Workwear

INTRODUCTION

We offer an extensive selection of protective workwear for indoor or outdoor use. Choose the most appropriate items for your work environment from a variety of types including weatherproof, hi-vis and disposable.

This guide brings you clothing and accessories from trousers, jackets and overalls to lab coats, aprons and knee pads. Consult the attributes and features you need to make an informed choice for you and workplace personnel.

WHY BUY FROM RS?

As industry experts we offer a range of protective workwear products for every requirement and environment, from professionally approved RS Pro products, to those from selected market leading brands. This means you can find all the products you need from one source, with next day delivery, competitive pricing and bulk discounts.

HI-VIS STANDARD EN ISO 20471

The standard for high-visibility clothing specifies requirements for clothing to be visible in daylight and in the dark. It defines colour, retroreflection, minimum area and placement of reflective materials.
The standard divides into 3 classes:

Class 3
The highest level required for personnel working on or near motorways, dual carriageways and airports. Garments must cover the torso and have a minimum of sleeves with reflective bands.

Note: If a sleeve can block a clear view of two reflective bands on the torso, then the sleeve must be surrounded by two reflective bands.

Class 2
The intermediate level for use when working on or near Class A or B roads. Class 2 encompasses sleeveless waistcoats, tabards, bib and brace trousers etc.

Class 1
The minimum amount of visibility when working on a private road or with others who are wearing a garment of a higher class.
These are garments such as simple sleeveless waistcoats where the area of surface material and corresponding reflective material does not conform to either Class 2 or 3.

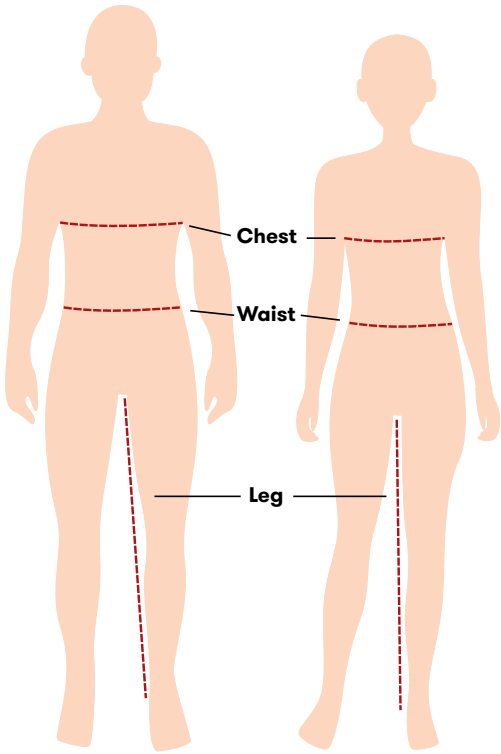
There are only 3 colours of hi-vis clothing recognized by this Standard: Yellow, Red, and Orange

HOW TO MEASURE YOURSELF

Chest size
Measure by wrapping the tape measure around the widest part of your chest, under the armpits.

Waist size
Pass the tape measure around your natural waistline, below your ribs and above the top of the hips.

Inside leg length
Measure on the inside of the leg, starting at the crotch and finishing at the top of your ankle.



EUROPEAN STANDARDS

Our range of protective clothing and workwear complies with various European Standards. Each is indicated on our website for the garment in question.

Below is a summary of workwear standards:

EN 342 Protective clothing. Ensembles and garments for protection against cold.

EN 343 Protective clothing. Protection against rain.

EN 467 Protective clothing. Protection against liquid chemicals. Performance requirements for garments providing protection to parts of the body.

EN 470-1 Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes. General requirements.

EN 471 High-visibility warning clothing for professional use. Test methods and requirements.

EN 530 Abrasion resistance of protective clothing material.

EN 531 Protective clothing for workers exposed to heat.

EN 533 Protective clothing. Protection against heat and flame. Limited flame spread materials and material assemblies.

EN 1149-1 Protective clothing. Electrostatic properties. Test method for measurement of surface resistivity.

EN 1149-5 Protective clothing. Electrostatic properties. Material performance and design requirements.

EN 1150 Protective clothing. Visibility clothing for non-professional use. Test methods and requirements.

