



SPLASH-SHIELD™ SS200

Protective Clothing Type 5 & 6

DESCRIPTION

► The chemical protective clothing is light and has good air permeability. help to effectively harmful dry particles and limited liquid spraying & splash.

FEATURES

High permeability, reduce the generation of thermal stress.

Fully elastic cap, ankle and cuff, maximizes comfort and protection.

Anti-static treatment can help reduce static build-up.

APPLICATION

Bio pharmaceutical, agriculture spraying, automotive industry, chemical treatment, pharmaceuticals, handling toxic power, dust-free room, electronic processing, hazardous substances, printing, light industrial clearing & maintenance, food processing, coating

HAZARD TYPE

Certain limited liquid splash, biological hazards, and solid airborne particle protection (Type 5 & 6), Dust, Light Liquid splash.

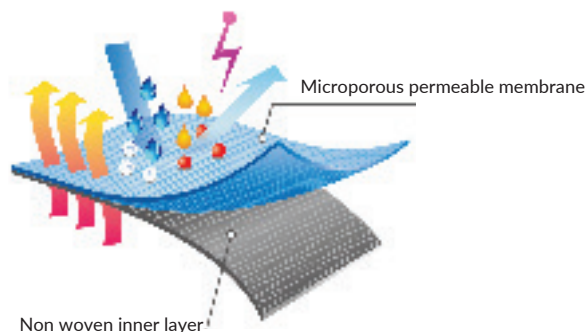
VERSION

Three-piece cap, butterfly sleeves, elastic waist, crotch triangle, four-thread sewing

FABRIC

The outer layer is a high-quality multi-pore membrane, and the inner layer is anti-adhesive polypropylene non-woven cloth, which can provide excellent penetration protection of dust, liquid, blood-borne pathogens

Size - M, L, XL, XXL



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TEST METHOD
TYPE 5 EN ISO 13982-1 Provides protection for harmful dry particles.
TYPE 6 EN 13034 Provides protection against the splashing of light chemical liquids.
EN 1073-2 Provides protection for radioactive particles.
EN 1149-5 fabric has antistatic property.
EN 14126 provides protection against harmful infectious substances.
EN 14126 biological hazard and infectious agent test was conducted.

SIZE	Height (A) CM	Chest (B) CM
S	164-170	84-92
M	170-176	92-100
L	176-182	100-108
XL	182-188	108-116
XXL	188-194	116-124
3XL	194-200	124-132



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PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE (EN 1073-2)		
Test	Test method	Result
Abrasion Resistance	EN ISO 12947-2:2016	Class 1
Puncture Resistance	EN 863:1995	Class 1
Flex cracking resistance	EN ISO 7854:1997, Method B	Class 6
Flex cracking resistance at -30° C	EN ISO 7854:1997, Method B	Class 6
Tensile strength	EN ISO 13934-1:2013	Class 1
Tear resistance (Trapezoidal)	EN ISO 9073-4:1997	Class 2
Seam strength	EN ISO 13935-2:2014	Class 3
Classification of abrasion resistance: Class 1 >10rubs; Class 2 >40rubs; Class 3 >100rubs; Class 4 >400rubs; Class 5 >1000rubs; Class 6 >2000rubs. Hydrostatic head method is used for leak tightness assessment after abrasion.		
Classification of puncture resistance: Class 1 >5N; Class 2 >10N; Class 3 >50N; Class 4 >100N; Class 5 >150N; Class 6 >250N.		
Classification of leak tightness after compression-folding (Schildknecht) flex cracking resistance: Class 1 >500cycles; Class 2 >1250cycles; Class 3 >3000cycles; Class 4 >8000cycles; Class 5 >20000cycles; Class 6 >50000cycles. Hydrostatic head method is used for leak tightness assessment after compression-folding (Schildknecht) flex cracking.		
Classification of leak tightness after compression-folding(Schildknecht) flex cracking resistance at -30° C: Class 1 >100cycles; Class 2 >200cycles; Class 3 >500cycles; Class 4 >1000cycles; Class 5 >2000cycles; Class 6 >4000cycles. Hydrostatic head method is used for leak tightness assessment after compression-folding(Schildknecht) flex cracking resistance at -30° C.		
Classification of tensile strength: Class 1 >30N; Class 2 >60N; Class 3 >100N; Class 4 >250N; Class 5 >500N; Class 6 >1000N.		
Classification of trapezoidal tear resistance: Class 1 >10N; Class 2 >20N; Class 3 >40N; Class 4 >60N; Class 5 >100N; Class 6 >150N.		
Classification of seam strength: Class 1 >30N; Class 2 >50N; Class 3 >75N; Class 4 >125N; Class 5 >300N; Class 6 >500N.		

