



WELDING SAFETY

Protective clothing against molten metal splashes used in foundries

by *Doruk TÜRKUÇAR*

The works of heavy industries involve many vital risks that adversely affect human health. To remove or minimize these risks, protective clothing and accessories with the latest technology, tested and certified according to the most up-to-date standards and proven to be reliable, should be preferred. These accessories include eye/face, head, hand and foot protectors. However, in this article, we will mention special body protection suits against molten metal splashes which are necessary to be used in metal casting factories.

Molten metal splash or explosion of molten metal in the hot furnace is usually caused by the damp, wet, cold or air inside the part thrown into the furnace, and causes the metal to explode violently and dangerous molten metals to spread into the air. These molten metals are very dangerous particles that can reach temperatures up to 1800 °C.

In case of such accidents, these dangerous particles can ignite ordinary workers' clothes, cause serious injuries by puncturing the clothes

or even cause accidents that result in death. To be protected against these very hot splashes, protective clothing with CE marking that are tested according to the relevant standards, successfully passed the tests and certified by the latest published (EU) 2016/425 PPE Regulation (EU Type Examination Certificate) that replaced the old 89/686/EEC Personal Protective Equipment Directive should be used.

Let's mention the European Standards that this type of protective clothing must have.

General-purpose industrial heat and flame resistant suits are produced by ISO 11612:2015 standard, with options such as anti-static properties, and are designed and certified for every need of the user.

Protective clothing against molten metal splashes in the content of this standard, whose performance is defined (the table explaining performance levels is given in my article), protects molten aluminium, iron, steel, copper and other similar molten metal splashes. The clothing should allow those who deal with hot metals to work comfortably in their daily work without sacrificing comfort. In addition to daily work, the user must act very quickly in special situations and accidents. It should be designed in such a way that it allows rapid movement with comfort. These clothing can be produced in a single layer or multi-layered according to need.

Important: The most recent version of the **EN ISO 11612** standard is 2015. 2008 and 2010 versions are no longer in use. It is important to pay attention to this point when choosing protective clothing.

In addition, the fact that only the protective suit's fabric is certified or having test reports are not sufficient for the safe use of the protective suit. By the PPE Regulation in most countries, it is obligatory for the finished protective clothing to have CE marking on it as in every personal protective equipment. It is not correct to use a PPE if only the fabric constituting the product is certified, the finished product does not have the EU Type examination certificate according to the most up-to-date EN standards, and the product is supplied and used without a CE mark and a label.

Heat and flame resistant clothing used to safely complete welding works must be certified according to EN ISO 11611:2015 standard. Class 1 according to this standard protects less dangerous welding techniques and situations that cause a low-level splash and radiant heat. Class 2 means that it protects more dangerous welding techniques and situations that cause higher levels of splash and radiant heat.

Important: The most current version of the **EN ISO 11611** standard is 2015. 2007 version is no longer in use. This should be considered in the selection of protective clothing.

EN 1149-3/5:2008 standard is used to minimize the risk of accident that may occur due to electrostatic discharge that may cause fire or explosion in environments where explosive substances may be present, and thanks to the anti-static fibre contained in the fabric of a protective suit, it is called anti-static suit.

Important: This standard does not imply protection against voltage or electric shock. Due to the feedback received from users from time to time, the obligation to provide this information has arisen.

EN ISO 13688:2013 standard replaces the old EN 340:2004 standard and expresses general performance requirements for ergonomics for protective clothing, the use of substances that do not harm human health, the indication of sizes, wearing and compatibility information that must be marked and specified by the manufacturer on the clothing. This standard is used in conjunction with the other standards mentioned above that contain requirements for specific performances.



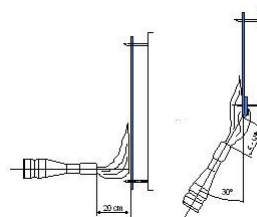
To classify the protective clothing according to the EN ISO 11612:2015 standard and to decide whether the suit is suitable to work with molten metals, the results of the tests given in the table below are considered as criteria. These test methods are referenced by the standards required for certification.

