | 6/7 - 7/8 - | | EN388 1010X | EN ISO 374-1 TYPE A AKLMN PT | EN ISO 374-5 — | | ×144 |
| ZEPHIR VE210 | Pink | Latex with cotton flock lining. Length: 30 cm. Thickness: 0,38 mm. | 8/9-9/10 | EN388 EN388 XX1XX | EN ISO 374-1 TYPE C KL | WRUS | 兄" | ×144 | |
| CRYOG | Grey-Beige | Water-repellent cowhide full grain leather. Aluminized polyester insert. Cowhide split leather cuff. Hand and cuff in synthetic. American assembly. 20 cm cuff. Length: 40 cm. | 10 | | EN388 | EN511 | EN420 4.2 4/4 ≥ 180 mn | | x 36 |

VENIPLUS V1383

Powder-free gloves

► Protection from manipulated objects

Glove tested in accordance with EN ISO 371-1:2016 TYPE B

► Protection from certain concentrated chemicals

Extra long and thick glove Thickness: 0.25 mm

► Longer lifespan and increased safety













VENITACTYL V1310

Powdered glove

► Easy glove implementation

Late

- Airtightness and water proofing
- Flexibility, elasticity and tactility

Glove tested in accordance with EN ISO 371-1:2016 TYPE C

➤ Protection from splashing of weakly concentrated chemicals

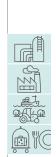






VENITACTYL V1371

Also available in a box of 10 gloves DPV1371 (1)









| | | Q | 間 | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---|---|----|-------------------------------|----|------|
| VENIPLUS V1383 | Blue | Powder-free latex, chlorinated inside. AQL 1,5. Length: 30 cm. Thickness: 0,25 mm. Box of 50 disposable gloves. | 7/8 - 8/9 - 9/10 - 10/11 | | EN ISO 374-1 TYPE B KLM P T | | |
| VENITACTYL V1310 | Natural | Powdered latex. Suitable for food industry. AQL 1,5. Box of 100 disposable gloves. | 6/7 - 7/8 - 8/9 | C€ | EN ISO 374-1 TYPE C KT | 7, | x 10 |
| VENITACTYL V1371 DPV1371 | Transparent | Powdered vinyl. Suitable for food industry. AQL 1,5. Box of 100 disposable gloves. | 6/7 - 7/8 - 8/9 - 9/10 7/8 - 9/10 | | | _ | x 60 |



www.deltaplus.eu



The versatility of the protections make these gloves real assets in all climatic circumstances!



Extremely cold conditions Very light activity levels or special applications requiring additional heat

Very cold conditions Light activity levels where the wearer generates little body heat through activity

Cool climate conditions when warmth is needed





APOLLON WINTER CUT VV737

The glove for working in extreme conditions! A very high level of cut protection combined with protection from the cold!



The multi-protection glove!

THRYM VV736

Ideal in all climatic conditions... possibly perfect glove!





It is due to listening to our users, demanding gloves assuring several simultaneous protections, including that from the cold that we worked with the convergence of several standards. This ranges from a waterproof glove performing in a cold environment with contact heat resistance to versatile glove that includes touch function or glove combining thermal hazards and cut resistance (Level B or E). Our hybrid gloves become true allies for workers!

Laetitia Guillerm, Hand Protection Product Expert





Developed through KZL know-how, the Delta Plus Group's historic heat-resistance glove subsidiary, 25 years ago, this glove is still as popular with users working in a high-risk environment (foundries, ...).

The choice and the combination of the materials were made based on specific criteria combining resistance to heat, resistance to the flame, while guaranteeing optimal quality of work.

Laetitia Guillerm, Hand Protection Product Expert

Exceptional thermal results, a constant quality unmatched in its field thanks to the aluminised Preox made in France.



| | | Ci, | 間 | | | | |
|---------|-------------|---|----|-------------------|-----------------|---------|------|
| TERK400 | Orange-Grey | Heat-resistant cowhide split leather palm (HR). Aluminised Kevlar Preox® back. Wool fleece lining. Kevlar® Technology sewn. American assembly. 20 cm cuff. Length: 40 cm. | 10 | EN388 244X | EN407 413444 | EN12477 | x 36 |
| TER250 | Brown-Grey | Heat-resistant cowhide split leather palm (HR). Wool fleece lining on palm. Cuff with canvas lining. Kevlar® Technology sewn. American assembly. 20 cm cuff. Length: 40 cm. | 10 | EN388 3243X | EN407 413X4X | TYPE A | x 60 |



TC716

Welding and heat-resistant gloves

- ► Resistance to flame, heat and large projections of molten metal 15 cm heat resistant leather
- ► Forearm protection

Thick leather

• Suitable for heavy duty tasks
Also available with header card
DPTC715 (1)



CA615K

Welding and heat-resistant gloves

- Resistance to flame, heat and large projections of molten metal
- ► Forearm protection



| TC716 | Grey | High quality cowhide split leather. American assembly. 15 cm cuff. Length: 35 cm. | 09 - 10 - 11 | C€ | EN388 | EN407 413X4X | | x 120 |
|--------|------|---|-----------------|----|-------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|
| CA615K | Red | High quality heat-resistant split leather (HR). Cuff with canvas lining. Kevlar® Technology sewn. American assembly. Length: 35 cm. | 10 | | EN388 | EN407 413X4X | EN12477 . Type A | x 60 |

We have used the best materials to create this glove that offers a guaranteed protection up to 500°C in contact heat. It is the ideal glove for the foundry and steelmaking trades.

Laetitia Guillerm, Hand Protection Product Expert

Your best ally in extreme conditions!

TERK500 XTREM HEAT

Double insulation (1)

• Optimum performance for cuts and heat

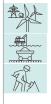
Aramid fabric cuff 16 cm

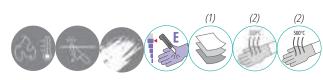
► Forearm protection

The construction of the glove in superposition of layers (2)

- Protection from the effects of contact heat
- --> up to 250°C for 1 minute
- --> up to 500°C for 30 seconds









Kevlar®/ Cotton knit (1)

• Optimum performance for cuts and heat thanks to the thickness with the cotton lining

100% textile

- ► Ambidextrous
- ► Washable

10 cm ribbed cuff

• Better protection of the arteries

Knit Gauge 7

• Excellent compromise between thermal resistance and dexterity





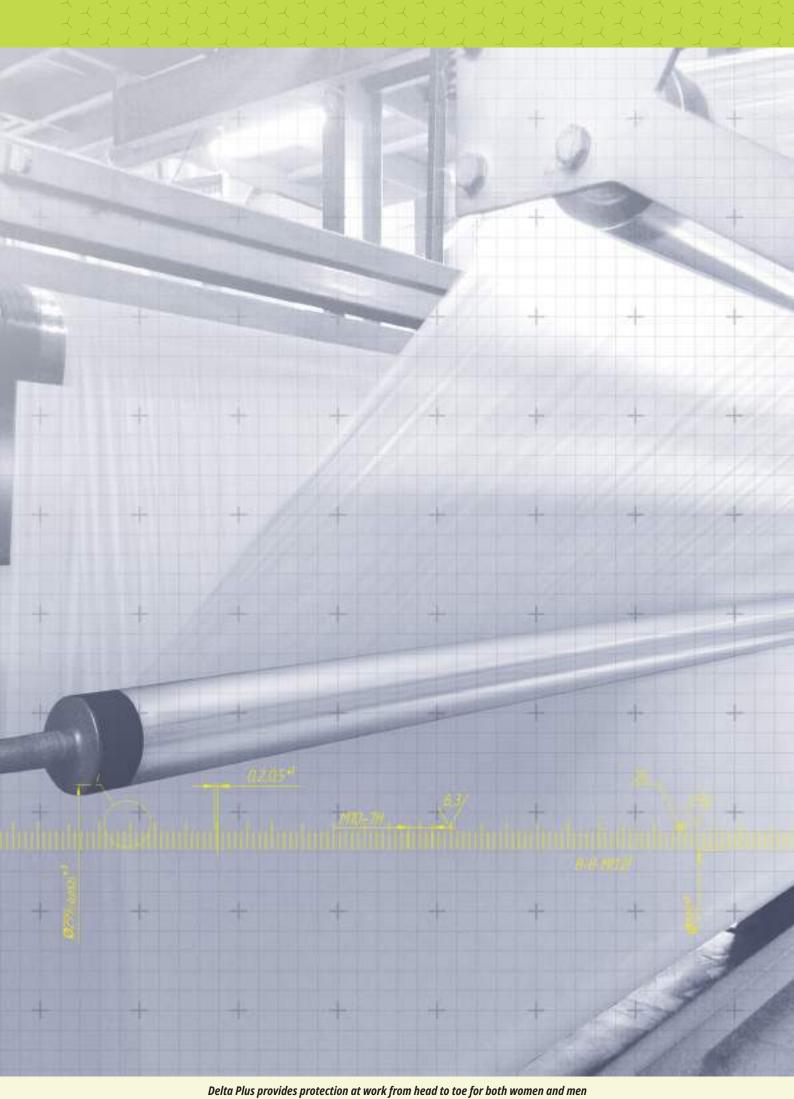




| | | | □ | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|---|----------|----|----------------|------------------------|-----|
| TERK500 XTREM HEAT | Yellow | Outside aramid fabric. 100% cotton inside. 16 cm cuff. Length: 36 cm. | One size | | EN388 2541E | EN407 44424X | |
| KPG10 | Yellow | Kevlar® Technology outside. 100% cotton lining. Gauge 7. | 09 | CE | EN388 1X4XD | EN407 42XXXX | x36 |



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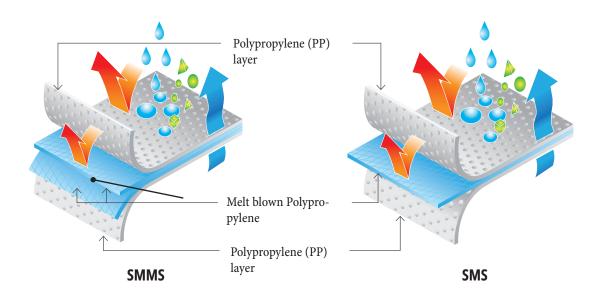
POLYETHYLENE (PE)
Is a flexible plastic fibre which provides good chemical resistances.

POLYPROPYLENE (PP) Is a nonwoven breathable fibre which provides excellent comfort.

SMS/SMMS

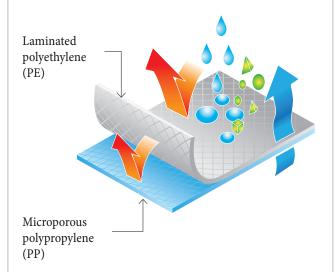
POLYPROPYLENE - MELT BLOWN POLYPROPYLENE - POLYPROPYLENE - DT2XX

The combination of the three polypropylene (PP) layers provides exceptional protection and provides a breathable non-woven material. The melt blown is incorporated with warm air to form a chemical barrier. The other two layers make the combination flexible and breathable.



LAMINATED MICROPOROUS MATERIAL - DT1XX

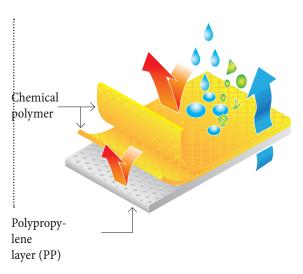
The combination of a polypropylene (PP) layer and a Polyethylene layer (PE) ensures outstanding properties and excellent protection against most chemical products and particles. The non-woven material is very resistant and lint free.



DELTACHEM POLYPROPYLENE

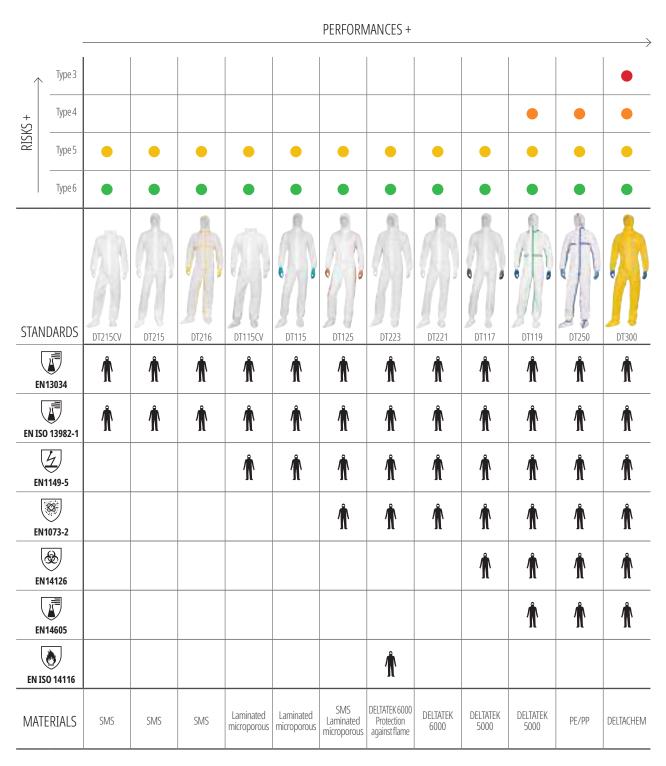
+ CHEMICAL BARRIER - DT3XX

The combination of several high performance polymer layers (chemical barrier) combines with several polypropylene (PP) layers, which provides exceptional breathable protection. The polypropylene (PP) with the chemical barrier ensure flexible and comfort in extreme conditions.



Performances

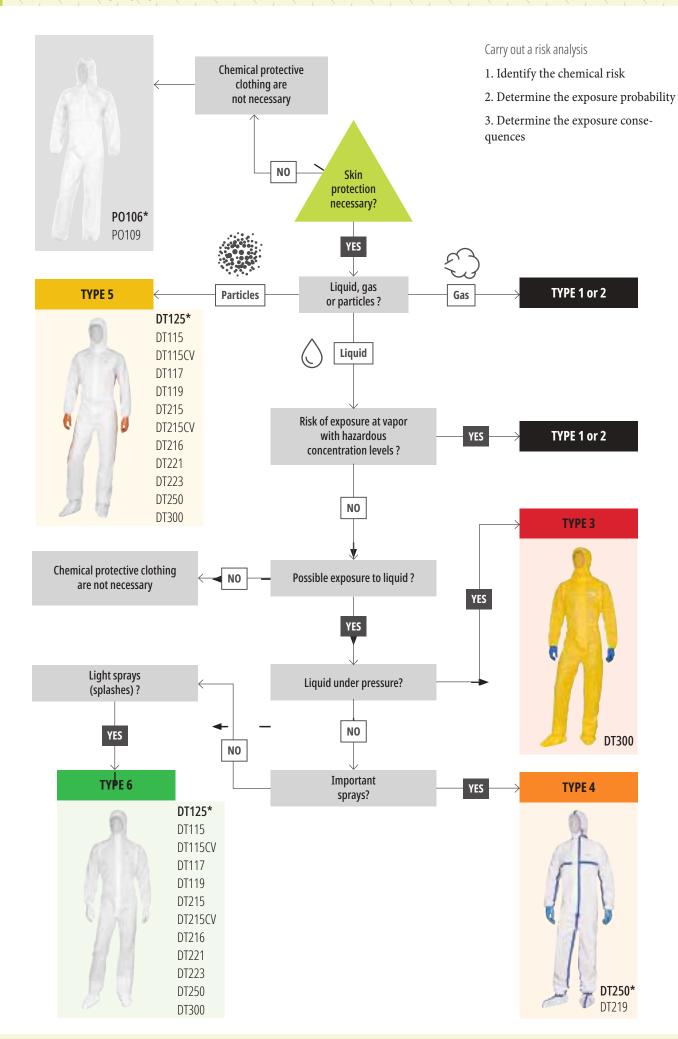
What performance to choose according to your needs?



TYPE 1: Gas-tightTYPE 2: Not gas-tightTYPE 3: Liquid-tight

TYPE 4: Spray-tightTYPE 5: Dry particle-tightTYPE 6: Against sprays (Iimited)

This list is not contractual. It is an indicative list and in no way incurs the liability of DELTA PLUS.



Select your disposable chemical coverall

In which environment?

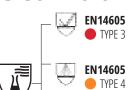
Radioactive risk DT119* DT117 DT125 DT221 DT223 DT250 DT300



Antistatic risk DT300* DT115 DT115CV DT117 DT119 DT125 DT221 DT223 DT250



Standards



Protective clothing against liquid chemicals

Protective clothing against liquid chemicals

EN ISO 13982-1 Protective clothing for use against solid particles (dust - asbestos).

Protective clothing against liquid chemicals











EN ISO 14116

Protective clothing against flame.

Protective clothing to dissipate

static electricity.



EN ISO 27065

Protective clothing against pesticides

Protective clothing against infective agents.

Protective clothing against radioactive

EXAMPLES OF APPLICATIONS

TYPE 5

EN13034 TYPE 6

| Applications | Risks | Level of protection | Product |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Work Maintenance | Fouling | Category I / Non PPE | PO106 PO109 |
| Industrial cleaning | Accidental exposure to spray of chemical substances (splashes or dry particules) | Туре 6 Туре 5 | DT115 DT221 DT115CV DT125 DT215 DT117 DT215CV |
| | | Type 4 | DT119 DT250 |
| Removal or encapsulation asbestos work | Exposure to dust Asbestos fibers | Type 5 with waterproof bands | DT216 |
| Work in environments with explosive risks | Handling of products that can generate static electricity | Type 6 Type 5 EN ISO 14116 EN 1149-5 | DT223 |
| Agriculture and horticulture (Handling of fertilizers) | Contact with sprayed liquids | Type 4 | DT119 DT250 |
| Agriculture and horticulture (Handling of herbicides / pesticides / fungicides) | Contact with weakly concentrated phytosanitary sprays | Type 4 EN ISO 27065 | DT119 |
| | Application of chemicals with spray gun | Type 6 | DT125 DT117 |
| Paint spraying (Solvents / Preparation / Mixing) | > low pressure (Type 6) > high pressure (Type 4) | Type 4 | DT119 DT250 |
| Industrial cleaning of dangerous products | Risk of chemical splashes with continuous jet | Type 3 | DT300 |
| Laboratories / Chemical Industries | Projection of chemical products | Type 3 | DT300 |
| 5 (2 2 | | Type 4-B | DT119 DT250 |
| Emergency / Rescue Personnel | Bacteriological contamination | Type 3-B | DT300 |

CHEMICAL PROTECTION OVERALLS - DELTACHEM



DT300 DELTACHEM

DELTACHEM (1)

• Enhanced protection against chemicals

3-part hood *(2)*

· Supports head movement for increased comfort

Waterproof seams (3)

► Decontamination work

Closure with double flap (4)

► Total water-proofing

Double thumb loops (5)

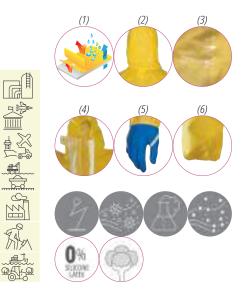
• Good hold of the glove on the hand

Elasticated ankles (6)

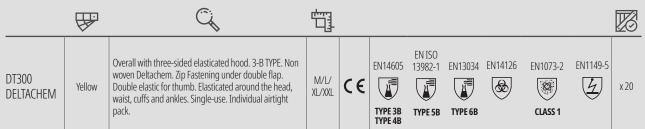
► More comfort

DELTACHEM

► No risk of lint







DT250

Waterproof seams

► Decontamination work

Closure with chin strap (1)

Very good support and reinforced protection

Double thumb loops (2)

► Very good support

Adhesive tape to connect a glove (3)

► Total water-proofing

PE/PP material

► No risk of lint



DELTATEK® 5000 (1)



Polyethylene film ensures better a resistance to chemical attack and better mechanical resistance (abrasion - tearing)

3-part hood (2)

► Supports head movement for increased comfort

Closure with self-adhesive flap (3)

Very good seal

Ribbed cuffs (4)

• Good hold of the glove on the hand

Elasticated ankles (5)

Microporous laminate (6)

► No risk of lint

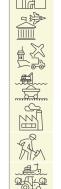
► Very soft

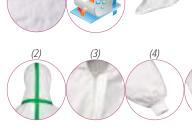
Waterproof seams

Decontamination work



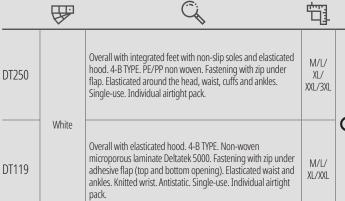
















TYPE 5B

TYPE 4B



TYPE 6B







x 20

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CHEMICAL PROTECTION OVERALLS - DELTATEK® 5000



3-part hood

 Supports head movement for increased comfort

DT117 DT125 DT221 DT223



Closure with selfadhesive flap

 Very good seal DT117 DT221



Ribbed cuffs

► Good hold of the glove on the hand DT117 DT221

DT117

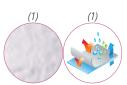
DELTATEK® 5000 (1)

• Polyethylene film ensures better a resistance to chemical attack and better mechanical resistance (abrasion - tearing)



DELTATek 5000







P













DT125

DELTATEK 5000 (1)

• Polyethylene film ensures better a resistance to chemical attack and better mechanical resistance (abrasion tearing)

Thumb loop (2)

► Good support

Crotch reinforcement (3)

► Increased resistance to tearing

SMS and Microporous Laminate Association (5)

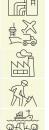
► Optimum comfort

• Cooler due to the ventilated back

Antistatic





















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x 20

DT117 White

Overall with elasticated hood. 5-B / 6-B TYPE. Non-woven microporous laminate Deltatek 5000. Fastening with zip under adhesive flap (top and bottom opening). Elasticated waist and ankles. Knitted wrist. Antistatic. Single-use. Individual airtight pack.

M/L/XL/XXL

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TYPE 5B TYPE 6B ϵ

EN ISO 13982-1

EN13034 EN14126





EN1149-5 4

DT125 White-orange

Non-woven overall with three-sided elasticated hood. 5/6 TYPE. Made in 2 materials: laminated microporous and SMS. Fastening with zip under flap. Elasticated round head, waist, cuffs and ankles. Single-use. Individual pack.

M/L/XL/ XXL/3XL

EN ISO 13982-1

EN13034

TYPE 5 TYPE 6 CLASS 1

x 50



3-part hood

* Supports head
movement for
increased comfort

DT215
DT216
DT115





ESSENTIAL version SMS

► Breathable

► Comfortable DT215 DT215CV DT216



ESSENTIAL version Microporous laminate • Less risk of lint DT115 DT115CV

DT215







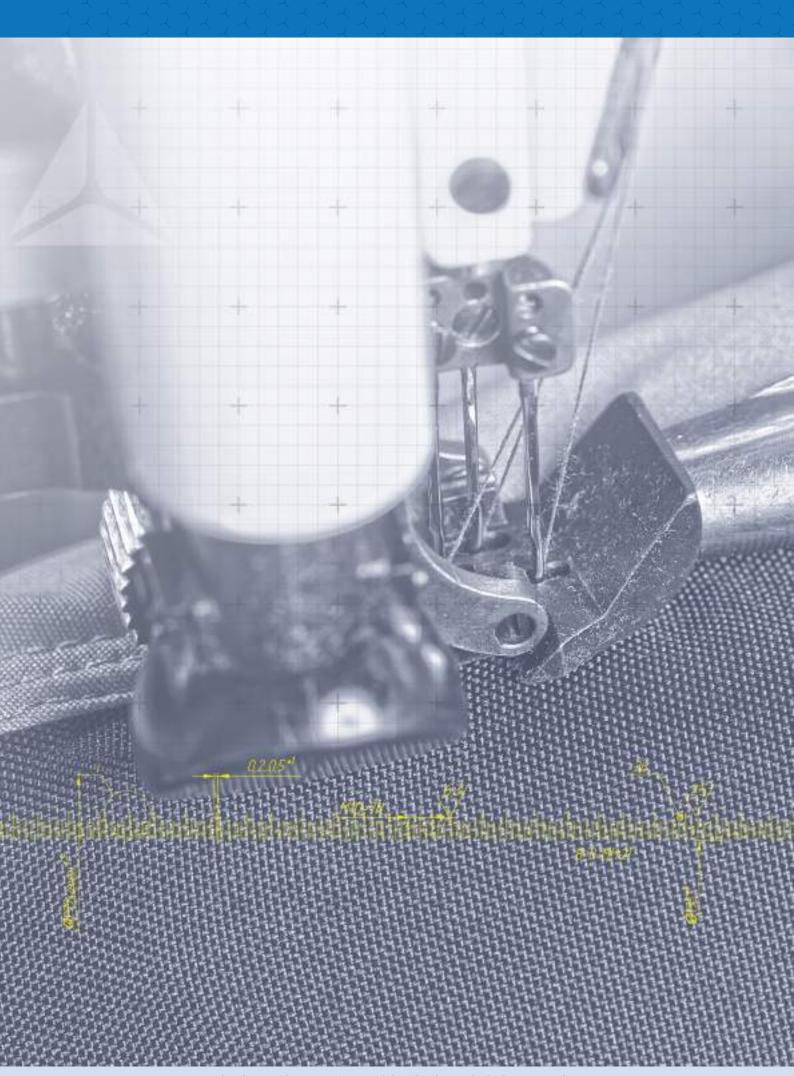


► Reduces the risk of electrostatic discharge





| DT215 | White | Overall with elasticated hood. 5/6 TYPE. Non woven 100% SMS. Fastening with zip under flap. Elasticated round head, waist, cuffs and ankles. Single-use. Individual pack. | M/L/XL/XXL | C€ | EN ISO 13982-1 EN130 | | - x50 |
|-------|-------|---|----------------|----|-------------------------|------------|-------|
| DT115 | White | Overall with collar. 5/6 TYPE. Non-woven microporous laminate. Fastening with zip under flap. Elasticated round waist, cuffs and ankles. Single-use. Individual pack. | M/L/XL/XXL/3XL | | TYPE 5 | ' EN1149-5 | |



M2PA3

- Triple seams (1)
 Increased lifespan Crotch yoke
- ► More ease





















M2PA3

Grey-Orange Beige Grey-Yellow Navy blue-Royal blue Dark grey

Trousers. Regular cut. Elasticated waist on both sides. Preformed knees. 7 pockets including 1 ruler.

Twill 65% polyester 35% cotton 245 g/m².

S/M/L/XL/XXL/3XL S/M/L/XL/XXL/3XL S/M/L/XL/XXL/3XL S/M/L/XL/XXL/3XL S/M/L/XL/XXL/3XL/4XL/5XL

(€

EN14404 TYPE 2 LEVEL 0

x 10

M2VE3

Hand pockets (1) Inner pocket (2)

• The necessary tools always at hand













M2VE3

Grey-Orange Beige Navy blue-Royal blue Dark grey

Jacket. Elasticated cuffs. Elasticated waist on both sides. 7 pockets including 1 inside.

Twill 65% polyester 35% cotton 245 g/m².

S/M/L/XL/XXL/3XL S/M/L/XL/XXL/3XL S/M/L/XL/XXL/3XL S/M/L/XL/XXL/3XL/4XL/5XL



M2C03

Triple seams

• Increased lifespan (1)

















M2C03

Grey-Orange Navy blue-Royal blue Dark grey

Overalls. Regular cut. Zip fastening under bias. Elasticated waist at the back. Elasticated cuffs. Preformed knees. 9 pockets including 1 ruler.

Twill 65% polyester 35% cotton 245 g/m².

S/M/L/XL/XXL/3XL S/M/L/XL/XXL/3XL S/M/L/XL/XXL/3XL/4XL/5XL



EN14404 TYPE 2 LEVEL 0



| | | Q | | 闡 | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|----------------|--------------------|--------------|------|
| 400 | Royal blue Yellow Navy blue Green | Rain jacket and trousers. Waterproof seams. JACKET: Fastening with zip under storm flap. Fixed hood. Raglan sleeves. Adjustable cuffs with press-studs. 2 pockets. TROUSERS: Elasticated waist. Adjustable bottom of legs with press-studs. 2 hand slits. | - PVC-coated | | | | x 20 |
| MA400 | dictii | Rain coat. Waterproof seams. Fixed hood. Fastening with zip under storm flap. Elasticated inside cuffs. 2 pockets. | polyester fabric. | M/L/XL/ XXL | ((| EN343 | |
| 304 | Yellow Green | Rain jacket and trousers. Sealed seams. JACKET: Fixed hood. Fastening with zip under press-studs flap. Raglan sleeves. Elasticated inside cuffs. 2 pockets. TROUSERS: Elasticated waist. Fly closed with press-studs. Adjustable bottom of legs with press-studs. 2 hand | PVC-coated – polyester support. Double sided coating. | | | 3 1* X | x 10 |
| 305 | | slits. Rain coat. Sealed seams. Fixed hood. Fastening with double press-stud flap. Raglan sleeves. Elasticated inside cuffs. 2 pockets. | | Double sided | M/L/XL/ XXL/3XL | | |





| | | Q | \$ 3 | 恒 | | | |
|-------|--|--|---|----------------------|----|---------------------------------|-------|
| GILP4 | Fluorescent yellow Fluorescent orange | Vest. Fastening with velcro band. High visibility: Class 2 - Silver colour - Parallel assembly. | Polyester fabric. Retro-reflective sewn bands. | L/XXL | | EN ISO 20471 CLASS 2 Max. 25 x | x 100 |
| GILM3 | Thurescent orange | Mesh vest Fastening with velcro band High visibety Class 2-Siver color shoulder-belt and parallel assembly | Polyester mesh fabric Retro-reflective sean bands | L/XXL | C€ | ANSI | |
| COMET | Fluorescent yellow Fluorescent orange | Short sleeve tee-shirt. Round collar. High visibility: Class 2 - Silver colour - Shoulder-belt assembly. | 100% polyester stitch 160 g/m². Retro-reflective sewn bands. | S/M/L/XL/ XXL/3XL | | EN ISO 20471 CLASS 2 | ×10 |

FOOT PROTECTION



INDOOR

Manufacturing Heavy duty ESD Food industry

OUTDOOR

Utilities 98 Construction 100



TECHNICAL INFORMATION

128





A breathable and lightweight range designed for industry

For industrial jobs, where safety shoes must be comfortable while meeting the specific needs of the business environment (Automotive, Logistics, Microelectronics Industry).

The INDOOR DELTA PLUS range offers a complete solution, whatever the need. Whether that be flexibility, lightness or optimal comfort all day long.

PANOFLEX SYSTEM

With the flexibility of the footwear being crucial for the overall comfort, DELTA PLUS has designed the PANOFLEX System, which facilitates the natural course of the step, bringing additional flexibility on the front of the foot.



ESD

The "ESD" device makes it possible to control electric discharges for manufacturing, processing, assembly, packaging, maintenance, testing, inspection, transport or handling of parts, assemblies and electrical or electronic equipment liable to be damaged by electrostatic discharges.



