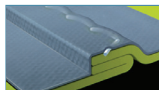


Pyrolon™ CBFR



Stitched
& Taped
Seams



TYPE 3



TYPE 4



EN 1073-2



EN 1149-5/3



EN 14116
INDEX 3

High chemical barrier Type 3 & 4 chemical suit combined with FR properties to EN 14116 – Index 3.



- Coverall with high level chemical barrier for protection against a wide range of hazardous chemicals.
- Approved to the latest 2015 version of EN 14116 which requires vertical flammability testing on the zip front fastening as well as the fabric – and requires that the zip functions after the test.
- Meets the requirements of FR standard EN 14116 – to Index 3 (As test according to EN 15025 - not index 1 as other FR disposables. Note that Index 3 is the same requirements as detailed for FR garments in EN 11612 for thermal protective garments.
- Single zip and double storm flap front fastening with hook & loop seals enabling re-use where appropriate (chemical suits should ONLY be re-used if uncontaminated and undamaged. Decision on re-use is the users' responsibility).
- Coverall with hood, elasticated cuffs, waist and ankles. Version with attached feet available.
- Lakeland "Super-B style with 3-piece hood, crotch gusset and inset sleeves for superior freedom of movement and durability.
- Double layer, cushioned kneepads for comfort and durability.

Physical Properties

Property	EN Standard	CE Class
Abrasion Resistance	EN 530	6
Flex Cracking	ISO 7854	3
Trapezoidal Tear	ISO 9073	3
Tensile Strength	EN 13934	3
Puncture Resistance	EN 863	2
Anti-static (charge decay) *	EN 1149-3	SF=0.1/HDT=0.24s
Seam Strength	EN 13935	4

* Anti-static tested according to EN 1149-3 (Charge decay). Requirements in EN 1149-5 are: SF (Shielding Factor) >0.2 or Half Decay Time < 4s, so HDT of 0.24s is well within the requirement

Permeation Test Data *

Liquid chemicals from EN 6529 Annex A. For a full list of chemicals tested see Permeation Data Tables or Chemical Search at www.lakeland.com/europe. Tested at saturation unless stated.

Chemical	CAS No.	Result / CE Class
Acetone	67-64-1	>480 mins / 6
Acetonitrile	70-05-8	>480 mins / 6
Carbon Disulphide	75-15-0	>480 mins / 6
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	>480 mins / 6
Diethylamine	209-89-7	>480 mins / 6
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	>480 mins / 6
Hydrofluoric Acid	7664-39-3	>480 mins / 6
n-Hexane	110-54-3	>480 mins / 6
Methanol	67-56-1	>480 mins / 6
Sodium Hydroxide (30%)	1310-73-2	>480 mins / 6
Sulphuric Acid (96%)	7664-93-9	>480 mins / 6
Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	>480 mins / 6
Toluene	95-47-6	>480 mins / 6

* NB = normalised breakthrough. This is the time taken for the PERMEATION RATE to reach 1.0µg/minute/cm² in controlled laboratory conditions at 23°C. It is NOT the point at which breakthrough first occurs.

For safe use times see Selection Guide and PermaSURE®.

Because the primary concern for Pyrolon™ CBFR is the COMBINATION of chemical barrier and FR properties, its permeation barrier and testing is limited. However, more extensive penetration testing against a range of chemicals (according to test ASTM F903) is available on request.

Pyrolon™ CBFR Styles



Style code 228
Coverall with hood
Size: S - XXXL



Style code 214
Coverall with hood and
attached feet
Size: S - XXXL



Available in: Navy blue



Why Use Pyrolon™ ?

Many applications require **both** thermal protection **and** chemical protection. How do you safely provide both?



Why is wearing standard chemical suits over thermal protective garments a hazard?

How do FR standards EN 14116 and EN 11612 standards differ?

What is Thermal Mannequin Testing and how do different garment types perform?

Why is wearing standard chemical suits over thermal protective garments a hazard?

