

Information sheet according to DIN EN 420: General requirements for gloves

JUGITEC® B07

User manual for Protective Working Gloves

Type number explanation:

Material	Handstyle	Hand size	Material thickness in mm	Length in mm	Handfinish
1 = Brombutyl	B= ambidextrous	07 = XS 08 = S 09 = M 10 = L 11 = XL	0,7	350	R = roughening in palm
	V= fully anatomic				

Cleaning:

- Cleaning of polluted gloves is best done in lukewarm water and soap solution.
- Do not use chemicals.
- Do not use sharp-edged objects such as wire brushes, sandpaper and similar objects.
- Dry the unsoiled gloves at room temperature.
- If contaminated with chemicals, the gloves are for single use only.

Storage:

- Gloves should be stored unbent in a dry and dark environment at a temperature between 5° and 25°C.
- Gloves should never be exposed to direct sunlight.
- To avoid an accelerated aging process, the glove should not be stored in the vicinity of electrical devices in particular near fluorescent tube lamps.
- Recommended shelf life at least 60 months after date of manufacturing, indicated on the glove.

The symbol  on the glove indicates the date of manufacture.

Handling:

- The gloves should be checked for any damage before use, damaged gloves should not be used under any circumstances.
- All technical figures relate to as delivered condition, unused and not stretched at room temperature (according to ISO374).
- When using not specified chemicals (not mentioned on the chemical list), please contact your chemical supplier, he will advise you.
- Gloves shall not be worn when there is a risk of entanglement by moving parts of machines

Type of packaging suitable for transport:

- Please use a black plastic bag (for example PE) as transport packaging.

Disposal:

- Unused, together with normal household waste.
- After contact with chemicals, according to the instructions of the respective chemical disposal.

Components / Dangerous components:

TU / Thiurame: This component may be a possible cause of allergies for susceptible persons and consequently lead to skin irritation and / or allergic reactions. In the event of an allergic reaction immediately consult a doctor. Further information is available on request.

Material characteristics:

High impermeability to water vapor, gases and high resistance to a variety of toxins. Flexible even at low temperatures, Temperature range: -40 °C to +90 °C.

Permeation (permeability):

The performance level below is based on the breakthrough time determined during a constant contact with the test chemical under normal laboratory conditions, as described in EN 16523-1:2015

Measured breakthrough time:	>10 min	>30 min	>60 min	>120 min	>240 min	>480 min
Performance level:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6

Chemical breakthrough time according to DIN EN ISO 374-1: 2017

Test chemicals:		Performance Level	
A	Methanol	Level	6
B	Aceton	Level	6
I	Ethyl acetate	Level	5
K	Sodium hydroxide 40%	Level	6
L	Sulfuric acid 96%	Level	6
N	Acetic acid 99%	Level	6
O	Ammonium hydroxide 25%	Level	6
T	Formaldehyde 37%	Level	6

ISO 374-1 / Typ A



ABIKLNOT

Please note

The material thickness is not considered in the permeation test according to EN 16523-1. The tests were therefore performed with glove with the thinnest material thickness. The actual duration of protection at workplace conditions is influenced by many factors such as material thickness, pressure difference, contact with the medium (permanent or intermittent), aging of the material or by negative environmental influences (see storage) and may differ from this performance level!



Information pictogram – Please read the information provided by manufacturer

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Penetration (penetrability) according DIN EN ISO 374-2: 2015: passed

Penetration resistance was assessed under laboratory conditions and applies only to the samples tested.

Degradation according DIN EN ISO 374-4: 2014

	Test chemical:	Section	Average value
A	Methanol	Palm	-6,11%
B	Aceton	Palm	2,95%
I	Ethyl acetate	Palm	19,97%
K	Caustic Soda 40%	Palm	-10,44%
L	Sulfuric acid 96%	Palm	24,44%
N	Acetic acid 99%	Palm	-6,93%
O	Ammonium hydroxide 25%	Palm	-16,20%
T	Formaldehyde 37%	Palm	-0,45%

Protection against microorganism according DIN EN ISO 374-5: 2016: passed

Glove for protection against bacteria, fungal infection and viruses.

Penetration resistance was assessed under laboratory conditions and applies only to the samples tested.

ISO 374-5: 2016



VIRUS

Electrostatic properties according to DIN EN 16350 10^8 Ohm

Specific surface resistance Glove rough mean $2,0 \times 10^5$ Ohm

Specific surface resistance Glove smooth mean $3,3 \times 10^5$ Ohm

EN 16350



Warnings:

- A person wearing electrostatically conductive protective gloves must be properly grounded, e.g. by wearing suitable footwear.
- Electrostatically conductive protective gloves must not be unpacked, opened, adjusted or removed in flammable or explosive atmospheres or during handling of flammable or explosive substances.
- The electrostatic properties of the protective gloves may be adversely affected by aging, wear, contamination and damage, and may not be suitable for use with oxygen-enriched, flammable atmospheres for which additional ratings are required

The EU Declaration of Conformity is available at: www.jung-gt.de und www.jugitec.de.

Safety information:

This information does not provide information about the actual protection time at the workplace and the distinction between mixtures and pure chemicals.

Resistance to chemicals was evaluated under laboratory conditions on samples taken only from the palm of the hand (except in the case where the glove is 400 mm or longer - in which case the cuff is also tested) and applies only to those tested chemicals. It can be different if the chemical is used in a mixture.

It is recommended to check if the gloves are suitable for the intended use as the workplace conditions may differ from those of the type test depending on temperature, abrasion and degradation.

If protective gloves have already been used, they may offer less resistance to hazardous chemicals due to changes in their physical properties. Degradation, usage, stringing, friction, etc. caused by contact with chemicals can significantly reduce the actual application time. With aggressive chemicals, degradation can be the most important factor to consider when choosing chemical resistant gloves.

Before use, the gloves must be checked for any faults or defects.



Information pictogram – Please read the information provided by manufacturer

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