Comfortable at work and at home, this is what makes MIAMI a unique product. Responding to the needs of the manufacturing trades was our brief to design a range of safety footwear that is worn as if you were at home.

Boris Dodin, Foot Protection Product Expert

If you are looking for lightness, flexibility and comfort, the INDOOR range will meet these expectations throughout the day!







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|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|---------|----|--|-------|------|
| MIAMI S1P SRC | Grey-Navy blue Black | Upper: Polyester and cotton. Insock: Removable premolded - polyester on EVA. Midsole: injected - Single density PU. | 35 → 48 | C€ | EN ISO 20345 S1P SRC | 442 g | x 10 |
| MIAMI S1P CAMO SRC | Khaki | Entimose: injected Single delisity (6. | | | | 460 g | |

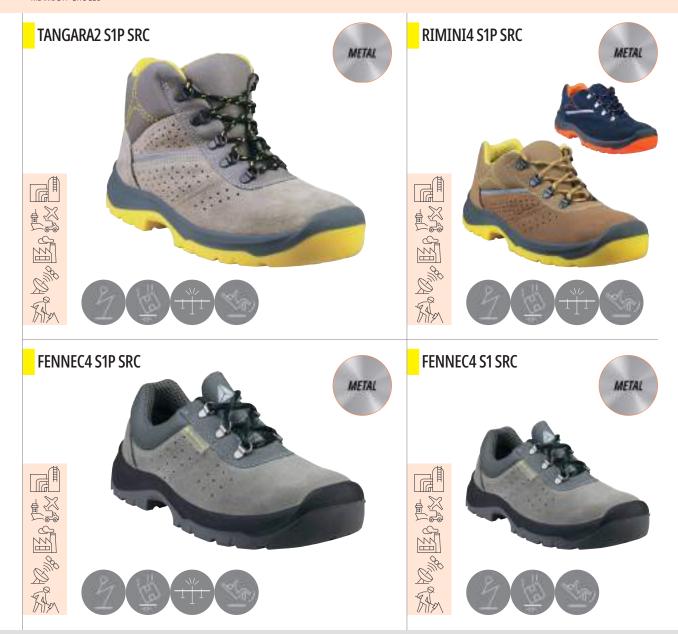


PU MONO-DENSITY SOLE

* High flexibility MIAMI S1P SRC MIAMI S1P CAMO SRC MIAMI S1P SRC ESD



TANGARA2 S1P SRC RIMINI4 S1P SRC FENNEC4 S1P SRC FENNEC4 S1 SRC



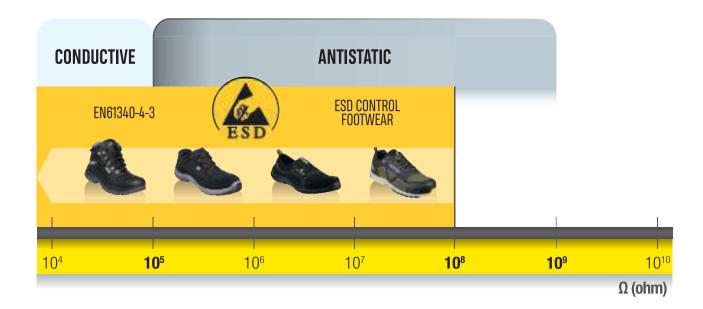
| | | Q | 間 | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|----|------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| TANGARA2 S1P SRC | Grey-Yellow | Upper: Ventilated suede split leather. Lining: Polyamide absorbing. | | | | 601 g | |
| RIMINI4 S1P SRC | Beige-Yellow Navy blue-Orange | Insole: Removable premolded - Polyester on EVA. Outsole: Injected - Dual-density PU. | 36 → 45 46 → 47 | C€ | EN ISO 20345 \$1P \$RC | 594 g | x 10 x 5 |
| FENNEC4 S1P SRC | | Upper: Suede split leather. Lining: Polyamide absorbing. | | | | 628 g | |
| FENNEC4 S1 SRC | Grey | Insole: Removable premolded - Polyester on EVA. Outsole: Injected - Dual-density PU. | | | EN ISO 20345 \$1 \$RC | 477 g | |



What does the regulation say?

The requirements for the design, establishment, implementation and maintenance of electrostatic discharge control devices (ESD) that can damage electronic components are defined by standard EN61340-5-1. The device called "ESD» is used to control electrical discharges for manufacturing, processing, assembly, packaging, maintenance, testing, inspection, transport or handling of electrical or electronic parts, assemblies and equipment that may be damaged by electrostatic discharges. To be usable in an ESD device, a shoe must at least be

qualified according to the test methods of EN IEC 61340-4-3 and offer an electrical resistance lower than $10^8~\Omega$. SAULT2 ESD, VIAGI ESD, MIAMI ESD and MEMPHIS ESD meet this level of resistance required for compliance. These shoes, thanks to their low electrical resistance, limit the risk of electrostatic discharge.

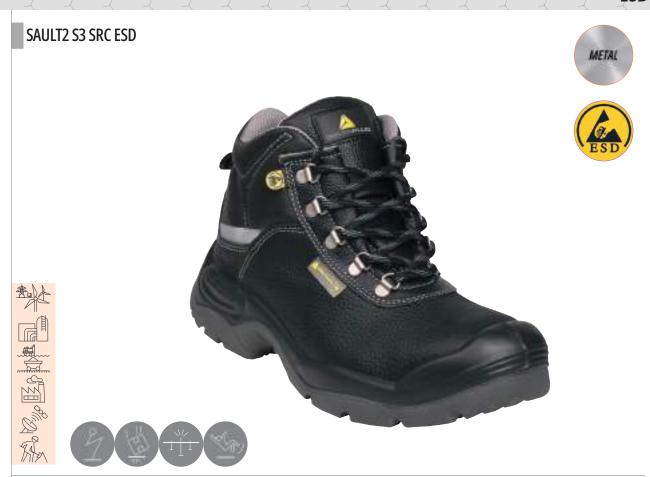


RISK OF ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD*)

Static electricity present on operators must be controlled in the following areas of use, as it can:

- damage materials to sensitive electric shock: various electronic and electrical industries ...
- generate particles likely to be deposited on the paint: automotive industry, household appliances ... The purpose of ESD control is to protect the electronic equipment being handled and not the wearer.
- * Electrostatic Discharge







| | | <u> </u> | 間 | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|---|---------|----|----------------------------|-----------------|-------|------|
| SAULT2 S3 SRC ESD | Black | Upper: Pigmented split leather, S3 water resistant treatment. Lining: Polyamide. Insock: Removable premolded - Polyamide on EVA. Outsole: Injected - Dual-density PU with bump cap. | 39 → 48 | CE | EN ISO 20345 S3 SRC | EN 61340 ESD | 734 g | x5 |
| MIAMI S1P SRC ESD | | Upper: Polyester and cotton. Insock: Removable premolded - polyester on EVA. Midsole: injected - Single density PU. | 35 → 48 | 2) | EN ISO 20345 S1P SRC | 230 | 456 g | x 10 |



MIWA S3 M SRC

DUAL DENSITY PU OUTSOLE

- 1- Angular design of the studs and fluid drain channels
- 2- Lateral ladder grips
- ► 1- Good grip on all types of surfaces
- ► 2- Secured stabilisation on ladder rungs
- Optimum adhesion on all types of surfaces MIWA S3 M SRC



BROOKLYN S3 SRC

Anti-slide on the inside of the shoe

- ► Improved heel hold
- Reinforced rear section

EVA outsole preformed and removable

- Reinforced ergonomics and comfort in foot movements
- ► Easy drying



COBRA4 S3 SRC

Standards EN ISO 20349-2: 2017 - WG special welders

- Protection against thermal risks and projections
- Specially designed for any multi-sector welding activity

Two elastics inside for closer fitting protection

• Improved hold on the kick of the foot

Leather collar and para-aramid thread

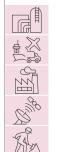
• Enhanced heat protection

Velcro closure

- ► Fast opening
- ► Protection against projections

Integrated flexion zones

- Increased flexibility at the metatarsal level
- Work facilitated whatever the position









| | | Ci, | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|----|---|-------|-------------|
| MIWA S3 M SRC | Black | Upper: Pigmented Buffalo leather 1.8-2 mm, S3 water resistant treatment. Lining: Polyamide mesh. Insock: Removable premolded - Polyester on EVA. Outsole: Injected - Dual-density PU. • Integrating a protection flap with a pre-molded part to the metatarsals. | 36 → 45 46 → 47 | C€ | EN ISO 20345 S3 M SRC | 699 g | x 10 x 5 |
| SAGA S3 SRC | Beige Black Brown | Upper: Nubuck leather, S3 water resistant treatment. Lining: Polyester. Insock: Removable - polyester on EVA. Outsole: Cemented - PU/Rubber. Non metallic footwear. | 39 → 48 | CE | EN ISO 20345 \$3 HR0 | 699 g | x 10 x 5 |
| BROOKLYN S3 SRC | Black- Orange | Upper: Suede split leather (cowhide), S3 water resistant treatment with front rubber reinforcement. Lining: Polyester non-woven and knitted mesh. Insock: Removable premolded - Polyester on EVA. Outsole: Cemented - Phylon. Outsole: Rubber. Non metallic shoe. | 39 → 47 | CE | EN ISO 20345 S1P HRO SRC | 482 g | x 10 |
| COBRA4 S3 SRC | Black | Upper: Pigmented split leather, S3 water resistant treatment. Lining: Polyester. Insock: Removable premolded - Polyamide on EVA. Outsole: Injected - PU/Rubber nitrile. • Para aramid seams. • Flap. Fastening with velcro band. | 36 → 45 46 → 47 | CE | EN ISO 20345 S3 M SRC | 842 | x5 |





| | # | <u> </u> | 間 | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---|---------|----|-----------------------------|-------|------|
| MIAMI S2 SRC | White Black | Upper: Microfibre/PU. Insock: Removable premolded - polyester on EVA. Midsole: Injected - Single density PU. •Water resistant upper in microfibre •Machine wash up to 30° C, easy to maintain | 35 → 48 | C€ | EN ISO 20345 \$2 \$RC | 402 g | x 10 |



Fast lacing ► Time saving PHOENIX S3 SRC PHOCEA S3 SRC

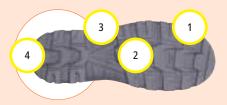
Black

PHOENIX

S3 SRC

PHOCEA

S3 SRC



DUAL DENSITY PU OUTSOLE

- 1- Flex zone
- 2- V STAB SYSTEM
- 3- Lateral ladder grips 4- Studded sole, SRC standards
- ► 1- Foot motion improved
- ► 2- Reinforced control of foot torsion
- ► 3- Secured stabilisation on ladder rungs
- 4- Good grip on all types of indoor and outdoor surfaces

PHOENIX S3 SRC PHOCEA S3 SRC AURIBEAU3 S1P SRC PERTUIS3 S1P SRC



590 g

570 g

х5

EN ISO 20345 \$3 \$RC

CE

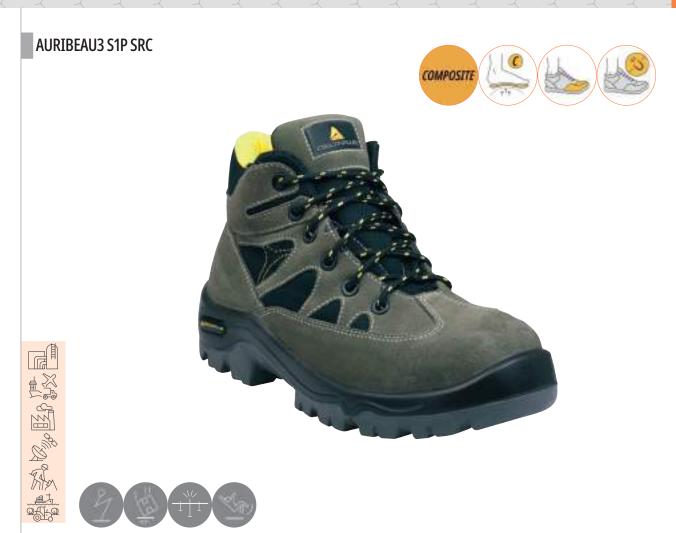
36 → 47

GARGAS II S1P SRC GOULT II S1P SRC



Upper: Pigmented split leather, S3 water resistant treatment. Lining: Polyamide mesh. Insock: Removable

premolded - Polyamide on EVA. Outsole: Injected - PU bi-density. Non metallic footwear.





| | | Ci, | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---|---------|------------|--------------|-------|-----|
| AURIBEAU3 S1P SRC | Green-Black | Upper: Split suede leather and mesh. Lining: Polyester. Insock: Removable premolded - Polyamide | 36 → 47 | <i>c c</i> | EN ISO 20345 | 640 g | x5 |
| PERTUIS3 S1P SRC | GIEETI-DIACK | on EVA. Outsole: Injected - Dual density PU. Non metallic footwear. | 30 → 4/ | | S1P SRC | 622 g | X.J |



Heel shock absorbency area

- Optimised walking comfort
- Reduction of fatique and risk of skeletal muscular disorders

GOBI S3 SRC ATACAMA S3 SRC TAKU S3 CI SRC



Seam reinforcement with rivet fastening

► Best rode resistence in outdoor environments GOBI S3 SRC ATACAMA S3 SRC



Quilted collar and tongue

- Effective protection against rubble
- Comfort throughout the day

GOBI S3 SRC ATACAMA S3 SRC



PU-coated split leather

• Improved anti-shock durability of the rod GOBI S3 SRC ATACAMA S3 SRC TAKU S3 CI SRC

GOBI S3 SRC

Air Mesh 3D polyester lining

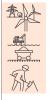
- · Increased breathability
- ► Optimal comfort

Anti-puncture stainless steel insert

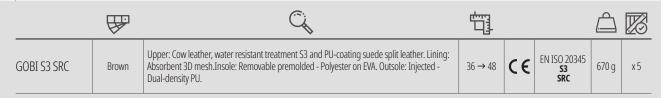
• Protection adapted to perforation resistance requirements in construction













DUAL DENSITY PU OUTSOLE

- 1- Angular design of the studs and fluid drain channels
- 2- Lateral ladder grips
- ► 1- Good grip on all types of surfaces
- ► 2- Secured stabilisation on ladder rungs

ATACAMA S3 SRC TAKU S3 CI SRC

TAKU S3 CI SRC

Safety boot specially designed for the cold (1)

► Suitable for use in cold outdoor environments down to -30°C

Grip handles (2)

• Easy shoeing

Anti-puncture stainless steel insert

Protection adapted to perforation resistance requirements in construction

Felt insole

• Better insulation against the cold

















Bending fold at the back of the rod (1)

· Comfort for the ankle in flexing phases

Air Mesh 3D polyester lining

- · Increased breathability
- ► Optimal comfort

Anti-puncture stainless steel insert

► Protection adapted to perforation resistance requirements in construction

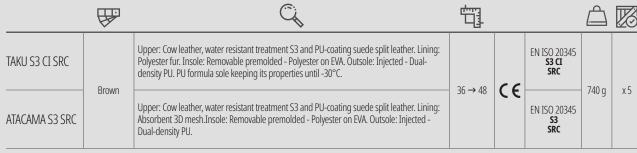














SHOCK ABSORBER **Dual density PU** outsole

Decreased propagation of shock waves

SANTANA S3 SRC CALYPSO S3 SRC MAESTRO S3 SRC



Wide fitting (mondo

Hard wearing SANTANA S3 SRC CALYPSO S3 SRC MAESTRO S3 SRC



Outsole with PU protection bumper

 Reinforced protection of the forefoot SANTANA S3 SRC CALYPSO S3 SRC MAESTRO S3 SRC



Areas of integrated bending (PANOFLEX® system)

• Less fatigue at the end of the day

 More comfortable walking

SANTANA S3 SRC CALYPSO S3 SRC MAESTRO S3 SRC



DUAL DENSITY PU OUTSOLE

- 1- Hear wearing outsole with toe and heel grip
- 2- Lateral ladder grips
- ► 1- Reinforced adhesion on loose ground
- ► 2- Secured stabilisation on ladder rungs

SANTANA S3 SRC CALYPSO S3 SRC MAESTRO S3 SRC

SANTANA S3 SRC











CALYPSO S3 SRC



















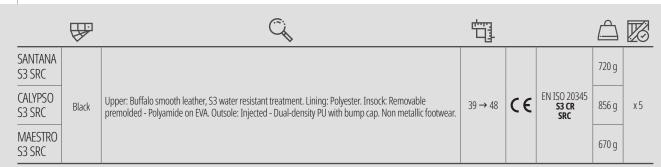














Retro-reflective tapes

► Increased visibility for better safety SAULT2 S3 SRC MONTBRUN S3 SRC



SHOCK ABSORBER Dual density PU outsole

 Decreased propagation of shock waves

SAULT2 S3 SRC MONTBRUN S3 SRC



Outsole with PU protection bumper

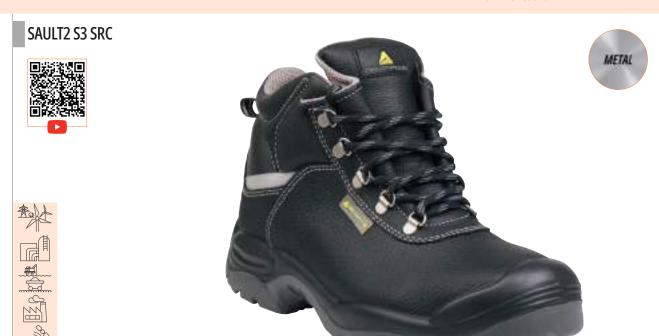
Reinforced protection of the forefoot

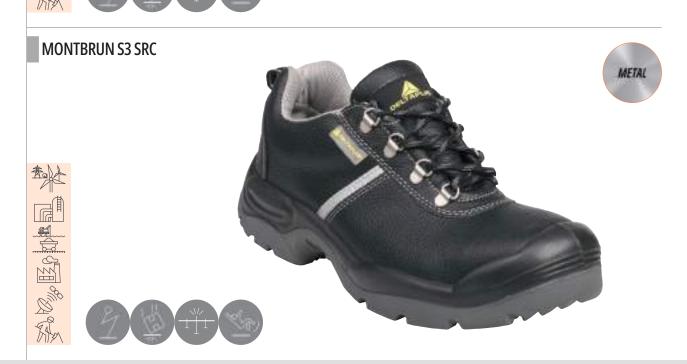
SAULT2 S3 SRC MONTBRUN S3 SRC

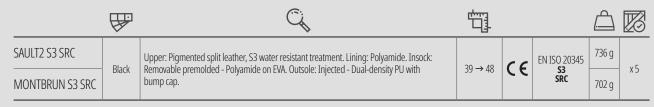


Areas of integrated bending (PANOFLEX® system)

- Less fatigue at the end of the day
- ▸ More comfortable walking SAULT2 S3 SRC MONTBRUN S3 SRC









Wide fitting (mondo 11)

► Hard wearing SAULT2 S3 SRC MONTBRUN S3 SRC



DUAL DENSITY PU OUTSOLE

- 1- Hear wearing outsole with toe and heel grip
- 2- Lateral ladder grips
- ► 1- Reinforced adhesion on loose ground
- 2- Secured stabilisation on ladder rungs

SAULT2 S3 SRC MONTBRUN S3 SRC



JUMPER3 S3 SRC JET3 S3 SRC JUMPER3 S1P SRC JET3 S1P SRC JUMPER3 S1SRC JET3 S1 SRC



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|-----------------|----------|---|--------------------|----|----------------------------|-------|-------------|
| JUMPER3 S3 SRC | | Upper: Pigmented split leather, S3 water resistant treatment. Lining: Polyamide mesh. | 36 → 45 | | EN ISO 20345 S3 | 582 g | x 10 |
| JET3 S3 SRC | | Insole: Removable premolded - Polyester on EVA. Outsole: Injected - Dual-density PU. | 46 → 48 | | SRC | 570 g | x5 |
| JUMPER3 S1P SRC | Black | Upper: Pigmented split leather. Lining: Polyamide mesh. Insole: Removable premolded - Polyester on EVA. Outsole: Injected - Dual-density PU. | 36 → 45 46 → 47 | C€ | EN ISO 20345 S1P | 598 g | x 10 x 5 |
| JET3 S1P SRC | Diuck | | | | SRC | 678 g | |
| JUMPER3 S1 SRC | | | 40 7 47 | | EN ISO 20345 | 556 g | |
| JET3 S1 SRC | | | | | S1 SRC | 490 g | |







SAMARA S3 SRC SAKHA S3 SRC



- DUAL DENSITY PU OUTSOLE
 1- Hear wearing outsole with toe and heel grip
- 2- Lateral ladder grips
- ► 1- Reinforced adhesion on loose ground
- 2- Secured stabilisation on ladder rungs

CADEROUSSE S3 SRC





CADEROUSSE S3 SRC

Retro-reflective tapes (1)

• Increased visibility for better safety

SHOCK ABSORBER

Dual density PU outsole (2)

• Decreased propagation of shock waves

Wide fitting (mondo 11) (3)

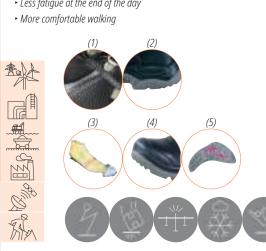
► Hard wearing

Outsole with PU protection bumper (4)

• Reinforced protection of the forefoot

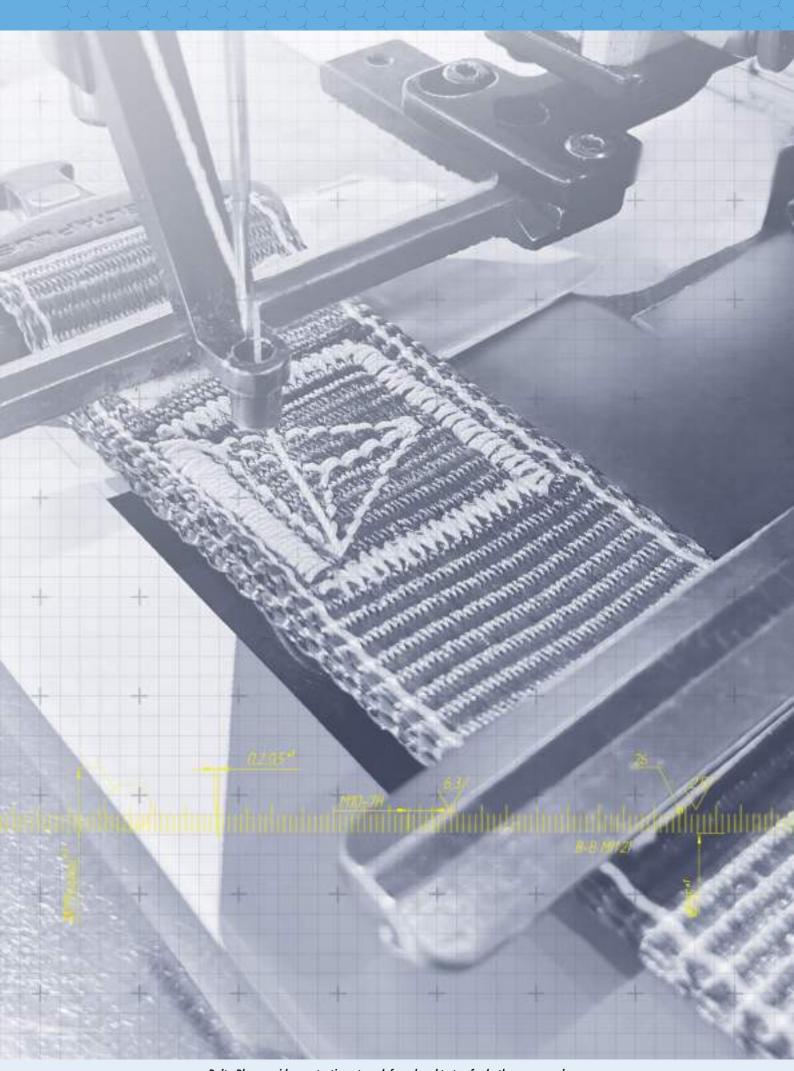
Areas of integrated bending (PANOFLEX® system) (5)

• Less fatigue at the end of the day





| | | Ci, | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---|---------|----|------------------------------|-------|------|
| JUMPER3 S3 FUR HC SRC | Plack | Upper: Pigmented split leather, S3 water resistant treatment. Lining: Polyester fur. Insole: Removable premolded - Felt. Outsole: Injected - Dual-density PU. • PU formula sole keeping its | 36 → 45 | | | 776 g | x 10 |
| JUMPER3 S3 FUR SRC | | properties until -30°C | | C€ | EN ISO 20345 S3 CI SRC | 611 g | x5 |
| CADEROUSSE S3 SRC | Black | Upper: Full grain leather, S3 water resistant treatment. Lining: Polyester fur. Insock: Removable premolded - Felt. Outsole: Injected - Dual-density PU with bump cap. | 39 → 48 | | | 852 g | x5 |



 ${\it Delta\ Plus\ provides\ protection\ at\ work\ from\ head\ to\ toe\ for\ both\ women\ and\ men}$

FALL PROTECTION



HELP WITH CHOICE

108

BODY SUPPORT

Fall arrester and suspension harnesses

115

ANCHORAGE - WORK POSITIONING

Fall arrester accessories Lanyards

117 124





FALL ARRESTER SYSTEMS

Energy absorbing lanyards
Retractable fall arresters

118 122 123

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

128



Fall arrest



Positioning

Rope access work

Rescue





HARNESSES

EN 567

BLOCKERS



EN 12841

ROPE ACCESS WORK







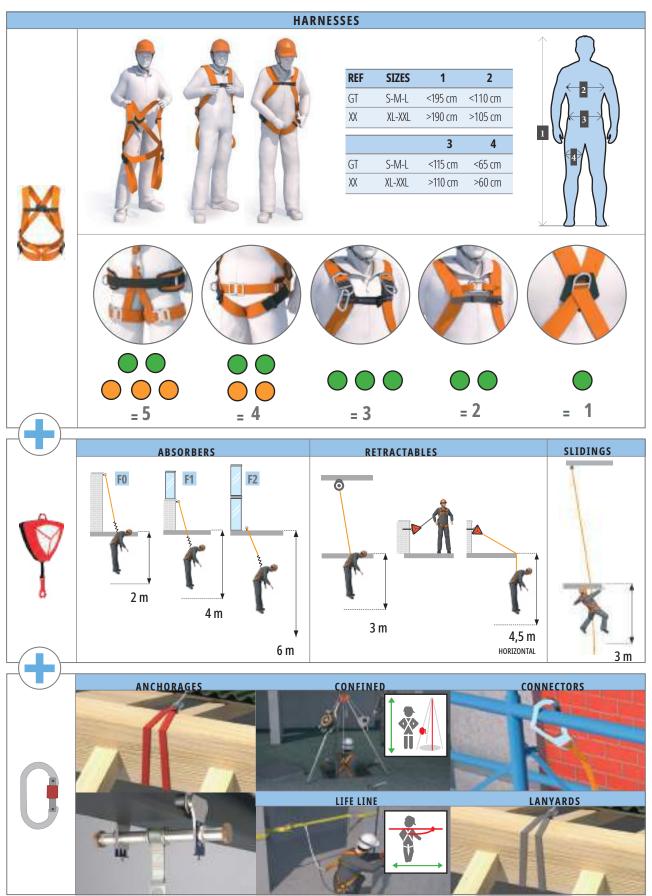


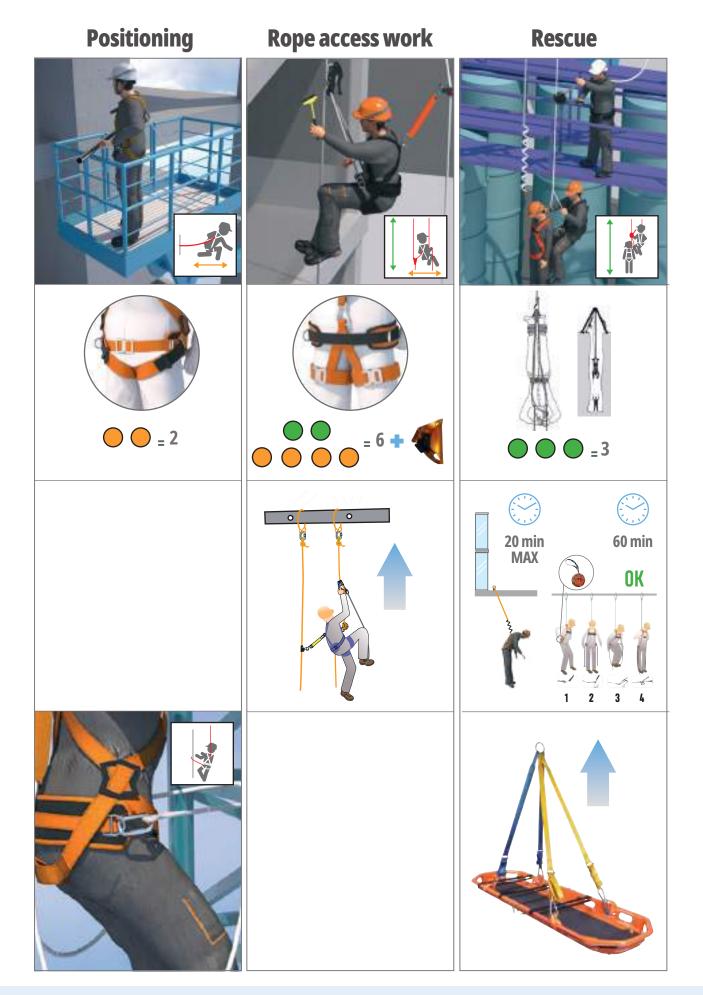






Fall arrest







Why choose your fall arrester?

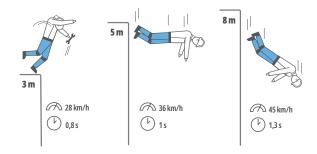
1. In order to stop the fall:

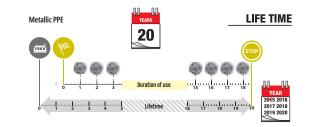
It is necessary to consider the space between the feet of user and the first encuntered obstacle (called Vertical Clearance) but also consider where should be anchored my fall arrest system (called Fall Factor).

