

ROCK SAFETY®

Our Mission: Your Protection.

BROCHURE

The proper use of protective gloves
model No. **TERRAPIN**

MANUFACTURER: ROCK SAFETY Kft.
ADDRESS: Nagyáktai út 10. H-5100 Jászberény, Hungary
DESIGNATION: Five fingered protective gloves against mechanical risks.
ARTICLE NUMBER: TERRAPIN
NO. OF THE EU TYPE-EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE:
EU-0372-K/2020.1. renewal
NOTIFIED BODY INVOLVED IN THE CONFORMITY:
BÍMEÓ Vizsgáló és Kutató-fejlesztő Kft.
(NB 1524) Kisfaludy u. 14. H-1044 Budapest, Hungary
EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY:
ID: TERRAPIN-4
Available: rock-safety.com | webshop@rock-safety.com

CERTIFICATE | Performance level | Measured value:
EN 420:2003+A1:2009, EN ISO 21420:2020,
EN ISO 21420:2020/A1:2024
(Dexterity) | 5 | 5 mm
EN 388:2016+A1:2018
| 4544E | > 8000 / >20.0 / 125 N / 200 N / 28.0 N

AVAILABLE SIZES: 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12

MATERIALS, DESIGN: Cut-resistant fiber and Lycra®. |
Base coating: nitrile on palm, to knuckle on the back. Palm
coating: foam nitrile.

CLEANING, MAINTENANCE: The gloves are not wash-
able.

PACKAGING: 12 pairs in a nylon bag with a brochure |
120 pairs per carton.

THE PERIOD OF OBSOLESCENCE: 10 years after manu-
facture.

PROTECTION CAPABILITY

The protective gloves provide protection against abrasive,
cutting, tearing and piercing mechanical risks. The indicated
protection only pertains to the palm of the gloves! Furthermore,
if it is marked on the gloves (and only then), the gloves
may provide protection against Thermal risks, Cold, Viruses,
Bacteria and fungi. The effects of chemicals, The effects of
mechanical vibrations or the gloves may have electrostatic
dissipative property.

PROTECTION LEVEL

The protective gloves meet the requirements specified in
Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of
the Council.

EN 388:2016+A1:2018 Mechanical protection level:
Property *Protection level*

Abrasion resistance
Blade cut resistance (Coupe)
Tear resistance
Puncture resistance
Cut resistance (TDM)

EN 407:2004 Thermal protection level:
Property *Protection level*

Burning behaviour
Performance levels for contact heat
Performance levels for convective heat
Performance levels for radiant heat
Performance levels for small splashes
of molten metal
Performance levels for large quantities
of molten metal

EN 511:2006 Cold tests marking:
Property *Protection level*

Convective cold
Contact cold
Permeability to water

EN ISO 374-5:2016

Protection against virus, bacteria and fungi.

EN ISO 10819:2013

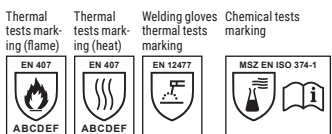
Property *Measured value*
Vibration transmissibility between
200 and 1250 Hz: T_{100} A
Vibration transmissibility between
25 and 200 Hz: T_{200} B

MSZ EN 16350:2014

Property *Measured value*
Electrical vertical resistance
Conditioning: 72 h, (23±1)°C, (25±5)% RH A

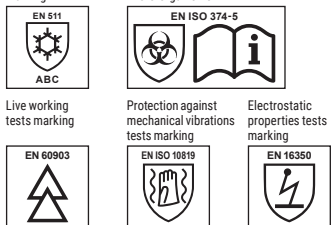
MARKINGS

The following markings are present on each protective glove
and on every package:



