A Guide to EN Standards for Gloves

Ansell

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A greater commitment to health and safety

Ansell supports the development and maintenance of the highest hand protection standards to help improve the health and safety at work for all workers.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and Australian/New Zealand Standards (AS/NZS) help classify specific product attributes and communicate the quality and protection levels of personal protection equipment.

The standards are designed to assist managers in the provision and maintenance of workplace safety levels.

The elimination of health and safety workplace hazards is mandated by government legislation. Where they cannot be eliminated, employers are responsible for reducing hazards to a minimum as is reasonably practical.

Ansell is dedicated to supporting the highest available regulatory standards. Many countries across the Asia-Pacific region have adopted the established European Union (EN) standards for their own use.

As a result, they have implemented a number of identical standards to those used in Europe.

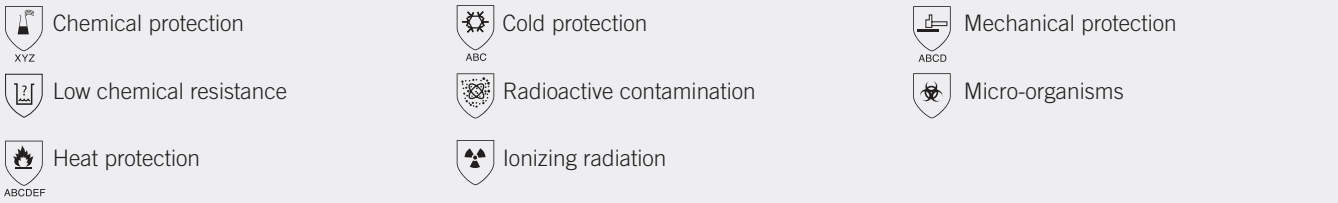
For example, standard EN420 (AS/NZS 2161.2:1998) – Occupational Protective Gloves, General Requirements – defines requirements for all protective gloves (except electrical and medical gloves) for glove construction, cleaning, comfort and efficiency, marking and information.

While the majority of the Australian/New Zealand occupational glove standards are identical to the European standards, there are instances where the European standard has been revised, but the Australian/New Zealand standard has not been changed.

This is why, for example, the protection against cold standard AS/NZS 2161.5:1998 is not the same as the European cold standard EN511:2006.

The requirements are similar but the two standards use different testing methodologies.

EN protection standards



Above is a guide to pictograms used for the EN standards.

Know your EN standards

Making gloves that work as hard as you do is the code we live by. Knowing the EN standards is essential as it tells you which Ansell glove works best for which application. Use this guide to build your knowledge bank of the EN standards we use at Ansell.

When buying industrial gloves, an understanding of the numeric codes and symbols used for specifying protection levels in the standards is recommended.

Each requirement, such as abrasion resistance, is represented by a symbol and a number stamped on the glove.

The higher the number, the higher level of protection.

The figures are derived from specific tests for attributes such as cut resistance.

However, it must be noted that laboratory test results cannot exactly replicate real-world working environments and therefore should be regarded as advisory in nature only.

Test results should not be interpreted as meaning a glove is definitely suitable for a specific application or not.

To demonstrate a particular glove's 'fit for purpose', Ansell recommends practical trials.

Our view is that operational testing and evaluation must be a critical component of any thorough risk-assessment process when selecting an industrial glove.

Your Ansell Sales Manager is well equipped to provide advice and consultation.

For more information, please contact your dedicated Ansell Sales Manager or Customer Service 1800 337 041.

Explaining the three risk categories according to EN legislation

The PPE directive 89/687/EEC specifies two classes of glove meeting two levels of risk: 'minimal' and 'mortal' or 'irreversible' risk. A risk which falls between the two levels may be described as 'intermediate'. A system of marking has been developed to identify the level of risk to help you select gloves of the appropriate class.

Category I: Gloves of simple design

For minimal risk only

For gloves of simple design offering protection from low level risks, e.g. janitorial gloves, manufacturers are permitted to test and certify gloves internally (i.e. there is no requirement for testing and certification by an independent body).

