



# Coverall

## Type 5,6

GB

REF 240177



172 x 66 cm

**M**  
240175  
PP, PE  
164 x 62 cm



**L**  
240176  
PP, PE  
168 x 64 cm



**XL**  
240177  
PP, PE  
172 x 66 cm



**XXL**  
240178  
PP, PE  
176 x 69 cm



**XXXL**  
240179  
PP, PE  
180 x 72 cm

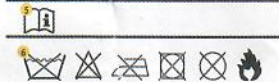
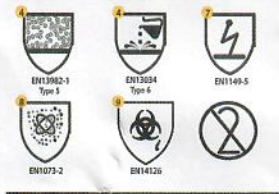


Coverall code

Protective clothing Category III

CE 0624

240177



**Marking:**

Each coverall is identified by an inside label. The inside label indicates the protection class defined by the EU directive, as well as other relevant information that can be used by the end user.

- Importer's label.
- Product code and description. Coverall with hood, knitted cuffs, elastics at the back and ankles, zip fastener at the front.
- CE-marking – shows compliance with the Personal Protective Equipment standards of category III pursuant to European legislation. EC type examination carried out by CENTRO TESSILE COTONERO E ABBIGLIAMENTO SPA, Italy. EC notified body number 0624.
- The European standards for chemical protective clothing define six types of protection and pictograms for identification. The protective product Boisen Safety coverall is designed to protect workers against harmful chemical substances within the following specific limits: EN 13982-1 Type 5 and EN13034 Type 6.
- The open book symbol tells the user that s/he has to read this user manual.
- International care symbols
- If there is an antistatic symbol the Boisen Safety coverall has been antistatically treated to offer electrostatic protection according to Standard EN1149-5 (2.49x10<sup>9</sup>Ω).
- Boisen Safety coveralls serve as a barrier to radioactive particulates according to Standard EN1073-2 (class 1)
- Boisen Safety coveralls serve as a barrier to infective agents according to Standard EN14126

TEST ON WHOLE SUIT	RESULT	CLASS
Resistance to liquid penetration Spray test type 6 (EN ISO 1749-4 mat. A - EN 13034)		PASS
Resistance to aerosol penetration Inward leakage type 5 (EN ISO 13982-2 - EN ISO 13982)	$L_{inward} \leq 30\%$ $T_{inward} \leq 15\%$	PASS
Nominal protection factor (EN ISO 13982-2 - EN 1073-2)	TL % TL % Fpn	Class 2
Practical performance tests (EN 1073-2)		Pass
Seams strength (EN ISO 13935-2)	75-125 N	Class 3
TEST ON FABRIC	RESULT	CLASSIFICATION
Resistance to penetration to liquid (EN ISO 6530 - EN 13034)	H2SO4 30% < 1% NaOH 10% < 1% oil-sol < 1% Butan-1-ol < 1%	Class 3 Class 3 Class 3 Class 3
Resistance to liquid (EN ISO 6530 - EN 13034)	H2SO4 30% > 95% NaOH 10% > 95% oil-sol > 95% Butan-1-ol > 95%	Class 3 Class 3 Class 2 Class 3
Abrasion Resistance (EN 530 - method 2)	10-100 cycles	Class 2
Trapezoidal tear resistance (EN ISO 9073-4)	20-40 N	Class 2
Tensile strength (EN ISO 13934-1)	30-50 N	Class 1
Puncture resistance (EN 863 - EN 1073-2)	10-50 N	Class 2
Flex cracking resistance (EN 785-4)	> 100000 c.	Class 6
Blocking resistance (EN 25979 - EN 1073-2)		Pass
Ignition and flammability (EN 13274-4 - EN 1073-2)		Pass
Electric surface resistance	$\leq 25 \times 10^9$	Pass
Bursting strength (13938-1)	160-320 kPa	Pass
Resistance to penetration by blood-borne pathogens - phx174 bacteriophage test - ISO 16603/16604	20 kPa	Class 6
Resistance to penetration by infective agents due to mechanical contact with substances containing contaminated liquids - ISO 22610 (test microorganism: staphylococcus aureus)	t > 75	Class 6
Resistance to penetration by contaminated liquid aerosols - ISO DIS 22611 (test microorganism: staphylococcus aureus)	log > 5	Class 3
Resistance to penetration by contaminated solid particles - EN ISO 22612 (test microorganism: spores of Bacillus subtilis)	1 < log ufc < 2	Class 3
pH (EN ISO 13688 - ISO 3071)	3.5 < pH < 9.5	Pass

