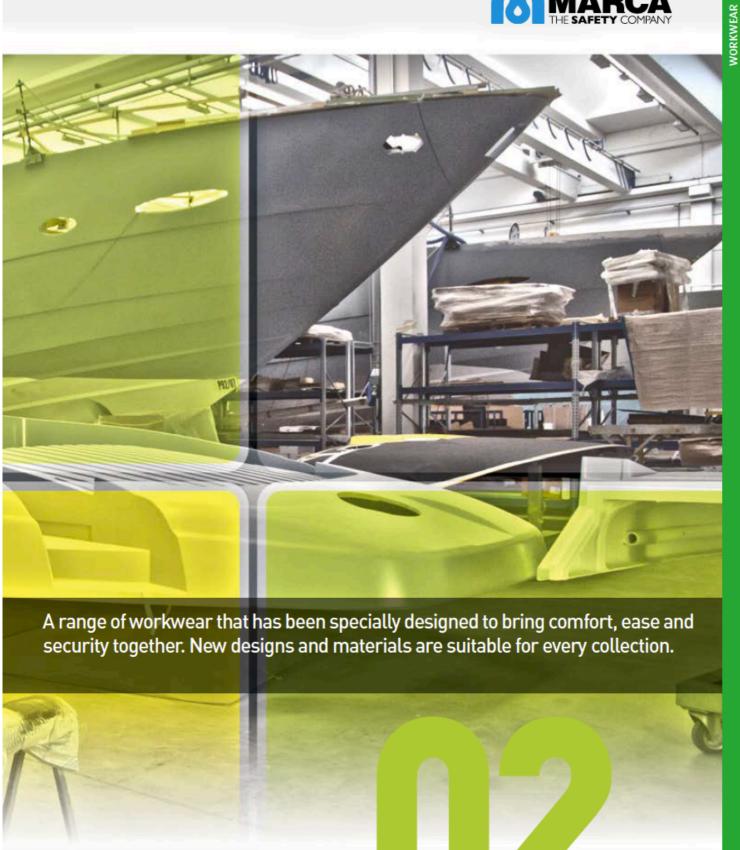
>>>>> WORKWEAR



For enquiries, quotations & orders: https://www.osh-med.pro/contact-us





EUROPEAN REGULATIONS / Workwear



This workwear is proven to be effective against minimal risk, thanks to its simple design; though its effects are gradual, they can be seen over time and without risk to the wearer, against, for example, the repercussions of mechanical surface effects or non-extreme and non-exceptional agents in the atmosphere.

• The clothing has to pass EN 13688, a standardised regulations that outlines the requirements with which Workwear must comply, as well as the dimensional changes during washing, size specifications, labelling, physiciologic properties, colours, etc. In addition to EN 13688, the

garments must meet the standardised regulation that covers the risks for which its use is recommended, including:



EN14058: Protective clothing for cold temperatures (between -5°C and 10°C).



EN343: Protective clothing against rain.

- . Category 1 garments must bear the following markings:
 - identification of the manufacturer or agent.
 - model or reference.
 - size
 - CE label.
 - maintenance instructions.
 - composition.



This workwear is designed to safeguard against moderate risks of any nature, which could result in very severe injuries or death.

• In addition to EN 13688, the garments must meet the standardised regulation that covers the risks for which its use is recommended, including:



EN342: Protective clothing against cold, protectsing against ambient temperatures of 5°C to 50°C.



EN11611: Protective clothing for use during welding or related activities.



EN11612: Protective clothing for workers exposed to hear (temperatures below 100°C).



EN20471: High-visibility protective clothing.



EN1149-5: Anti-static protective clothing.



EN14116: Protective clothing, for use against heat and flames (limited spreading of flames).

. The label to be included on these garments is the same as that of Category 1, but with the addition of the relevant symbol for its risk and resistance levels.

(50) General Catalogue



Clothing designed to protect the wearer from mortal danger, or risks that can result in serious or irreversible damage to their health, the effects of which might not be immediately clear at the time. In addition to EN 13688, , the garments must meet the standardised regulation that covers the risks for which its use is recommended, including:

EN13034 Protective clothing with limited effects on liquid chemical products (Type 6).

EN13982-1 Chemical protective clothing, used against solid suspended particles (Type 5).

EN14605 Protective clothing, which is impermeable to splashes (Type 4)

EN14605 Protective clothing, used against liquid chemicals (Type 3).

EN1073-2 Non-ventilated protective clothing, used against radioactive-particle contamination

EN14126 Protective clothing, used against biological agents.

EN61482 Protective clothing, used against electric arc.

WATERPROOF CLOTHES - VESTS - PARKAS - POLOS T-SHIRTS - JERSEYS - SWEATERS

ΧL

84-92 92-100 100-108 108-116 116-124 124-128

Length (cm) 164-170 170-176 176-182 182-188 188-194 194-200

XXL

SIZE

Chest (cm)

The label to be included on these garments is the same as that of Category 2, but with the addition of the identification number of the recognised controlling body in charge of the production phase's quality control to the existing CE marking.