Category II: Gloves of intermediate design

For intermediate risk

Gloves designed to protect against intermediate risk, e.g. general handling gloves requiring good cut, puncture and abrasion performance, must be subjected to independent testing and certification by a notified body. Only these approved bodies may issue a CE mark, without which the gloves may not be sold. Each notified body has its own identification number. The name and address of the notified body that certifies the product has to appear on the instructions for use that will accompany the gloves. Gloves of this category are CE marked as follows:

CE

Category III: Gloves of complex design

For irreversible or mortal risk

Gloves designed to protect against the highest levels of risk e.g. chemicals, must also be tested and certified by a notified body. In addition, the quality assurance system used by the manufacturer to guarantee homogeneity of production or the quality consistency testing of the final product must be independently checked. The body carrying out this evaluation will be identified by a number which must appear alongside the CE mark (in this case, 0493). Gloves of complex design are CE marked as follows:

CE 0493

Note: The original PPE Directive 89/686/EEC has been amended by both the 93/95/EEC Directive and the CE marking Directives 93/68/EEC and 95/58/EEC.

Standard EN420:2003

General requirements for protective gloves

Relevant Australian standard: AS/NZS 2161.2:1998

Scope

This standard defines the general requirements for glove design and construction, innocuousness, comfort and efficiency, marking and information applicable to all protective gloves. This standard can also apply to arm guards.

The key points are given below. Some gloves designed for very specialist applications, such as electrician's or surgical gloves are, governed by other stringent job-specific standards.

Definition

A glove is an item of personal protective equipment which protects the hand or any part of the hand from hazards. It may also cover part of the forearm and arm.

A performance level is a number (between 0 and 4) which shows how a glove has performed in a specific test, and by which the results of that testing may be graded. Level 0 indicates that the glove is either untested or falls below the minimum performance level. A performance level X means that the test method is not suitable for the glove sample. Higher numbers indicate higher levels of performance.

Requirements

Glove construction and design

- Gloves have to offer the greatest possible degree of protection in the foreseeable conditions of end use.
- When seams are included, the strength of these seams should not reduce the overall performance of the glove.

Innocuousness

- The gloves themselves shouldn't cause any harm to the user.
- pH of the glove should be between 3.5 and 9.5.
- Chromium (VI) content should be below detection (<3 ppm).
- Natural rubber gloves shall be tested on extractable proteins as per EN455-3.

Cleaning instructions

If care instructions are provided, the levels of performance should not be reduced after the maximum recommended number of cleaning cycles.

Electrostatic properties

- Anti-static gloves that are designed to reduce the risk of electrostatic discharges shall be tested as per EN1149.
- Obtained test values are to be reported on the instructions for use.
- An electrostatic pictogram shall not be used.

Sizing

Gloves that are below the minimum length are to be called 'fit for special purpose'. See 'Sizing of gloves' table on page 5.

Dexterity

If required, performance to be graded as per the 'Glove dexterity' table on page 5.

Water vapour transmission and absorption

- If required, gloves shall allow water vapour transmission (5mg/cm2.h).
- If gloves exclude water vapour transmission, it should be at least 8mg/cm^2 for eight hours.

Marking and information

Marking of the glove

Each glove should be marked with:

- Name of manufacturer.
- Glove and size designation.
- CE mark.
- Appropriate pictograms accompanied by the relevant performance levels and the reference of the EN standard.

The marking should be legible throughout the life of the glove. Where marking of the glove is not possible in view of the characteristics of the glove, it should be mentioned on the first packaging enclosure.

Marking of the packaging immediately containing the gloves

- Name and address of the manufacturer or representative.
- Glove and size designation.
- CE mark.
- Usage info
  - simple design: 'for minimal risks only' or
  - intermediate design or complex design: relevant pictograms.
- When protection is limited to part of the hand, this shall be mentioned (e.g. 'palm protection style only').
- Reference to where information can be obtained.