Type 5 Coveralls are designed for protection of both products and personnel. Depending on the conditions and toxicity, it is typically used for protection against airborne particles and fibers.

Type 6 Coveralls are designed for protection against limited splashes and sprays where the risk of chemicals is considered low and the type of potential exposure is defined as posing little risk.

USE: The clothing is compliance with the following standards:

- Pictograms**
- EN 13034:2005+A1:2009 - Protection against liquid chemical, light spray (type 6)
  - EN ISO 13982-1:2004+A1:2010 - Protection against airborne solid particulates (type 5)
  - EN 1073-2:2002 - Particulate reductive contamination (no rays)
  - EN 14126:2003+AC:2004 - Infective agents (Type 5B, 6B)
  - EN 1149-5:2008 - Electrostatic charges
  - EN ISO 13988:2013 - Protective clothing - general requirements

**LIMITATIONS:** exposure to certain chemicals or high concentrations may require higher barrier properties, either in terms of the performances of material or in the construction of the suit. Such areas can be protected by garments in type 1 to type 2. The user shall be the sole judge of the suitability for the type of protection required and the corrected combinations of coveralls and additional equipment.

**WAY OF DRESSING:**

- Make sure that the size corresponds with the user. Do not make any modifications on product.
- Check that the product has no defect and is in good condition (no holes, unsewed parts, etc.)
- Open the zip, dress up taking care not to break the material. Close the zip and sealed the flap. Make the adhesive strips attaches to the coverall without folding. In case of airborne solid particulates it is advisable to cover the zipper and to surround the extremity of the sleeves and the leggings with adhesive ribbon.
- The protection characteristics are valid only if the item is correctly dressed
- Protect uncovered body parts (hands, respiratory areas, feet) with protective gloves, boots, eventual mask etc. attached to the coverall (if necessary adding adhesive strips) and offered the same level of protection in order to provide for full body protection.

**LIFETIME:** it is suggested to use the product within a period of two years from the date of production written on

**WARNINGS:**

- Choose products compatible with area of work.
- The disposable item should be replaced after every use.
- If any breaking, punctures etc. occur, leave the working area and wear new coverall.
- The prolonged wearing of chemicals protective suits may cause heat stress. Heat stress and discomfort can be reduced or eliminated by using appropriate undergarments or suitable ventilation equipment.

The person wearing the electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall be properly earthed. The resistance between the person and the earth shall be less than 100Ω e.g. by wearing adequate footwear.

- Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall not be open or removed whilst in presence of flammable or explosive atmospheres or while handling flammable or explosive substances.
- Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall not be used in oxygen enriched atmospheres without prior approval of the responsible safety engineer.
- The electrostatic dissipative performance of the electrostatic dissipative protective clothing can be affected by wear and tear, laundering and possible contamination.
- Electrostatic dissipative protective clothing shall permanently cover all non-complying materials during normal use (including bending and movements).
- These garments are flammable - Keep away from fire
- Abandon the place of work immediately in case of damage of the product

**TRANSPORT, CONSERVATION AND DISCARDING:** The item should be transported and conserved in a dry place away from sources of light and heat. If not contaminated the product can be treated as a common textile waste. If contaminated it should be treated as harmful garbage and discarded according to country laws.



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