TEST STANDARD	MARKING	CLASSIFICATION
EN ISO 15025/Limited flame spread	A1	According to Procedure A
	A2	According to Procedure B
ISO 9151/Convective heat	B1	4.0sec < HTI ₂₄ < 10.0sec
	B2	10.0sec < HTI ₂₄ < 20.0sec
	B3	20.0sec < HTI ₂₄
EN ISO 6942/Radiant Heat	C1	7.0sec < RHTI ₂₄ < 20.0sec
	C2	20.0sec < RHTI ₂₄ < 50.0sec
	C3	50.0sec < RHTI ₂₄ < 95.0sec
	C4	95.0sec < RHTI ₂₄
ISO 9185/Molten aluminium splash	D1	100g < D1 < 200g
	D2	200g < D2 < 350g
	D3	350g < D3
ISO 9185/Molten iron splash	E1	60g < E1 < 120g
	E2	120g < E2 < 200g
	E3	200g < E3
ISO 12127/Contact heat	F1	5.0sec < T (sec) threshold value time < 10.0sec
	F2	10.0sec < T (sec) threshold value time < 15.0sec
	F3	15.0sec < T (sec) threshold value time

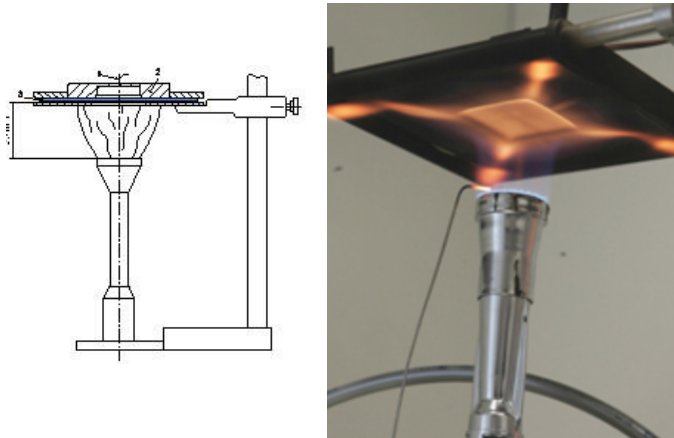
To briefly summarize the meanings of these markings;

Procedure A (A1) limited flame spread test is mandatory. It is the test of flame spreading from the fabric surface, tested with the apparatus shown below. As a result of the test performed according to Procedure A; There shall be no holes in any sample, there shall be no flame jump to the top or edges in any sample, no sample shall melt and drip, flame extinction time on average shall be ≤2 sec, flame extinction time on average shall be ≤2 sec and seams shall keep the fabric panels together.

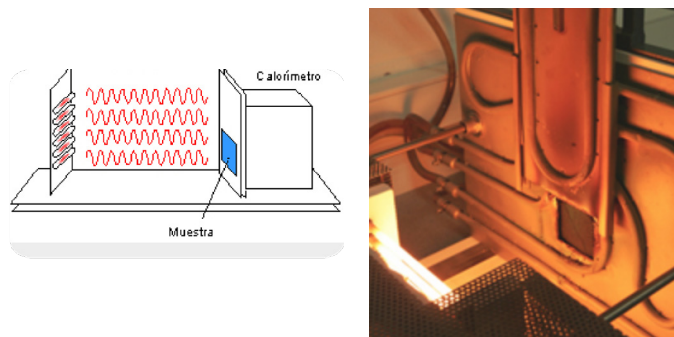
Procedure B (A2) test is optional. It is the test of flame spread from the fabric edge. As a result of the test performed according to Procedure B; All aspects except being holes and about seams are valid.