Instructions for use (to be supplied when the glove is placed on the market)

- Name and address of the manufacturer or representative.
- Glove designation.
- Size range available.
- CE mark.
- Care and storage instruction.
- Instructions and limitations of use.
- A list of substances used in the glove which are known to cause allergies.
- A list of all substances in the glove shall be made available upon request.
- Name and address of notified body that certified the product.

Glove dexterity

Performance level	Smallest diameter*
1	11.0
2	9.5
3	8.0
4	6.5
5	5.0

*Pin that can be picked up with gloved hand three times/30 seconds (mm).

Sizing of gloves

Glove size	Fits hand size	Hand circumference/ length (mm)	Minimum length of the glove (mm)
6	6	152/160	220
7	7	178/171	230
8	8	203/182	240
9	9	229/192	250
10	10	254/204	260
11	11	279/215	270

A glove sizing chart has been provided overleaf.

All gloves with a cuff are colour coded for size identification as below

Glove size	Glove size	Overedge colour	Overedge colour for Vantage® and ProFood™
6	XS	Purple	Brown
7	S	Red	Green
8	M	Yellow	White
9	L	Brown	Brown
10	XL	Black	Black
11	XXL	Light blue	

Standard EN420:2003 continued

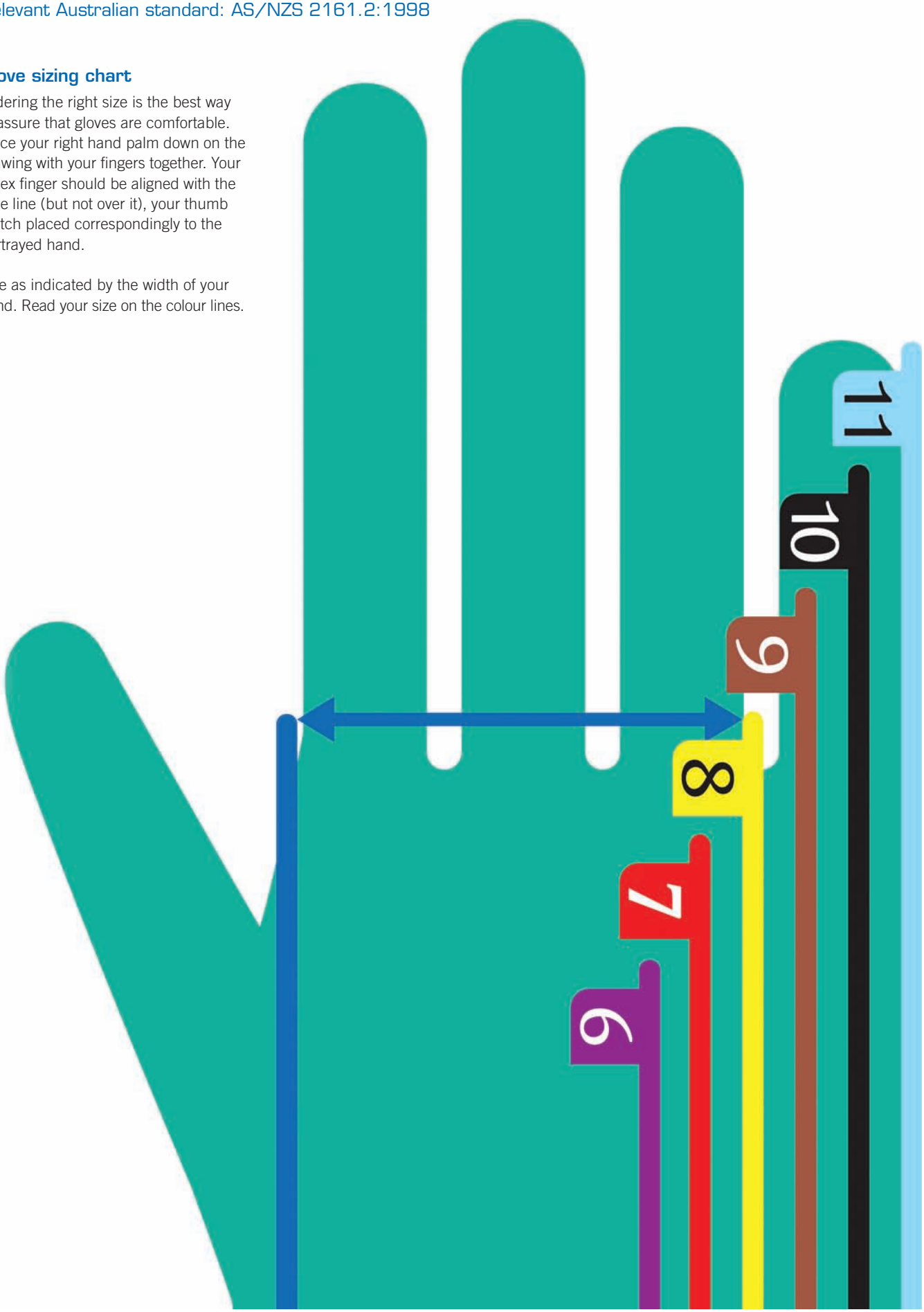
General requirements for protective gloves