2. Limit the impact to the user

6kN: Maximum tolerance threshold for human body

10kN : Irreversible lesions, death





INSTRUCTIONS FOR PERIODIC INSPECTIONS SHALL INCLUDE:

- +A recommendation for the frequency of periodic inspections, taking into account factors such as regulation, the type of equipment, frequency of use, and environmental conditions. This recommendation shall include a clause stating that the periodic inspection should be conducted at least once every twelve months;
- +A warning to emphasise that periodic inspections should only be carried out by a competent person in strict compliance with the manufacturer periodic inspection procedures



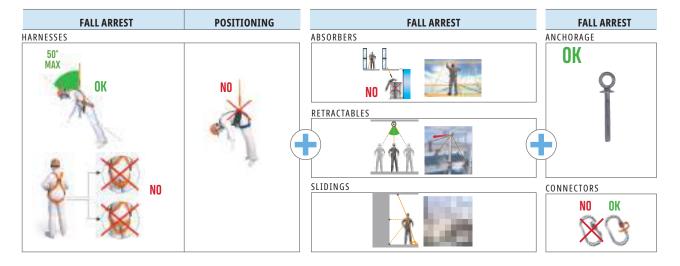
VISUAL INSPECTION

Harnesses, belts, lanyards, ropes, energy absorbers, self-retractable devices that cannot be dismantled (e.g. AN102), connectors, our kit components (except ELA-RA270), temporary anchors (tripod, LV201 ...)



MECHANICAL INSPECTION

Self-retractable devices that can be dismantled, rescue equipment (e.g. TC013)



Elara kit









Safe, Easy, Clear Affordable, Innovative

We are proud to present our innovative identity card



For all our Fall Arrest Products (except the carabiners). Since mid-2015, in addition to the compulsory printed label, our products have an electronic microchip indicating:

- ► Product reference
- ► Serial number
- ► Manufactoring date

| PERCOLOTT | ANUIGHIC - |
|-----------|--------------|
| BORNAL; | DLE SEZ-BEZS |
| CANTER | 01/101E |





Using an Android or Windows mobile phone having technology, any user can scan the tag ((N)) and download our free "DELTA PLUS ID CARD" APP from our Website.

Using app on your smartphone



After flashing NFC tag, user can write/read:

- ► The wearer's product name.
- ▶ The commissioning date of the PPE.



The Official Service Center (SAV) will write:

▶ The date of each annual control.



Both user and controller can check anytime:

▶ The status of product controls.

A PPE DATABASE is included to check anytime all the inventoried products.



Annual check reminder service

After creating all your products on the APP, you will receive an email 15 days before each compulsory annual control.

- A full access to a more complete PPE DATABASE is available on our website using the same login/password as on ID Card Application.
- ID Card App and Website databases are synchronized for using both tools together. It's up to you to use both or only one of them.

To facilitate the positioning of this harness, our R&D department worked on the architecture and the strap which is woven in our factories.

This therefore allows the user to easily and quickly put on the harness.

David Naulin, Fall Protection Product Expert



Intuitive and quick installation for this harness dedicated to all types of application.

PUMA HAR25

2 accessory attachment holders incorporated into the belt (1)

· Anchorage carabiners, lanyards and tools

Tested at 150 kg

• No problem related to the weight of the tools transported or other

2 park lanyards

• Ergonomic, limits the size of the lanyard when not in use

Belt, backrest and shorts with thermocompressed padding and 3D structure mesh

► Breathability and comfort











| | | 間 | | | | | | |
|------------|--|-----------------|----|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----|
| PUMA HAR25 | Harness for rope access work. 2 fall arrest anchorage points (dorsal-sternal). Positioning belt with thermoformed back and shorts. 2 work positioning or restraint attachment points (lateral). 1 suspension point (ventral). 6 adjustable buckles. 2 park lanyards. | S/M/L XL/XXL | C€ | EN361 150kg | EN358 150kg | EN813 150kg | 2.1 kg | x 5 |

HAR14















| | Q | 間 | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------------|----|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|--|
| HAR14 | 2 fall arrester anchorage point harness (back-front).3 adjustable buckles. 2 adjustable lateral plates. Positioning belt with broad thermoformed back. Sponge lining. 2 anchorage points for work positioning. | | | | EN361 140kg | EN358 140kg | 1.1g | |
| HAR12 | 2 fall arrester anchorage point harness (back-front). 2 adjustment loops. 2 adjustable lateral plates. | S/M/L XL/XXL | C€ | EN361 | | 730 g | x 10 | |
| HAR11 | 1 fall arrester anchorage point harness (back). 2 adjustable buckles. 2 adjustable lateral plates. | | | 140kg | | 624g | | |
| EX120 | Positioning belt with thermoformed back. 2 lateral anchorage points for work positioning. 1 adjustment loop. Sponge back lining. | One size | | | EN358 140kg | 400g | | |

EX030200

- Non-inverting device

 Easy installation of the slider in the right direction
 Opening with one hand
- Ergonomics and intuitiveness for opening the product Fall indicator
- Easy visual verification













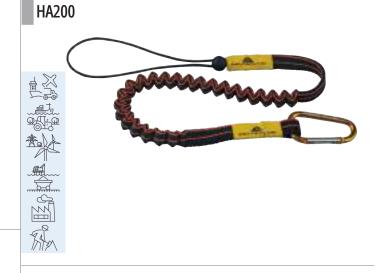
Recommended accessory for the proper use of this product : 1 connector AM002











HA204





| EX030200 | Lanyard tensioner equipped with a rope and 1 AM010 carabiner. The positioning device allows adjustment of the 30200 distance between the operator (with work positioning belt) and the | 00.20 → 2m | | | 998 g | |
|-----------|--|---|----------|-------|---------|------|
| EX030400 | structure. Lanyard Braided rope 10.5 mm with manufactured ends. (See AN066 description too) | 00.20> 4m | | | 1.2 kg | x 5 |
| EX118200A | Adjustable work positionning lanyard via reducer. Adjustable length. Stranded rope Ø 12 mm. Protective sheath on the splices. | $00.20 \longrightarrow 2m$ $00.20 \longrightarrow 4m$ | 2m 4m | EN358 | 872 g | ХЭ |
| HA200 | Tool holder. Extended length: 1 m. Maximum working load: 4 kg. | - One size | C€ | | 60 g | x 20 |
| HA204 | Retractable tool holder. Extended length: 1.1 m. Maximum working load: 0.5 kg. | OHE SIZE | | | 0.25 kg | X 20 |













ELARA280

Storage bag









ELARA270







| C:: | |
|-----|--|
| Ch. | |

POSITIONNING & SCAFFOLDING - ready for use fall arrest kit: 2 fall arrester anchorage point harness (back - front). 3 adjustable buckles. 2 adjustable side plates. Positioning belt (Ref. HAR14). Adjustable work positionning lanyard via reducer. Length of 1.1 to 2 m. Stranded rope Ø 12 mm (Ref. EX021). Fall arrester with energy absorber in double stranded rope (Y) Ø 12mm. Length 2 m. 1 AM002 carabiner and 2 AM022 hooks (Ref. AN211200CDD). 2 carabiner AM002.

ELARA280

ELARA320

SCAFFOLDING - ready for use fall arrester kit: 2 fall arrester anchorage point harness (back - front). 2 adjustment loops. 2 adjustable side plates. (Ref. HAR12). Fall arrester with energy absorber in double stranded rope (Y) Ø 12mm. Length 2 m. 1 AM002 carabiner and 2 AM022 hooks (Ref. AN211200CDD)

ELARA270

VERTICAL 10 M - Ready for use fall arrester kit: 2 fall arrester anchorage point harness (back - front). 2 adjustment loops. 2 adjustable side plates. (Ref. HAR12). Self retractable fall arrester with steel strap. Length 10 m. ABS case. 1 automatic swivel connector and fall indicator AM016 (Ref. AN12010T). Lanyard and anchorage point in tubular strap, length 2 m (Ref. L0030200). 2 connectors AM002.

| | | Ü | | | | | | |
|-------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------|--------|-----|
| | | | | EN358 | | | 3.5 kg | |
| S/M/L | C€ | EN355 | EN361 | | EN362 | | 25 kg | х5 |
| | | EN354 | | EN360 | | EN795 TYPE B | 9.1 kg | x 1 |



| | Ci, | 間 | | | | | | |
|----------|--|-----------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------|--------|-----|
| ELARA170 | ROOF - Ready for use fall arrester kit: 2 fall arrester anchorage point harness (back - front). 2 adjustment loops. 2 adjustable side plates. (Ref. HAR12). Sliding non opening fall arrester set with fall indicator on stranded rope anchorage line Ø 12 mm, length 20 m. (Ref. AN063/20). 2 connectors AM002. | S/M/L XL/XXL | | EN353-2 | | | 3.4 kg | |
| ELARA150 | ROOF - Ready for use fall arrester kit: 2 fall arrester anchorage point harness (back - front). 2 adjustment loops. 2 adjustable side plates. (Ref. HAR12). Sliding non opening fall arrester set with fall indicator on stranded rope anchorage line Ø 12 mm, length 10 m (Ref. AN063/10). 2 connectors AM002. | S/M/L | $C\epsilon$ | | _ EN361 EN: | EN362 | 2.4 kg | x5 |
| ELARA140 | VERTICAL 2.50 M - Fall arrester kit ready for use: 2 fall arrester anchorage point harness (back - front). 2 adjustment loops. 2 adjustable side plates. (Ref. HAR12). Self retractable fall arrester with 46 mm strap with energy absorber. Protection case. 1 connector AM002 (Ref. AN102). 1 connector AM002. | S/M/L | | | | | 1.9 kg | ,,, |
| ELARA190 | SCAFFOLDING - ready for use fall arrester kit: 2 fall arrester anchorage point harness (back - front). 2 adjustment loops. 2 adjustable side plates. (Ref. HAR12). Fall arrest with energy absorber with lanyard strap, length 2 m, equipped with 1 connector AM002 and 1 AM022 hook (Ref. AN203200CD). | XL/XXL | | EN355 | | | 1.8 kg | |

One of our bestsellers, essential for work at height.

David Naulin, Fall Protection Product Expert



The ready-to-use kit that adapts to all types of work at height.



1- Lateral plates
Easy and optimal adjustment



2- Storage bag

ELARA160V2

Storage bag









ELARA130V2

RESTRAINT KIT Storage bag







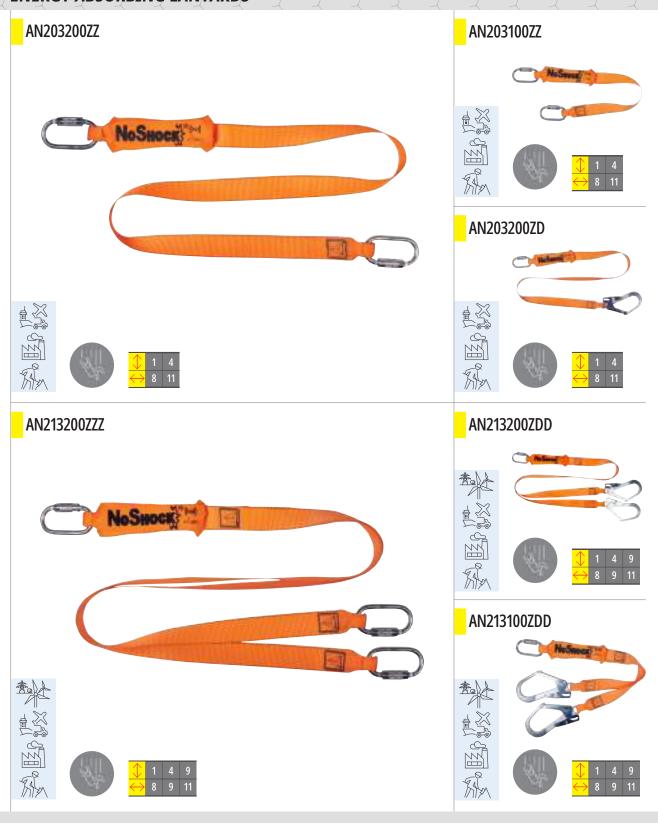






| | Q | 間 | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|------------------------|---------|----|
| ELARA160V2 | CLASSIC - Ready for use fall arrester kit: 1 fall arrester anchorage point harness (back) with energy absorbing lanyard fall arrester integrated, not removable, in polyester webbing, length 2 m. 2 adjustment buckles. 2 adjustment side plates. 1 connector AM002. 1 storage bag. | S/M/L | | ENIDO | EN355 | EN362 | | 1 kg | | | |
| ELARA130V2 | RESTRAINT - Ready for use kit: 1 fall arrester anchorage point harness (back). 2 adjustment buckles. 2 adjustable lateral plates (Ref. HAR11). Lanyard and anchorage point in tubular strap. 2 sewn loops. Width 25 mm. Length 1.50 m (Ref. L0030150). 2 connectors AM002. | XL/XXL | CE | CE | CE | EN361 | EN354 | EN362 CLASS B | EN795 TYPE B | 1.12 kg | x5 |

ENERGY ABSORBING LANYARDS



| | <u> </u> | 間 | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----|----|--------|--------|-----|
| AN203200ZZ | | 2 m | | | 668 g | |
| AN203100ZZ | Fall arrester with energy absorber in lanyard webbing. Thimble loops. | 1 m | | | 600 g | |
| AN203200ZD | | | (| EN355 | 1 kg | v.F |
| AN213200ZZZ | | 2 m | CE | EINOOO | 1.3 kg | x 5 |
| AN213200ZDD | Fall arrester with energy absorber in double lanyard webbing (Y). Thimble loops. | | | | 1.6 kg | |
| AN213100ZDD | | 1 m | | | 1.3 kg | |

MAXIBLOC AN100

Lightweight (1)

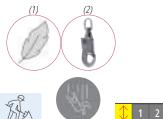
* Easy to transport and set-up Fall indicator (2)

• Easy visual verification

Tested at 150 kg

No problem related to the weight of the tools transported or other







MEDBLOC AN13006C2

Fall indicator (1)

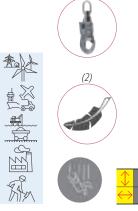
• Easy visual verification

Light and compact: 1.6 kg (2)

• Easy to transport and set-up

Tested at 128 kg

• No problem related to the weight of the tools transported or other





| | Q | 間 | | F | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------|---|--------------|-------|------------------------|---------|-----|
| MAXIBLOC AN10010T2 | Self retractable fall arrester with Ø 4 mm galvanised steel cable with integrated energy absorber. ABS case. Fall indicator. | 6 m | | x1 AM016 | | | 2.8 kg | |
| | | 10 m | | | AM016 | EN360 150 kg | 3.75 kg | x 1 |
| | | 15 m | | | | | 4.5 kg | |
| MINIBLOC AN102 | Self retractable fall arrester with 46 mm strap with energy absorber. Protection case. 1 carabiner AM002. | 2,50 m | | x 1 AM002 | € | | 1.1 kg | |
| MEDBLOC AN13006C2 | Self retractable fall arrester with polyester webbing 25 mm. ABS protection. Swivel with fall indicator. 1 carabiner AM016. Horizontal use tested. | 6 m | RfU PPE-R/11.060 128 kg HORIZONTAL CERTIFICATION | x 1 AM016 | | EN360 128 kg | 1.6 kg | x5 |

















Double lanyard in braided rope Ø 10.5 mm. 3 thimble loops ends.

1,50 m





CE

1.4 kg

EN354

х5

LO147150















Double lanyard in braided rope Ø 10.5 mm. 3 thimble loops ends.

1,50 m



EN354

x 15

264 g

LO047150AD















Lanyard in braided rope Ø 10.5 mm. 2 thimble loops ends.

1,50 m

AM010



 ϵ

EN354

х5 802 g

LO047100 - LO047150 - LO045200















LO047100

L0047150 LO045200

Lanyard in braided rope Ø 10.5 mm. 2 thimble loops ends.



CE

116 g EN354

x 15 150 g 188 g

LO007150CD















Lanyard in stranded rope \emptyset 12 mm. 2 thimble loops.

1,50 m



(E

EN354

850 g

х5

LO007100 - LO007150 - LO005200















| LO007100 | |
|----------|--|
| L0007150 | Lanyard in stranded rope Ø 12 mm. 2 thimble loops. |
| LO005200 | |

1,50 m 2 m

CE

154 g 198 g x 15 260 g

LO030100 - LO030150 - LO030200













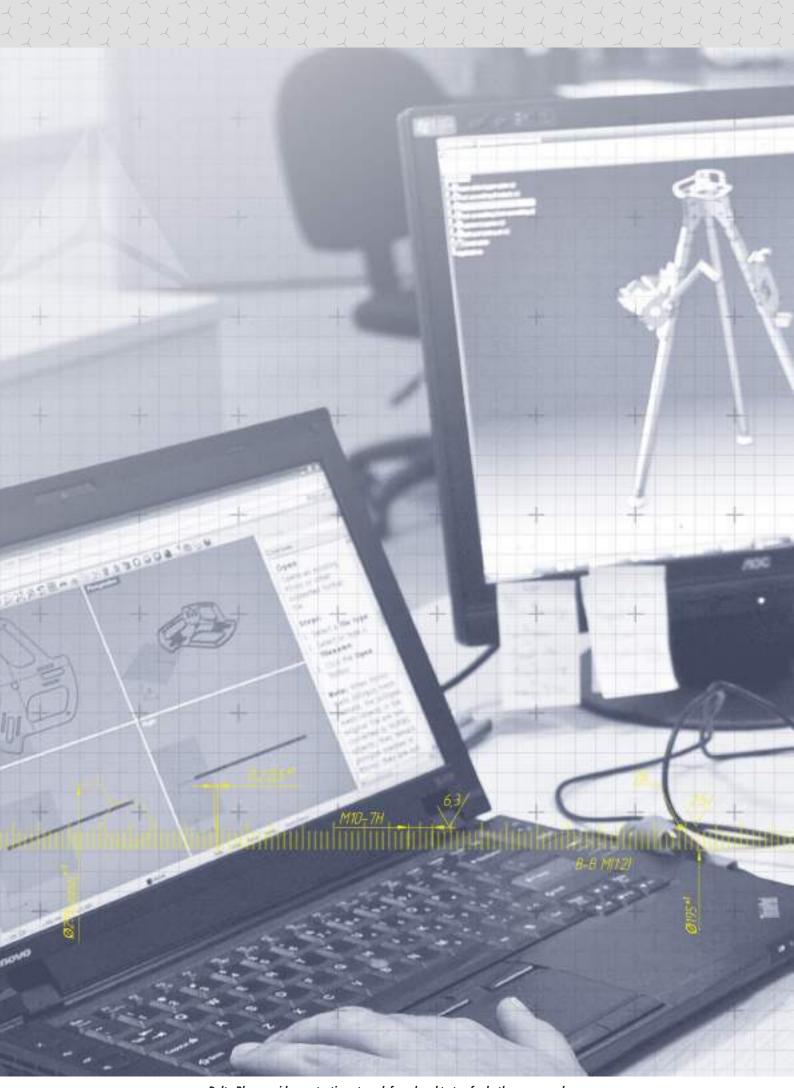




| L0030100 | | 1 m | | | | 70 g | |
|----------|--|--------|----|------------------------|-------|-------|------|
| L0030150 | Lanyard and anchorage point in tubular strap. 2 sewn loops. Width 25 mm. | 1,50 m | C€ | EN795 TYPE B | EN354 | 187 g | x 15 |
| L0030200 | | 2 m | | | | 218 g | |



www.deltaplus.eu



 ${\it Delta\ Plus\ provides\ protection\ at\ work\ from\ head\ to\ toe\ for\ both\ women\ and\ men}$



Technical information

129-139



HAND PROTECTION

Technical information

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BODY **PROTECTION**

Technical information

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FOOT PROTECTION

Technical information

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FALL **PROTECTION**

Technical information 153-155



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REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

THE REGULATION (EUROPEAN UNION)

EU Regulation 2016/425 establishes the requirements applicable to the design and manufacture of personal protective equipment (PPE) intended to be made available on the market, with a view to ensuring the protection of the health and safety of users.

Compliance with the provisions and requirements of this Regulation allows the manufacturer to affix the CE marking on the PPE.

The EU Regulation 2016/425 has replaced the EEC Directive 89/686 since 21/4/2018.

STANDARDISATION

Its objective is to develop test methods and requirements in the form of standards defining the technical specifications of products. Some of them, mostly requirements standards, are harmonised with EU Regulation 2016/425. Compliance with these harmonised standards gives an assurance of compliance with the requirements of EU Regulation 2016/425.

CATEGORISATION

Taking into account the level of risk covered, the Regulation defines the PPE categories and determines the various manufacturer's obligations:

- PPE category 1: Protection against minor risks.
- PPE category 2: All PPE that are not category 1 or 3
- PPE category 3: Protection against disability or fatality.



CERTIFICATION PROCEDURE

- Category 1 PPE: Evaluation of conformity by the manufacturer (Module A)
- PPE category 2 and 3: EU type examination of the PPE (Module B) by a notified independent body for which compliance (with Regulation EU 2016/425) is verified using standards that are in accordance with the regulation. Issuance of the EU Type Examination Certificate (confidential document).
- PPE category 1, 2 and 3: CE marking on the product.
- PPE category 3: Control by a notified independent body that ensures compliance of the manufacture with the examined PPE:
- either monitoring of conformity to the type based on the internal control of production and supervised controls of the product at random intervals (Module C2),
- or conformity to the type based on quality assurance of the production method (Module D).
- PPE category 1, 2 and 3: Writing by the manufacturer of the EU Compliance Declaration which proves the compliance of the PPE with Regulation EU 2016/425 to the distributor and the market enforcement authorities.

The product sheet, the user instructions and the Declaration of Conformity are available online on our website: www.deltaplus.eu

| USA | ANSI, ASTM, NIOSH |
|--|----------------------|
| Argentina | (S) (IL) (S) AR 1983 |
| Brazil | CA |
| China | Normes GB |
| Canada | ® ® |
| Ukraine | 23 |
| Common Economic Space (Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan) | ERC |

OTHER ACCREDITATIONS (OUTSIDE EUROPEAN UNION)

Some of our products are accredited under the regulations of many countries.

The products concerned (and / or their bear the following markings:

SAFETY EYEWEAR

Safety eyewear provides protection from spray and splatter from particles, liquids and dust, and chemical fumes and radiation.

HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF?

Select the most suitable protective glasses or shields

- Identify the type of risk: sprays, radiation, other, ...
- Determine the type of protection: spectacles-type safety glasses, goggles, face mask, cover goggles, ...
- Note the protective features: scratch-resistant, fog-resistant, tinted, ...
- Select the type of eye-piece: one-piece or double lens
- Choose the frame type: design, classical, ...

STANDARDS

EN166: applies to all types of individual protection of the eye which protects from hazards likely to damage the eye, except for nuclear radiation, x-rays, laser emissions and infrared emitted by low-temperature sources. Does not apply to eye protection for which separate standards exist (anti-laser eye protection, sunglasses for general use,...).

EN175: Specifications for the safety requirements for eye and face protection equipment for welding and related techniques (filters frames/ media).

EN169: Specifications of level numbers and requirements relating to the transmittance of filters to protect operators for welding and related techniques. Specification of requirements for welding filters with double number of levels.

EN170: Specifications of level numbers and of requirements relating to the transmittance of the filters for protection against ultraviolet radiation.

EN172: Specification of level numbers and requirements relating to the transmittance of filters for protection against solar radiation, industrial use.

EN379: Specification of the requirements for automatic welding filters, i.e. welding screens with automatic variation of the transmission factor. These screens are intended to protect operators during welding and related techniques..

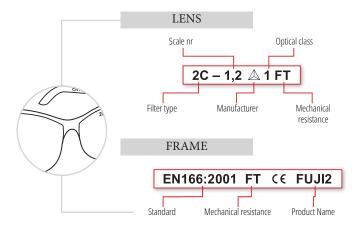
EN1731: Material specifications, design, performance and test methods for eye and face mesh type protective, for professional use.

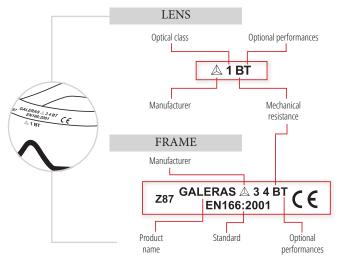
ANSI (US American National Standards Institute) Z87.1: Specifications and minimum general requirements, test methods, selection, use and maintenance of eye and face protection.

GS-ET 29

Requirements, performances, test methods relating to face shields providing protection against electric arcing

MARKING MARKING





• SYMBOL MEANING - EN166:

1: optical class allowing permanent wear of the spectacles

Mandatory performances

S: Increased robustness: steel ball of 22 mm diameter at 5.1 m/s. (18.36 km/h)

F: Low energy impact: steel ball of 6 mm diameter at 45 m/s. (162 km/h)

B: Medium energy impact: steel ball of 6 mm diameter at 120 m/s. (432 km/h)

A: High energy impact: steel ball of 6 mm diameter at 190 m/s. (684 km/h)

Optional performances

3: Liquid resistance (droplets or splashes).

4: arge dust particles resistance (size of $> 5 \mu m$).

5: Gas and fine dust particles resistance (size < 5 μm).

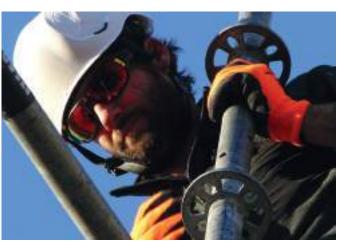
8: Short circuit electric arc resistance.

9:Lesistance to splashes of molten metal and penetration of hot solids.

T: (F-B-A) Mechanical resistance to extreme temperatures -5°C/+55°C.

N: Resistance to fogging of lenses.

K: Resistance to surface damage by fine particles (anti-scratch).



FILTERS

Special filters can eliminate certain parts of light and a high proportion of the electro-magnetic spectrum (ultraviolet rays, infrared rays...)..

| | | | | SPEC | TACLES LENS MAR | RKING | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | EN1 | 166 | | |
| | | Minimal | | UV FILTER | RS (EN170 | IR FILTERS (EN171) | SUN FILTER | RS (EN172) | WELDING (EN169) |
| | Lens | transmission | SCALE Nr | 2 | 2C | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| | colour | factor of visible light | SCALE INI | Colours perception may be alterated | Colours perception is not alterated | | Without IR protection specification | With IR protection specification | no code nr |
| CLEAR | | 80,0% | 1,1 | | | | 5-1,1 | 6-1,1 | |
| CE | INDOOR | 74,4% | 1,2 | 2-1,2 | 2C-1,2 | 4-1,2 | | | |
| . 101 | | 58,1% | 1,4 | 2-1,4 | 2C-1,4 | 4-1,4 | 5-1,4 | 6-1,4 | |
| LIGHT | OUTDOOR + INDOOR | 43,2% | 1,7 | 2-1,7 | 2C-1,7 | 4-1,7 | 5-1,7 | 6-1,7 | |
| - s | + INDOOR | 29,1% | 2 | 2-2 | 2C-2 | 4-2 | 5-2 | 6-2 | |
| SMOKE | 26. | 17,8% | 2,5 | 2-2,5 | 2C-2,5 | 4-2,5 | 5-2,5 | 6-2,5 | |
| SM(| OUTDOOR | 8,0% | 3,1 | | | | 5-3,1 | 6-3,1 | |
| | | 8,5% | 3 | 2-3 | 2C-3 | 4-3 | | | 3 |
| | | 3,2% | 4 | 2-4 | 2C-4 | 4-4 | 5-4,1 | 6-4,1 | 4 |
| | | 1,2% | 5 | 2-5 | 20-5 | 4-5 | | | 5 |
| | | 0,44% | 6 | | | 4-6 | | | 6 |
| DING. | | 0,16% | 7 | | | 4-7 | | | 7 |
| VERY DARK (FOR WELDING) | | 0,061% | 8 | | | 4-8 | | | 8 |
| (FO | MIG-TIG | 0,023% | 9 | | | 4-9 | | | 9 |
| DAR | MIG-TIG | 0,085% | 10 | | | 4-10 | | | 10 |
| Æ | | 0,0032% | 11 | | | | | | 11 |
| - | | 0,0012% | 12 | | | | | | 12 |
| | | 0,00044% | 13 | | | | | | 13 |
| | | 0,00016% | 14 | | | | | | 14 |
| | | 0,000061% | 15 | | | | | | 15 |
| | | 0,000023% | 16 | | | | | | 16 |

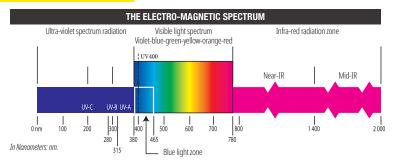
Lens marking is composed by 2 numbers (separated in the middle by a "-"):

CODE NUMBER: from 2 to 6. Welding lens have no code number.

STEP NUMBER: from 1,1 (the highest % of transmission in visible light, the clearest lens).

to 16 (the lowest % of transmission in visible light, the darkest lens).

DELTA PLUS RANGE: The yellow coloured possibilities are available on DELTA PLUS range.



All our polycarbonate glasses filter 99.9% of UV A, B and C from 130 to 380 nm.
Our UV400 glasses carry UV filtration up to 400 nm.

| RISKS TO THE EYE FROM HARMFUL RADIATION | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Zone | Wave Length | Environment | Eyesight damage | | | |
| UV-A | 315-380 nm | Outdoor work. | Eye fatigue, partial blindness, cataract. Sunshine. | | | |
| UV-B | 280-315 nm | Sunlight. Industrial environment. Black light tests. | Cataract. Welder flash. Arc flash. | | | |
| UV-C | 100-280 nm | Industrial environment. Arc welding. | Cornea or crystalline lesions. Loss of eyesight. | | | |
| Harmful blue light | 380-465 nm | Industrial environment. Computer work (fatigue, VDU). Electrical installations. Outdoor work. | Retinal lesions. Loss of eyesight. Blurring degeneration (age). Retinitis pigmentosis. | | | |
| Infra-red | 780-1400 nm (near IR) 1400-2000 nm (IR mid) | Electric welding. Molten work (glassmaking, steel production). Micro-wave processes. Sunlight. | Retinal lesions. Blurring degeneration (age). Retinitis pigmentosis (near-IR). Crystalline and cornea lesions (mid-IR). | | | |



1 Optical class:

Means the distortion of the image when viewed through the screen



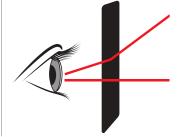


2 Light scattering: Means the clarity and sharpness of the screen. Is the image blurred?

Variation of the transmission factor:

Refers to the consistency of the shade of the screen when adjusted. No very dark or very light area should appear on the screen.





Angular dependence of transmission factor in the visible:

The clarity of the screen must remain the same depending on the angle between our view and the self-obscuring screen.