EN 5077/25077 Textiles. Determination of dimensional change in washing and drying.

EN 11611 Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes.

EN 11612 Protective clothing. Clothing to protect against heat and flame. Minimum performance requirements.

EN 12947 Textiles. Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method.

EN 13034 Protective clothing against liquid chemicals. Performance requirements for chemical protective clothing offering limited protective performance against liquid chemicals (Type 6 and Type PB [6]).

EN 13688 Protective clothing. General requirements. Replaces earlier **EN 340**.

EN 13934 Textiles. Tensile properties of fabrics.

EN 13937 Textiles. Tear properties of fabrics.

EN 14058 Protective clothing. Garments for protection against cool environments.

EN 14116 Protective clothing. Protection against flame. Limited flame spread materials, material assemblies and clothing.

EN 14605 Protective clothing against liquid chemicals.

EN 20471 High visibility clothing. Test methods and requirements. Replaces earlier **GO/RT 3279 ISSUE 8**.

EN 61482 Live working. Protective clothing against the thermal hazards of an electric arc. Test methods. Method 2: Determination of arc protection class of material and clothing by using a constrained and directed arc (box test).

Disposable Workwear

INTRODUCTION

Our disposable workwear range brings you a selection of essential products to protect the body when working with potentially hazardous substances. We set out the key ranges we offer and help you decide what to buy for yourself and others in the workplace.

WHY BUY FROM RS?

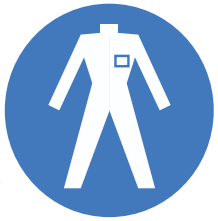
As industry experts we offer a wide range of disposable workwear. From our own RS Pro brand to those from leading brands 3M, Du Pont, Kimberly-Clark and Tyvek. With us, you will find all the products you need from one source, with next-day delivery, competitive-pricing and bulk discounts.

PROTECTION TYPES

Depending on the materials and construction, protective coveralls can be for either hazardous (CE Category III) or non-hazardous (CE Simple Category I) applications. Products for hazardous applications can be tested and certified to any of six different "Type" standards, providing guidance on their use:

Category	Protection Type
CE Category III	1. Gas Protection
	2. Non-Gas Protection
	3. Liquid Jet Protection
	4. Liquid Spray Protection
	5. Particle Protection
	6. Limited Liquid Splash Protection
CE Category I	CE Simple

DISPOSABLE COVERALL MATERIALS



Coveralls and overalls offer the wearer a means of protection from liquids and particles and will usually be worn over normal clothing.

The decision of whether to invest in disposable or reusable coveralls should be based on factors such as the amount of likely contamination of the material, amount of dirt/soiling or ease of washing out (e.g. paint) from the garment.

Disposable coveralls, constructed of plastic based materials, offer light weight and can be worn comfortably over everyday clothes. Our disposable coveralls range is available in materials designed to withstand various environmental hazards.

PE Laminate

Polyethylene laminate is lightweight, breathable fabric which offers good protection from non-hazardous liquids and dust.

HDPE

High density polyethylene is a solvent resistant spun material which offers comfort, light weight and acts as a barrier to hazardous dry particles and light splashes.

SMS

SMS, or spun–melt-spun, is a fabric designed to offer both light weight and a physical barrier to liquid splashes and hazardous particles.

Polypropylene

Polypropylene is a common plastic material that when spun and woven into a material offers a good barrier to non-hazardous particles and liquids.

WHY YOU SHOULD DISPOSE

We summarise the key reasons why you should consider disposing of coveralls and other workwear:

To avoid the risk of personal contamination from hazardous materials causing skin complaints and skin diseases.

Avoids repeated contaminant exposure from garments or through inhalation of dusts whilst putting on workwear (if associated PPE is not in place at the time).

Averts risk of exposure to others, for example, when transferring from workplace to personal environment through contamination via 'out of work' clothes.

To limit risk to the environment. Contaminants may be transferred into other areas where no exposure is intended.

Prevents risk to the work application. Over-used workwear items can shed lint which in some environments, e.g. paint spraying, can cause damage.

Reduces risk of degradation of topical treatments, e.g. EN 1149 Antistatic, after repeated wear. This could otherwise degrade the performance of the garment.

Maintains good hygiene. This can be a concern in high heat environments.