Relevant Australian standard: AS/NZS 2161.2:1998

Glove sizing chart

Ordering the right size is the best way to assure that gloves are comfortable. Place your right hand palm down on the drawing with your fingers together. Your index finger should be aligned with the blue line (but not over it), your thumb crotch placed correspondingly to the portrayed hand.

Size as indicated by the width of your hand. Read your size on the colour lines.



Standard EN374:2003

Gloves giving protection from chemicals and micro-organisms

Relevant Australian standard: AS/NZS 2161.10:2005

Scope

This standard specifies the capability of gloves to protect the user against chemicals and/or micro-organisms.

Definitions

Penetration

Penetration is the movement of a chemical and/or micro-organism through porous materials, seams, pinholes or other imperfections in a protective glove material at a non-molecular level.

Permeation

The rubber and plastic films in gloves do not always act as barriers to liquids. Sometimes they can act as sponges, soaking up the liquids and holding them against the skin. It is therefore necessary to measure breakthrough times, or the time taken for the hazardous liquid to come in contact with the skin.

Requirements

- The minimum liquid-proof section of the glove shall be at least equal to the minimum length of the gloves specified in EN420.
- Penetration: A glove shall not leak when tested with an air and water leak test, and shall be tested and inspected in compliance with the acceptable quality level.

Performance level	Acceptable quality level unit	Inspection levels
Level 3	<0.65	G1
Level 2	<1.5	G1
Level 1	<4.0	S4

Warning: The chemical data information does not necessarily reflect the actual duration in the workplace.

Standard EN374:2003 continued

Gloves giving protection from chemicals and micro-organisms

Relevant Australian standard: AS/NZS 2161.10:2005

The 'chemical resistant' glove pictogram must be accompanied by a minimum three digit code. This code refers to the code letters of the chemicals (from a list of 12 standard defined chemicals), for which a breakthrough time of at least 30 minutes has been obtained.

Code letter	Chemical	Cas number	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	Carbone disulphide	75-15-0	Sulphur containing organic compound
F	Toluene	108-88-3	Aromatic hydrocarbon
G	Diethylamine	109-89-7	Amine
H	Tetrahydrofurane	109-99-9	Heterocyclic and ether compound
I	Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	Ester
J	n-Heptane	142-85-5	Saturated hydrocarbon
K	Sodium hydroxide 40%	1310-73-2	Inorganic base
L	Sulphuric acid 96%	7664-93-9	Inorganic mineral acid

Permeation

Each chemical tested is classified in terms of breakthrough time (performance level 0 to 6).

Measured breakthrough time	Protection index
>10 minutes	Class 1
>30 minutes	Class 2
>60 minutes	Class 3
>120 minutes	Class 4
>240 minutes	Class 5
>480 minutes	Class 6

The 'low chemical resistant' or 'waterproof' glove pictogram is to be used for those gloves that do not achieve a breakthrough time of at least 30 minutes against at least three chemicals from the defined list, but which comply with the penetration test.