ARC WELDING

| 7 INC WELDING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|---------|----|----|----|----|-------|-----|--------|-------|------|-------|-----|-------|----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| RECOMMENDED USE OF DIFFERENT GRADE NUMBERS FOR ARC WELDING ACCORDING TO STANDARDS EN169/EN175 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Process | | | | | | | | | ļ | A Cu | rent | t am | npera | ige | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.5 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 30 | 40 | 60 | 70 | 100 |) 12 | 5 1 | 50 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 25 | o 3 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 450 | 500 | 600 |
| MMA | | | | 8 | | | | 9 | | 10 |) | | 11 | | 1 | 2 | | | 13 | | | 14 | |
| MAG | | | - | 8 | | | | | 9 | 1(|) | | 1 | 1 | | | 12 | 2 | | | 13 | | 14 |
| TIG | | | 8 | | | 9 | | | 10 | | | 11 | 1 | | 12 |) | | 13 | | | | | |
| MIG (heavy metals) | | | 9 10 11 | | | 12 | 2 | | 13 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MIG (light metals) | | | | | | 10 | | | | | 11 12 | | | | 13 14 | | | | | | | | |
| Arc air gouging | | 10 | | | | | | 11 12 | | | 13 | | | 14 | 14 15 | | | | | | | | |
| Plasma cutting | | | | | 9 | | | | | | 10 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 13 | | | | | |
| Micro plasma welding | | 4 | | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | | 12 | | | | | | |

This table is valid under normal conditions of use, in which the distance between the eye of the user and the mass of molten metal is approx. 50 cm and average light is approx. 100 lux.

SKULL PROTECTION

► HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF?

To choose the correct safety helmet.

To identify the risk: falling bumps or combined risks (hearing protection and face protection).

The safety helmet has three functions: **Antipenetration** for an effective skull protection.

Shock absorber because the cap and the harness absorb shocks.

Deflector thanks to a suitable design which makes it possible to deflect the fall of an object from the top of the head.

There is in addition a selection of accessories which offers face and hearing protection.

STANDARDS

| EN397 | Protective helmets for industry | MANDATORY | Impact*: force transmitted to the headform must not exceed 5 kN at the fall of an object of 5 kg from a 1 m height. The impact energy of the helmet at the end of the test is 49 J. Penetration*: the tip of the mass used in the test (3 kg over 1 m) must not come into contact with the skull. Flammability: the helmet should not burn with flame emission more than 5 seconds after removal of the flame. * The impact and penetration tests are performed at room temperature, at 50°C and at -10°C. | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| H | ENS Protectiv | | In extreme temperatures: impact and penetration tests are conducted at room temperature at 150°C, at -20°C or -30°C. Protects against accidental short-term contact with a live electrical conductor up to 440 VAC. Protects against lateral compression. The maximum deformation of the helmet should be ≤ 40 mm. Resistance to molten metal splashes | | | | | |
| EN50365 | Electrical insulation helmets for use in low voltage environment | MANDATORY | Electrically insulating helmets for use near energised equipment not exceeding 1000 VAC or 1500 VDC (appliance class 0). Used simultaneously with other electrically insulating protective equipment, these helmets prevent dangerous currents passing through to the person's head. These optional electrical insulation tests are more stringent than the EN397 and they complement them. (2 triangle marking, Class 0). | | | | | |
| ANSI/ISEA Z89.1 | DEA 289.1 an National ds Institute) Istandard for read protection | | | | ding on the type and class of the helmet: ion against mechanical risk (impact, penetration, crushing), flammability, electrical insulation. | | | |
| ANSI/ | (Amer Stand: Americi industria | OPTIONAL | | | | | | |
| EN812 | Bump caps for industry | | Impact*: This PPE protects against impacts from knocks against structures or objects. It does not protect from the impact of a falling object at all. The impact energy of the cap at the end of the test reached 12.25 J. Penetration*: the tip of the mass used in the test (0.5 kg over 0.5 m) must not come into contact with the skull. * The impact and penetration tests are performed at room temperature, at 50°C and at -10°C. Should in no way be a substitute for an industry type helmet (EN397). | | | | | |
| Bump caps | | OPTIONAL | In extreme temperatures: impact and penetration tests are conducted at room temperature at -20°C or -30°C. Protects against accidental short-term contact with a live electrical conductor up to 440 VAC. Flammability: the helmet must not burn with flame emission more than 5 seconds after removal of the flame (F marking). | | | | | |

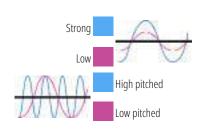
► HELMET MARKING ILLUSTRATION

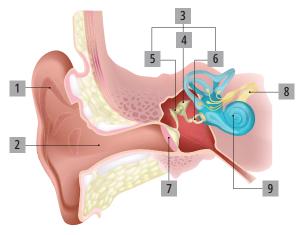


HEARING PROTECTION

Noise-related hearing loss is the most common occupational disease in Europe and North America, accounting for almost one-third of all work-related illnesses. These disorders can lead to long-lasting effects causing stress, fatigue or isolation that significantly increases the risk of work-related accidents caused by other factors. Hearing loss is irreversible and often detected late, so PPE covering this risk is classified as Category III.

THE EAR AND SOUND





- **1** Pinna
- Ear canal
- 3 Small bones
- 4 Anvil
- 5 Hammer
- 6 Stirrup
- **7** Eardrum
- 8 Auditory nerve
- **9** Cochlea

Noise, as a vibratory phenomenon is Characterised by:

- Its intensity (in decibels [dB]) corresponds to the amplitude of the vibrations emitted by the sound source. 0 dB corresponds to the minimum sound level audible by the human ear. The pain threshold is 120 dB and the ear can be damaged from 85 dB.
- Its frequency (in Hertz [Hz]) which will define the perceived height. The higher the frequency and the higher pitched the sound, the lower it is and the lower pitched it will be. The human ear is able to perceive sounds at frequencies between 20 Hz (very low pitch) and 20,000 Hz (very high pitch).
- Its duration and its variation, which makes it possible to differentiate very brief sounds, of a duration in the order of a second, such as impulse noises (a shot, impacts) of sounds that have longer durations (hours, or a day) for which it is important to consider the resulting dose of noise received.

The ear can be broken down into three distinct parts:

- The outer ear consisting of the horn and the ear canal
- The middle ear between the eardrum and the inner ear. It is filled with air and allows, using the ossicles, to transform the aerial vibrations into structure borne vibrations that can be analyzed by the inner ear.
- The inner ear, the heart of the auditory system, consisting of a cavity filled with liquid containing the cochlea where the body of Corti is found. Within it, the vibrations of the liquid transmitted to the ossicles are picked up by the hair cells which select them by frequency. The information is then conducted by the auditory nerve to the cerebral cortex which can interpret it.

DB(A)

The human ear has a particular sensitivity to each frequency range. At moderate sound levels, it is less sensitive to low pitched sounds. To represent this particular sensitivity, the noise measurements and standards use a weighting of the measured sound levels called weighting A. The thus weighted decibels are denoted dB (A).



HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF?

To choose the correct product for hearing protection.

- Identify the nature of the noise: stable, fluctuating, intermittent, pulse.
- Measure the noise at the working station: intensity (dB) and volume (Hz).
- Determine the exposure time
- Calculate the reduction necessary to return on an acceptable ambient level (see Directive 2003/10/CE).

| Requirements Directive 2003/10/EC: Minimum requirements for the protection of workers against the risks related to noise exposure | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| 8 hours exposure time at \geq 85 dB(A) | 8 hours exposure time at \geq 80 dB(A) and < 85 dB(A) | 8 hours exposure time at > 75 dB(A) and < 80 dB(A) | | | | |
| Obligatory hearing protection Hearing protectors available to the worker Hearing protection recommended | | | | | | |

The performance of the hearing protector (its attenuation level) must be adapted to the risk assessment of the workplace. It should bring the noise level to a level that is not harmful to health, while avoiding overprotection would cut the operator from his environment (warnings, communication...)

REGULATORY DAILY DOSE AUTHORISED ACCORDING TO THE SOUND LEVEL:

| Continuous | Equivalent continuous sound pressure level in dB (A) | 85 dB(A) | 91 dB(A) | 100 dB(A) | 112 dB(A) |
|----------------|--|----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| sounds | Daily exposure duration equivalent to an exposure of 85 dB | 8 hours | 2 hours | 15 minutes | 1 minute |
| Immulae eeunde | Peak sound pressure level in dB | 135 dB | 115 dB | 95 dB | 90 dB |
| Impulse sounds | Limited number of pulses or shocks for 8 hours | 1 | 100 | 10 000 | 30 000 |

WEARING RATE



WEARING METHOD:

When hearing protection equipment can be worn in several ways (on the head and under the chin for example), it must be tested for each method of wearing.

DOTH:

Over the head

DUTC:

Under the chin

BTH:

Bel

Behind the head

STANDARDS

• EN352: Exigences of safety and tests.

• EN352-1: the ear-muffs.

• EN352-2: the earplugs.

• EN352-3: the adjustable head defenders for the safety helmets.

• EN352-4: Noise cancelling headphones with level dependent attenuation.

• EN352-6: Earmuffs with electrical audio input.

• EN352-8: Audio enabled earmuffs.

hese standards establish requirements with regards to the manufacture, the design, performances and test methods. They stipulate the putting at disposal relative to the characteristics

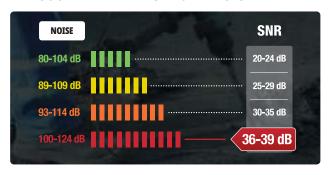
• EN458: Hearing protection

Recommendations for selection, use and maintenance.

• ANSI (US American National Standards Institute) S3.19 - 1974

This standard specifies the test method for determining the level of noise attenuation (NRR Noise Reduction Rating) of the hearing protection, as recommended by the EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency).

SOUND LEVEL MITIGATION VALUES



HOW DO YOU USE THE ATTENUATION VALUES?

3 indicators, from the simplest to the most precise are made available to the user:

- SNR (Single Number Rating): Single average value of attenuation.
- HML: Attenuation values expressed in terms of average levels of frequency:
 - $\mbox{\bf H}$: Attenuation of PPE at high frequencies (pitched noises)
 - $\boldsymbol{\mathsf{M}}$: Attenuation of PPE at medium frequencies
 - L: Attenuation of PPE at low frequencies (bass sounds)
- APV (Assumed Protection Value): Attenuation values expressed on 8 specific frequency levels (see the data sheet of the hearing protector).

DOUBLE PROTECTION:

When wearing a single hearing protector is not enough, it is possible to combine them. The attenuation resulting from the simultaneous wearing of earplugs with a B SNR and a noise-cancelling headset with an ST SNR is calculated by the following formula: $33 \times log ((0.4 \times B) + (0.1 \times ST))$

LEVEL OF NOISE



RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

European Directives: End user's obligations

89/391: Identify and assess the risk, take preventive and protective measures, inform and train the workers. 2004/37: Risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work: hazard identification, «limit values», respiratory protection. 89/656: Select and use the appropriate and compliant PPE, inform and train people, check and replace the PPE when necessary.

STANDARDS

The main standards concerning the respiratory apparatuses.

EN136: overall masks

It contains laboratory tests and practical performance tests to check the conformity with resistance to temperature, to impacts, to flame, to thermal radiation, to traction, resistance to cleansers and disinfectants. Furthermore, the visual inspection must concern the marking and the manufacturers' information guide.

• EN140: half-masks and quarter-masks

It contains laboratory tests and practical performance tests to check the conformity with resistance to impacts, to cleaners and disinfectants, to temperature, to flame and respiratory resistance.

• EN14387: gas filters and compound filters

It contains laboratory tests to check the conformity with resistance to impacts, to temperature, to humidity and corrosive atmospheres, and with mechanical and respiratory resistance.

• EN143 : filters against particles

It contains laboratory tests to check the conformity with resistance to impacts, to temperature, to humidity and corrosive atmospheres and with mechanical and respiratory resistance.

• EN149: filtering half-masks

It contains laboratory tests to check the conformity with resistance to impacts, to cleansers and disinfectants, to temperature, to flame and with respiratory resistance.

\bullet EN405 : half-masks fitted with valves and gas filters or compound filters

It contains laboratory tests to check the conformity with resistance to handling and wear, to impacts, to flame and with respiratory resistance.

EN148-1: standard threaded joint

This standard is specific to the standard connection system of the cartridge for full face

NIOSH (US National Institute for Occupational Safety) 42 CFR Part84 Filtering facial parts, multiple levels of protection (non exhaustive list):

• N95: Filter at least 95% of the particles (non-oily) suspended in the air.

• N99: Filter at least 99% of the particles (non-oily) suspended in the air.

| THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS. |
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| PRODUCTS | STANDARDS | TOTAL INWARD LEAKAGE** (%) | NOMINAL PROTECTION FACTOR* |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| FFP1 | EN149 | 22 | 4 |
| FFP2 | EN149 | 8 | 12 |
| FFP3 | EN149 | 2 | 50 |
| ½ mask P1 ½ mask gas XP1 | EN140 EN14387 EN143 + A1 | 22 | 4 |
| ½ mask P2 ½ mask gas XP2 | EN140 EN14387 EN143 + A1 | 8 | 12 |
| ½ mask P3 ½ mask gas XP3 | EN140 EN14387 EN143 + A1 | 2 | 48 |
| ½ mask gas X | EN140 EN14387 | 2 | 50 |
| Full Face Mask P3 | EN136 EN143 + A1 | 0,1 | 1000 |
| Full Face Mask gas XP3 | EN136 EN14387 EN143 + A1 | 0,1 | 1000 |
| Full Face Mask gas X | EN136 | 0,05 | 2000 |

*NPF : Nominal Protection Factor corresponds to the level of protection tested in the laboratory. The Level of APF, Assigned Protection Factor, might be different according local regulations

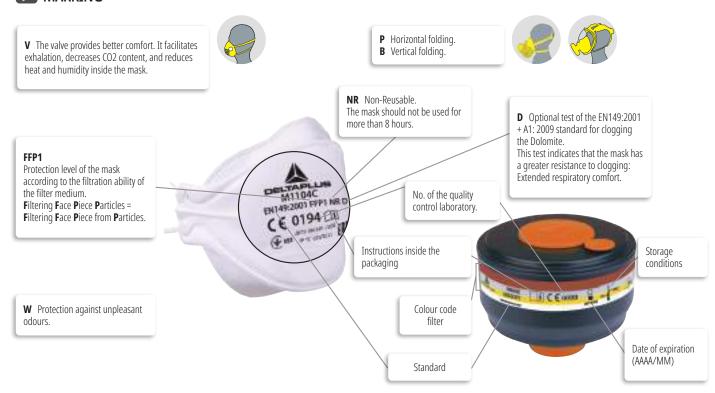
**TIL: Leakage of the ambient atmosphere into the respiratory interface measured in laboratory



http://respiratory.deltaplus.eu

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

► MARKING



GAS AND VAPOUR FILTER

Each filter or cartridge is identified with a colour code.

| TYPE | TYPE OF PROTECTION | GAS AND VAPOUR |
|------|---|--|
| A | Protects from organic gases and vapours whose boiling point is > 65°C | Alcohol, acetic acid, ether, hexane, toluene, xylene, white spirits, thiophenol* |
| AX | Protects from organic gases and vapours whose boiling point is ≤ 65°C | Acetone, acetaldehyde, ethyl ether, butane, methanol, trichloromethane* |
| В | Protects from inorganic gases and vapours | Chlorine, chlorine dioxide, fluorine, formaldehyde, phosphine* |
| E | Protects from sulphur dioxide and some acid vapours and gases | Sulphur dioxide* |
| K | Protects from ammoniac and some amine derivatives | Ammonia, ethylamine, methylamine* |
| Hg | Protection from mercury vapours | Mercury and mercury compounds* |

| FILTER ABSORPTION CLASS FOR GASES AND VAPOURS | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Class 1 | Low capacity filter (pollutant concentration < 0.1% or 1000 ppm). | | | | | |
| Class 2 | Average capacity filter (pollutant concentration < 0.5% or 5000 ppm). | | | | | |
| Class 3 | High capacity filter (pollutant concentration < 0.1% or 10,000 ppm). | | | | | |
| ppm | Concentration in parts per million. | | | | | |

DUST AND AEROSOL FILTERS

| TYPE | PROTECTION | PARTICULES | | | |
|------|---|--|--|--|--|
| P1 | Protects from non-toxic dust and / or water-based aerosols. | Cement dust, flour, calcium carbonate (chalk), graphite, cotton, concrete* | | | |
| P2 | Protects from slightly toxic or irritating solid aerosols and / or liquids. | Untreated softwood, grinding, cutting, welding, milling, coal, fibre glass, mineral fibre, graphite, pesticide powder* | | | |
| P3 | Protects from solid aerosols and / or liquids listed as toxic. | Asbestos (without manipulation), pesticide powder, biological agents, pharmaceutical powder, treated wood, hard wood (exotic), chrome, lime, lead, graphite* | | | |
| | | Manganese, kaolin, sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), quartz, silica* | | | |



 $\hbox{*This type of usage is indicative and cannot engage Delta Plus Responsibility}.$



http://respiratory.deltaplus.eu

USER GUIDE FOR BREATHING APPA-RATUS FILTER FOR POLLUTING SUBS-**TANCES**

| Substances | Chemical formula | CAS number | Gas filter | Particles filter | MC/DM* | OEL | Unit of neasurement |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1- chloro- 2,3- epoxy- propane | C3H5OCI | 106-89-8 | Α | P3 | MC | VLE=2 | ppm |
| 1,1,1-Trifluoro-2-bromo-2-chloroethane | CF3CHBrCI | 151-67-7 | | | ARI or A AIR | 2,000 | ppm |
| 1,1,2,2- tetrabromoethane | CHBr2CHBr2 | 79-27-6 | A | P3 | MC | 1 | ppm |
| 1,1'-Ethylene-2,2'-bipyridyllium dibromide 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8-octachloronaphthalene | C12H12N2Br2 C10Cl8 | 85-00-7 2234-13-1 | A | P3 | MC MC | 0,50 | mg/m3 mg/m3 |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | C6H3Cl3 | 120-82-1 | A | P3 | MC | 5,00 | ppm |
| 1,2,4-Benzenetricarboxylic anhydride | C9H4O5 | 552-30-7 | A | P3 | MC | 0,04 | mg/m3 |
| 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic anhydride | C6H4(CO)2O | 85-44-9 | | P3 | MC | 1,00 | ppm |
| 1,2-Dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl dimethyl phosphate | (CH3O)2P(O)OCHBrCBrCl2 | 300-76-5 | A | P3 | MC | 3,00 | mg/m3 |
| 1,2-dichloroethane | CICH2CH2CI | 107-06-2 | A | | MC | 10,00 | ppm |
| 1,2-Dihydroxybenzene | C6H4(OH)2 | 120-80-9 | A | P3 | MC | 5 | mg/m3 |
| 1,2-Ethanediamine 1,2-ethanediol | NH2CH2CH2NH2 HOCH2CH2OH | 107-15-3 107-21-1 | K A | P3 | MC MC | 10,00 50,00 | ppm ppm |
| 1,3- butadiene | CH2=CHCH=CH2 | 106-99-0 | AX | rs | MC | VLE= 1 | ppm |
| 1,4- dichlorobenzene | C6 H4 CI2 | 106-46-7 | A | | MC | 75,00 | ppm |
| 1,4-benzenediamine | C6H4(NH2)2 | 106-50-3 | A | P3 | MC | 0 | mg/m3 |
| 1,4-dihydroxybenzene | C6H4(OH)2 | 123-31-9 | A | P3 | MC | 2 | mg/m3 |
| 1,4-dinitrobenzene | C6H4(NO2)2 | 100-25-4 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 1,000 | mg/m3 |
| 1,5-diisocyanatonaphthalene | C10H6(NCO)2 | 3173-72-6 | A2B2 | P3 | MC | 0,10 | mg/m3 |
| 1,5-pentanedial | OCH(CH2)3CHO | 111-30-8 | A2 | P3 | MC | 0,20 | ppm |
| 1,6- hexanolactam | C6H11NO | 105-60-2 | A | P3 | MC | 0,22 | ppm |
| 1-Chloro-2-methylbenzene | CIC6H4CH3 | 95-49-8 | A | | MC | 50,00 | ppm |
| 1-Chloro-2-propene 1-Hydroxybutane | CH2=CHCH2CI CH3CH2CH2CH2OH | 107-05-1 71-36-3 | AX A | | MC MC | 1,00 50,00 | ppm |
| 1-Hydroxybutane 1-Methoxy-2-propanol | CH3CH2CH2CH2OH CH3OCH2CHCH3 | /1-36-3 107-98-2 | A | | MC MC | 100 | ppm |
| 1-Methylpropyl acetate | CH3COOCH(CH3)CH2CH3 | 105-46-4 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 200 | ppm |
| 1-Propen-3-ol | CH2=CHCH2OH | 107-18-6 | A | | MC | 2 | ppm |
| 1-Propyn-3-ol | C3H3OH | 107-19-7 | A | | MC | 1 | ppm |
| 2- butoxyethanol | C4H9OCH2CH2OH | 111-76-2 | A | P3 | MC | 25,00 | ppm |
| 2- Diethylaminoethanol | (C2H5)2NCH2CH2OH | 100-37-8 | K | | MC | 10,00 | ppm |
| 2- ethoxyethyl acetate | CH3COOCH2CH2OCH2CH3 | 111-15-9 | A | | MC | 1 | ppm |
| 2- ethylhexyl chloroformate | CI1 C7 O2 H12 | 24468-13-1 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 1 | ppm |
| 2- furaldehyde | C5H4O2 | 98-01-1 | A | | MC | 2,00 | ppm |
| 2- Methoxyethyl acetate | CH3COOCH2CH2OCH3 | 110-49-6 | A | - 00 | MC | 0 | ppm |
| 2- Methylaziridine 2- methylpentane- 2,4- diol | C3H7N (CH3)2COHCH2CHOHCH3 | 75-55-8 | K A | P3 | MC DM or MC | 2,00 | ppm |
| 2- nitronaphthalene | C10H7NO2 | 107-41-5 581-89-5 | A | P | DM or MC | 25 | ppm |
| 2- Pyridylamine | NH2C5H4N | 504-29-0 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 2 | mg/m3 |
| 2,2'-Diaminodiethylamine | NH2CH2CH2)2NH | 111-40-0 | ABEK | P3 | MC | 1,00 | ppm |
| 2,2'-dihydroxydiethyamine | (HOCH2CH2)2NH | 111-42-2 | K | P3 | MC | 3 | ppm |
| 2,2-Dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate | (CH30)2P(0)0CH=CCI2 | 62-73-7 | A | P3 | MC | 0,10 | ppm |
| 2,3- epoxypropyl isopropyl ether | C6H12O2 | 4016-14-2 | A | | MC | 50 | ppm |
| 2,3,4,5,6-pentachlorophenol | C6CI5OH | 87-86-5 | A | P3 | MC | 1 | mg/m3 |
| 2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl | | | | | | | |
| 2,4- dichlorophenoxyacetic acid | CI2C6H3OCH2COOH | 94-75-7 | | P3 | MC | 10 | mg/m3 |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid | CI3C6H2OCH2COOH | 93-76-5 | | P3 | DM or MC | 10 | mg/m3 |
| 2,4,6- trinitrophenol 2,4,6-tetryl | (NO2)3C6H2OH (NO2)3C6H2N(NO2)CH3 | 88-89-1 479-45-8 | A | P3 | MC | 2 | mg/m3 mg/m3 |
| 2.5-Furanedione | C4 H2 O3 | 108-31-6 | A | P3 | MC | 0.25 | ppm |
| 2-Aminotoluene | CH3C6H4NH2 | 95-53-4 | A | P3 | MC | 2,00 | ppm |
| 2-butanol | CH3CH(OH)CH2CH3 | 78-92-2 | A | | MC | 100,00 | ppm |
| 2-Carbomethoxy-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate | C7H13P06 | 7786-34-7 | A | P3 | MC | 0 | ppm |
| 2-Chloro-1,1,2-Trifluoroethyl difluoromethyl ether | CHF2OCF2CHCIF | 13838-16-9 | | | ARI or A AIR | 2,000 | ppm |
| 2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene | CH2=CCICH=CH2 | 126-99-8 | AX | P3 | MC | VLE = 1 | ppm |
| 2-chloroacetaldehyde | CICH2CH0 | 107-20-0 | A | | MC | 1,00 | ppm |
| 2-Chloroethanol | CH2CICH2OH | 107-07-3 | A | | MC | 1,00 | ppm |
| 2-hydroxymethylfuran | C5H6O2 | 98-00-0 | A | | MC | 10,00 | ppm |
| 2-Isopropoxy propane | HSCH2COOH | 108-20-3 | A2B2 | P3 | MC MC | 500,00 | ppm |
| 2-Mercaptoacetic acid 2-methoxyethanol | CH30CH2CH20H | 68-11-1 109-86-4 | AZBZ A | P3 | MC | 5,00 | ppm |
| 2-Methylacrylic acid | CH2=C(CH3)COOH | 79-41-4 | A | P3 | MC | 20 | ppm |
| 2-methylpropenenitrile | CH2=C(CH3)CN | 126-98-7 | AB 450 | _ | MC | 1 | ppm |
| 2-Methylpropyl acetate | CH3COOCH2CH(CH3)2 | 110-19-0 | A | | MC | 150.00 | ppm |
| 2-Oxetanone | C3H4O2 | 57-57-8 | - | | ARI or A AIR | 130.00 | ppm |
| 2-Pentanol acetate | CH3COOCH(CH3)C3H7 | 626-38-0 | A | | MC | 125 | ppm |
| 2-Phenyl propylene | C6H5C(CH3)=CH2 | 98-83-9 | A | | MC | 50,00 | ppm |
| 2-propenamide | CH2=CHCONH2 | 79-06-1 | Α | P3 | MC | 0,30 | mg/m3 |
| 2-propenenitrile | CH2=CHCN | 107-13-1 | A | P3 | MC | 2,00 | ppm |
| 2-Propenoic acid | CH2=CHCOOH | 79-10-7 | A | | DM or MC | 2,000 | ppm |
| 2-Propyl acetate | CH3COOCH(CH3)2 | 108-21-4 | A | | MC | 250.00 (ST) | ppm |
| 2-Propynyl alcohol | C3H3OH | 107-19-7 | A | | MC | 1 | ppm |
| 3,3'- dichlorobenzidine salts | NH2CIC6H3C6H3CINH2 | 91-94-1 | A | P3 | MC | 0.00 | |
| 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine 3,5,5- trimethylcyclohex- 2- enone | C14H16N2 | 119-93-7 | A | P3 | MC | 0,02 | mg/m3 |
| | C9H14O | 78-59-1 77-73-6 | A A | P3 | MC MC | 4,00 5,00 | ppm |
| | | 11-13-0 | Λ. | LO | | | ppm |
| | C10 H12 CH3CH2COTCH213CH3 | 106-35-4 | A | | MC | 50 | |
| 3-Heptanone | CH3CH2CO[CH2]3CH3 | 106-35-4 123-92-2 | A A | | MC DM or MC | 50 100 | |
| 3a,4,7,7a-Tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindene 3-Heptanone 3-Methyl-1-butanol acetate 3-Methyl-5-heptanone | | 106-35-4 123-92-2 541-85-5 | A A A | | MC DM or MC MC | 100 25 | ppm |

OEL OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT

TWA

TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE Average Exposure limit over an **8 hour** time period