They must be certified by a recognised body, and the manufacturer must adopt one of the CE quality assurance systems for regulating product marketing, according to the R.D. 1407/1992.t



TROUSERS								Section 1			11.	-
SIZE	S	M	L	XL	XXL					137	100	1
Waist (cm)	72-76	76-84	84-92	92-100	100-108			10-15				
Length (cm)	152-158	158-170	170-182	182-194	194-200	_ /	1					17
Sizes and	measur	ements	M	MAF	RCA°	•				3		
COVERALLS	S- WINDB	REAKERS	- JACKET	S								
SIZE	48(S)	50(M)	52(M)	54(L)	56(L)	58(XL)	60(XL)	62(XXL)	64(XXL)	66	68	70
Chest (cm)	92-96	96-100	100-104	104-108	108-112	112-116	116-120	120-124	124-128	128-132	132-136	136-140
Length (cm)	152-158	158-164	164-170	170-176	176-182	182-188	188-194	194-200	194-200	194-200	194-200	194-200
TROUSERS												
SIZE	38(S)	40(M)	42(M)	44(L)	46(L)	48(XL)	50(XL)	52(XXL)	54(XXL)	56(XXXL)	58(XXXL)	
Waist (cm)	72-76	76-80	80-84	84-88	88-92	92-96	96-100	100-104	104-108	108-112	112-116	
Length (cm)	152-158	158-164	164-170	170-176	176-182	182-188	188-194	194-200	194-200	194-200	194-200	
SHIRTS												_,
SIZE	37/38(S)	39/40(M)	41/42(L)	43/44(XL)	45/46(XL)	47/48(XXL)	49/50	51/52	(92	-96)	ζ	Ī
Ob ()	96-100	100-104	104-108	108-112	112-116	116-120	120-124	124-128		-A	→ \	
Chest (cm)	30 100	100 101										

each size is recommended

XXXL



A design that goes beyond styling to meet a basic need: the comfort of the worker as they carry out their duties. This is the inspiration behind the PRO range: ergonomics, breathability and quality fabrics and threads promises the reliability required in this carefully designed collection.



A wardrobe designed for professional s who balance free time and work. Functional and comfortable clothing far from the uniforms, which combine protection with a casual look.



Cotton fabric of 270 grs., triple seams, reinforced seat, wide toothed zipper, press stud closure at the wrists with a classic design and outstanding details make the outfits of the SUPERTOP Series the most reliable in the most extreme conditions.



With 245 gr fabric both in tergal as well as cotton, and a wide range of colours combine to make the clothes of our TOP Series a benchmark in the labour work wear market thanks to its unbeatable value quality.



Cheapness should not be incompatible with quality, the finish and the presentation of the product. The BASIC Line Principle.









The perfect fabric for all types of activities. Excellent resistance to abrasion, with great durability and resistance in all types of climate. Modified arm with a polyamide structure using a special process of lanization produces, in the thread, appearance series of crystals that are extremely resistant to friction and abrasion.



Four thread polyester fibre (signals meaning that each thread divides into four inside developed for high performance in the transfer of humidity and accelerate evaporation of sweat). Unsurpassed performance in water absorption drying time and evaporation capacity

Thinsulate Thermal Insulation

Hollow fibre whose design is to task is to trap the air given off by the body and keep it warm. When it was launched, it was claimed to be of the same caloric power of a feather but with significantly improved qualities in humid conditions. The insulation retains less than 1% of its weight and it requires little material to function, which allows it to lighten garments.



The mixture of polyester and spandex provides comfort, warmth smoothness and guarantees the elasticity and flexibility of the garment. The membrane allows the cotton to be impermeable, breathable thermally insulated and ensures true protection against adverse weather conditions (rain, snow and wind).

STRETCH

Fabric whose thread is made up of cotton (98%) and elastane (2%), to make it extremely comfortable and breathable. MARCA was the first company to use this type of material in work wear garments.

RIPSTOP

Ripstop fabric is an anti-tear fabric, with built-in thicker, high-resistance threads, with an interweaving in frames that prevents any possible tears from spreading.

EUROPEAN REGULATIONS / Flame resistance and welding

CATEGORY

Flame resistance (HEAT & FLAME)

EN 11612 (previously EN531)

A: Limited flame dispersion (A1-A2).

B: Convective heat (B1-B2-B3).

C: Radiant heat (C1-C2-C3-C4).

D: Molten aluminium splashes (D1-D2-D3)

E: Cast iron splashes (E1-E2-E3)

F. Contact heat (F1-F2-F3).

Welding

EN 11611 (previously EN470)

CLASS 1

Small welding sparks (fine fabrics)

CLASS 2

Large welding sparks (thicker fabrics, greater technology and split leather)









CATEGORY

Clothing designed to withstand temperatures of 100° C or more, or certified by Electric Arc...(IEC 61482).