The 'micro-organism' pictogram is to be used when the glove conforms to at least a performance level 2 for the penetration test.

Check the chemical glove

www.ansellasiapacific.com/chemical-glove-guide and click on the 'Search' tab.

Standard EN388:2003

Gloves giving protection from mechanical risks

Relevant Australian standard: AS/NZS 2161.3:1998

Scope

This standard applies to all kinds of protective gloves in respect of physical and mechanical aggressions caused by abrasion, blade cut, puncture and tearing.

Definition and requirements

Protection against mechanical hazards is expressed by a pictogram followed by four numbers (performance levels), each representing test performance against a specific hazard.

The 'mechanical risks' pictogram is accompanied by a four digit code.

a. Abrasion resistance

Based on the number of cycles required to abrade through the sample glove.

b. Blade cut resistance

Based on the number of cycles required to cut through the sample at a constant speed.

c. Tear resistance

Based on the amount of force required to tear the sample.

d. Puncture resistance

Based on the amount of force required to pierce the sample with a standard-sized point.

Test	Performance level rating					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
a. Abrasion resistance (cycles)	<100	100	500	2,000	8,000	
b. Blade cut resistance (factor)	<1.2	1.2	2.5	5.0	10.0	20.0
c. Tear resistance (newton)	<10	10	25	50	75	
d. Puncture resistance (newton)	<20	20	60	100	150	

In all cases above, 0 indicates the lowest level of performance.

These performance levels must be prominently displayed alongside the pictogram on the gloves and on the packaging which immediately contains the gloves.

Standard EN407:2004

Gloves giving protection from thermal hazards

Relevant Australian standard: AS/NZS 2161.4:1999

Scope

This standard specifies thermal performance for protective gloves against heat and/or fire.

Definition and requirements

The nature and degree of protection is shown by a pictogram followed by a series of six performance levels, relating to specific protective qualities.

abcdef

The 'heat and flame' pictogram is accompanied by a six digit number:

a. Flammability resistance (performance level 0 to 4)

Based on the length of time the material continues to burn and glow after the source of ignition is removed. The seams of the glove shall not come apart after an ignition time of 15 seconds.

b. Contact heat resistance (performance level 0 to 4)

Based on the temperature range (100-500 °C) at which the user will feel no pain for at least 15 seconds. If an EN level 3 or higher is obtained, the product shall record at least EN level 3 in the flammability test. Otherwise, the maximum contact heat level shall be reported as level 2.

c. Convective heat resistance (performance level 0 to 4)

Based on the length of time the glove is able to delay the transfer of heat from a flame. A level of performance shall only be mentioned if a performance level 3 or 4 is obtained in the flammability test.

d. Radiant heat resistance (performance level 0 to 4)

Based on the length of time the glove is able to delay the transfer of heat when exposed to a radiant heat source. A performance level shall only be mentioned if a performance level 3 or 4 is obtained in the flammability test.

e. Resistance to small splashes of molten metal (performance level 0 to 4)

The number of molten metal drops required to heat the glove sample to a given level. A performance level shall only be mentioned if a performance level 3 or 4 is obtained in the flammability test.

f. Resistance to large quantities of molten metal (performance level 0 to 4)

The weight of molten metal required to cause smoothing or pinholing across a simulated skin placed directly behind the glove sample. The test is failed if metal droplets remain stuck to the glove material or if the specimen ignites.

Gloves must achieve at least performance level 1 for abrasion and tear.

Standard EN511:2006

Gloves giving protection from thermal hazards

Relevant Australian standard: AS/NZS 2161.5:1998

Scope

This standard applies to any gloves to protect the hands against convective and contact cold down to -50 °C.

Definition and requirements

Protection against cold is expressed by a pictogram followed by a series of three performance levels, relating to specific protective qualities.

ABC

The 'cold hazard' pictogram is accompanied by a three digit number:

A. Resistance to convective cold (performance level 0 to 4)

Based on the thermal insulation properties of the glove which are obtained by measuring the transfer of cold via convection.

