

1 – Use

The gloves / cuffs are essentially designed to protect the hands and/or forearms from mechanical and thermal risks.

The CE marking placed on the glove / cuff means that it meets the essential requirements of European Directive 89/686/EC or of Regulation 2016/425 applicable on 21st April 2018 in terms of harmlessness, comfort, dexterity, solidity and protection.

The glove / cuff reference is indicated on the PPE marking.

The gloves / cuffs are the subject of an “EC type” certificate that can be delivered by CTC - 4 rue H. Frenkel 69367 Lyon cedex 07, notified body N° 0075 or by IFTH - Avenue Guy de Collongue, 69134 ECULLY CEDEX Notified body N° 0072. To find out which notified body issued the ETC, refer to the EC declaration of conformity.



The markings on the glove and/or cuff must be consulted to determine which risks are covered by the PPE as well as the associated performance levels in compliance with the symbols explained below.

It is essential that the gloves/cuffs be used for the applications for which they were designed.

The EU declaration of conformity for the product is available on the web site: www.rostaing.com

The product batch number for the corresponding declaration of conformity features on the product label.

Symbol meanings

<p>EN 388: 2016</p>  <p>ABCDEF</p>	<p>Protection from mechanical risks</p> <p>A: Abrasion resistance (4 levels) B: Cutting resistance (5 levels) C: Tear resistance (4 levels) D: Perforation resistance (4 levels) E: Cutting resistance as per ISO 13997 (6 levels) F: Shock resistance (optional test with 1 level)</p>	<p>Warnings</p>	<p>A high level indicates good protection (0: level 1 not reached, X: test not carried out). The performance levels are only valid for the palms of the gloves or for the entire cuff except the ends (edging, Velcro, etc.) The overall classification is not necessarily the performance of the outermost layer. The tests were carried out in laboratory conditions defined by Harmonised European standards. Wearing gloves/cuffs is not recommended in situations where there is a risk of being caught up in moving machinery. If shock protection is claimed, the protection only applies to the metacarpo-phalangeal zone. If the blade is blunted in the “Cut test” context, the results of these tests are only for information purposes. Only the cutting resistance test as per ISO 13997 determines product performance</p>
<p>EN 407: 2004</p>  <p>ABCDEF</p>	<p>Protection from thermal risks (heat and/or fire)</p> <p>A: Flame resistance (4 levels) B: Contact heat (4 levels) C: Convective heat (4 levels) D: Radiant heat (4 levels) E: Minor molten metal spray (4 levels) F: Major molten metal spray (4 levels)</p>	<p>Warnings</p>	<p>A high level indicates good protection (0: level 1 not reached, X: test not carried out). Radiant heat levels are only valid for the backs and the convective and minor spray levels are valid on the palm and back of the glove. For lined models (fabric or knitted lining) they are only valid for the combination of the two materials. The overall classification is not necessarily the performance of the outermost layer. If the glove has a level 1 or 2 fire behaviour level, it should not come into direct contact with flames. The tests were carried out in laboratory conditions defined by harmonised European standards</p>
<p>EN 12477: 2001 / A1:2005</p>	<p>Protective gloves for welders</p> <p>The gloves can be type A or B depending on the level of protection</p>	<p>Warnings</p>	<p>There are currently no standardised test methods to detect U.V. penetration through the materials used in the gloves, but the current welder protection glove design methods normally prevent U.V. penetration. Type B gloves are recommended when a high degree of dexterity is required, such as for TIG welding. Type A gloves are recommended for the other welding techniques. These gloves are not designed for arc welding. For gloves designed for arc welding: these gloves do not protect from electric shocks caused by defective equipment or work on live parts, and the electric resistance is reduced if the gloves are wet, dirty or soaked in perspiration. The overall classification is not necessarily the performance of the outermost layer. The tests were carried out in laboratory conditions defined by harmonised European standards</p>

2- Precautions for use

- Do not use these gloves / cuffs to handle chemicals
- Before all use, inspect the gloves / cuffs to detect any defect or imperfection. Avoid wearing soiled or worn gloves / cuffs.
- Keep the gloves / cuffs away from any exposure to bare flames
- Glove dimensions must be adapted to the wearer’s hand size. On this subject, refer to the size featured on the glove. The minimum lengths defined for each size as per the EN240:2003+A1:2009 standard are listed in the table below.

Size	6	7	8	9	10	11
Minimum glove length as per EN 420:2003 + A1: 2009 (mm)	220	230	240	250	260	270
Minimum glove length as per EN 12477: 2001 / A1:2005 (mm)	300	310	320	330	340	350

Some glove models may have a length that is less than the minimum defined for each size by the standard. Those gloves are classified as “specific use gloves” as they must be used to protect the hands **only** from mechanical risks. Do not use them if wrist protection is required. To find out the exact glove length, please contact the ROSTAING technical department or consult the product technical sheet.

3- Components / Hazardous raw materials

Some gloves / cuffs may contain components which are known to be a potential cause of allergies in sensitive subjects. These persons may experience irritation and/or contact allergy. If an allergic reaction occurs, it is essential to get medical advice as quickly as possible.

Refer to the product label to find out the glove / cuff composition

Warning: some gloves / cuffs can contain natural rubber latex that can cause allergic reactions. For more information, please contact the ROSTAING technical department.

4-Care instructions

- Storage: keep the gloves / cuffs in their original packaging and away from light and humidity. Keep the gloves away from exposure to ozone or bare flames.
- Care: the gloves / cuffs that can be washed bear washing symbols on the inside label. The performances of these gloves / cuffs will not be deteriorated following the washing cycle indicated on the label. The performance levels are for new PPE. If the label features washing symbols, the performance levels are guaranteed after the number of washing cycles recommended by Rostaing, which declines all liability in the event of unplanned care or washing.
- Ageing: Leather and/or textile PPE stored in their original packaging away from humidity and light do not alter over time. Coated gloves (Polyurethane, nitrile, latex, PVC) suffer no changes to their mechanical strength up to 5 years after the date of manufacture featured on the product. After use, inspect the gloves to detect any defect or imperfection. Dispose of gloves that have tears, holes or broken seams.

5- Disposal

The used gloves / cuffs risk having been contaminated by infectious agents or other hazardous substances. We strongly recommend their disposal in compliance with local regulations. No landfill or incineration without checks.

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