Currently users often wear a Thermal Protective Garment (TPG) certified to EN 11612 for flame/heat protection and wear a standard chemical suit OVER it for the required liquid or dust protection.

This creates a HAZARD!

Why?

Standard disposable suit fabrics are based on polypropylene/polyethylene and in contact with flames will ignite and burn

Being thermoplastic they melt and drip, adhering to the TPG fabric below, transferring heat energy to the skin beneath and to other surfaces, thus potentially spreading the fire.

In a flash fire situation this will dramatically increase the heat energy contacting the skin and thus the incidence of body burn.

Even in the case of contact with a small flame, a standard chemical suit fabric may ignite and cause burns.

Wearing a standard disposable suit over a TPG can dramatically compromise thermal protection.

How do FR standards EN 14116 and EN 11612 standards differ?



EN 11612 is the standard for measuring PROTECTION against different types of heat; convective, radiant, contact etc (see page 38).



EN 14116 does not indicate any PROTECTION against flames or heat but is to indicate a fabric's flammability - the tendency to ignite and burn in contact with flame.



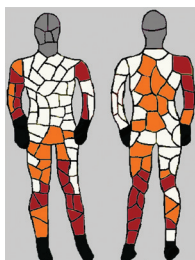
Lakeland Pyrolon™ garments use a unique viscose based fabric which will not ignite and are certified to EN 14116, However, Pyrolon™ TPCR is certified to EN 11612 and, can REPLACE a standard EN 11612 TPG and provides chemical protection to Type 3 & 4.

For Flame & Heat Protection a Thermal Protective Garment (TPG) certified to EN 11612 should be worn.

EN 14116 Index 1 garments can be worn over a TPG without compromising protection.

What is Thermal Mannequin Testing and how do different garment types perform?


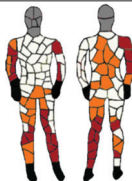
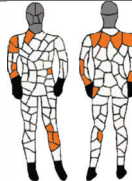
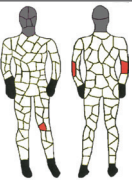
Thermal Mannequin Testing provides a method of assessing the effectiveness of heat protective workwear by using a thermal mannequin (a mannequin covered in heat sensors) and simulating flash fires.




This test produces a body map showing predicted 2nd and 3rd degree burns and so indicates how effectively a garment protects the wearer.

The table indicates how different Type 3 & 4 suits perform in this test when worn over a Thermal Protective Garment.

Predicted Body Burn (PBB) Results for various Type 3 & 4 Coveralls

TPG coverall only	TPG with Standard Chemical Coverall	TPG with Pyrolon™ CRFR Coverall	TPG with Pyrolon™ CBFR Coverall
			
PBB = 37% NO 3rd degree burns	PBB = 53% including 3rd degree burns	PBB = 24% NO 3rd degree burns	PBB = 9.02% NO 3rd degree burns
The results show that wearing a standard chemical suit over a TPG not only increases predicted body burn compared against the TPG suit alone, it also results in 3rd degree burns. Wearing a Pyrolon™ chemical suit over the same TPG REDUCES predicted body burn and produced no 3rd degree burns.			

Pyrolon™ garments provide a range of protection

	Pyrolon™ Plus 2	Pyrolon™ XT	Pyrolon™ CRFR	Pyrolon™ CBFR	Pyrolon™ Cool Suit	Pyrolon™ TPCR	Superior Anti-Static Properties
EN 14116	✓ Index 1	✓ Index 1	✓ Index 1	✓ Index 3	✓ Index 1	✓ Index 1	 <p>Pyrolon™ garments also feature intrinsic anti-static properties which unlike standard chemical suits do not rub off or erode with time.</p>
Type 6	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Type 5	✓	✓					
EN 1073	✓	✓					
Type 4			✓	✓	✓		
Type 3			✓	✓			
EN 11612						✓	
EN 1149-5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	