B. Resistance to contact cold (performance level 0 to 4)

Based on the thermal resistance of the glove material when exposed to contact with a cold object.

C. Penetration by water (0 or 1)

0 = water penetration.
1 = no water penetration.

All gloves must achieve at least performance level 1 for abrasion and tear.

Standard EN421:2010

Gloves giving protection from radioactive contamination and ionising radiation

Relevant Australian standard: AS/NZS 2161.8:2002

Scope

This standard applies to gloves to protect from ionising radiation and radioactive contamination.

Definition and requirements

The nature of protection is shown by a pictogram relating to the specific protective qualities.

- To protect from radioactive contamination, the glove has to be liquid proof and needs to pass the penetration test defined in EN374.
- For gloves used in containment enclosures, the glove shall pass in addition a specific air pressure leak test.
- Materials may be modelled by their behaviour to ozone cracking. This test is optional and can be used as an aid to selecting gloves.

- To protect from ionising radiation, the glove has to contain a certain amount of lead or equivalent metal, quoted as lead equivalence. This lead equivalence must be marked on each glove.

WORLD'S LIGHTEST CUT RESISTANT GLOVE

'BARE HAND', SECOND-SKIN COMFORT AND HIGH-LEVEL CUT RESISTANCE IN INDUSTRIAL SAFETY GLOVES.

While hand injuries are the main contributor to overall injuries sustained by workers, cuts are the major type of hand injury. In response, glove manufacturers have in recent years focused on the cut protection performance of general purpose industrial safety gloves.

There's also strong demand for ultra-light duty safety wear, with workers wanting comfortable and flexible gloves that hardly feel like they are being worn.

Traditionally, the thicker and more sturdy the work safety glove, the less comfort and flexibility. This often results in workers failing to comply with safety programs by removing the gloves to get the job done.

Ansell studies in the US on industrial hand protection found workers want lighter weight cut-resistant gloves without compromising comfort and performance.

The Ansell report also found that workers will trade protection for touch and versatility of movement by taking off safety gloves for more dexterous tasks. Some will even remove the fingertips or make other alterations to the hand protection.

Along with comfort attributes, the trend towards lighter hand protection includes the critical requirement of mechanical performance: the work glove must deliver the best possible protection for a given task.

At Ansell, the vision for its HyFlex® brand was to empower workers with safety gloves that provide an ideal balance of hand protection, comfort and performance.

Ansell has introduced numerous variants in the HyFlex brand, designed for specific tasks and industrial applications. Recent releases havebeen met with high levels of market acceptance.

Through the latest yarn technology, a solution to ultra-lightweight construction while maintaining high-level cut protection has been achieved.

Three years ago, with the introduction of its HyFlex 11-618 glove, Ansell pioneered ultra light weight glove liners to provide the market with an ultra-lightweight safety glove.

The HyFlex 11-618 offered major advances in touch and flexibility, significantly improved both comfort and efficiency in the workplace.

Ansell up to the design challenge

Now Ansell has developed another ultra-lightweight safety glove, the HyFlex 11-518, with the bare-handed feel that workers want, plus the same cut and abrasion protection available in light and medium-duty hand protection, or heavier Kevlar® based styles.

The HyFlex 11-518 was produced using knitting machines from Dyneema®, capable of producing new ultra-fine (220 denier) Dyneema Diamond cut-resistant fibre for Cut Level 3 (ANSI 2) performance.

The next step in refining the product was to test the HyFlex 11-518 in the US and major European markets. Key end-users from the automotive, metal fabrication and machinery and equipment markets, along with key decision makers such as purchasing managers and safety officers, tested the breakthrough technology.

The key to success of the HyFlex 11-518's 'lightweight efficiency' is the soft, ultra-light liner which combines light, strong Dyneema Diamond technology with a soft blend of nylon/spandex fibre.