STEL

SHORT TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT
Should not be longer than 15 minutes
Should not occur more than 4 times per day with at least 60 minutes between exposures



| Substances | Chemical formula | CAS number | Gas | articles | MC/DM* | OEL | Unit of easurement |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|----------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 4,4'- Methylenedianiline (mda) | CH2(C6H4NH2)2 | 101-77-9 | A | P3 | MC | 0,01 | ppm |
| 4-Hydroxy-4-Methyl-2-Pentanone | CH3COCH2C(CH3)2OH | 123-42-2 | A | | MC | 50 | ppm |
| 4-Nitroaniline | C6 H6 N2 02 | 100-01-6 | A | P3 | MC | 6 | mg/m3 |
| 4-nitrochlorobenzene 5-Methyl-2-hexanone | CIC6H4NO2 CH3COCH2CH2CH(CH3)2 | 100-00-5 110-12-3 | AB A | P3 | MC MC | 1,00 50 | mg/m3 ppm |
| 6,9-methano- 2,4,3-benzo-dioxathiepin-3-oxide | C9H6Cl6O3S | 115-29-7 | A | P3 | MC | 0 | mg/m3 |
| Acetaldehyde | CH3CH0 | 75-07-0 | AX | | MC | 100 | ppm |
| Acetic acid | CH3COOH | 64-19-7 | A | P3 | MC | 10.00 | ppm |
| Acetic ester Acetic oxide | CH3C00C2H5 | 141-78-6 108-24-7 | A | | MC MC | 400.00 | ppm |
| Acetylene | (CH3CO)20 C2H2 | 74-86-2 | n | | ARI or A AIR | 2500 | ppm |
| Acraldehyde | CH2=CHCHO | 107-02-8 | AX 450 | | MC | 0 | ppm |
| Age | C6H10O2 | 106-92-3 | A | | MC | 5 | ppm |
| Aldrin | C12H8Cl6 | 309-00-2 | AB | P3 | DM or MC | 0.25 | mg/m3 |
| Alpha-chlorotoluene | C6H5CH2CI | 100-44-7 | A | | MC | 1 | ppm |
| Alpha-chloroacetophenone Alpha-starch | (C6H5COCH2CI (C6H10O5)n | 532-27-4 9005-25-8 | ABEK | P3 | MC MC | 0,30 5,00 | ppm mg/m3 |
| Aluminium metal (respirable dust) | Al | 7429-90-5 | | P2/P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | mg/m3 |
| Aluminum trioxide | Al203 | 1344-28-1 | | P3 | DM or MC | 4 | mg/m3 |
| Amidocyanogen | NH2CN | 420-04-2 | | P3 | DM or MC | 2,000 | mg/m3 |
| Aminocyclohexane | C6H11NH2 (CH3)2C6H3NH2 | 108-91-8 1300-73-8 | A | | DM or MC DM or MC | 10,000 | ppm |
| Aminodimethylbenzene Aminomethane | CH3)ZC6H3NHZ CH3NH2 | 74-89-5 | K | | MC MC | 10 | ppm |
| Ammonia | NH3 | 7664-41-7 | K | | MC | 25 | ppm |
| Ammonium amidosulfonate | NH4OSO2NH2 | 7773-06-0 | | P3 | MC | 5,00 | mg/m3 |
| Ammonium chloride | NH4CI | 12125-02-9 | K | Р | MC | 10 | mg/m3 |
| Amyl acetic ether | CH3COO[CH2]4CH3 | 628-63-7 | A | | MC | 100 | ppm |
| Anhydrous hydrogen bromide; Anone | H Br C6H10O | 10035-10-6 108-94-1 | B A | P3 | MC DM or MC | 3 25,000 | ppm |
| Antimony and compounds (as sb) | Sb | 7440-36-0 | Α | P3 | MC | MEL | mg/m3 |
| Antimony hydride | SbH3 | 7803-52-3 | | | ARI or A AIR | 0 | ppm |
| Antimony trioxide | 03 Sb2 | 1309-64-4 | | P3 | DM or MC | 0,500 | mg/m3 |
| Argon | Ar | 7440-37-1 | | | ARI or A AIR | | ppm |
| Arsenic & compounds except arsine | As | 7440-38-2 | | P3 | MC ADLOX A AID | 0,15 | mg/m3 |
| Arsenic trihydride Arsenic trioxide | AsH3 As2O3 | 7784-42-1 1327-53-3 | | | ARI or A AIR ARI or A AIR | 0,020 | ppm mg/m3 |
| Artificial barite | BaSO4 | 7727-43-7 | | P3 | MC | 0,50 | mg/m3 |
| ASBESTOS, amiante | Hydrated mineral silicates | 1332-21-4 | PAPR | P3 | MC | MEL | fibres/ml |
| Asphalt, petroleum fumes | n/ a | 8052-42-4 | | | ARI or A AIR | 5 | mg/m3 |
| Atrazine (iso) Azimethylene | C8H14CIN5 CH2N2 | 1912-24-9 334-88-3 | ABEK | P3 | DM or MC MC | 5,000 0,20 | mg/m3 |
| Azirane | C2H5N | 151-56-4 | K 450 | rs | MC | 0,20 | ppm ppm |
| Azium | NaN3 | 26628-22-8 | | P3 | DM or MC | 0 | mg/m3 |
| Azodicarbonamide | C2H4N4O2/NH2CON=NCONH2 | 123-77-3 | A | P3 | MC | MEL | mg/m3 |
| Barium compounds soluble (as ba) | Ba | 7440-39-3 | | P2/P3 | DM or MC | 1 | mg/m3 |
| Basudin® | C12H21N2O3PS | 333-41-5 542-88-1 | BE | P3 | MC MC | 0,10 | mg/m3 |
| BCME [Bis (chloromethyl) ETHER] Benomyl (iso) | (CH2CI)20 C14H18N4O3 | 17804-35-2 | A2 A | P3 | DM or MC | 0,05 5,000 | mg/m3 mg/m3 |
| Benzenamine | C6H5NH2 | 62-53-3 | A | P3 | MC | 2,00 | ppm |
| Benzene | C6H6 | 71-43-2 | A 450 | | MC | 1,00 | ppm |
| Benzene chloride | C6H5CI | 108-90-7 | A | | DM or MC | 75,000 | ppm |
| Benzene hexahydride Benzyl butyl phthalate | C6 H12 C19 H20 O4 | 110-82-7 85-68-7 | A | Р | DM or MC DM or MC | 300,000 5,000 | ppm mg/m3 |
| Beryllium and compounds | Be | 7440-41-7 | Α | P3 | MC | VLE | mg/m3 |
| Beta-Aminoethyl alcohol | NH2CH2CH2OH | 141-43-5 | A | | MC | 3 | ppm |
| Beta-Hydroxypropyl acrylate | CH2=CHCOOCH2CHOHCH3 | 999-61-1 | A | | MC | 1 | ppm |
| BGE | C7 H14 O2 | 2426-08-6 | A | - 00 | MC | 5,60 | ppm |
| Bipotassium chromate | H2KAI3(SiO4)3 K2 Cr O4 | 12001-26-2 7789-00-6 | | P3 | DM or MC ARI or A AIR | 3,000 | mg/m3 mg/m3 |
| Bis(2- ethylhexyl) phthalate | C24H38O4 | 117-81-7 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | mg/m3 |
| Bis(2,3- epoxypropyl) ether | C6H10O3 | 2238-07-5 | A | P3 | MC | 0,10 | ppm |
| Bismuth telluride | Bi2Te3 | 1304-82-1 | | P3 | MC | 5,00 | mg/m3 |
| Borates, (tetra) sodium salts | Na2B407 | 1330-43-4 | | P3 | DM or MC | 1,000 | mg/m3 |
| Borax decahydrate Boric anhydride | Na2B4O7 • 10H2O B2O3 | 1303-96-4 1303-86-2 | | P3 | MC DM or MC | 5,00 | mg/m3 mg/m3 |
| Bornan- 2- one | C10H16O | 76-22-2 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 2,000 | mg/m3 |
| Boron fluoride | BF3 | 7637 07 02 | | | ARI or A AIR | 1,000 | ppm |
| Boron hydride | B2H6 | 19287-45-7 | В | P3 | MC | 0,10 | ppm |
| Bromacil (iso) | C9H13BrN2O2 | 314-40-9 | AB | P3 | DM or MC | 1,000 | ppm |
| Bromine Bromine fluoride | Br2 BrF5 | 7726-95-6 7789-30-2 | B AX | P3 | MC MC | 0,10 | ppm |
| Bromoethane | CH3CH2Br | 74-96-4 | AX | | MC | 200,00 | ppm |
| Bromoethylene | CH2=CHBr | 593-60-2 | AX | | DM or MC | 5,000 | ppm |
| Bromoform | CHBr3 | 75-25-2 | A | | MC | 0,50 | ppm |
| Bromomethane | CH3Br | 74-83-9 | AX | | MC | 5 | ppm |
| Butane Butal accolate | CH3CH2CH2CH3 CH2=CHCOOC4H9 | 106-97-8 141-32-2 | AX A | | DM or MC MC | 600,000 10,00 | ppm |
| Butyl acrylate Butyl ester of 2-hydroxypropanoic acid | CH3CH(OH)COOC4H9 | 138-22-7 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | ppm ppm |
| Butyl ethanoate | CH3COO[CH2]3CH3 | 123-86-4 | A | | MC | 150 | ppm |
| | | | | | | | |

*MC/DM = Overall masks / Half-mask

This list is not contractual. It is an indicative list and in no way incurs the liability of DELTA PLUS.

Head protection TECHNICAL INFORMATION

| Substances | Chemical formula | CAS number | Gas filter | Particles filter | MC/DM* | OEL | Unit of |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Butyl methyl ketone /MBK | CH3CO[CH2]3CH3 | 591-78-6 | Α | _ | MC | 5,00 | ppr |
| Butylamine | CH3CH2CH2CH2NH2 | 109-73-9 | BK | 00 | MC | 5,00 | ppr |
| Cadmium Caesium hydroxide | Cd S CsOH | 7440-43-9 21351-79-1 | В | P3 | DM or MC | VLE=0,05 2,000 | mg/r |
| Calcium carbimide | CaCN2 | 156-62-7 | ь | | ARI or A AIR | 0,500 | mg/r mg/r |
| Calcium carbonate | CaCO3 | 1317-65-3 | | P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | mg/r |
| Calcium hydrate | Ca(OH)2 | 1305-62-0 | | P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | mg/r |
| Calcium monosilicate | CaSiO3 | 1344-95-2 | | P2/P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | mg/r |
| Calcium sulfate hemihydrate | CaSO4 • 0.5H2O | 26499-65-0 | | P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | mg/i |
| Captafol (iso) | C10H9CI14NO2S | 2425-06-1 | A | | MC | 0,10 | mg/ |
| Carbaryl (iso) | CH3NHCOOC10H7 | 63-25-2 | A | | DM or MC | 5,000 | mg/ |
| Carbofuran (iso) | C12H15NO3 C6H5OH | 1563-66-2 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 0,100 | mg/ |
| Carbolic acid Carbon black | C6H5OH | 108-95-2 1333-86-4 | A | P3 | MC MC | 5 3,50 | pp |
| arbon dioxide | (02 | 124-38-9 | | P3 | ARI or A AIR | 5000,000 | mg/ |
| Carbon disulphide | C S2 | 75-15-0 | AX | | MC MC | 10,00 | pp |
| Carbon hexachloride | CI3CCCI3 | 67-72-1 | A | P3 | MC | 1,00 | pp |
| Carbon monoxide | CO | 630-08-0 | | | ARI or A AIR | 30,000 | pp |
| Carbon tetrachloride | CCI4 | 56-23-5 | Α | | MC | 2,00 | pp |
| Carbonyl chloride | COCI2 | 75-44-5 | В | P3 | MC | 0,10 | pp |
| arboxyethane | CH3CH2COOH | 79-09-4 | Α | P3 | MC | 10 | pp |
| B . | CH2BrCl | 74-97-5 | A | | MC | 200,00 | pp |
| d: Cadmium | CdO/Cd | 1306-19-0 | | P3 | MC | VLE=0,05 | mg/ |
| [ellosolve® | C2H5OCH2CH2OH | 110-80-5 | A | | MC | 0,50 | pp |
| ellulose | (C6H10O5)n | 9004-34-6 | | P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | mg/ |
| ement | as Portland Cement | 65997-15-1 | | P2/P3 | DM or MC | 10,000 | mg |
| hlordan hlorine | C10H6CI8 CI2 | 57-74-9 7782-50-5 | A B | P3 | DM or MC MC | 0,500 | mg/ |
| hlorine hlorine fluoride | CIZ | 7782-50-5 | В | | MC MC | 0,50 | pp |
| hlorine oxide | CI 02 | 10049-04-4 | В | | DM or MC | 0,100 | PF |
| Chloroacetic acid chloride | CICH2COCI | 79-04-9 | A | P3 | MC | 0,100 | PF PF |
| hlorocyanide | CICN | 506-77-4 | B 450 | | MC | 0,30 | PF |
| hlorodimethyl ether | CH3OCH2CI | 107-30-2 | D 130 | | ARI or A AIR | 0,30 | PF |
| hloroethane | CH3CH2CI | 75-00-3 | AX | | DM or MC | 1000,000 | pp |
| Chloroéthanoic acid | CICH2COOH | 79-11-8 | Α | P3 | MC | 0 | pp |
| Chloroethene | CH2=CHCI | 75-01-4 | AX | | MC | 1,00 | pp |
| hloroform | CHCI3 | 67-66-3 | AX | | MC | 2,00 | pp |
| hloromethane | CH3CI | 74-87-3 | | | ARI or A AIR | 100,000 | pp |
| hloropicrin | CCI3NO2 | 76-06-2 | Α | P3 | MC | 0,10 | pp |
| hlorosulfuric acid | HCLO3S | 7790-94-5 | E | P3 | MC | 1,00 | mg |
| hlorothene | CH3CCI3 | 71-55-6 | A | | MC | 300,00 | pp |
| hlorpyrifos | C9H11CI3NO3PS | 2921-88-2 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 0,200 | mg |
| Chromic acid (cro3) | Cr03 | 1333-82-0 | BE | P3 | MC | 0,05 | mg |
| Chromium | Cr Co | 7440-47-3 | | P3 | MC | 0,50 | mg |
| Cobalt and compounds (as co) Copper, dusts and mists | Cu | 7440-48-4 7440-50-8 | | P2/P3 P3 | DM or MC MC | VLE 1,00 | mg/ |
| Trag® herbicide No. 1 | C6H3Cl2OCH2CH2OSO3Na | 136-78-7 | | P3 | MC | 5,00 | mg |
| Cresols (all isomers) | C7 H8 O | 1319-77-2 | A | P3 | MC | 5,00 | pp |
| umene | C6H5CH(CH3)2 | 98-82-8 | A | | MC | 50,00 | pp |
| yanogen chloride, (as -cn) | C- N | 57-12-5 | В | P3 | MC | 5,00 | mg |
| cyclohexene | C6 H10 | 110-83-8 | A | | DM or MC | 300,000 | pp |
| cyclohexylmethane | CH3C6H11 | 108-87-2 | Α | | DM or MC | 400,000 | pp |
| DBP | C6H4(COOC4H9)2 | 84-74-2 | Α | P3 | MC | 5,00 | mg |
|)ca | C2C12 | 7572-29-4 | | | ARI or A AIR | 0,100 | pp |
| DH | C5H6Cl2N2O2 | 118-52-5 | ABEK | P3 | MC | 0,20 | mg |
| DT | (C6H4CI)2CHCCI3 | 50-29-3 | | P3 | MC | 1 | mg |
| li- N- Butyl Phoshate | (C4H9O)2(OH)PO | 107-66-4 | A | P3 | MC | 1,00 | pp |
| iallyl phthalate | C14 H14 O4 | 131-17-9 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | pp |
| Diammonium peroxodisulphate | N2 H8 S2 O8 | 7727-54-0 | A | P3 | MC | 1,00 | mg |
| ianiline (mboca) iatomaceous earth, natural, respirable dust | CH2(C6H4CINH2)2 SiO2 | 101-14-4 68855-54-9 | A | P3 | MC MC | 0,00 1,20 | mg/ |
| iatomaceous eartn, naturai, respirable dust IBENZ(a, h) ANTHRACENE | C22 H14 | 65996-93-2 | A | P3 | MC MC | 0,10 | mg. |
| libenzoyl peroxide | (C6H5CO)2O2 | 94-36-0 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | mg. |
| ibromochloropropane | CH2BrCHBrCH2Cl | 96-12-8 | | | ARI or A AIR | 0,001 | pp |
| ibutyl phosphate | (C4H9O)2(OH)PO | 107-66-4 | A | P3 | MC | 1,00 | pp |
| ibutylated hydroxytoluene | [C(CH3)3]2CH3C6H2OH | 128-37-0 | | Р | MC | 10,00 | mg. |
| ichloromethane | CH2CI2 | 75-09-2 | AX | | MC | 50,00 | pp |
| ichloromethyl ether | (CH2CI)2O | 542-88-1 | A2 | P3 | MC | 0,05 | mg |
| icyanogen | NCCN | 460-19-5 | BK | | DM or MC | 10,000 | pp |
| icyclohexyl phthalate | C20 H26 O4 | 84-61-7 | Α | P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | pp |
| ieldrin (iso) | C12H8Cl60 | 60-57-1 | Α | P3 | DM or MC | 0,250 | mg |
| iethyl ether | C2H5OC2H5 | 60-29-7 | AX | | MC | 400,00 | pp |
| iethyl phthalate | C6H4(C00C2H5)2 | 84-66-2 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | mg |
| liethyl sulphate | C4 H10 O4 S | 64-67-5 | A | P3 | MC | VLE | pp |
| liethylene imidoxide | C4H9ON | 110-91-8 | A | | MC ADL or A AID | 20 | pp |
| ifluorodibromomethane | CBr2F2 | 75-61-6 | | m | ARI or A AIR | 100,000 | pp |
| iisodecyl phthalate | C28 H46 O4 | 26761-40-0 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | mg/ |
| iisononyl phthalate iisooctyl phthalate | C26 H42 O4 C24 H38 O2 | 28553-12-0 27554-26-3 | A | P3 P3 | DM or MC DM or MC | 5,000 5,000 | mg/ mg/ |
| iisopropylamine | (CH3)2CH]2NH | 108-18-9 | K | 13 | MC MC | 5,000 | mg |
| insupropyramine timethyl carbinol | (CH3)2CH0H | 67-63-0 | A | | MC | 400 | PF |
| imethyl ester of 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid | C6H4(COOCH3)2 | 131-11-3 | A | P3 | MC | 5,00 | mg. |
| imethyl ether | H6 C2 O | 115-10-6 | | - | ARI or A AIR | 400,000 | pp |
| rimethyl methane | CH3CH2CH3 | 74-98-6 | | | ARI or A AIR | 1000,000 | PF |
| rimethyl sulphate | (CH3)2SO4 | 77-78-1 | A | P3 | MC | 0,10 | PI |
| imethylacetone | CH3CH2COCH2CH3 | 96-22-0 | A | | DM or MC | 200,000 | pp |
| imethylaminoethanol | C4H11NO/(CH3)2NCH2CH2OH | 108-01-0 | A | | MC | 2 | pp |
| imethylnitromethane | (CH3)2CH(NO2) | 79-46-9 | A | P3 | MC | 10,00 | pp |
| initrogen tetroxide (N2O4), | N 02 | 10102-44-0 | NO | | MC | 3,00 | pp |
| iphenyl | C6H5C6H5 | 92-52-4 | Α | P3 | MC | 0,20 | pp |
| | C6H5OC6H5 | 101-84-8 | Α | P3 | MC | 1,00 | pp |
| liphenyl ether (vapor) | | | | | | | |
| | H2 K2 08 S2 | 7727-21-1 | AB | Р | MC | 1,00 | mg |
| Diphenyl ether (vapor) Dipotassium peroxodispulphate (measured as s208)* Direx® | | | AB | P P3 | MC DM or MC | 1,00 10,000 | mg/ |

| Substances | Chemical formula | CAS number | Gas | Particles | MC/DM* | OEL | Unit of easurement |
|--|--|------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Disodium tetraborate, decahydrate | Na2B407 • 10H2O | 1303-96-4 | | P3 | MC | 5,00 | mg/m3 |
| Disodium tetraborate, pentahydrate | B4 07 2Na 10H 20 | 11130-12-4 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 1,000 | mg/m3 |
| Disulfoton (iso) | C8H19O2PS3 | 298-04-4 | ABE | P3 | MC | 0,10 | mg/m3 |
| Disulphur dichloride Divanadium pentaoxide (as v) | S2 CI2 V2O5 | 10025-67-9 | В | P3 P3 | MC MC | 1,00 VLE=0,005 | ppm mg/m3 |
| DMAC DMAC | CH3CON(CH3)2 | 127-19-5 | A | 13 | DM or MC | 10,000 | ppm |
| DMF | HCON(CH3)2 | 68-12-2 | A | | MC | 10,00 | ppm |
| DMH | (CH3)2NNH2 | 57-14-7 | K 450 | | MC | 0,06 | ppm |
| Eca | C6H7NO2 | 7085-85-0 | AXB | P3 | MC | 2 | mg/m3 |
| Elemental selenium | Se | 7782-49-2 | | P3 | MC | 0 | mg/m3 |
| Endrine Ethane | C12H8CI6O C2 H6 | 72-20-8 74-84-0 | | P3 | MC ARI or A AIR | 0,10 | mg/m3 |
| Ethanedioic acid | H00CC00H • 2H20 | 144-62-7 | | P3 | MC | 1 | ppm mq/m3 |
| Ethanethiol | CH3CH2SH | 75-08-1 | AX | P3 | MC | 1 | ppm |
| Ethyl acetone | CH3COCH2CH2CH3 | 107-87-9 | A | | MC | 200 | ppm |
| Ethyl acrylate | CH2=CHCOOC2H5 | 140-88-5 | A | | MC | 5,00 | ppm |
| Ethyl alcohol | CH3CH2OH | 64-17-5 | A | | MC | 1000 | ppm |
| Ethyl chloroformate | C3H5CIO2 / CICOOC2H5 CH3CH2OCHO | 541-41-3 109-94-4 | AX | | ARI or A AIR MC | 100 | ppm |
| Ethyl ester of formic acid Ethyl methyl ketone | CH3COCH2CH3 | 78-93-3 | A | | MC | 200,00 | ppm |
| Ethyl nitrile | CH3CN | 75-05-8 | A | | MC | 40 | ppm |
| Ethyl parathion | (C2H5O)2P(S)OC6H4NO2 | 56-38-2 | A2 | P3 | MC | 0 | mg/m3 |
| Ethylamine | CH3CH2NH2 | 75-04-7 | K | | MC | 10,00 | ppm |
| Ethylbenzene | CH3CH2C6H5 | 100-41-4 | A | | MC | 100 | ppm |
| Ethylene | C2 H4 | 74-85-1 | | | ARI or A AIR | | ppm |
| Ethylene bromide Ethylene oxide | BrCH2CH2Br C2H4O | 106-93-4 75-21-8 | A AX | | MC MC | 0,05 | ppm |
| Ferbam (iso) | [(CH3)2NCS2]3Fe | 14484-64-1 | AV. | P3 | MC | 5,00 | ppm mg/m3 |
| Ferrocene | C10 H10 Fe | 102-54-5 | A | Р | MC | 10 | mq/m3 |
| Fluoride (as f) | F | 16984-48-8 | AB | P3 | DM or MC | 3 | mg/m3 |
| Fluorine-19 | F2 | 7782-41-4 | В | | MC | 1,00 | ppm |
| Formal | CH30CH20CH3 | 109-87-5 | AX | | MC | 1000,00 | ppm |
| Formaldehyde | HCH0 | 50-00-0 | ABE | 00 | MC | 0,50 | ppm |
| Formamide Formic acid | HCONH2 HCOOH | 75-12-7 64-18-6 | B / BE | P3 P3 | MC MC | 10,00 | ppm |
| Formonitrile | HCN | 74-90-8 | В | P3 | MC | 2,00 | ppm |
| Freon® 112 | CCI2FCCI2F | 76-12-0 | A | | MC | 500,00 | ppm |
| Freon® 112a | CCI3CCIF2 | 76-11-9 | A | | MC | 500,00 | ppm |
| Freon® 113 | CCI2FCCIF2 | 76-13-1 | | | ARI or A AIR | 1000 | ppm |
| Freon® 114 | CCIF2CCIF2 | 76-14-2 | | | ARI or A AIR | 1000,000 | ppm |
| Freon® 12 | CCI2F2 | 75-71-8 | | | ARI or A AIR | 1000,000 | ppm |
| Freon® 21 Freon® 22 | CHCI2F CHCIF2 | 75-43-4 75-45-6 | | | ARI or A AIR ARI or A AIR | 10,000 | ppm |
| Germanium tetrahydride | GeH4 | 7782-65-2 | | | ARI or A AIR | 0 | ppm |
| Glycerol | HOCH2CH(OH)CH2OH | 56-81-5 | A | P3 | MC | 5,00 | mg/m3 |
| Glycidyl phenyl ether | C9H1002 | 122-60-1 | A | | MC | 1 | ppm |
| Glycol dinitrate | O2NOCH2CH2ONO2 | 628-96-6 | A | Р | MC | 0,20 | ppm |
| Graphite | C | 7440-44-0 | | P2/P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | mg/m3 |
| Guthion® | C10H12O3PS2N3 Ca S O6 H4 | 86-50-0 | A | P3 | DM or MC MC | 0 | mg/m3 |
| Gypsum Hafnium | Ca 5 Ub H4 | 7440-58-6 | | P3 | MC | 4 | mg/m3 mg/m3 |
| Halon® 1301 | CBrF3 | 75-63-8 | | 13 | ARI or A AIR | 1000,000 | ppm |
| Helium | He | | | | ARI or A AIR | , | ppm |
| Heptan- 2- one | CH3CO[CH2]4CH3 | 110-43-0 | A | | MC | 100 | ppm |
| Hexachlorobenzene | C6 Cl6 | 118-74-1 | A | P3 | MC | 0,03 | mg/m3 |
| Hexahydromethylphenol | CH3C6H100H | 25639-42-3 | A | | MC | 50 | ppm |
| Hexalin | C6H11OH [(CH3) 2N] 3PO | 108-93-0 680-31-9 | A | | MC | 50,00 | ppm |
| Hexamethyl phosphoramide Hexane | ((CH3) ZNJ 3PU CH3[CH2]4CH3 | 110-54-3 | A | | ARI ou A AIR DM ou MC | 50 | ppm |
| Hydrated lime | Ca(OH)2 | 1305-62-0 | , A | P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | mq/m3 |
| Hydrazine | H2NNH2 | 302-01-2 | К | P3 | MC | 0,10 | ppm |
| Hydrazinobenzene | C6H5NHNH2 | 100-63-0 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 0,140 | ppm |
| Hydrazoic acid (as vapour) | H N3 | 7782-79-8 | K | P3 | MC | 0 | ppm |
| Hydrogen | H2 | 1333-74-0 ? | | 00 | ARI or A AIR | 5.00 | ppm |
| Hydrogen chloride Hydrogen fluoride (as f) | H CI H F | 7647-01-0 7664-39-3 | B 450 | P3 | MC MC | 5,00 3.00 (ST) | ppm |
| Hydrogen nitrate | HNO3 | 7697-37-2 | B/BE/NO | P3 | MC | 2 | ppm |
| Hydrogen peroxide | H202 | 7722-84-1 | AB | P3 | MC | 1 | ppm |
| Hydrogen phosphide | PH3 | 7803-51-2 | В | 13 | MC | 0,10 | ppm |
| Hydrogen sulfate | H2SO4 | 7664-93-9 | BE 450 | P3 | MC | 1 | mg/m3 |
| Hydrogen sulphide | H2 S | 7783-06-4 | В | | MC | 10 | ppm |
| Hydroquinone monomethyl ether | CH30C6H40H | 150-76-5 | | P3 | MC | 5 | mg/m3 |
| Hydrous magnesium silicate | Mg3Si4O10(OH)2 | 14807-96-6 | | P3 | MC | 2,00 | mg/m3 |
| Hyponitrous acid anhydride | N2 0 | 10024-97-2 | NO | | MC | 25,000 | ppm |
| Impure corundum | Al203 | 1302-74-5 | | P3 | DM or MC | 5 | mg/m3 |
| Indium and compounds (as in) Indonaphthene | In C9 H8 | 7440-74-6 95-13-6 | A | P3 | MC MC | 10 | mg/m3 ppm |
| Iodine | 12 | 7553-56-2 | IPR | P3 | MC | 0,10 | ppm |
| Iodomethane | CH3I | 74-88-4 | AX | | MC | VLE=2 | ppm |
| Iron (III) oxide | Fe203 | 1309-37-1 | | P3 | DM or MC | 5 | mg/m3 |
| Iron oxide, fume (as fe) | Fe203 | 1309-37-1 | | P3 | DM or MC | 5 | mg/m3 |
| Iron pentacarbonyl | Fe(CO)5 | 13463-40-6 | A | P3 | MC | 0 | ppm |
| Isobutanol | (CH3)2CHCH2OH | 78-83-1 | A | | MC | 50 | ppm |
| Isobutenyl methyl ketone Isoflurane | (CH3)2C=CHCOCH3 C3 F5 H2 CI O | 141-79-7 26675-46-7 | A | | MC ARI or A AIR | 10,00 50 | ppm |
| Isophorone diamine diisocyanate | C12H18N2O2 | 4098-71-9 | A | | MC MC | VLE=0,01 | ppm |
| Isopropyl chloroformate | C4H7CIO2/(CH3)2CHOCOCI | 108-23-6 | A | P3 | MC | 1.00 | ppm |
| Isovalerone | [(CH3)2CHCH2]2CO | 108-83-8 | A | | MC | 25,00 | ppm |
| Jasmolin I or II | C20H28O3 / C21H28O5 C21H30O3 / C22H30O5 | 8003-34-7 | A | P3 | MC | 5.00 | mq/m3 |
| · | C21H28O3 / C22H28O5 | | | | | | |
| Kaolin Keto-ethylene | (Al2Si2O5(OH)4)2 CH2=CO | 1332-58-7 463-51-4 | | P3 | DM or MC ARI or A AIR | 5 | mg/m3 |
| Keto-ethylene Ketone propane | CH2=CO (CH3)2CO | 463-51-4 67-64-1 | AX | | MC MC | 500 | ppm |
| Lead and compounds (except lead alkyls) | Pb | 7439-92-1 | | P3 | MC | 150,00 | μg/ m3 |

