













TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Index
- Proper Use of this Garment
- Inspecting Your Protective Clothing: A Brief Overview
- Cleaning your Protective Clothing
- Disinfecting your Protective Clothing
- Storing your Protective Clothing
- Manufacture or Used Clothing
- Manufacturer contact information

INTRODUCTION / INDEX

- ▶ Donning of the clothing for safe usage
- ▶ Inspecting your clothing after use
- ▶ Return / Use your clothing
- ▶ Store your clothing

PROPER USE OF THIS GARMENT

- The protective clothing is intended to provide LIMITED Protection against following operations arising from Structural fire Fighting
- ▶ Ambient and Radiant Heat
 - ▶ Oxidation / Flame Spreading
 - ▶ Cold weather
- IMPORTANT**
- ▶ DO NOT use this protective clothing for the following activities:
 - ▶ Fire-fighting Purpose

KNOW YOUR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

BRIEF OVERVIEW
Your protective clothing is your main source of protection for your body against heat, smoke, abrasion and penetration of cuts. You should study its construction to understand its function and limitations.

OVERVIEW
All fire-fighting garments (Proximity Suit) protect you in two ways. First, they prevent fire from reaching you by creating an air space between the work layers. All fire-fighting garments (Proximity Suit) protect you in two ways. First, they prevent fire from reaching you by creating an air space between the work layers.

LAYERED STRUCTURE
Structure of your fighting clothing (Fire Proximity Suit) is made with three primary layers:

- ▶ Outer shell fabric
 - ▶ Thermal barrier
 - ▶ Thermal liner
- a) Outer shell fabric: The outer shell layer is made from inherently flame resistant fabric, flame-retardant, heat and cold resistant. The inner fabric provides initial protection against heat.
- b) Moisture barrier: Moisture barrier which is made from inherently flame resistant fabric barrier.
- c) Thermal barrier: The Thermal barrier which is made from inherently flame resistant fabric barrier.
- d) Thermal liner: The Thermal liner which is made from inherently flame resistant fabric barrier.

OTHER IMPORTANT FEATURES OF GARMENT

- ▶ Collar: Your turnout coat has a high collar which must be raised up and closed with heat resistant buttons in order to provide limited protection for the neck area from heat, smoke and other hazards.
- ▶ Closures: Closures must be raised up and closed with heat resistant buttons in order to provide limited protection for the neck area from heat, smoke and other hazards.
- ▶ Reflective and fluorescent trim: Improves your visibility in low light conditions. You must wear your reflective and fluorescent trim during the fighting activities, and thereby secure the extra protection.
- ▶ Reinforcements: These are provided in critical areas like armpits, elbows, knees, and pockets. They provide extra protection during any emergency operation.
- ▶ Labels: The Fire Proximity Coat and Pant bears a detailed information LABEL (positioned on the chest area) which provides information on the manufacturer's name, address, identification number, and the required EN type approval.

INSPECTING YOUR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- You should inspect your protective clothing after each and every use
- ▶ Look out for any damages on the outer shell due to abrasion or flame exposure
 - ▶ Check all the fasteners for any closure after shell due to abrasion or flame exposure
 - ▶ Check all the reflective trim for any damage or displacement
 - ▶ Check all the reinforcements; padding
 - ▶ Check the moisture barrier on the pants. This process to be done at an approved EN 469 certified manufacturing facility only.