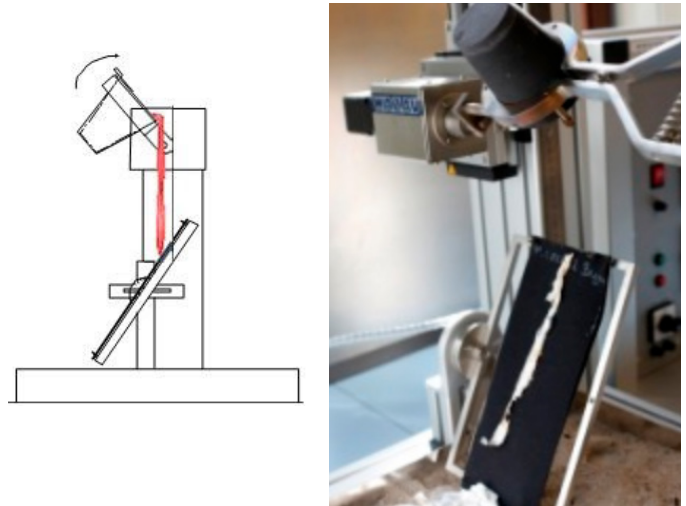
The optional **convective heat** transfer test is tested by holding the flame with a heat flow density of 80 kW / m^2 on the garment or parts such as the fabric and accessories of the garment. The time taken for a temperature rise of 24 degrees Celsius on the back surface of the test specimen is measured. At least level B1 must be achieved.



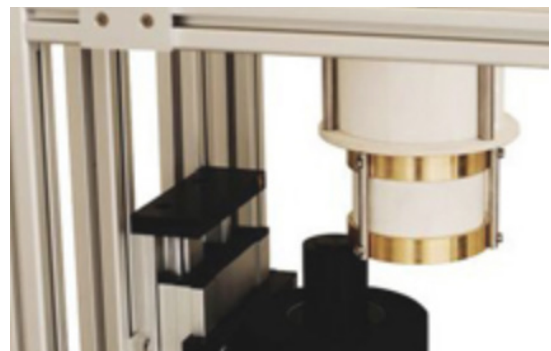
Radiant heat transfer test is mandatory for EN ISO 11612:2015 standard and optional for EN ISO 11611:2015 standard. It is tested by holding the flame with a heat flow density of 20 kW / m^2 on the garment or parts of the garment such as its fabric and accessories. The time taken for a temperature rise of 24 degrees Celsius on the back surface of the test specimen is measured. At least the C1 level must be reached.



In the **molten metal splash** (D and E levels determination) test, D represents aluminium melt and E represents iron melt. The sample fabric is stretched over the PVC film in a frame in the test setup. The PVC film here represents human skin and any damage to the PVC film means that the human skin will be damaged. The test measures the amount of molten metal required to damage the PVC film.



The optional **contact heat** test is the test of measuring the time taken for the temperature increase of 10 degrees Celsius on the back surface of the fabric, which is contacted with the metal plate at 250 degrees Celsius. At least the F1 level must be reached. The test result can be affected by the weight of the fabric and the blends of the fibres.



Metal SplashGuard® 375 molten metal splash protective suits produced by our company are designed to prevent burns caused by splashes of molten metal parts. It protects molten aluminium, iron, steel, copper, cryolite and similar metals. It is designed in such a way that it prevents welding parts or other molten metal from entering into the pockets of the suit. It meets the D3 and E3 level, which is the highest level offered by the EN ISO 11612:2015 standard, in aluminium and iron splashes specified in the table above. It provides Level 2 protection for more dangerous welding techniques and situations that cause a higher level of splash and radiant heat, which allows it to be used safely in welding works according to EN ISO 11611:2015 standard. It has also anti-static features according to EN 1149-5:2008 standard.



Splashes of molten metal are not the only risk for smelters. Exposure to extreme heat, which is caused by radiant heat that disrupts the comfort of the worker, which can lead to illness or even fatality, called "heat stress", also carries a great risk. Being exposed to extreme heat also causes accidents and the worker not to think consciously. To be protected from heat stress, aluminized protective clothing made out of aluminium coated special radiant heat reflective fabrics should be preferred. Our **Fyral® 800 V series** single-layered aluminized viscose FR protective suits and 3-layered **Fyral® 300 V series** aluminized viscose FR protective suits are suitable for those who


want to prefer higher protection according to the nature of the work performed, likewise in aluminium and iron splashes. It also meets the D3 and E3 levels which is the highest level offered by EN ISO 11612:2015 standard.