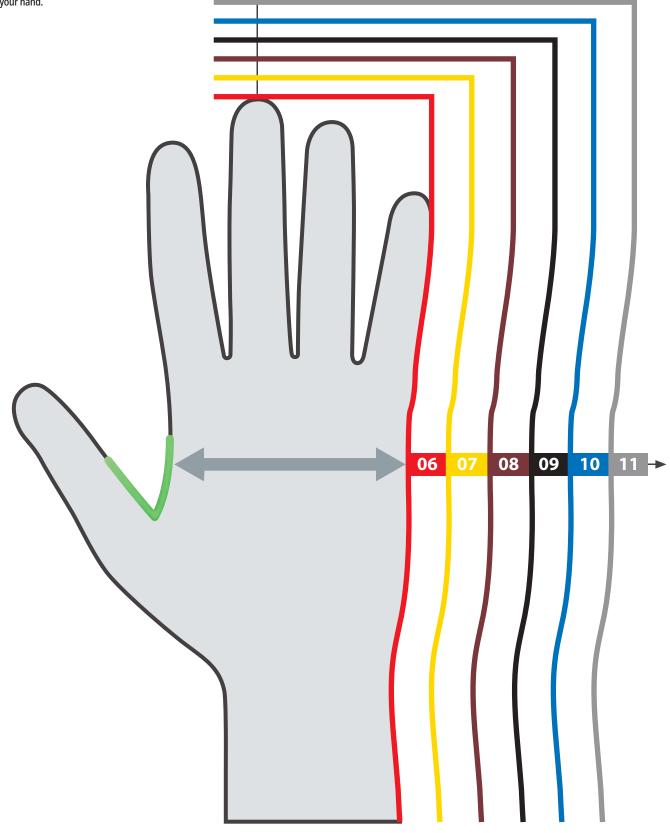
| Substances | Chemical formula | CAS number | Gas filter | artides filter | MC/DM* | OEL | Unit of |
|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Lepidolite | n/a | 12001-26-2 | | P3 | DM or MC | 3,000 | mg/n |
| Lime | CaO | 1305-78-8 | | P2/P3 | MC | 2,00 | mg/n |
| Lithium hydroxide | LiOH | 1310-65-2 | | P3 | MC | 1.00 (ST) | mg/n |
| Lithium monohydride* | LiH | 7580-67-8 | A | P3 | MC ADI A AID | 0,025 | mg/n |
| LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) Magnesite | Mix : C3 H6; C3 H8; C4 H8; C4 H10 MgCO3 | 68476-85-7 546-93-0 | | P3 | ARI or A AIR DM or MC | 1000.00 5,000 | ppn mq/n |
| Magnesium oxide, fume and dust (as mg) | Mq0 | 1309-48-4 | | P3 | DM or MC | 15 | mg/n |
| Malathion (iso) | C10H19O6PS2 | 121-75-5 | Α | P3 | MC | 10 | mg/r |
| Manganese and compounds (as mn) | Mn | 7439-96-5 | | P2/P3 | DM or MC | 1,000 | mg/r |
| Manganese tetroxide | Mn304 | 1317-35-7 | | P3 | DM or MC | 1 | mg/i |
| Manganese tricarbonylmethylcyclopentadieny | CH3C5H4Mn(CO)3 | 12108-13-3 | A | P3 | MC | 0 | mg/ |
| Margarite MD | n/ a C5H5Mn(CO)3 | 12001-26-2 12079-65-1 | A | P3 | DM or MC DM or MC | 3,000 0,100 | mg/ |
| NDI | CH2(C6H4NCO)3 | 101-68-8 | A | P3 | MC MC | 0,100 | mg/i |
| Vecrylate | CH2=C(CN)COOCH3 | 137-05-3 | A | P3 | MC | 2,00 | pp |
| Mercury & its inorganic divalent compounds | Hg | 7439-97-6 | Hg | P3 | DM or MC | 0,050 | mg/ |
| Mesitylene | C6H3(CH3)3 | 108-67-8 | A | | MC | 25 | pp |
| Methacrylate monomer | CH2=C(CH3)COOCH3 | 80-62-6 | A | | MC | 100 | pp |
| Methane | C H4 | 74-82-8 | | | ARI or A AIR | | pp |
| Vethane tetrabromide | CBr4 | 558-13-4 | A | 00 | DM or MC | 1,400 | mg/ |
| Methane tetramethylol Methanethiol | C(CH2OH)4 CH3SH | 115-77-5 74-93-1 | AXR | P3 | MC MC | 5 0,50 | mg/ |
| Methanol | CH3OH | 67-56-1 | AXB | | MC MC | 200 | pp |
| Methomyl (iso) | CH3C(SCH3)NOC(O)NHCH3 | 16752-77-5 | 700 | P3 | MC | 3 | mq/ |
| Vethoxy-dtt | (C6H4OCH3)2CHCCI3 | 72-43-5 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 15,000 | mg/ |
| Methyl acetate | CH3COOCH3 | 79-20-9 | AX | | MC | 200.00 | pp |
| Methyl ester of formic acid | HCOOCH3 | 107-31-3 | AX | | MC | 100 | рр |
| Methyl ester of isocyanic acid | CH3NCO | 624-83-9 | В | P3 | MC | VLE=0,02 | mg/ |
| Methyl ethylene oxide | C3H6O | 75-56-9 | AX 450 | | MC | 100,00 | pp |
| Methyl parathion | (CH3O)2P(S)OC6H4NO2 | 298-00-0 | A2 | P3 | MC | 0 | mg/ |
| Methyl phosphite | (CH3O)3P | 121-45-9 | A | P3 | MC | 2 | pp |
| Methyl propenoate | CH2=CHCOOCH3 | 96-33-3 | A | 02 | MC | 10 | pp |
| METHYL- t- BUTYL ETHER Methylene oxide | C5 H12 O HCHO | 1634-04-4 50-00-0 | AX ABE | P3 | MC MC | 25 0,50 | pp pp |
| Vethylstyrene | CH2=CHC6H4CH3 | 25013-15-4 | A | | MC | 100 | pp |
| Miak | CH3COCH2CH2CH(CH3)2 | 110-12-3 | A | | MC | 50 | pp |
| Mibc | (CH3)2CHCH2CH(OH)CH3 | 108-11-2 | A | | MC | 25 | pp |
| ИМН | CH3NHNH2 | 60-34-4 | AK | P3 | MC | 0,04 | pp |
| Aolybdenum compounds (as mo) | Mo | 7439-98-7 | | P3 | MC | 5 | mg/ |
| Monochloropentafluoroethane | CCIF2CF3 | 76-15-3 | | | ARI or A AIR | 1000,000 | pp |
| Monofluorotrichloromethane | CCI3F | 75-69-4 | | | ARI or A AIR | 1000 | pp |
| N- Butyl chloroformate | C5 H10 CL O2 | 592-34-7 | A | P3 | MC | 1,00 | pp |
| I- propyl acetate | CH3COOCH2CH2CH3 | 109-60-4 121-69-7 | A | P3 | MC MC | 200.00 | pp |
| N, n- dimethylaniline N,N'-Dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium dichloride | C6H5N(CH3)2 CH3(C5H4N)2CH3 • 2CI | 1910-42-5 | A | P3 | MC | 5,00 0,10 | pp mg/ |
| Naphthalene | C10H8 | 91-20-3 | A | P3 | MC | 10,00 | pp |
| Navadel® | C4H6O2[SPS(OC2H5)2]2 | 78-34-2 | A | P3 | MC | 0,20 | mg/ |
| Neon | Ne | 7440 01 9 | | | ARI or A AIR | | pp |
| N-Ethylethanamine | (C2H5)2NH | 109-89-7 | K+450 | | MC | 10,00 | pp |
| N-Ethylmorpholine | C6 H13 N O | 100-74-3 | Α | P3 | MC | 5.00 | pp |
| lg | CH2NO3CHNO3CH2NO3 | 55-63-0 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 0,100 | mg/ |
| Nickel and inorganic compounds | Ni | 7440-02-0 | | P3 | DM or MC | 1,000 | mg/ |
| lickel carbonyl | Ni(CO)4 | 13463-39-3 | | | ARI or A AIR | 0.10 (ST) | pp |
| Vicotine | C5H4NC4H7NCH3 | 54-11-5 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 1 | mg/ |
| Vitrapyrin Vitric oxide | CIC5H3NCCI3 N O | 1929-82-4 10102-43-9 | AB | P3 | MC ARI or A AIR | 5,00 25 | mg/ |
| Vitrocarbol | CH3NO2 | 75-52-5 | A | P3 | MC MC | 100 | pp |
| Vitroethane | CH3CH2NO2 | 79-24-3 | A | P3 | MC | 100 | pp |
| litrogen | N2 | 7727-37-9 | | | ARI or A AIR | 111 | pp |
| Nitrogen trifluoride | NF3 | 7783-54-2 | | | ARI or A AIR | 10 | pp |
| Vitropropane | CH3CH2CH2NO2 | 108-03-2 | A | P3 | MC | 25 | pp |
| N-methylmethanamine | (CH3)2NH | 124-40-3 | K | | MC | 10,00 | pp |
| NN- Dimethylethylamine | C4 H11 N | 598-56-1 | K | P3 | MC | 5,00 | pp |
| I-Nitroso-N,N-dimethylamine | (CH3)2N2O | 62-75-9 | A | P3 | MC | 75.00 | - |
| I-octane Ionymbenois | CH3[CH2]6CH3 C15H24O | 111-65-9 25154-52-3 | Α | P3 | MC MC | 75,00 | mg/ |
| lonyphenols I-phenylmethylamine | C15H24U C6H5NHCH3 | 25154-52-3 100-61-8 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 1 | рр |
| | | | | 02 | | | |
| I-Trichloromethylmercapto-4-cyclohexene 1,2-dicarboximide | C9H8Cl3NO2S | 133-06-2 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | mg/ |
| lux vomica | C21H22N2O2 | 57-24-9 | | P3 | MC | 0 | mg/ |
| 0- acetylsalicylic acid 0-anisidine | CH3COOC6H4COOH | 50-78-2 90-04-0 | A | P2/P3 P3 | DM or MC MC | 5.00 | mg/ |
| J-anisidine D-dianisidine | NH2C6H4OCH3 (NH2C6H3OCH3)2 | 90-04-0 119-90-4 | K | P3 | DM or MC | 1 | mg/ |
| D-diphenylbenzene | C6H5C6H4C6H5 | 84-15-1 | | P3 | DM or MC | 1 | рр |
| Dil mist, mineral | | 8012-95-1 | | P3 | MC | 5 | mg/ |
| | C6H5NO2 | 98-95-3 | A | P3 | MC | 1 | pp |
| Dil of mirbane | | | Α | Р3 | MC | 2,00 | pp |
| | NO2C6H4CH3 | 88-72-2 | | | MC | 50,00 | рр |
| O-nitrotoluene Ortho-dichlorobenzene | NO2C6H4CH3 C6H4Cl2 | 88-72-2 95-50-1 | A | | III.C | _ | - |
| O-nitrotoluene Ortho-dichlorobenzene Orthophosphoric acid | C6H4CI2 H3PO4 | 95-50-1 7664-38-2 | В | P3 | MC | 1.00 (ST) | _ |
|)-nitrotoluene Ortho-dichlorobenzene Orthophosphoric acid J-sec-Butylphenol | C6H4CI2 H3PO4 CH3CH2CH(CH3)C6H4OH | 95-50-1 7664-38-2 89-72-5 | B A | | MC MC | 5,00 | рр |
| 9-nitrotoluene Yrtho-dicfilorobenzene Yrthophosphoric acid 9-sec-Burlyfihenol Ssmium oxide | C6H4Cl2 H3PO4 CH3CH2CH(CH3)C6H4OH OsO4 | 95-50-1 7664-38-2 89-72-5 20816-12-0 | B A B | P3 | MC MC MC | 5,00 0 | pp mg/ |
| Jil of mirbane -nitrotoliene Ortho-dickloroberane Orthophosphoric acid 0-sec-Butylphenol Smirum oxide Noocytyl alcohol | C6H4CI2 H3PO4 CH3CH2CH(CH3)C6H4OH OsO4 C7H15CH2OH | 95-50-1 7664-38-2 89-72-5 20816-12-0 26952-21-6 | B A B | P3 | MC MC MC MC | 5,00 0 50 | pp mg/ |
|)-nitrotoluene i/trito-dichlorobenzene r/trito-plosphoric acid | C6H4CI2 H3PO4 CH3CH2CH(CH3)C6H4OH OsO4 C7H15CH2OH | 95-50-1 7664-38-2 89-72-5 20816-12-0 26952-21-6 10028-15-6 | B A B | P3 | MC MC MC MC | 5,00 0 50 | pp mg/ pp |
| D-nitrotoluene ritho-dikhirobenzene rithophosphoric acid s-sec-Butyfiphenol smium oxide xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx | C6H4CI2 H3PO4 CH3CH2CH(CH3)C6H4OH O5O4 C7H15CH2OH O3 (C14 H10 O2 N2) n | 95-50-1 7664-38-2 89-72-5 20816-12-0 26952-21-6 10028-15-6 26125-61-1 | B A B A AXB2 | P3 P3 P3 | MC MC MC MC MC MC | 5,00 0 50 0 0.50 | pp mg/ pp pp fibres |
| 3-nitrotoluene Trito-dichlorobevzene Tritophosphoric acid 3-sec-Butyliphenol Somium oxide Swootyvil aichol Zone 4- Aramid respirable fibres 4- toluenesulphonyl chloride | C6H4CI2 H3PO4 CH3CH2CH(CH3)C6H4OH OSO4 C7H15CH2OH O3 (C14 H10 O2 N2) n C7 H7 S O2 CI | 95-50-1 7664-38-2 89-72-5 20816-12-0 26952-21-6 10028-15-6 26125-61-1 98-59-9 | B A B | P3 P3 P3 P3 | MC MC MC MC MC MC MC MC DM or MC | 5,00 0 50 0 0.50 5.00 (ST) | pp mg/ pp pp fibres mg/ |
| O-nitrotoluene Ontro-dichlorobenzene Ontro-dichlorobenzene Disco-Burlyfipenol Semium oxide Discocyl alcohol Done - Aramid respirable fibres - toluenesulphonyl chloride Zaractamol | C6H4CI2 H3PO4 CH3CH2CH(CH3)C6H4OH O5O4 C7H15CH2OH O3 (C14 H10 O2 N2) n | 95-50-1 7664-38-2 89-72-5 20816-12-0 26952-21-6 10028-15-6 26125-61-1 | B A B A AXB2 | P3 P3 P3 | MC MC MC MC MC MC | 5,00 0 50 0 0.50 | pp mg/ pp pp fibres mg/ mg/ |
| I-nitrotoluene Irrito-dichlorobenzene Irrito-dichlorobenzene Irrito-phosphoric acid I-acec Butyfehenol Isrmium oxide Dixocoty alcohol Dixone - Aramid respirable fibres - toluenesulphonyl chloride aracetamol | C6H4CI2 H3PO4 CH3CH2CH(CH3)C6H4OH OSO4 C7H15CH2OH O3 (C14 H10 O2 N2) n C7 H7 S O2 CI C8 H9 N O2 | 95-50-1 7664-38-2 89-72-5 20816-12-0 26952-21-6 10028-15-6 26125-61-1 98-59-9 103-90-2 | B A B A AXB2 | P3 P3 P3 P3 P3 | MC MC MC MC MC MC DM or MC DM or MC DM or MC | 5,00 0 50 0 0.50 5.00 (ST) | pp mg/ pp pp fibres mg/ mg/ |
| D-nitrotoluene Tribo-dichiorobervene Tribophosphoric acid J-sec-Butyliphenol Smium oxide Xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx | C6H4C2 H3F04 CH3CH2CH(CH3)C6H4OH O5O4 C7H15CH2OH O3 (C14 H10 02 N2) n C7 H7 S O2 C1 (8H9N 02 C4H8O2 | 95-50-1 7664-38-2 89-72-5 20816-12-0 26952-21-6 10028-15-6 26125-61-1 98-59-9 103-90-2 123-91-1 | B A B A AXB2 AB | P3 P3 P3 P3 P3 P3 P3 P3 | MC MC MC MC MC MC DM or MC DM or MC DM or MC DM or MC | 5,00 0 50 0 0.50 5.00 (ST) 10 | pp mg/ pp pp fibres mg/ mg/ pp |
| 0-nitrotoluene virbo-dichiorobevzene virbophosphoric acid 3-sec-Butyliphenol Somium oxide Xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx | C6H4CZ H3PO4 CH3CH2CH(CH3)C6H4OH OSO4 C7H5CH2OH O3 (C14 H10 O2 N2) n C7 H7 S O2 C1 C8 H9 N O2 C4H8O2 PCIS | 95-50-1 7664-38-2 89-72-5 20816-12-0 26952-21-6 10028-15-6 26125-61-1 98-59-9 103-90-2 123-91-1 10026-13-8 | B A B A AXB2 AB B | P3 P3 P3 P3 P3 P3 P3 P3 | MC MC MC MC MC MC DM or MC DM or MC DM or MC DM or MC MC MC MC | 5,00 0 50 0 0.50 5.00 (ST) 10 10,00 | pp mg/ pp pp fibres mg/ mg/ pp |
| D-nitrotoluene Tribo-dichiorobenzene Tribo-dichiorobenzene Tribo-dichiorobenzene Tribophosphoric acid D-sesc-Butyfiphenol Smilum oxide Doxocyl alchol Doxone 1- Aramid respirable fibres - Uoluenesuiphonyl chloride Taracetamol - Dioxane Terracetamol Terrac | C6H4C2 H3F04 CH3CHCH(CH3)C6H4OH O;04 C7H15CH2OH O3 (C1H10 02 N2)n C7H75 O2 C1 C8H9N 02 C4H802 PO5 CH3(CH2)3CH3 C2H4O3 C8H1604 | 95-50-1 7664-38-2 89-72-5 20816-12-0 26952-21-6 10028-15-6 26125-61-1 98-59-9 103-90-2 123-91-1 10026-13-8 109-66-0 79-21-0 1338-23-4 | B A B AXB2 AB AX AB A | P3 | MC MC MC MC MC MC MC MC DM or MC DM or MC DM or MC | 5,00 0 50 0 0.50 5.00 (ST) 10 10,00 1,00 120 | ppp mg// ppp ppp mg// ppp ppp ppp ppp ppp ppp ppp ppp ppp |
| O-nitrotoluene Driho-didilorobenzene Orthophosphoric acid O-sec-Butylphenol Osmium axide | C6H402 H3P04 CH3CHCH3C6H40H O504 C7H15CH20H O3 (C14H10 O2 N2)n C7 H7 5 O2 C1 C8 H9 N O2 C4H802 PCI5 C3H3CH2]3CH3 C2H403 | 95-50-1 7664-38-2 89-72-5 20816-12-0 26952-21-6 10028-15-6 26125-61-1 98-99-9 103-90-2 123-91-1 10026-13-8 109-66-0 79-21-0 | B A B AXB2 AB AX | P3 | MC MC MC MC MC MC DM or MC DM or MC DM or MC MC MC DM or MC DM or MC MC MC MC MC MC | 5,00 0 50 0 0.50 5.00 (ST) 10 10,00 1,00 | mg/ pp mg/ pp pp fibres mg/ pp pp pp pp pp |

| Substances | Chemical | CAS number | Gas | rticles | MC/DM* | OEL | nit of surement |
|---|--|---|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Phorate | formula (C2H5O)2P(S)SCH2SC2H5 | 298-02-2 | A | P3 | MC | 0 | mg/m3 |
| Phosphorus oxychoride | POCI3 | 10025-87-3 | В | P3 | MC | 0 | ppm |
| Phosphorus pentasulphide | P2S5/P4S10 | 1314-80-3 | B 450 | P3 | MC | 1,00 | mg/m3 |
| Phosphorus pentoxide | | 1314-56-3 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 2.00 (ST) | mg/m3 |
| Phosphorus trichloride Phosphorus, yellow | PCI3 P4 | 7719-12 2 7723-14-0 | B 450 | P3 | MC ARI or A AIR | 0 | ppm mg/m3 |
| Picloram (iso) | C6H3Cl3O2N2 | 1918-02-1 | AB | P3 | MC | 5,00 | mg/m3 |
| Piperazine hydrochloride | C4H10N2 HCI | 142-64-3 | | P3 | MC | 5.00 | mg/m3 |
| Piperidine | CH2(CH2)4NH | 110-89-4 | A | | DM or MC | ? | ppm |
| Platinum metal Polychlorinated biphenyl | Pt C6H3Cl2C6H2Cl3 | 7440 06 4 11097-69-1 | AB | P2/P3 P3 | DM or MC | 0.10 | mg/m3 mg/m3 |
| Polychlorinated biphenyls (pcb's) | C12 H(10- x) Clx | 1336-36-3 | ND. | 1.2 | ARI or A AIR | 0,500 | mg/m3 |
| Potassium bromate | K Br 03 | 7789-01-2 | | P3 | DM or MC | | |
| Potassium hydroxide | КОН | 1310-58-3 | | P3 | MC | 2.00 (ST) | mg/m3 |
| P-quinone Primary isoamyl alcohol | OC6H4O (CH3)2CHCH2CH2OH | 106-51-4 123-51-3 | A | P3 | MC MC | 0,10 | ppm |
| Propranolol | C16 H21 N O2 | 525-66-6 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 2 | mq/m3 |
| Propylene | C3 H6 | 115-07-1 | | | ARI or A AIR | | ppm |
| Propylene glycol | as Propane- 1,2- diol | 57-55-6 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 150 | ppm |
| Propylene glycol-1,2-dinitrate Pvc (polyvinyl chloride) (resp. Dust) | CH3CNO2OHCHNO2OH (C2 H3 CI) N | 6423-43-4 9002-86-2 | A | P3 | MC MC | 0 4 | ppm mg/m3 |
| Pyridine | C5H5N | 110-86-1 | A | P3 | MC | 5 | ppm |
| Pyrophosphate | Na4P2O7 | 7722-88-5 | | P3 | MC | 5 | mg/m3 |
| Quartz | SiO2 | 14808-60-7 | | P3 | DM or MC | 0,050 | mg/m3 |
| RDX Personinal | C3H6N6O6 | 121-82-4 | | P3 | DM or MC | 1,500 | mg/m3 |
| Resorcinol Rhodium (as rh) metal fume and dust | C6H4(OH)2 Rh | 108-46-3 7440-16-6 | A | P3 P2/P3 | MC DM or MC | 10 | ppm mg/m3 |
| Rotenone (iso) | C23 H22 O6 | 83-79-4 | A | P3 | MC | 5 | mg/m3 |
| Saccarose | C12H22O11 | 57-50-1 | | P2/P3 | DM or MC | 10 | mg/m3 |
| Sec-Hexyl acetate | C8 H16 O2 | 108-84-9 | A | | MC | 50 | ppm |
| Seekay wax | C10H4Cl4 | 1335-88-2 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 2 | mg/m3 |
| Selenium dihydride Silica, amorphous (resp. Dust) | H2 Se SiO2 | 7783-07-5 7631-86-9 | | P3 | ARI or A AIR MC | 6,00 | ppm mg/m3 |
| Silica, fused (resp. Dust) | 02 Si | 60676-86-0 | | P3 | MC | 0 | mg/m3 |
| Silicane | SiH4 | 7803-62-5 | | | ARI or A AIR | 5,000 | ppm |
| Silicon (resp. Dust) | Si | 7440-21-3 | | P3 | MC | 4 | mg/m3 |
| Silicon monocarbide | SiC | 409-21-2 | | P3 | DM or MC MC | 5,000 | mg/m3 |
| Silver, metallic Sodium bisulphite | Ag NaHSO3 | 7440-22-4 7631-90-5 | | P2/P3 | MC | 5 | mg/m3 mg/m3 |
| Sodium hydroxide | NaOH | 1310-73-2 | | P3 | MC | 2.00 (ST) | mg/m3 |
| Sodium metabisulphite | Na2S2O5 | 7681-57-4 | В | P3 | MC | 5,00 | mg/m3 |
| Sodium monofluoroacetate | FCH2COONa | 62-74-8 | | P3 | DM or MC | 0 | mg/m3 |
| Subtilisins | Bacillus subtilis | 1395-21-7 | BE | 00 | ARI or A AIR | 0 | mg/m3 |
| Sulfur fluoride Sulfurous oxychloride | SF6 SOC12 | 2551-62-4 7719-09-7 | BE | P3 | MC MC | 1000 1.00 (ST) | ppm ppm |
| Sulphur dioxide | S02 | 7446-09-5 | E | 13 | MC | 2 | ppm |
| Sulphur pentafluoride | S2F10 | 5714-22-7 | В | P3 | MC | 0,01 | ppm |
| Sulphur tetrafluoride | SF4 | 7783-60-0 | | | ARI or A AIR | 0 | ppm |
| Sulphuryl difluoride | SO2F2 | 2699-79-8 | BE 450 | | MC | 5 | ppm |
| Sym-dichloroethylene Tantalum | CICH=CHCI Ta | 540-59-0 7440-25-7 | AX | P3 | MC MC | 200,00 | ppm mq/m3 |
| TCP | (CH3C6H40)3PO | 78-30-8 | A | P3 | DM or MC | 0 | mg/m3 |
| TDI | CH3C6H3(NCO)2 | 584-84-9 | A2B2 | P3 | MC | VLE=0,01 | ppm |
| TEA | (C2H5)3N | 121-44-8 | | | MC | 10,00 | ppm |
| Tedp | [(CH3CH2O)2PS]20 | 3689-24-5 | ABE | P3 | MC | 0 | mg/m3 |
| Tellurium & compounds | Te TeF6 | 13494-80-9 7783-80-4 | | P2/P3 | DM or MC ARI or A AIR | 0 | mg/m3 |
| Tellurium fluoride Tepp (iso) | [(CH3CH2O)2PO]20 | 107-49-3 | A | P3 | MC MC | 0 | ppm mg/m3 |
| Tert-Butyl ester of acetic acid | CH3COOC(CH3)3 | 540-88-5 | A | | DM or MC | 200 | ppm |
| Tetrachloroethylene | CI2C=CCI2 | 127-18-4 | A | | MC | 50,00 | ppm |
| Tetraethyl silicate | (C2H5)4SiO4 | 78-10-4 | A | | MC | 10 | ppm |
| Tetramethyl silicate Tetramethyl succinodinitrile | (CH3O)4Si (CH3)2C(CN)C(CN)(CH3)2 | 681-84-5 3333-52-6 | A | P3 | MC DM or MC | 1 | ppm ppm |
| Thallium, soluble compounds (as tl) | TI | 7440-28-0 | , A | P3 | MC | 0 | mg/m3 |
| THF | C4H80 | 109-99-9 | A | | MC | 200 | ppm |
| Thio-4,4' bis (tert-butyl-6m-crésol) | [CH3(OH)C6H2C(CH3)3]2S | 96-69-5 | | P3 | DM or MC | 5,000 | mg/m3 |
| Thiophenol Thiram (iso) | C6H5SH C6H12N2S4 | 108-98-5 137-26-8 | A | P | MC MC | 0 | ppm ppm |
| Tin compounds, inorganic, except snh4 (as sn) | Con 12N254 | 7440-31-5 | A | P3 | MC | 2 | mg/m3 mg/m3 |
| Titanium peroxide | TiO2 | 13463-67-7 | | P3 | MC | 4 | mg/m3 |
| TMA | (CH3)3N | 75-50-3 | K | | MC | 10 | ppm |
| Toluene Tributul actor of abasebasis acid | C6H5CH3 | 108-88-3 | A | D2 | MC | 100,00 | ppm ma/m2 |
| Tributyl ester of phosphoric acid Trichloroethanoic acid | (CH3[CH2]3O)3PO CCI3COOH | 126-73-8 76-03-9 | A B | P3 | MC MC | 2,50 | mg/m3 |
| Trichlorohydrin | CH2CICHCICH2CI | 96-18-4 | A | 1.5 | MC | 10,00 | ppm |
| Tricyclohexyltin hydroxide | | 13121-70-5 | A | P3 | MC | 5,00 | mg/m3 |
| | (C6H11)3SnOH | 13121-70-3 | | P3 | DM or MC | VLE | mg/m3 |
| Triglycidyl isocyanurate (tgic) | C12 H15 N3 O6 | 2451-62-9 | AB | P3 | | | 0.000 |
| Triiodomethane | C12 H15 N3 O6 CHI3 | 2451-62-9 75-47-8 | A | P3 | MC | 0,60 75.00 | ppm |
| Triiodomethane Trilene | C12 H15 N3 O6 CHI3 CICH=CCI2 | 2451-62-9 75-47-8 79-01-6 | A A | P3 | | 75,00 | ppm |
| Triiodomethane | C12 H15 N3 O6 CHI3 | 2451-62-9 75-47-8 | A | P3 | MC MC | | |
| Trilodomethane Trilene Trimethyl carbinol | C12 H15 N3 O6 CHI3 CICH=CCI2 (CH3)3COH | 2451-62-9 75-47-8 79-01-6 75-65-0 | A A A | | MC MC MC | 75,00 100 1 | ppm ppm |
| Triiodomethane Triinet Trimethyl carbinol Trimotoluol Tungsten & compounds (as w) (soluble) Turgentine | C12 H15 N3 O6 CH3 CICH-CC12 (CH3)3COH CH3C6H2(N02)3 W C10 H16 (approx) | 2451-62-9 75-47-8 79-01-6 75-65-0 118-96-7 7440-33-7 8006-64-2 | A A A | P3 | MC MC MC MC MC MC | 75,00 100 1 1 1 | ppm ppm mg/m3 mg/m3 ppm |
| Triiodomethane Triinet Triimethyl carbinol Trimgsten & compounds (as w) (soluble) Turpentine Uranium compounds, natural, soluble (as u) | C12 H15 N3 O6 CH3 CICH=CC12 (CH3)3COH CH3CSH2(N02)3 W C10 H16 (approx) U | 2451-62-9 75-47-8 79-01-6 75-65-0 118-96-7 7440-33-7 8006-64-2 7440-61-1 | A A A A | P3 | MC MC MC MC MC MC | 75,00 100 1 1 1 100 0 | ppm ppm mg/m3 mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 |
| Triiodomethane Triiene Triienetyl carbinol Triintrotoluol Tungsten & compounds (as w) (soluble) Turpentine Uranium compounds, natural, soluble (as u) Vac | C12 H15 N3 06 CH3 CICH=CC12 (CH3)3C0H CH3C6H2(N02)3 W C10 H16 (approx) U CH2=CH00CCH3 | 2451-62-9 75-47-8 79-01-6 75-65-0 118-96-7 7440-33-7 8006-64-2 7440-61-1 108-05-4 | A A A A A | P3 P3 P3 | MC MC MC MC MC MC MC | 75,00 100 1 1 1 100 0 VLE =4 | ppm ppm mg/m3 mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 ppm |
| Triiodomethane Triinet Triimethyl carbinol Trimgsten & compounds (as w) (soluble) Turpentine Uranium compounds, natural, soluble (as u) | C12 H15 N3 O6 CH3 CICH=CC12 (CH3)3COH CH3CSH2(N02)3 W C10 H16 (approx) U | 2451-62-9 75-47-8 79-01-6 75-65-0 118-96-7 7440-33-7 8006-64-2 7440-61-1 | A A A A | P3 | MC MC MC MC MC MC | 75,00 100 1 1 100 0 VLE =4 VLE 0 | ppm ppm mg/m3 mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 |
| Triiodomethane Triiene Triiene Triienetyl carbinol Triintrotoluol Tungsten & compounds (as w) (soluble) Turpentine Uranium compounds, natural, soluble (as u) Vac VDC Warfarin (tso) White spirit | C12 H15 N3 06 CH3 CICH=CC12 (CH3)3C0H CH3C6H2(N02)3 W C10 H16 (approx) U CH2=CH00CCH3 CH2=CC1 C19H1604 n/ a | 2451-62-9 75-47-8 79-01-6 75-65-0 118-96-7 7440-33-7 8006-64-2 7440-61-1 108-05-4 75-35-4 81-81-2 8052-41-3 | A A A A AX | P3 P3 P3 | MC M | 75,00 100 1 1 1 100 0 VLE =4 VLE 0 350,00 | ppm ppm mg/m3 mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 ppm ppm ppm mg/m3 mg/m3 |
| Triiodomethane Triiene Triimetryl carbinol Trimitrotoluol Tungsten & compounds (as w) (soluble) Turpentine Uranium compounds, natural, soluble (as u) Vac VDC Warfarin (iso) Warfarin (iso) Warfarin (spo) | C12 H15 N3 06 CH3 CICH=CC12 (CH3)8C0H CH3CH2(N02)3 W C10 H16 (approx) U CH2=CH00CCH3 CH2=CCI C19H1604 n/a C8H10 | 2451-62-9 75-47-8 79-01-6 75-65-0 118-96-7 7440-33-7 8006-64-2 7440-61-1 108-05-4 75-35-4 81-81-2 8052-41-3 1330-20-7 | A A A A AX | P3 P3 P3 | MC M | 75,00 100 1 1 100 0 VLE =4 VLE 0 | ppm ppm mg/m3 mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 ppm ppm mg/m3 mg/m3 ppm |
| Triiodomethane Triiene Triiene Triiene Triienely (arbinol Triinitrofuluol Tungsten & compounds (as w) (soluble) Turpentine Utanium compounds, natural, soluble (as u) Vac VDC Warfarin (iso) Wahrie spirit Xylene (all isomers) Y BHC (iso) | C12 H15 N3 06 CH3 CICH=CC12 (CH3)3C0H CH3C6H2(N02)3 W C10 H16 (approx) U CH2=CH00CCH3 CH2=CC1 C19H1604 n/ a C8H10 CGH6C16 Y | 2451-62-9 75-47-8 79-01-6 75-65-0 118-96-7 7440-33-7 8006-64-2 7440-61-1 108-05-4 75-35-4 81-81-2 8052-41-3 1330-20-7 58-89-9 7440-65-5 | A A A AX A A | P3 P3 P3 P2/P3 P3 P3 P3 | MC M | 75,00 100 1 1 1 100 0 VLE =4 VLE 0 350,00 | ppm ppm mg/m3 mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 ppm ppm mg/m3 mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 mg/m3 mg/m3 |
| Triiodomethane Triiene Triiene Triimethyl carbinol Triinitrololol Tungsten & compounds (as w) (soluble) Turpentine Utanium compounds, natural, soluble (as u) Vac VDC Warfarin (iso) White spirit Vylene (all somers) Y-, BHC (iso) Yltrium Zinc chloride, fume | C12 H15 N3 06 CH3 CICH=CCI2 (CH3)SODH CH3C6H2(N02)3 W C10 H16 (approx) U CH2=CH00CCH3 CH2=CCI C19H1604 n/ a C8H10 C6H6C16 Y ZnCI2 | 2451-62-9 75-47-8 79-01-6 75-65-0 118-96-7 7440-33-7 8006-64-2 7440-61-1 108-05-4 75-35-4 81-81-2 805-41-3 1330-20-7 58-89-9 7440-65-5 7646-85-7 | A A A AX A A | P3 P3 P3 P2/P3 | MC M | 75,00 100 1 1 100 0 VLE =4 VLE 0 350,00 100 1 | ppm ppm mg/m3 mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 ppm ppm mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 mg/m3 mg/m3 mg/m3 |
| Triiodomethane Triiene Triiene Triiene Triienely (arbinol Triinitrofuluol Tungsten & compounds (as w) (soluble) Turpentine Utanium compounds, natural, soluble (as u) Vac VDC Warfarin (iso) Wahrie spirit Xylene (all isomers) Y BHC (iso) | C12 H15 N3 06 CH3 CICH=CC12 (CH3)3C0H CH3C6H2(N02)3 W C10 H16 (approx) U CH2=CH00CCH3 CH2=CC1 C19H1604 n/ a C8H10 CGH6C16 Y | 2451-62-9 75-47-8 79-01-6 75-65-0 118-96-7 7440-33-7 8006-64-2 7440-61-1 108-05-4 75-35-4 81-81-2 8052-41-3 1330-20-7 58-89-9 7440-65-5 | A A A AX A A | P3 P3 P3 P3 P3 P2/P3 P3 P3 P3 P3 P3 P3 | MC M | 75,00 100 1 1 1 100 0 VLE =4 VLE 0 350,00 100 | ppm ppm mg/m3 mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 ppm ppm mg/m3 mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 mg/m3 mg/m3 |

^{*}MC/DM = Overall masks / Half-mask

HAND MEASURING

Place your hand as shown on the drawing, with the green line between the thumb and the index finger. Read your size to the right of your hand.