WWW.ANSELL.COM.AU/HYFLEX

Ansell

WORLD'S LIGHTEST CUT RESISTANT GLOVE

Through Ansell 3D knitting, this safety glove combines the soft/strong profile of Dyneema Diamond cut-resistant fibre with the ultra-light fit and feel that workers prefer.

Wearers will enjoy enhanced levels of comfort and dexterity, while being protected against cuts at Cut Level 3 (ANSI 2).

The HyFlex 11-518 personal protection equipment (PPE) is a much more comfortable fit than other industrial work gloves made with competing materials, some of which contain metal or glass reinforcements to achieve a higher level of cut resistance, adding to their weight, restricting movement and compromising comfort.

Work gloves made with Dyneema fibres incorporating the new technology are lighter, thinner, more tactile and keep the wearers' hands considerably cooler than those made with other materials, including aramids.

Dyneema and Ansell a dynamic combination

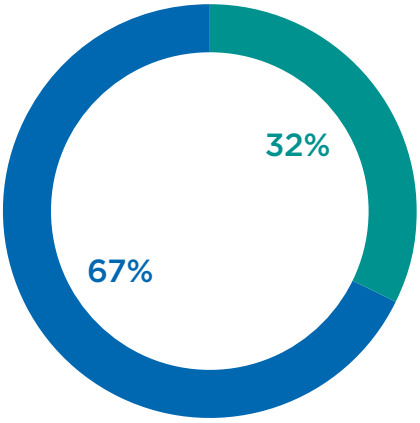
DSM Dyneema is the only High Modulus Polyethylene (HMPE) fibre producer in the world that is vertically integrated from producing the base polymer through to spinning the actual yarn used to knit gloves.

The unique polymer used for Dyneema Diamond Technology safety wear provides high strength, cool-touch comfort and high abrasion and tear resistance *(Source: Dyneema® in Cut Resistance: The competitive strength of Dyneema® ,Rik Bakker, Urmond, The Netherlands – June 1, 2010).*

This patent-protected technology increases the cut resistance of the yarn by about 200 per cent over the standard Dyneema fibre by spinning specially engineered micro-particles into the polymer *(Source: DSM).*

Industrial safety glove users now have the 'second skin' comfort which they have sought for many years.

Worker preference



Test glove

1. Comfortable
2. Lighter weight
3. Able to handle small parts better
4. Better sensitivity/Ability to feel parts
5. Breathable/Cooling effect
6. Better grip

My current glove
The Ansell test glove

In field trials undertaken by Ansell in the US in 2005, early prototypes of the HyFlex 11-518 were preferred by 67 per cent of workers now using heavier gloves for similar tasks, a comfort preference that correlates with compliance.

Feedback from decision-makers and glove wearers resulted in the following comments:

Purchasers/safety officers wearers

- Improved comfort, fit and flexibility helps reduce hand injuries
- Versatility in use, capable of using one glove across a range of cut and non-cut tasks
- Comfort increasing in importance and prioritized in purchase decision
- Value for money with increased durability and longevity of cut-resistant gloves
- Improved comfort, fit and flexibility allows wearer to carry out task's without having to remove their gloves
- Dexterity
- Tactility

The HyFlex 11-518 liner provides similar cut protection to much heavier cut-resistant synthetic or Kevlar-based work gloves.

The PU coating delivers EN Abrasion Index 3 protection (ANSI Level 3) for long life and protects workers' hands from pass-through dirt.

The ultra light, breathable fabric offers unparalleled worker comfort, encouraging more consistent glove use, while the gloves' high dexterity and tactility improves the efficiency of teams working with small, sharp, dry parts.

Bare hand-like dexterity

Soft, sheer Dyneema Diamond fibre keeps the hands cool and dry, and moves freely with hand motion for a more comfortable fit.

The HyFlex 11-518 work gloves' tough, thin PU coating provides an EN Level 3 (ANSI 2) abrasion rating that extends glove life without restricting the movement of coated surfaces.