ADDITIONAL RELATED REGULATIONS

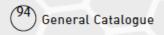
IEC61482 electric discharge. This is not a standard feature of electrical insulation, but aims to safeguard against burns caused by this phenomenon. It is classified as Class 1 and Class 2 in according with its degree of protection.

EN1149-5 static electricity. Prevents the accumulation of static electricity in the body, reducing the risk of generating sparks and, as a result, deflagration. EN1149-5 is the only standard that guarantees the comprehensive anti-static qualities of the garment.

EN20471 refers to situations in which the presence of the user must be signalled in low-visibility conditions. It can belong to Class 1, Class 2 or Class 3.

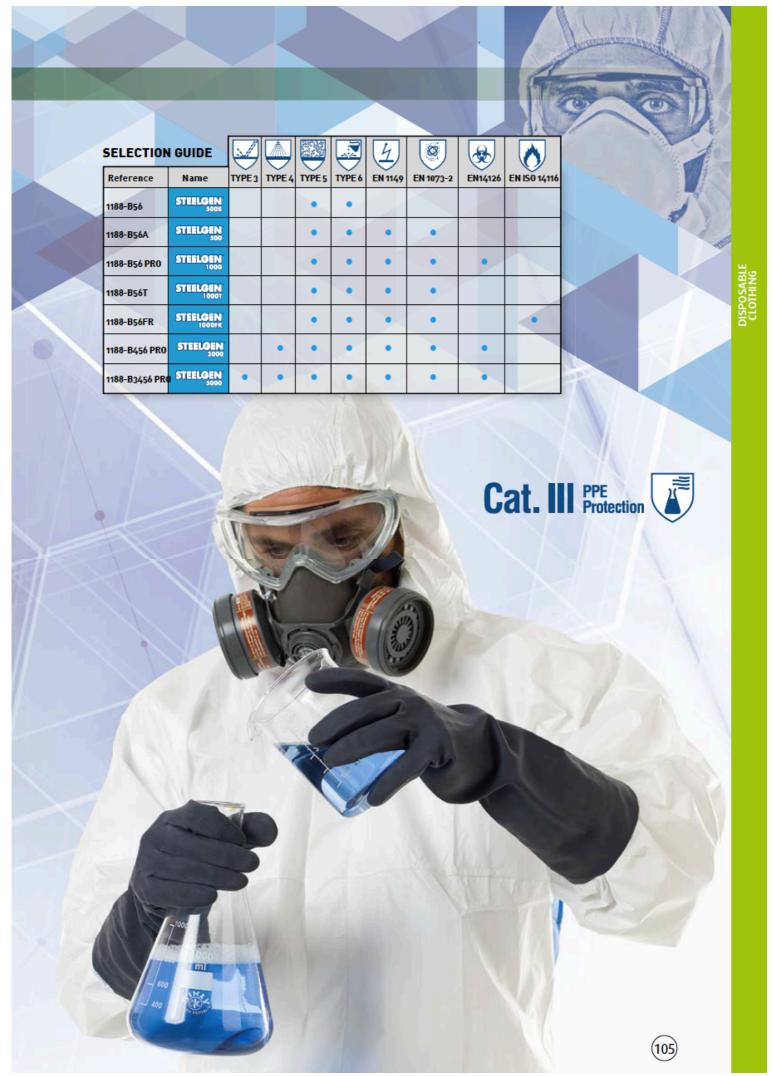
The directive that regulates environments in which explosions are possible requires the use of fireproof (EN11612) and anti-static (EN1149-5) equipment.





EUROPEAN REGULATIONS / Disposable clothing





For enquiries, quotations & orders: https://www.osh-med.pro/contact-us

EUROPEAN REGULATIONS / High-visibility clothing

Regulation EN20471

Requirements for High-Visibility Clothing



This clothing is designed to make the wearer visible, so that their presence can be made out in risky conditions, when in contact with sunlight or the lights of a car in darkness.

Benefits come from its colour and retroreflective properties, and the minimal surface areas and material layout of their placement.

- Base material: Fluorescent-coloured material, designed to be highly visible. The standard base colours are:

Fluorescent yellow Fluorescent red-yellow

Fluorescent red

- Retro reflective materials: Retro reflective material; this does not need to meet the same requirements as the background material.

There are 3 defined classes of protective clothing, in accordance with the minimal material areas incorporated with it:

Class 3 (which has the highest visibility in urban and rural environments).

Class 2

Class 1 (which has the lowest visibility).

The new regulations only permit retro reflective bands of Level 2 or above; as a result, the lower level of the pictogram no longer appears, since it is already a prerequisite for the certification of the garment (Level 1 does not exist).



X= Garment class (3, 2 o 1).