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE (EN 1073-2)		
Test	Test method	Result
Abrasion Resistance	EN 530, Method 2	Class 1
Puncture Resistance	EN 863:1995	No classification
Resistance to blocking	EN 25978	Class 2
Tear resistance	EN ISO 9073-4:1997	Class 3
Seam strength	EN ISO 13935-2:2014	Class 3
1. Classification of abrasion resistance: Class 1 >10rubs; Class 2 >100rubs; Class 3 >500rubs; Class 4 >1000rubs; Class 5 >1500rubs; Class 6 >2000rubs. Visual inspection method is used for leak tightness assessment after abrasion		
2. Classification of puncture resistance: Class 2 >10N; Class 3 >50N; Class 4 >100N (Remark: Puncture force is 9N).		
3. Classification of blocking resistance: Class 1 blocking; Class 2 no blocking.		
4. Classification of tear resistance: Class 1 >2N; Class 2 >10N; Class 3 >20N; Class 4 >40N; Class 5 >80N; Class 6 >150N.		
5. Classification of seam strength: Class 1 >30N; Class 2 >50N; Class 3 >75N; Class 4 >125N; Class 5 >300N.		

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REPELLENCY BY CHEMICAL RESULTS (TYPE 6)		
Chemical	Test method	Result
30% Sulphuric Acid (Fabric)	EN ISO 6530:2005	Class 3
10% Sodium Hydroxide	EN ISO 6530:2005	Class 3
O-Xylene	EN ISO 6530:2005	Class 3
Butan-1-ol	EN ISO 6530:2005	Class 3
Classification of repellency to liquids: Class 1 >70%; Class 2 >80%; Class 3 >90%.		
Classification is according to EN 14325:2018		

RESISTANCE TO PENETRATION OF CHEMICAL RESULTS (TYPE 6)		
Chemical	Test method	Result
30% Sulphuric Acid	EN ISO 6530:2005	Class 3
10% Sodium Hydroxide	EN ISO 6530:2005	Class 3
O-Xylene	EN ISO 6530:2005	Class 3
Butan-1-ol	EN ISO 6530:2005	Class 3
Classification of resistance to penetration by liquids: Class 1 <10%; Class 2 <5%; Class 3 <1%		
Classification is according to EN 14325:2018		

PRODUCT WHOLE SUIT TEST PERFORMANCE LEVELS	
Standard	Result
Type 5: EN ISO 13982-1:2004/A1:2010	Pass
Protective clothing against solid particulates	
Type 5: Chemical Protective Clothing shall meet at least the following requirements: $L_{jmn,82/90} \leq 30\%$ Whole suit test methods for type 5 $L_{s,8/10} \leq 15\%$ Particle inward leakage EN ISO 13982-2:2004	
Type 6: EN 13034:2005+A1:2009	Pass
Protective clothing against light spray/splash proof	
All suits shall pass the test, i.e. the total area on any one undergarment of each suit shall be less than or equal to three times the total calibrated stain area.	
For this suit type, no leakage staining was observed on the dosimeter suit for any of the three suits tested.	
Whole suit test methods for type 6	
Low level spray test ISO 17491-4:2008 method A	
EN 1073-2:2002	Class 1

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Requirement: Total Inward Leakage			
Class	Mean value of inward leakage at the three sampling positions inside the suit during exercise of		Nominal protection factor
	One activity (TIL _E)%	All activity (TIL _A)%	
3	0.3	0.2	500
2	3	2	50
1	30	20	5

Whole suit test methods for EN 1073-2:2002
Particle inward leakage EN ISO 13982-2:2004

RESISTANCE TO PENETRATION OF INFECTIVE AGENTS		
Test	Test method	Result
Resistance to Penetration by Blood-Borne Pathogens - Test method using Phi-X174 Bacteriophage	EN 14126:2003/AC:2004 ISO 16604(2004) procedure D	Class 6
Resistance to Wet Microbial Penetration	EN 14126:2003/AC:2004 ISO 22610(2006)	Class 6
Resistance to Liquid Aerosol Penetration	EN 14126:2003/AC:2004 ISO/DIS 22611(2003)	Class 3
Resistance to Dry Microbial Penetration	EN 14126:2003/AC:2004 ISO 22612(2005)	Class 3
Classification of Resistance to Penetration by Blood-Borne Pathogens (Hydrostatic pressure at which the material passes the test): Class 1 --- 0kPa; Class 2 --- 1.75kPa; Class 3 --- 3.5kPa; Class 4 --- 7kPa; Class 5 --- 14kPa; Class 6 --- 20kPa.		
Classification of Resistance to Wet Microbial Penetration(Breakthrough time, t): Class 1---t≤15min; Class 2--- 15min<t≤30min; Class 3---30min<t≤45min; Class 4--- 45min<t≤60min; Class 5--- 60min <t≤75min; Class 6--- t>75min.		
Classification of Resistance to Liquid Aerosol Penetration(Penetration ratio (log)): Class 1--- 1<log≤3; Class 2--- 3<log≤5; Class 3--- log>5.		
Classification of Resistance to Dry Microbial Penetration (Penetration (log cfu)): Class 1--- 2<log cfu≤3; Class 2--- 1<log cfu≤2; Class 3---log cfu≤1.		
Classification of Resistance to Dry Microbial Penetration (Penetration (log cfu)): Class 1--- 2<log cfu≤3; Class 2--- 1<log cfu≤2; Class 3---log cfu≤1.		
Testing & Classification is based on EN 14126: 2003/AC:2004.		
The testing has been performed on the garment material. Seams have not been tested.		

ELECTROSTATIC PROPERTIES (EN 1149-5: 2018)		
Test	Test method	Result
Surface resistance	EN 1149-1: 2006	Pass
EN 1149-5: 2018: Max.2.5×10 ⁹ Ω on at least one surface		

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