Important: These aluminized suits are equipped with a gold vaporized visor integrated hood (to protect the head and face), leggings (to protect the feet up to the knee), apron (to protect the body when the suit is not preferred), sleeve protectors (to protect the arms in case of using aprons), open back cape (for the protection of the body and arms when the suit is not preferred), all of the accessories must be produced by the EU type-examination certificate.

However, such industrial aluminized protective clothing should not be confused with aluminized fire proximity suits which are used for firefighting purposes. All the accessories of the industrial aluminized protective suits I mentioned above, such as sleeve protectors, protective hood and leggings do not have to be used as a complete set, fire proximity suits must be used and worn by all accessories together as a complete set. The European standard for aluminized fire proximity suits is **EN 1486**.

Our company also recommends our **Fyral® Heatpro V4L** multi-layered aluminized protective coveralls with an integrated Vortex air cooling system as a solution to similar



problems, especially heat stress in the smelting industry. Thanks to the vortex air cooling system and the elastic capillary air pipes inside the coverall, it is aimed to protect the worker from heat stress by providing continuous cold air circulation in the coverall.

As a result, molten metal works is a job with high risks and the selection of protective clothing must be made carefully. As well as protecting the worker who wears it, the clothing should keep the comfort of the worker at the highest level. For such serious equipment, working with an experienced company that values human health and manufactures by international standards will be the right choice for your facility, your employees and your safety. Our experienced team will provide you with the best economical solution with customized size dimensions, preliminary study and technical drawings.

Important: The label on the protective clothing is an important part of product safety as legislation based on the 'new approach' aligned to the new legislative framework policy. The product label is crucial for personal protective

equipment and protective clothing and it is the identity card of the PPE you purchase.

The accuracy of the information on the label is jointly the responsibility of the manufacturer and the seller/distributor. In terms of market control, end-users and authorized institutions and organizations are obliged to check the accuracy of the product and its label.

What information must be on the label?

- Trade name and address of the manufacturer
- Fabric content (content and blends of fabrics in the whole layer system if it is multi-layered) including registered brands
- Brand name, model, stock code (P/N) information of the product
- The standard for which the product is certified and standard performance values
- 4-digit code number of the independent notified body that certifies the product
- Pictograms related to product standard and washing instructions

Checking the certificate and label of the product you purchase is necessary for you to use the right product. CE is the mark showing that the product meets the basic health and safety requirements specified in the relevant regulation following the new regulation.

You can be protected from being abused by invalid or fake certified products by checking the compatibility

Personal protective equipment (PPE) are products that the user can wear or hold, to be protected against risks either at work, at home or whilst engaging in leisure activities. Statistics on fatal and major work accidents underline the importance of protection and prevention, for which personal protective equipment plays an important role.

To ensure the quality of the service provided and to guarantee the prestige of the manufacturers, we recommend that you perform the compliance check of the certified PPE you have purchased or will purchase.

1. See the product's certificate. The certificate must be issued according to the (EU) 2016/425 regulation which is the latest.
2. The certificate should be published under the name "EU Type Examination Certificate".
3. The number of the notified body that issued the document should be written on the certificate.
4. The notified body that issued the certificate must be one of the officials notified bodies provided in this link: https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/nando/index.cfm?fuseaction=directive.notifiedbody&dir_id=155501

5. The four-digit code of this notified body that issued the certificate must be printed next to the CE emblem on the product label.
6. The standards on the product label must be up to date and valid. You can reach the publication date of PPE standards from this link: <https://standards.cen.eu/dyn/www/?p=CENWEB:105>
7. The standards on the product label and the certificate must match.
8. Certificate validity can also be questioned by sending a product certificate to the notified body whose number is written on the label.
9. Do not forget to ask the manufacturer for the "EU Declaration of Conformity". Please note that this document is not a certificate but a document prepared by the manufacturer who has the right to produce with certification. A conscious manufacturer will be able to present this document to you immediately.



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