THE EUROPEAN STANDARDS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS **EN ISO 21420**

The reference standard, cannot be used alone, but only in combination with another standard containing protection performance requirements.

- Conform to harmlessness (pH, chrome VI levels, etc...).
- Conform to the size charts (see chart on below).
- · Assess the dexterity, breathability, and comfort.
- · Conform to the labelling, information and identification instructions.

| SIZEȘ AS PER STANDARD EN IȘO 21420 | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Glove size | Palm circumference (mm) | Length (mm) | | | | | |
| * | ₩ | <u> </u> | | | | | |
| 6 | 152 | 160 | | | | | |
| 7 | 178 | 171 | | | | | |
| 8 | 203 | 182 | | | | | |
| 9 | 229 | 192 | | | | | |
| 10 | 254 | 204 | | | | | |
| 11 | 279 | 215 | | | | | |
| 12 | 304 | 226 | | | | | |

STANDARDISED LABELING/IDENTIFICATION

Each protective glove is clearly identified by a Standardised label, containing the following elements:

- Our brand logo;
- The product reference or the trade name;
- The size;
- An information tag indicating that instructions are available for the product;
- The Standardised pictogram(s) with their performance ratings.
- The batch number LOT and/or date of manufacture.
- If applicable, the expiry date.



EN16350 ELECTROSTATIC PROPERTIES

Standard EN16350 provides additional requirements for protective gloves that are worn in areas where flammable or explosive areas exist or might be present.

Further electrostatic properties can be determined through EN1149-1 (surface electrostatic properties) or EN1149-3 (charge decay), but cannot be used for electrostatic dissipative protective gloves.



EN511 PHEAT AND FIRE RISK

The EN511 standard defines the requirements and test methods for cold protection gloves from cold transmitted by convection or conduction down to -30°C (optionally up to -50°C). This cold can be from climatic conditions or industrial activity.

The selection process of a cold protection glove must take into account several parameters such as the ambient temperature, the health of the person, the duration of exposure, and the level of activities...

PERFORMANCE LEVELS REOUIREMENTS

1 to 4 1 to 4 IMPERMEABILITY TO WATER

RESISTANCE TO CONTACT COLD

Measurement of the thermal insulation of the palm of a glove with respect to contact with an object of low temperature

RESISTANCE TO CONVECTIVE COLD

Measurement of the thermal insulation of a glove with respect to an ambient atmosphere..

| PERFORMANCE LEVEL | INTENSE ACTIVITY | AVERAGE ACTIVITY | SLOW ACTIVITY |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 | -10°C≤T<0°C | | |
| 2 | -30°C < T | 0°C≤T<10°C | |
| 3 | | -15°C < T | 5°C < T |
| 4 | | -30°C < T | -10°C < T |



EN407 PHEAT AND FIRE RISK

The EN407 standard specifies the test methods, the general requirements, the thermal performance and the labelling of gloves and cuffs to protect from heat and fire.

It applies to all gloves which must protect hands from heat and/or flames in any one or several of the following forms: fire, contact heat, convective heat, radiating heat, small spray of molten metal or large spray of melting metal.

PERFORMANCE LEVELS **REQUIREMENTS** 1 to 4 1 to 4

RESISTANCE TO LARGE METLING METAL Amount of spray required to cause damage.

RESISTANCE TO SMALL MELTING METAL SPRAY

Amount of spray required to raise the glove to a certain temperature.

RESISTANCE TO RADIATING HEAT Time required to raise to a given temperature level.

RESISTANCE TO CONVECTIVE HEAT

Time during which the glove is able to delay the transfer of the heat of a flame.

RESISTANCE TO CONTACT HEAT

Temperature (within the range of 100°C to 500°C) at which the person wearing the gloves will not feel any pain (for a period of at least 15 seconds).

RESISTANCE TO FLAMMABILITY

Time during which the material remains lighted and continues to be consumed after the ignition source has been eliminated.

If the product claims flammability resistance, the pictogram will be



If the product does not claim any resistance to flammability (0 or X), the pictogram will be



| PERFORMANCE LEVEL | CONTACT TEMPERATURE °C | THRESHOLD TIME (second) |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 100° C | ≥ 15 s |
| 2 | 250° C | ≥ 15 s |
| 3 | 350° C | ≥ 15 s |
| 4 | 500° C | ≥ 15 s |

EN12477 WELDERS RISK

Requirements and test methods for gloves used for manual welding of metals, for cutting and related techniques. Welder gloves are ranked in two types: B when great dexterity is required (e.g.: TIG welding), and A for other welding processes.



EN ISO 374-1 AGAINST THE RISKS OF MICRO-ORGANISMS & CHEMICAL RISKS

Standard EN ISO374-1, protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms, specifies the performance requirements required for gloves for protecting users against chemical products and/or micro-organisms and defines the terms to be used:

• Penetration (tested as per standard EN374-2):

Diffusion of water or air, to check the impermeability, on a non-molecular level, of a chemical product and/or micro-organism through the porosities, seams, micro-holes or other imperfections present in the material of the protective glove.

• Degradation (tested as per standard EN374-4):

Determination of the physical resistance of materials to degradation after continuous contact with hazardous chemicals.

• Permeation (tested as per standard EN374-3 or EN16523):

Process by which a chemical product diffuses through the material of a protective glove, by continuous contact, on a molecular level.

The EN ISO version of standard 374-1, introduces the concept of three types of protection against the permeation of chemicals:

- Type A: The glove gives a performance index to permeation at least equal to 2 for 6 chemical test substances taken from the list of chemicals specified in the standard.
- Type B: The glove gives a performance index to permeation at least equal to 2 for 3 chemical test substances taken from the list of chemicals specified in the standard.
- Type C : The glove gives a performance index to permeation at least equal to 1 for 1 chemical test substances taken from the list of chemicals specified in the standard.

| CODE LETTER | CHEMICAL PRODUCT | CAS number |
|----------------|--|------------|
| А | Methanol | 67-56-1 |
| В | Acetone | 67-64-1 |
| С | Acetonitrile | 75-05-8 |
| D | Dichloromethane | 75-09-2 |
| E | Carbon disulfide | 75-15-0 |
| F | Toluene | 108-88-3 |
| G | Diethylamine | 109-89-7 |
| Н | Tetrahydrofurane | 109-99-9 |
| I | Ethyl acetate | 141-78-6 |
| J | n-Heptane | 142-82-5 |
| K | Caustic soda 40 % (NaOH or sodium hydroxide) | 1310-73-2 |
| L | Sulphuric acid 96 % | 7664-93-9 |
| M | Nitric acid 65% | 7697-37-2 |
| N | Acetic acid 99% | 64-19-7 |
| 0 | Ammonium hydroxide 25% | 1336-21-6 |
| Р | Hydrogen peroxide 30% | 7722-84-1 |
| S | Hydrofluoric acid 40% | 7664-39-3 |
| T | Formaldehyde 37% | 50-00-0 |

| PASSAGE TIME MEASURED (MN) | PERFORMANCE INDEX TO PERMEATION |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| > 10 mn | 1 |
| > 30 mn | 2 |
| > 60 mn | 3 |
| > 120 mn | 4 |
| > 240 mn | 5 |
| > 480 mn | 6 |



EN ISO 374-5 AGAINST THE DANGERS OF MICRO-ORGANISMS

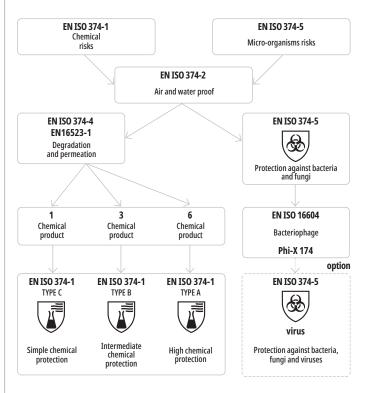
EN ISO 374-5 specifies the requirements and test methods for protective gloves intended to protect the user against microorganisms (mold and bacteria, potentially viruses).

Penetration of molds and bacteria (tested according to EN374-2): Test by which the water and airtightness of a glove is checked.

Penetration of viruses (tested according to method B of ISO 16604): Process that determines the resistance to penetration by blood-borne pathogens.

- Test method using Phi-X174 bacteriophage.

The glove, depending on its type, will bear the following pictogram:



Examples of application:

The field of use is decisive because, depending on the case, the glove may have to combine several properties in order to meet the necessary protection requirements. It is therefore very important to refer to the recommended areas of use and the results of the laboratory tests found in the instructions for use. However, it is recommended to check that the gloves are suitable for the intended purpose by carrying out tests beforehand, because the conditions at the workplace may differ from those of the standard test, depending on the temperature, abrasion and degradation.



ISO 18889 AGAINST PESTICIDE RISKS

Standard ISO 18889 specifies the performance requirements of protective gloves for pesticide operators and re-entry workers.

G1 gloves are suitable when the potential risk is relatively low. These gloves are not suitable for use with concentrated pesticide formulations and/or for scenarios where mechanical risks exist. G1 gloves are typically single use gloves.

G2 gloves are suitable when the potential risk is higher. These gloves are suitable for use with diluted as well as concentrated pesticides. G2 gloves also meet the minimum mechanical resistance requirements and are therefore suitable for activities that require gloves with minimum mechanical strength.

GR gloves provide protection only to the palm-side of the hand for a re-entry worker who is in contact with dry and partially dry pesticide residues that remain on the plant surface after pesticide application.

EN421 AGAINST IONISING RADIATION AND RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION

This standard provides requirements for protective gloves that are worn in an environment producing ionising radiation or in an environment containing radioactive



A glove protecting against radioactive contamination must be waterproof according to EN374-2.



A glove that protects against ionising radiation must, in addition to being waterproof according to EN374-2, contain a certain amount of heavy metal such as lead.





The EN388 standard applies to all types of protective gloves with respect to physical and mechanical aggression from abrasion, cutting from slicing, perforation and tearing. Since the 2016 version of the standard, new optional performance have appeared.

PERFORMANCE LEVELS

1 to 4 1 to 5 REQUIREMENTS

1 to 4 1 to 4 A to F

> RESISTANCE IMPACT ON THE METACARPAL AREA

Minimum attenuation of the impact force transmitted to the hand

RESISTANCE TO CUTTING BY BLADE (TDM test)

Force necessary for a straight blade to cut the sample on a movement of 20 mm.

RESISTANCE TO PERFORATION

Force required to pierce the sample with a standardized punch.

RESISTANCE TO TEARING

Maximum force required to tear the sample.

RESISTANCE TO CUTTING WITH A BLADE

Number of cycles required with a circular blade to cut the sample at constant speed.

ABRASION RESISTANCE

Number of cycles required to damage the sample at constant speed.

Impact resistance on the metacarpal area: if this performance is claimed, the "P" mark appears.

| TEST | LEVEL 1 | LEVEL 2 | LEVEL 3 | LEVEL 4 | LEVEL 5 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| ABRASION RESISTANCE (Number of cycles) | 100 | 500 | 2 000 | 8 000 | - |
| BLADE CUTTING RESISTANCE (index) | 1,2 | 2,5 | 5,0 | 10,0 | 20 |
| TEAR RESISTANCE (N) | 10 | 25 | 50 | 75 | - |
| PUNCTURE RESISTANCE (N) | 20 | 60 | 100 | 150 | - |

Marking example:



| \sim | |
|--------|---|
| 4233X | P |

| TEST CUT RESISTANCE EN ISO 13997 (TDM) | LEVEL A | LEVEL B | LEVEL C | LEVEL D | LEVEL E | LEVEL F |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| APPLIED FORCE (N) | 2 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 22 | 30 |

Examples of marking:

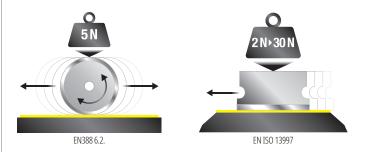


4543D or 4X43D

Cut by blade, 2 test methods:

EN388 6.2.: For low to middle risk of cutting. A circular blade on which a constant force of 5 N is applied, moves back and forth until the sample is cut. It measures the number of completed cycles and is credited with the corresponding level.

EN ISO 13997: For materials that blunt the blade during the EN388 6.2 test and/ or are particularly resistant, for high risk of cutting. A straight blade makes a single movement of 20 mm with a force of 2N, the test is repeated with a different force as many times as necessary until the sample is cut. A level corresponding to the force required to cut the sample is assigned. This method better represents the usage situations that present a high risk of cutting.



ANSI ISEA (US American National Standards Institute) 105 Classification and specifications for the protection of the hand. Part 5.11. cut resistance Weight necessary for a straight blade to cut the sample in a single movement.

| Weight (g) | ≥200 | ≥500 | ≥ 1000 | ≥ 1500 | ≥ 2200 | ≥3000 | ≥4000 | ≥5000 | ≥6000 |
|--------------------------|------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2011 version - levels | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| 2016 version - levels | A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | A6 | A7 | A8 | A9 |



EN ISO 10819 VIBRATION-**REDUCING EFFECTS**

Standard EN ISO 10819 specifies performance requirements for vibration attenuation through gloves. The vibration-reducing material must also satisfy thickness and consistency requirements. It should be noted that these gloves can reduce but not eliminate health risks associated with hand-transmitted vibration exposure.

Vibration transmissibility in one-third-octave frequency bands from 25 to 200Hz must be equal to or less than 0.90. The one calculated in one-third-octave frequency bands from 200 to 1250 Hz must be equal to or less than 0.60.



CHEMICAL RESISTANCE TABLE



This table provides only general information. Be careful! Glove resistance is influenced by other factors such as temperature, chemical product concentration, thickness, immersion time, and others. For specific use conditions, we recommend testing the glove prior to use.

| | CAS | Natural latex | Neoprene | Nitrile | PVC vinyl |
|---|----------------------|------------------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 2007 - 16-16 11-1 | 7697-37-2 | ** | ** | * | * |
| 20% nitric acid 30% and 5% hydrochloric acid | 7647-01-0 | *** | *** | *** | ** |
| 30% formaldehyde | 50-00-0 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| 30% hydrofluoric acid | 7664-39-3 | ** | *** | *** | ** |
| 50% acetic anhydride acid 85% lactic acid | / | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| 85% triethanolamine | 102-71-6 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| 90% formic acid | 64-18-6 | | ** | * | * |
| Acetaldehyde | 75-07-0 | *** | *** | * | |
| Acetone Alcoholic beverages | 67-64-1 | *** | ** | *** | *** |
| Ammonium acetate | 631-61-8 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Ammonium carbonate | 10361-29-2 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Ammonium chloride | 12125-02-9 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Amyl acetate Amyl alcohol | 71-41-0 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Aniline | 62-53-3 | ** | ** | * | |
| Animal fats | / | * | *** | *** | |
| Asphalt | 1 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Beet-root Benzaldehyde | 100-52-7 | *** | ××× | * | *** |
| Benzene | 71-43-2 | | | * | |
| Benzyl alcohol | 100-51-6 | * | ** | ** | ** |
| Bichromate of potash | 7778-50-9 | * | *** | *** | *** |
| Bleach Borax | / | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Brake oils (lockheed) | 1 | * | *** | *** | * |
| Bromides | , | *** | *** | *** | |
| Butter | / | | *** | *** | * |
| Butyl acetate | 123-86-4 | | * | *** | *** |
| Butyl alcohol (or n-butanol) Calcium acetate | 71-36-3 62-54-4 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Calcium chloride | 10043-52-4 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Calcium fluophosphate | 1 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Calcium hydrate | 1305-62-0 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Calcium nitrate Carbolic acid | 10124-37-5 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 56-23-5 | | * | ** | * |
| Castor oil | 1 | | *** | *** | |
| Chlorinated lime | 7778-54-3 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Chlorine | 7782-50-5 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Chloroacetone Chloroform | 67-66-3 | *** | * | ** | |
| Chromic acid | 7738-94-5 | | | * | ** |
| Citric acid | 77-92-9 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Concentrated ammonia (aqueous solution) | 1336-21-6 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Concentrated boric acid Concentrated laundry potash | 10043-35-3 | *** | *** | ** | *** |
| Concentrated laundry soda | 1 | *** | *** | * | * |
| Concentrated sulphuric acid | 7664-93-9 | | * | | ** |
| Creosote | 8001-58-9 | * | *** | *** | *** |
| Cresol Crystallisable acetic acid | 1319-77-3 64-19-7 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Cutting oils | / | | *** | *** | *** |
| Cyclohexane | 110-82-7 | | * | ** | |
| Cyclohexanol | 108-93-0 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Cyclohexanon Diacetone alcohol | 108-94-1 | *** | *** | | * |
| Dibutyl ether | 142-96-1 | | * | *** | |
| Dibutyl phtalate | 84-74-2 | ** | * | *** | |
| Diehanolamine | 111-42-2 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Diesel oils Diluted sulfphuric acid (battery) | / | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Dioctylphtalate | 117-81-7 | ** | *** | *** | |
| Dyes (hair dyes) | 1 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Ethyl acetate | 141-78-6 | | * | * | * |
| Ethyl alcohol (or ethanol) Ethylamine | 64-17-5 75-04-7 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Ethylaniline Ethylaniline | /5-04-/ | * | *** | *** | * |
| Ethylene dichloride | 107-06-2 | | | * | |
| Ethylene glycol | 107-21-1 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Fertilisers Fish and challfish | / | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Fish and shellfish Fixing agents | / | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Fluorides | 1 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Formaldehyde | 50-00-0 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Fuel oil | / | | * | *** | * |
| Fuels Furol (furfural or furaldehyde) | 98-01-1 | *** | ** | *** | * |
| Gas-oil | 96-01-1 | | * | *** | * |
| Gasoline | 1 | | ** | *** | * |
| Glycerin | 56-81-5 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Glyceropthalic paint | 107.21.1 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Glycols Hair bleaching agents | 107-21-1 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Hair-curling products | 1 | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Hexane | 110-54-3 | | * | *** | * |
| Household detergents | 1 | ** | *** | ** | ** |
| Hydraulic fluids (esters) | / | *** | *** | *** | * |
| Hydraulic oils (petrol) Hydrobromic acid | 10035-10-6 | *** | * | * | * |
| Hydrogen peroxide | / | * | *** | *** | |
| Isobutyl alcohol (Isobutanol) | 78-83-1 | *** | *** | *** | *** |

| | CAS | Natural Iatex | Neoprene | Nitrile | PVC vinyl | |
|--|------------------------|------------------|----------|---------|-----------|--|
| Isobutyl ketone | / | *** | *** | | | |
| Kerosene | / | | * | *** | * | |
| Lard oil Linseed oil | / | | *** | *** | * | |
| Lubricants oils | / | | * | *** | * | |
| Magnesia Mathyl acotate | 1309-48-4 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Methyl acetate Methyl alcohol (or methanol) | 79-20-9 67-56-1 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Methyl ethyl ketone | / | *** | ** | | | |
| Methyl isobutyl ketone Methyl salicylate | 119-36-8 | ** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Methylamine | 74-89-5 | *** | ** | *** | *** | |
| Methylariline Methylarilaneataea | 100-61-8 | * | * | *** | *** | |
| Methylcyclopentane Methylene chloride | 96-37-7 75-09-2 | | * | * | * | |
| Methylformiate | / | * | *** | * | * | |
| Milk and dairy products Mineral greases | / | * | *** | *** | * | |
| Mono ethanol amine | 141-43-5 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Naphta | / | | * | *** | * | |
| Naphtalene N-butylamine | 91-20-3 109-73-9 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Nickel chloride | 7718-54-9 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Nitrate of ammonium Nitrate of potassium | 6484-52-2 7757-79-1 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Nitrobenzene | 98-95-3 | | * | * | | |
| Nitrohydrochloric acid | / | | ** | * | * | |
| Nitropropane Non-alcoholic beverages | / | *** | ** | *** | *** | |
| Octyl alcohol | 111-87-5 | * | *** | *** | * | |
| Oleic acid | 112-80-1 | * | *** | *** | * | |
| Olive oil Oxalic acid | 144-62-7 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Paraffin oil | / | | * | *** | * | |
| Peanut oil Perfumes and essences | / | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Petroleum ether | / | | ** | *** | | |
| Petroleum products | / | | * | ** | * | |
| Petroleum spirit Phenyl chloride | 108-90-7 | | ** | *** | * | |
| Phosphates of calcium | 10103-46-5 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Phosphoric acid | 7664-38-2 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Polyester resins Potash flakes | / | *** | *** | ** | *** | |
| Potassium acetate | 127-08-2 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Potassium bicarbonate Potassium carbonate | 298-14-6 584-08-7 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Potassium chloride Potassium chloride | 7447-40-7 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Potassium cyanide | 151-50-8 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Potassium manganate Potassium phosphates | 7722-64-7 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Potassium sulphate | 7778-80-5 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Poultry | 78-87-5 | * | *** | *** | | |
| Propylene dichloride Quick lime | /8-8/-5 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Shampoos | / | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Silicates Slaked lime | / | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Soda flakes | / | *** | *** | * | * | |
| Sodium bicarbonate | 144-55-8 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Sodium bisulphite Sodium carbonate | 7631-90-5 497-19-8 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Sodium chloride | 7647-14-5 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Sodium chlorite | 7681-52-9 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Sodium nitrate Sodium phosphates | 7631-99-4 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Sodium sulphate | 7757-82-6 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Soybean oil Stannic chloride | / | * | *** | *** | *** | |
| Stearic acid | 57-11-4 | ** | *** | ** | ** | |
| Styrene | 100-42-5 | | * | * | * | |
| Sulphites, bisulphites, hyposulphites Sulphuric ether (pharmacy) | / | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Tartaric acid | / | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 127-18-4 | | * | ** | | |
| THF = tetrahydrofurane Toluen | 109-99-9 108-88-3 | ** | * | ** | * | |
| Tributyl phosphate | 126-73-8 | * | ** | ** | * | |
| Trichlorethylene | 79-01-6 | | * | *** | ** | |
| Tricresyl phosphate Trinitrobenzene | 1330-78-5 | *** | * | *** | ** | |
| Trinitrotoluol | / | | * | ** | * | |
| Triphenyl phosphate | 115-86-6 | * | *** | *** | * | |
| Turbine oils Turnipseed oil | / | | * | *** | | |
| Turpentine | / | | * | *** | * | |
| Vinegar and condiments Washing powders | / | *** | *** | *** | ** | |
| Water paint | / | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Weed killers | / | *** | *** | *** | *** | |
| Wood turpentine Xylene | / | | * | *** | * | |
| Xylophene | / | | * | *** | * | |
| 7inc sulnhate | 7733-02-0 | *** | *** | *** | *** | |

FOOD COMPATIBILITY



FOOD COMPATIBILITY IS GOVERNED BY:

Regulation (EC) N° 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27th October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs.

Materials and articles must be manufactured in compliance with good manufacturing practice so that, under normal or foreseeable conditions of use, they do not transfer their constituents to food in quantities which could:

- Endanger human health;
- Bring about an unacceptable change in the composition of the food or a deterioration in the organoleptic characteristics thereof.

Food contact of plastic materials is governed by Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 and the related requirements.

Materials PVC/Vinyl or even Latex/Nitrile gloves (unless local legislation exists) are directly subject to these regulations.

They define:

- · Positives lists of authorized constituents;
- The purity criteria applicable to some of these constituents;
- Special migration limits in foodstuffs for certain constituents;
- Maximum residual quantities of some constituents in the material;
- An overall migration limit in foods.
- A limit of metal content for plastic materials and objects.

Annex III of Regulation (EU) 10/2011 provides the list of stimulants to be used for testing migration of constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs:

- Aqueous foods (pH > 4.5): Simulants A, B and C.
- Acid food (pH ≤ 4.5): Simulant B;
- Alcoholic foods (≤ 20%): Simulant C;
- Alcoholic foods (> 20%): Simulant D1.
- Fatty foods: Simulants D1 and D2.
- Foods containing free surface fats: Simulant D2.
- Dry foods: Stimulant E.

DISPOSABLE GLOVES

Standard EN455 defines the quality requirements for non-reusable medical gloves.

- 1 Detection of holes: Airtightness test.
- 2 Physical properties: Verification of the size, thickness and strength of the glove.
- **3 Biological evaluation:** Verification of the conformity of the materials.



INTERNATIONAL MAINTENANCE CODE FOR ARTICLES

| | TEXTILE |
|--------------------|--|
| × | No treatment. |
| | Moderate treatment. |
| = | Very light treatment. |
| | WASHING |
| 40 | Maximum temperature 40°C. Normal mechanical treatment. Normal temperature rinsing. Normal spinning. |
| 40 | Maximum temperature 40°C. Reduced mechanical treatment. Rinse at gradually decreasing temperature. Reduced spinning. |
| Zunt | Wash by hand. No machine washing. Maximum temperature 40°C. Treat with care. |
| X | Do not wash. Treat with care when wet. |
| | DRYING |
| \odot | Can be dried in rotating drum dryer. Normal program. |
| \odot | Can be dried in rotating drum dryer. Moderate, low temperature program |
| 8 | Do not dry in rotating drum dryer. |
| | CHLORINATION |
| | Chlorination (chlorine bleach). |
| CI | Chlorination possible solely in cold, diluted solution. |
| * | No chlorination. |
| | IRONING |
| | Iron at the maximum iron sole plate temperature of 200°C. |
| ••• | Iron at the maximum iron sole plate temperature of 150°C. |
| $\overline{\cdot}$ | Iron at maximum iron sole plate temperature of 110°C. Steam treatment presents risks. |
| X | Do not iron. Steam treatment is forbidden. |
| | DRY-CLEANING |
| 0 | Dry cleaning. The circle stands for dry-cleaning for textile articles (leather and fur articles are excluded). It contains information on the various dry cleaning treatments. |
| 8 | Dry-cleaning prohibited. |

CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING



EN14126

▶ PROTECTIVE CLOTHING **AGAINST INFECTIVE AGENTS**

This standard specifies the requirements and test methods concerning reusable protective clothing for limited use providing protection against infective agents.

Associated with standards for protective clothing against chemical products, the letter B is added after the garment type.

Examples: TYPE 6-B / TYPE 5-B / TYPE 4-B / TYPE 3-B



▶ PROTECTIVE CLOTHING **AGAINST LIQUID CHEMICALS**

Requirements for chemical protection clothing offering limited performance against liquid chemical products (type 6 equipment), including clothing for partial body protection (Type PB [6])

This standard sets out the minimum requirements for limited use and reusable limited performance chemical protective clothing. Limited use chemical protective clothing is intended for use in cases of a potential exposure to light sprays, liquid aerosols or lowpressure, low-volume splashes, against which a complete liquid permeation barrier (at the molecular level) is not required.



TYPE 5

EN ISO 13982-1 PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AGAINST SOLID **PARTICLES**

Performance requirements for protective clothing against chemical products offering full body protection against air-borne solid particulates (type 5 clothing).

This standard sets out the minimum requirements for chemical protection clothing resisting penetration of solid particulates suspended in air (type 5). This clothing offers full body protection, including the torso, arms and legs, such as one or two-piece coveralls, with or without hood or face-shield, with or without foot protection.



▶ PROTECTIVE CLOTHING **AGAINST LIQUID CHEMICALS**

Requirements for chemical protection clothing with liquid-tight (type 3) or spray-tight (type 4) connections, including items providing only partial body protection (types PB [3] and PB [4]).

This standard sets out the minimum requirements for the following types of limited use and re-useable chemical protective clothing:

- Clothing protecting the full body with liquid-tight connections between the various clothing parts (Type 3: liquid-tight clothing);
- Clothing protecting the full body with spray-tight connections between the various clothing parts (Type 4: spray-tight clothing);

Note: These standards were formerly entitled EN1512 (Type 4) and EN1511 (Type 3).

| STANDARD | TYPE CHEMICAL | PROTECTION |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| EN13034 | 6 | Against splashes |
| EN ISO 13982-1 | 5 | Against dust (asbestos) |
| EN14605 | 4 | Against mists |
| EN14605 | 3 | Against sprays |

| EXAMPLES OF APPLICATIONS | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Applications | Risks | Level of protection | Product | | |
| Work/Maintenance | Fouling | Category I / Non EPI | PO10 PO10 | | |
| Industrial cleaning | Accidental exposure to spray of chemical substances (splashes or dry particules) | Type 6 Type 5 | DT115 DT115CV DT215 DT215CV | DT221 DT125 DT117 | |
| | | Type 4 | DT119 | DT250 | |
| Removal or encapsulation asbestos work | Exposure to dust Asbestos fibers Type 5 with waterproof bands | | DT210 | 6 | |
| Work in environments with explosive risks | Handling of products that can generate static electricity | Type 6 Type 5 EN ISO 14116 EN 1149-5 | DT22: | 3 | |
| Agriculture and horticulture (Handling of fertilizers) | Contact with sprayed liquids | Type 4 | DT119 | DT250 | |
| Agriculture and horticulture (Handling of herbicides / pesticides / fungicides) | Contact with weakly concentrated phytosanitary sprays | Type 4 EN ISO 27065 | DT119 | | |
| Paint spraying | Application of chemicals with spray gun | Type 6 | DT125 | DT117 | |
| (Solvents / Preparation / Mixing) | > low pressure (Type 6) > high pressure (Type 4) | Type 4 | DT119 | DT250 | |
| Industrial cleaning of dangerous products | Risk of chemical splashes with continuous jet | Type 3 | DT300 | | |
| Laboratories / Chemical Industries | Risk of chemical splashes with continuous jet | Type 3 | DT300 | | |
| Emergency / Rescue Personnel | Bacteriological contamination | Type 4-B Type 3-B | DT119 DT300 | DT250 | |



| TESTS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|---------------------|---|----|--|--|
| General performance | Tests & Specific performance | | Level of protection | | | | |
| deliciai periorilalice | | | 4ª | 5 | 6ª | | |
| | Internal pressure | - | - | - | - | | |
| | Penetration by a jet of liquid | - | - | Х | - | | |
| Performance requirements for the | Penetration by a jet of liquid | Х | - | - | - | | |
| whole garment | Penetration by a spray (liquid spraying) | - | Х | - | - | | |
| | Against solid particles | - | - | Х | - | | |
| | Penetration by a spray (light spraying) | - | - | - | Х | | |
| Performance requirements for | Mechanical resistance | Х | Х | Х | Х | | |
| seams and joints | Resistance to permeation and penetration by liquids | Х | Х | - | - | | |
| | Abrasion / Tearing / Perforation | Х | Х | Х | Х | | |
| | Resistance to tensile strength | Х | Х | - | Х | | |
| Daufa | Resistance to cracking by bending | Х | Х | Х | - | | |
| Performance requirements for the constituent materials of the garment | Resistance to cracking by bending at -30°C | X Optional | X Optional | - | - | | |
| gument | Resistance to penetration by liquids | Х | Х | - | - | | |
| | Impermeability to liquids (repulsion) | - | - | - | Х | | |
| | Repulsion to liquids | - | - | - | Х | | |



a - When the protection equipment only protects certain parts of the body (torso, arms, legs), only the performance requirements for the constituent materials of the garment are required (type 6, 4 and 3).