List of all the chemicals to which the protective gloves have been tested			
Code	Chemical substance	CAS-No.	Class
A	Methanol	67-56-1	Primary alcohol
B	Acetone	67-64-1	Ketone
C	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	Nitrile compound
D	Dichloromethane	75-09-2	Chlorinated paraffin
E	Carbon disulphide	75-15-0	Sulphur containing organic compound
F	Toluene	108-88-3	Aromatic hydrocarbon
G	Diethylamine	109-89-7	Amine
H	Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	Ether and heterocyclic compound
I	Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	Ester
J	n-Heptane	142-82-5	Saturated hydrocarbon
K	40% sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	Inorganic base
L	96% sulphuric acid	7664-93-9	Inorganic mineral acid, oxidizing
M	65% Nitric acid	7697-37-2	Inorganic mineral acid, oxidizing
N	99% acetic acid	64-19-7	Organic acid
O	25% ammonia	1336-21-6	Organic base
P	30% hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	Peroxide
S	40% hydrofluoric acid	7664-39-3	Inorganic mineral acid
T	37% formaldehyde	50-00-0	Aldehyde

Cold tests marking
Marking of protection against micro-organisms



The logo of the manufacturer, as well as the model number,
the size, the date of manufacture and the period of obsoles-
cence of the protective gloves are also marked on the gloves.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

The gloves are not washable.

STORAGE

Under airy, dry, cool and dark conditions; in the original
packaging.

USE

• The protective gloves do not contain any materials or com-
pounds that are known to cause allergic reactions.

- Only use the gloves on clean and dry hands.
- Only an intact and dry glove will provide adequate protection. If a defective protective glove is found it should be damaged noticeably and not used.
- The period of obsolescence of the protective gloves is: 10 years after manufacture.
- Take into account that the conditions at the workplace may differ from the conditions of the conformity testing.
- The following information is marked on the packaging of the protective gloves: the name and address of the manufacturer; the model number and size of the protective gloves; the date of manufacture and the period of obsolescence; where the manufacturer's instructions and information is available; the mechanical protection level (ABCDE) with the appropriate pictogram and the relevant standard number; the CE marking; a warning that the indicated protection only pertains to the palm of the gloves.
- If the tear resistance of the gloves is level 1 or higher, then they must not be worn if there is a risk of entanglement by moving parts of machines.
- If the burning behaviour of the gloves is level 2 or lower, then they must not come in contact with a naked flame.
- If the protective gloves are made from multiple separable layers, then the indicated thermal protection level pertains only to the complete glove, including all layers.
- If the protective gloves are made from multiple separable layers, then the indicated cold protection level pertains only to the complete glove, including all layers.
- If the protective gloves against cold are not water resistant, then they may lose their insulative properties when wet. Type B welding gloves are recommended when high dexterity is required, as for TIG welding. Type A welding gloves are recommended for other welding processes.
- For welding gloves: there is no standardised test method at present for detecting U.V. penetration of materials for gloves but the current methods of construction of protective gloves for welders do not normally allow penetration of U.V. radiation.
- Protective gloves intended for arc welding do not provide protection against electric shock caused by defective equipment or live working, and the electrical resistance is reduced if gloves are wet, dirty or soaked with sweat, this could increase the risk.
- This information does not reflect the actual duration of protection in the workplace and the differentiation between mixtures and pure chemicals.
- The chemical resistance has been assessed under laboratory conditions from samples taken from the palm only (except in cases where the glove is equal to or over 400 mm – where the cuff is tested also) and relates only to the chemical tested. It can be different if the chemical is used in a mixture.
- It is recommended to check that the gloves are suitable for the intended use because the conditions at the workplace may differ from the type test depending on temperature, abrasion and degradation.
- When used, protective gloves may provide less resistance to the dangerous chemical dose to changes in physical properties. Movements, snagging, rubbing, degradation caused by the chemical contact etc. may reduce the actual use time significantly. For corrosive chemicals, degradation can be the most important factor to consider in selection of chemical resistant gloves.
- Before usage, inspect the gloves for any defect or imperfections.
- In the case of gloves protecting against micro-organisms, the penetration resistance has been assessed under laboratory conditions and relates only to the tested specimen.
- If protection against viruses is not marked on the protective gloves, then they have not been tested against viruses and offer no protection against them.
- The person wearing the electrostatic dissipative protective gloves shall be properly earthed e.g. by wearing adequate footwear.
- Electrostatic dissipative protective gloves shall not be unpacked, opened, adjusted or removed whilst in flammable or explosive atmospheres or while handling flammable or explosive substances.
- The electrostatic properties of the protective gloves might be adversely affected by ageing, wear, contamination and damage, and might not be sufficient for oxygen enriched flammable atmospheres where additional assessments are necessary.