WORLD'S LIGHTEST CUT RESISTANT GLOVE

Key features of HyFlex 11-518 ultra- light weight technology

- Ultra-light weight seamless liner delivers enhanced range of motion and fingertip sensitivity
- Dyneema Diamond Technology fibre
- Very high cut-to-dexterity ratio for safety with comfort (EN Index 3, ANSI Level 2)
- Highly resilient, but thin PU coating which extends the life of the glove
- High dexterity with high abrasion resistance (EN Index 3, ANSI Level 3)
- D3 little finger knitting – tailored fit at the base of the little finger better matches natural hand contours
- Over-edge cuff and highly elastic knitting makes the gloves easier to put on and take off
- Comprehensive sizing, from 6-11, ensures optimum dexterity and comfort for every worker

A further benefit of using Ansell HyFlex 11-518 industrial safety gloves is their potential to reduce inventories by replacing a number of other glove specifications such as:

Medium cut-resistant (ergo) palm PU (gauge 13)

- HyFlex 11-518 glove provides workers with even higher levels of touch and movement without compromising safety
- HyFlex 11-518 increases efficiency along with comfort at work

Medium cut-resistant knitted glove (gauge 10 and 13)

- HyFlex 11-518 provides higher abrasion, snag resistant, extended wear/life
- Allows higher tactility while in use (not becoming loose)
- Glove presents a higher barrier to dirt, keeps hand clean

Light to medium (ergo) weight palm dip Nitrile foam/nylon liner (low cut index)

- HyFlex 11-518 gives security – operators are wearing cut-resistant gloves, even in applications where feel is vital
- HyFlex 11-518 allows alignment to safety solution set-up policy
- HyFlex 11-518 enables SKU reduction through range rationalization

Features	Benefits	
Ultra light weight 18g seamless liner	Enhanced flexibility and tactility	> Comfort
New Dyneema® Diamond light-weight fibre	High cut to dexterity level	> Comfort and safety
Little finger knitting design	Better fit	> Comfort
Thin PU coating	Increases efficiency at work	> Cost reduction
Size from 6 to 11	Broad size selection	> Comfort
Blue coating colour	Dirt masker – increased longevity	> Cost reduction
EN cut level 3	Enhanced protection	> Safety
EN abrasion level 3	Increased longevity	> Cost reduction
Palm dip line geometry	Increased flexibility	> Comfort

ANSELL'S NEW HYFLEX 11-518 CUT RESISTANT GLOVES WITH DYNEEMA® DIAMOND TECHNOLOGY, SEE IT ON YOUTUBE.

Versatility, touch and protection

The new HyFlex 11-518 work glove emphasises Ansell's commitment to better protect workers and increase productivity by offering an ultra-lightweight glove that maximises versatility, touch and hand protection. Ansell says this breakthrough safety glove will be welcomed by people using bulky, leather gloves, and those who have avoided wearing hand protection because a lightweight alternative was unavailable.

The HyFlex 11-518 goes hand in glove with workers' needs in industries involving machinery and equipment, metal fabrication, electrical machinery, automotive and white goods, packaging, aerospace and transportation.

It provides a comfortable solution to people carrying out tasks involving handling and assembly of small or ultra-fine, sharp parts, wire assembly and fastening, final assembly injection, moulded parts assembly, machining, metal stamping, and packaging areas with a risk of cuts.

For more information and to request HyFlex 11-518 samples please visit our website by clicking our link, www.ansell.com.au/hyflex or call 1800 516 957

Disclaimer: Use product only as specified. Products that provide 'cut resistance', 'cut protection', 'puncture resistance', 'puncture protection', 'abrasion resistance' or 'abrasion protection' do not completely prevent or eliminate the potential for cuts, punctures or abrasions, and are not intended or tested to provide protection against powered blades, serrated or other sharp or rotating equipment. Users are encouraged to always use caution and care when handling sharp or abrasive materials. It is the responsibility of a product user to assess the level of risk and to determine the protective equipment required or appropriate for the user's particular purpose. Nothing in this article should be construed as a representation or warranty of merchantability, or that any Ansell glove is fit for a particular purpose"

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