EN ISO 27065 PROTECTIVE CLOTHING WORN BY OPERATORS APPLYING LIQUID PESTICIDES.

Level C1 protective clothing is suitable when the potential risk is relatively low. Level C1 protective clothing provides the minimum protection and is not suitable for the handling of concentrated pesticide formulations. It can be used as basic protective clothing with other items when the potential risk is relatively higher.

Level C2 protective clothing, including partial body protection, is suitable when it has been determined that the protection required is greater than that provided by level C1 protective clothing. C2 level protective clothing generally offers a balance between comfort and protection. This protective clothing is not suitable for the handling of concentrated pesticide formulations. It can be used as basic protective clothing with other items when the potential risk is relatively higher.

Level C3 protective clothing, including partial body protection, is suitable when it has been determined that the potential risk is high. For level C3 protective clothing, precautionary measures, such as short-term use, are necessary, as these clothing can generate excessive heat, leading to exhaustion and heat stress. Level C3 protective clothing, including partial body protection, is suitable for the handling of diluted pesticides as well as concentrated pesticides.

The risk incurred should be assessed according to the toxicity of the phytosanitary product (refer to its labelling) and the degree of exposure to the operator. For example, it is easy to understand that the degree of operator exposure will be much higher with aerial spraying towed by an open cab tractor than with manual trigger spraying.

HEAT PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

EN ISO 11611



A1 Class 2

PROTECTION USED IN WELDING AND ALLIED PROCESSES

This standard specifies the performance requirements for protective clothing for use by operators in welding and allied processes with comparable risks.

This type of protective clothing is intended to protect the wearer against molten metal splash, short contact with flame and UV radiation. It is intended to be worn at ambient temperature, continuously for up to 8 hours.

Class 1

protection against low risks during welding techniques and situations producing fewer projections and low radiant heat.

Class 2

protection against higher risks during welding techniques and situations producing more projections and a higher radiant heat.

EN ISO 14116 PROTECTION AGAINST FLAME

The standard specifies the performance requirements for materials, material assemblies, and protective clothing with limited flame spreading to reduce the risk that a garment will burn on occasional and short term contact with small flames, thus constituting a hazard in itself.

This standard is not appropriate where, in addition to flame protection, heat protection is required. Instead, international standards such as ISO 11612 should be used.

The performance level is indicated and explained on the garment's label

EN ISO 11612



A1 B1 C1 D1 E1 F1

PROTECTION AGAINST HEAT AND FLAME

Protection against heat and flame.

This standard specifies the performance requirements of materials and protective clothing against heat and flames. They apply to clothing made of soft material, designed to protect the human body except the hands against heat and/or flame.

Tested are:

| Test | Code | Performances |
|-------------------------|------|--------------|
| Limited flame spread | A | A1 and/or A2 |
| Convective heat | В | B1 to B3 |
| Radiant heat | С | C1 to C4 |
| Molten aluminium splash | D | D1 to D3 |
| Molten metal splash | Е | E1 to E3 |
| Contact heat | F | F1 to F3 |

TECHNICAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

EN ISO 13688

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Reference standard, not for use alone, but only in association with another standard containing the protection performance requirements.

This standard specifies general performance requirements for ergonomics, innocuousness, size designation, durability, ageing, compatibility and marking of protective clothing and the information to be supplied by the manufacturer with the protective clothing.



EN1149-5

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING TO DISSIPATE STATIC **ELECTRICITY**

This European Standard specifies requirements for materials and the design of protective electrostatic dissipation clothing used in conjunction with a grounded system in order to prevent incendiary discharges. WARNING: These requirements may be insufficient in oxygen enriched flammable environments. This standard is not applicable for protection against mains voltages.

The control of undesirable static electricity on the person is often necessary.

The electrostatic potential may, indeed, have serious consequences on the charged individual, because it can be high enough to cause dangerous sparks.

After a risk assessment, the wearing of protective electrical dissipation clothing may be necessary. The use of clothing certified according to EN1149-5 is then adapted.

The ATEX Directive 1999/92/EC, in its Annex II-A-2.3, requests that workers be equipped with work clothes made of materials that do not produce electrostatic discharges that can ignite explosive environments.

The electrostatic potential can also affect equipment sensitive to electric discharge. Antistatic clothing is often used on electronic manufacturing sites, assembling semiconductors for example. Finally, they are used on sites with controlled atmospheres such as automotive paint workshops, to avoid the emission of particles that may be deposited on the body paint.

The antistatic charge dissipation can be provided by a process limiting the build up of charge, or by adding carbon or metal wires. People wearing protective electrostatic charge dissipation clothing must always be grounded with a resistance of less than 10⁸Ω, for example, by wearing appropriate footwear such as the safety shoes stated in EN ISO 20345, or by other suitable means.



EN ISO 11393 PROTECTION FOR USERS OF HAND-HELD CHAINSAWS

This standard specifies the requirements to be used to assess the resistance of protective clothing to cutting by hand-held chainsaws. It is divided into several parts:

EN ISO 11393-1: Specifies the cutting tests following 4 speeds **EN ISO 11393-2:** Specifies the requirements for leg protectors

EN ISO 11393-3: Specifies the requirements for protective footwear

EN ISO 11393-4: Specifies the requirements for protective gloves EN ISO 11393-5: Specifies the requirements for protective gaiters

EN ISO 11393-6: Specifies the requirements for upper body protectors

The cut tests are conducted using 4 chain speeds:

| 16 m/s | Class 0 |
|--------|---------|
| 20 m/s | Class 1 |
| 24 m/s | Class 2 |
| 28 m/s | Class 3 |

The protective zone on leg protectors is coded using three letters A, B or C, corresponding to the coverage surface of the cut-proof material (Type A, Type B or Type C).

Marquages:





EN1073-2

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AGAINST RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION

This standard specifies the requirements and test methods for non-ventilated protective clothing against radioactive contamination in the form of particles. Clothing of this type is designed only to protect the body, the arms and the legs of the wearer, but it may be used with accessories that protect other parts of the wearer's body (for example, boots, gloves, respiratory protective device - APR).

The garments are classified according to their nominal protection factor (ratio between the concentration of test particles in the ambient atmosphere and the concentration of test particles inside the garment), determined in relation to the total inward leakage (ratio between the concentrations of test particles insider the garment and inside the test chamber).

The classes are as follows:

| CLASS | NOMINAL PROTECTION FACTOR |
|-------|---------------------------|
| 3 | 500 |
| 2 | 50 |
| 1 | 5 |



EN ISO 20471 HIGH VISIBILITY CLOTHING

This standard specifies the requirements for protective clothing aiming to signal the presence of the wearer visually, so that he may be detected and seen in hazardous situations, in all conditions of daylight, and night under illumination of car headlights.

There are three classes of high-visibility clothing. Each class must have minimum surfaces of visible material constituting the garment; the higher the class, the more visible the garment:

| | CLASS 3 | CLASS 2 | CLASS 1 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Background material (Fluorescent) | 0,80 m ² | 0,50 m ² | 0,14 m ² |
| Retroreflective material (Bands) | 0,20 m ² | 0,13 m ² | 0,10 m ² |

Marking:

X: Class of high visibility surface (from 1 to 3)

EN ISO 20471



Max. 25x

EN ISO 20471

2: Class of the visibility surface (1 to 3)

Max. 25x: Optional marking, number of maximum washes authorized for the model.

On this example: 25 washes maximum (see indication of service temperature on the garment tag).

IMPROVED VISIBILITY EQUIPMENT FOR MEDIUM RISK SITUATIONS EN17353

This standard specifies the requirements for enhanced visibility equipment in the form of a garment, or device, capable of visually signalling the presence of the user. Enhanced Visibility Equipment is intended to provide visibility of the wearer in low or medium risk situations in all daylight conditions and/or under the illumination of vehicle headlights or headlights in the dark. This standard does not apply to high visibility equipment in high risk situations which are covered by EN ISO 20471.

| TYPE A | ТҮРЕ В | ТҮРЕ АВ | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| △ | Dark conditions | Daylight, twilight and dark conditions | | | |
| Equipment using fluorescent material | Equipment using retroreflective material | Equipment using fluorescent material and retroreflective or combined performance material | | | |
| | B1 (free hanging) | | | | |
| | B2 (limbs) | AB2 | | | |
| | B3 (on torso or torso and limbs) | AB3 | | | |

Minimum surface in m² for B1 and B2 type:

| | B1 | B2 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| Retroreflective material | 0,003 | 0,018 |

Minimum surface in m² for type A, B3 and AB type:

| | А | В3 | AB | А | В3 | AB | |
|-------------------------------|------|---------|------|------------|------|------|--|
| Height h of the user | h · | < 140 c | m | h > 140 cm | | | |
| Fluorescent material | 0,14 | - | 0,14 | 0,24 | - | 0,24 | |
| Retroreflective material | - | 0,06 | 0,06 | - | 0,08 | 0,08 | |
| Combined performance material | - | - | 0,14 | - | - | 0,24 | |

FOUL WEATHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING



EN342 PROTECTIVE CLOTHING **AGAINST COLD**

This standard specifies the requirements and performance test methods for protective clothing against cold at temperatures lower than -5°C (cold store / extreme cold workers). There are two types of garment:

Garments: covering part of the body, e.g. parka, jacket, coat.

Suits: covering the whole body (trunk + legs), e.g. coveralls, parka & dungarees.

X (undergarment B/C/R): / cler of the garment **X:** Class of air permeability, **AP**

X: Class of resistance to water penetration WP (Optional)



NORDLAND



EN342

0,358 m².K/W (B)

| | Wearer in movement with an activity | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-----|-----|---------------------|----------|-------|-----|--|--|--|
| Insulation | Light 11 | I5 W/m² | | | Medium [·] | 170 W/m² | | | | | |
| I M².K/W | Air speed | | | | | | | | | | |
| M².K/W | 0.4 | m/s | 3 r | n/s | 0.4 | m/s | 3 m/s | | | | |
| | 8h | 1h | 8h | 1h | 8h | 1h | 8h | 1h | | | |
| 0.265 | 3 | -12 | 9 | -3 | -12 | -28 | -2 | -16 | | | |
| 0.310 | -2 | -18 | 6 | -8 | -18 | -36 | -7 | -22 | | | |
| 0.390 | -9 | -28 | 0 | -16 | -29 | -49 | -16 | -33 | | | |
| 0.470 | -17 | -38 | -6 | -24 | -40 | -60 | -24 | -43 | | | |
| 0.540 | -24 | -45 | -11 | -30 | -49 | -71 | -32 | -52 | | | |
| 0.620 | -31 | -55 | -17 | -38 | -60 | -84 | -40 | -61 | | | |



EN14058 PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AGAINST **COOL ENVIRONMENTS**

This standard specifies the requirements and performance test methods for protective garments (vests, jackets, coats, trousers) against cool environments. These garments are for use in moderate low temperatures (-5°C and over) to protect against local body cooling. Not only for outdoor use such as in the construction industry; may also be used for indoor activities, such as in the food processing industry. These garments are not always necessarily made of air impermeable or watertight materials. Therefore, in this European standard, these requirements are optional.

- **X** : Class of heat resistance, **R**_{ct} **X** : Class of air permeability, **AP**
- X:/__ of the garment (Optional)
- X: Class of resistance to water penetration WP (Optional)

| ALASKA2 | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| EN14058 | | | | | | |
| 3 3 0,285 m ² .K/W | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Χ

| Insulation | Wearer standing still, 75 W/m² | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----|-------|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Air speed | | | | | | | | |
| M ² .K/W | 0.4 | m/s | 3 m/s | | | | | | |
| | 8h | 1h | 8h | 1h | | | | | |
| 0.170 | 21 | 9 | 24 | 15 | | | | | |
| 0.265 | 13 | 0 | 19 | 7 | | | | | |
| 0.310 | 10 | -4 | 17 | 3 | | | | | |



EN343 PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AGAINST RAIN

This standard specifies the requirements and test methods applicable to the materials and seams of protective clothing against foul weather (for example precipitation in the form of rain or snow), fog and ground humidity.

- y: Class of resistance to water penetration (1 to 4), Wp
- y: Class of water vapour resistance (1 to 4), R_{et}
- R: Water tower test on whole garment (optional)





DEFINITIONS:

THERMAL RESISTANCE (R_{ct}) IN M².K/W:

Measurement of the thermal insulation provided.

Divided into 4 classes (from 1 to 4) from the least insulating to the most insulating. The higher the value, the greater the thermal insulation

AIR PERMEABILITY (AP) IN MM/S:

Determines the complex's permeability to air.

Divided into 3 classes (from 1 to 3) from the least airtight to the most airtight.

RESULTANT EFFECTIVE THERMAL INSULATION:

Measured on moving dummy (/_{cler}).

The thermal insulation coefficient, expressed in m².K/W, is used to determine the optimum usage temperature of the garment in relation to the individual's activity and his exposure time.

Thermal insulation is measured with undergarments of type:

- (B) for ensembles (Undershirt with long sleeves, long underpants, socks, bootee + thermojacket, thermopants, knitted gloves, balaclava)
- (R) for garments (Undershirt with long sleeves, long underpants, socks, bootees, jacket, trousers, shirt, knitted gloves, balaclava)
- (C) provided by the manufacturer

WATER VAPOUR RESISTANCE ($R_{\mbox{\tiny et}}$) IN (M^2 .PA)/W:

Measures the evaporative resistance, i.e. the product's obstacle to the passage of water vapour, or the barrier it offers to evaporation of transpiration on the surface of the skin. The higher a product's water vapour resistance, the greater this product's barrier to the passage of water vapour:

A breathing product has a low water vapour resistance.

Divided into 4 levels (from 1 to 4) from the least breathable to the most breathable.

| Water vapour | Classe | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| resistance R _{et} Classe | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| M2 - Pa W | R _{et} > 40 | 25 < R _{et} > 40 | 15 < R _{et} > 25 | $R_{et} \leq 15$ | | | |

RESISTANCE TO WATER PENETRATION (WP) IN PASCAL:

Measurement of the outer material and seams' resistance to water penetration under a water pressure of (980+/-50) Pa/min.

Divided into 4 levels (1 to 4) from the least impermeable to the most impermeable.

| Water | Classe | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| penetration resistance WP | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| Specimen to be tested Material before treatment Material after each pre-treatment | WP ≥ 8,000 Pa | WP ≥ 8 000 Pa | WP ≥ 13 000 Pa | WP ≥ 20 000 Pa | | | | |
| Seams before pre-treatment | WP ≥ 8 000 Pa | WP ≥ 8 000 Pa | WP ≥ 13 000 Pa | - | | | | |
| Seams after pre-treatment by cleaning | - | - | - | WP ≥ 20 000 Pa | | | | |

TOWER TEST:

| Wicking length on sleeves and lower hems | Max 5 cm |
|--|-------------------|
| Wicking length on trouser hems | Max 10 cm |
| Wicking length on hood hems | Max 4 cm |
| Wet tricot area on manikin | 0 cm ² |

KNEE PROTECTION



EN14404 KNEE PROTECTION

This European Standard provides the requirements and test methods for protective knee devices used by people that have kneel to carry out their work. This standard does not apply to the knee protection that are medical devices and are designed for sport.

| | KNEE PROTECTION | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Type 1 | Knee prot | tection independent of other product and attached around the leg | | | | | | |
| Type 2 | | Plastic foam or other padding inserted in the pockets of trousers or permanently attached to the trousers | | | | | | |
| Type 3 | Devices t user. The | Devices that are not attached to the body but implemented during the movement of the user. They can be provided for each knee or both knees together | | | | | | |
| Type 4 | Protection of one or both knees, part of devices with additional functions, such as helping to stand or kneel. The knees protection can be worn on the body or independently | | | | | | | |
| Level 0 | | Knee protectors are supposed to be adapted to flat floors and no resistance to penetration is required | | | | | | |
| Level 1 | | Knee protectors are supposed to be suitable for flat floors and resistance to penetration under a force of at least 100 (+/-5) N is required | | | | | | |
| Level 2 | | Knee protectors are supposed to be suitable for difficult conditions and resistance to penetration under a force of at least 250 (+/-5) N is required | | | | | | |

SAFETY SHOES-BOOTS

STANDARDS

EN ISO 20344 TEST METHODS FOR FOOTWEAR

This standard defines the test methods for safety footwear, protective footwear, and occupational shoes.

It may be used only in conjunction with standards EN ISO 20345 and EN ISO 20347, which specify the requirements for the shoes as a function of specific levels of risk involved.

EN ISO 20345 BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR SAFETY FOOTWEAR

In reference to standard EN ISO 20344, this European standard defines the basic and the additional (optional) requirements for safety footwear for the workplace, marked «S». The safety shoe is equipped with safety toe caps designed to withstand a maximum impact of 200 joules and crushing up to 15 kN.

EN ISO 20347 BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR OCCUPATIONAL FOOTWEAR

These shoes are different from safety/protective footwear in that they have no protective toe cap for impact and crushing.



EN ISO 61340-5-1 **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS** - ESD CONTROL FOOTWEAR

This standard specifies the requirements and tests for electrostatic shoes with specific applications. It describes the test methods used to determine the electrical resistance of shoes used to control the electrostatic potential of the user's workstation.

EN ISO 20349-2

EN ISO 20349-1 REQUIREMENTS AND TEST METHODS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST RISKS IN WELDING AND ALLIED PROCESSES.

This standard specifies the requirements and tests for protective shoes against heat risks and molten metal splashes as in foundries or welding.

THE PARTS OF A SHOE



Foot protection TECHNICAL INFORMATION

| | SIZE CORRESPONDANCE TABLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|
| EU | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
| UK | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6.5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10.5 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| US | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7.5 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11.5 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| cm | 23.1 | 23.7 | 24.4 | 25.1 | 25.7 | 26.4 | 27.1 | 27.8 | 28.4 | 29.1 | 29.7 | 30.3 | 31 | 31.6 |
| mm | 231 | 237 | 244 | 251 | 257 | 264 | 271 | 278 | 284 | 291 | 297 | 303 | 310 | 316 |

| • SB OR S1 TO S5 OR SBH (SAFETY FOOTWEAR) • OB OR O1 TO 05 OR OBH (OCCUPATIONAL SHOES) | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| CLASS 1 or 2 | EN ISO 20345 | EN ISO 20347 | | |
| ALL MATERIALS | SB : basic properties | OB: basic properties | | |
| CLASS 1 - Assembled shoes Leather shoes and other materials, except rubber or polymer shoes | S1: basic properties plus: - closed back - anti-static - energy absorbing heel - outsole resistance against hydrocarbons S2: the same as S1 plus: - waterproof S3: the same as S2 plus: | 01 : basic properties plus: - closed back - hydrocarbon-resistant sole - anti-static - energy absorbing heel 02 : the same as 01 plus: - waterproof 03 : the same as 02 plus: | | |
| | - puncture resistant sole - studded sole | - puncture resistant sole - studded sole | | |
| CLASS 2 - Fully moulded shoes All rubber shoes (fully cured*) or all polymer | S4: basic properties plus: - closed back - anti-static - energy absorbing heel - outsole resistance against hydrocarbons | 04 :basic properties plus: - anti-static - energy absorbing heel | | |
| | S5: the same as S4 plus: - puncture resistant sole - studded sole | 05 : the same as 04 plus: - puncture resistant sole - studded sole | | |
| HYBRID SHOES Rubber foot (fully cured) or all polymer (fully moulded) / Top leather upper and other materials | SBH: properties specific to hybrid safety shoes | OBH: properties specific to hybrid work shoes | | |

| SYMBOLS FOR INDIVIDUAL SPECIFICATIONS EN ISO 20345 / EN ISO 20347 (without toe cap) | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------|--|--|--|
| | Puncture resistant sole | Р | | | |
| | Electrical properties: Conductive shoe | С | | | |
| | Antistatic shoe | A | | | |
| | Insulating shoe | See EN50321 | | | |
| Whole shoe or boot | Resistance to aggressive environments: Heat-insulated sole 150°C sandbox test, 30 minutes of exposure. | HI | | | |
| | Sole insulated against cold Box test at -17°C for 30 minutes | CI | | | |
| | Energy absorbing heel | Е | | | |
| | Water-resistant of the whole shoe (waterproof shoes in leather and other materials, class 1) | WR | | | |
| | Metatarsal impact protection Ankle protection | M AN | | | |
| Upper | Cut-resistant upper | CR | | | |
| | Resistance of the rod penetration and water absorption (shoes in leather and other materials, class 1) | WRU | | | |
| Outsole | Contact-heat resistant outsole 300°C for 60s | HRO | | | |
| | Oil-resistant outsole | FO | | | |

| SYMBOLS FOR INDIVIDUAL SPECIFICATIONS En ISO 20349-1 En ISO 20349-2 | | | | |
|---|---------|--|--|--|
| Floor types Symbols | Symbols | | | |
| Resistance to molten metal splashes, with use of aluminum as molten metal during the test. (EN ISO 20349-1) | AL | | | |
| Resistance to molten metal splashes, with use of cast-iron as molten metal during the test. (EN ISO 20349-1). | FE | | | |
| 250°C sandbox test, 40 minutes of exposure (HI-3). (EN ISO 20349-1) | HI | | | |
| WG indicates that the footwear complies with the requirements defined for welding footwear. (EN ISO 20349-2) | WG | | | |

| RESISTANCE TO SLIPPING | | | | |
|---|---------|--|--|--|
| Floor types | Symbols | | | |
| Hard industrial floors, for indoor use (such as food industry tiled flooring) | SRA | | | |
| Hard industrial type floors for indoor or outdoor uses (paint or resin type flooring in industry) | SRB | | | |
| All types of hard floors for multiple uses indoors or outdoors | SRC | | | |

THE FALL ARREST SYSTEM

If there is a risk of falling, it is compulsory to use a protective device against falls from a height. In order of priority: collective type protection (see DELTA PLUS SYSTEMS catalogue), then individual type protection if the first one is not possible.



FALL ARREST EQUIPMENT

EN363

Describes the elements and situations of personal protection against falls from height.

EN364 TEST METHOD

Describes the equipment and test methods for PPE against falls from

EN365 ENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE AND THE MARKING

Describes the markings and information (operating instructions) on or accompanying the PPE against falls from a height.





Body securing device intended to stop falls. The full body harness can be made of straps, buckles and other elements; set and adjusted in a right way on the body of an individual to secure him during a fall and afterwards.

ENERGY ABSORBER EN355

Component of a fall arrest equipment, which guarantees the stop of a fall from a height in safety by reducing the impact of the shock. WARNING: If we associate a lanyard energy absorber, the total length of the entire device must not exceed 2 m.

EN360 SELF-RETRACTABLE FALL

EN353-2

Fall arrester with self-locking device and a self-retractable system for the lanyard. An energy reducer (absorber) can be built-in in the equipment.

EN353-1 MOBILE FALL ARRESTER ON RIGID ANCHORAGE LINE

Equipment consisting of a mobile fall arrester with self-locking, integral with its rigid anchorage line (rail, cable...). An energy reducer can be built-in on the equipment.

MOBILE FALL ARRESTER ON FLEXIBLE ANCHORAGE LINE Equipment consisting of a mobile fall arrester with self-locking, integral with its flexible anchorage line (rope, cable...). An energy reducer (absorber) can be built-in in the equipment.







EN795 2012 ANCHORAGE DEVICES

Element of a fall arrester system to which a personal protective equipment can be fastened.

Type A - NON PPE : Anchor device with one or more stationary anchor points with the need of a structural anchor. **Type B:** Anchor device with one or more stationary anchor points without the need of a structural anchor.

Type C - NON PPE: Anchor device employing a flexible anchor line with maximum deviation of 15°. **Type D - NON PPE:** Anchor device employing a rigid anchor line with maximum deviation of 15°.

Type E: Anchor device for use on surfaces with a maximum slope of 5°.

EN362 CONNECTOR

Connection element or equipment component. A connector can be karabiner or a snap hook.

Class A: Anchorage connector, automatic lock used as the component and designed to be connected directly to a specific type of

anchorage.

Class B: Primary connector with automatic lock used as the component.

Class M: Multi-purpose connector, primary or quick opening, used as a component, which can be loaded along its major axis or

minor axis.

Class Q: Quick opening connector used in long-term or permanent applications, screw lock. When completely screwed this part is

a supporting part of the connector.

Class T: Manufactured end connector, automatic lock, designed as part of a subsystem for attachment so that the load is carried

in a predetermined direction.

WORK SITUATIONS

WORK POSITIONING SYSTEM



EN358 WORK POSITIONING OR RESTRAINING BELTS AND LANYARDS

A work positioning system consists of components (work positioning belt and lanyard) linked to one another to form a complete equipment.

RETENUE



EN358 WORK POSITIONING OR RESTRAINING BELTS AND LANYARDS





Connection elements or equipment component. A lanyard can be in rope made of synthetic fibres, in metallic rope, in strap or in chain. **CAUTION:** A lanyard without energy absorber must not be used as a fall arrest equipment.

ROPE ACCESS SYSTEM



EN12841 ROPE ACCESS SYSTEM

A rope device for work positioning. There are several types of device:

Type: Rope adjuster device for safety support that accompanies the user during his changes in position and/or to adjust the safety support length and which automatically locks on the safety support under a static or dynamic load action.

Type B: Ascent device for work support, manually operated rope adjustment device which, when attached to a safety support, locks under the action of a load in one direction and slides freely in the opposite direction. A type B device must be used

in conjunction with a type A device connected to a separate safety support.

Type C: Descending device for work support, manually operated rope adjustment device with friction which allows the user to perform a controlled downward movement and to stop, by releasing, anywhere on the safety support. A type C device

must be used in conjunction with a type A device connected to a separate safety support.

EN813 SEAT HARNESSES

Belts equipped with a ventral point allowing a system of support, restraint, or access by ropes.

EN358 WORK POSITIONING OR RESTRAINING BELTS AND LANYARDS

EN354 EN354

EN12275 MOUNTAINEERING AND CLIMBING EQUIPMENT - CONNECTORS

Safety requirements and test methods.

Type B: Primary connector with automatic lock with enough strength to be used anywhere on a safety system.Type H: HMS self-closing connector, usually pear-shaped, used to link a mountaineer to a Via Ferrata anchoring system.

Type K: Via Ferrata self-closing connector, used primarily for dynamic belaying, HMS type.

Type D: Directional connector or combination of one or more connectors with automatic lock and straps, used to ensure that the

load is carried in a predetermined direction.

Type A: Special anchorage automatic lock connector only used to be directly connected to a special type of anchorage.

Type Q (Quicklink): Connector with screw lock. When completely screwed this part is a supporting part of the connector.

ROPE ACCESS SYSTEM

EN12278 MOUNTAINEERING AND CLIMBING EQUIPMENT - PULLEYS

Safety requirements and test methods

EN1891

SHEATHED BRAIDED ROPE WITH A LOW COEFFICIENT OF ELONGATION (STATIC ROPES)

EN341 PPE AGAINST FALLS FROM HEIGHT

Descending devices, classified according to the following data

Class A: Descent energy W up to 7,5 x 10⁶ J
Class B: Descent energy W up to 1,5 x 10⁶ J
Class C: Descent energy W up to 0,5 x 10⁶ J

Class D: For a single descent. The descent energy depends on the maximum descent height and the maximum nominal load.

RESCUE



EN1496 RESCUE EQUIPMENT

Rescue lifting devices. There are several device classes:

Class A: Component or subset of a rescue equipment for the lifting of a person with the help of a rescuer, or on its own from a low point

to a high poin

Class B: Analogue device of class A device, but with an additional function of manual control for descent to lower a person over a limited

distance of 2 m.

EN1498 RESCUE STRAP

EN341 DESCENDING DEVICES

OTHER QUALIFYING STANDARDS

Recommandations for severals users

CEN/TS 16415

It is not a standard but a recommendation to test the anchors used by 2 or more persons. This technical specification was approved by CEN (European Committee for Standardisation) on July 30, 2012 for a provisional application and allows the use of an anchor by several people simultaneously.

Mountaineering and climbing

EN567 EQUIPMENT FOR MOUNTAINEERING AND CLIMBING

Safety requirements and test methods for blockers.

EN12275

MOUNTAINEERING AND CLIMBING EQUIPMENT - CONNECTORS

EN12278

MOUNTAINEERING AND CLIMBING EQUIPMENT - PULLEYS

Load securing

DIRECTIVE 2006/42/CE

FOR THE MACHINES OR EQUIPMENTS WITH MOBILE FUNCTION.

Medical devices

DIRECTIVE 93/42/CEE - EU REGULATION 2017/745

FOR THE MEDICAL DEVICES OR ACCESSORIES.

Waterproofing

EN60529:1991 + A1:2000 + A2:2013

The protection index (IP) Classifies the level of protection offered by a material from solid and liquid intrusion. The index format is IPxx where the 1st digit indicates the protection from dust, the 2nd digit the protection from water intrusion.

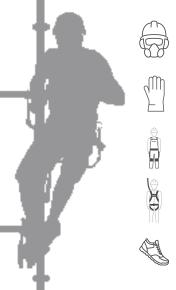


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|-----------------------|----|--------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|----|
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