COMPOSITE INSULATING GLOVES CG-16,22(*)

EN 60903 : 2003
CEI 60903 : 2002

(*) Add the size :
A = size 8, B = size 9,
C = size 10, D = size 11

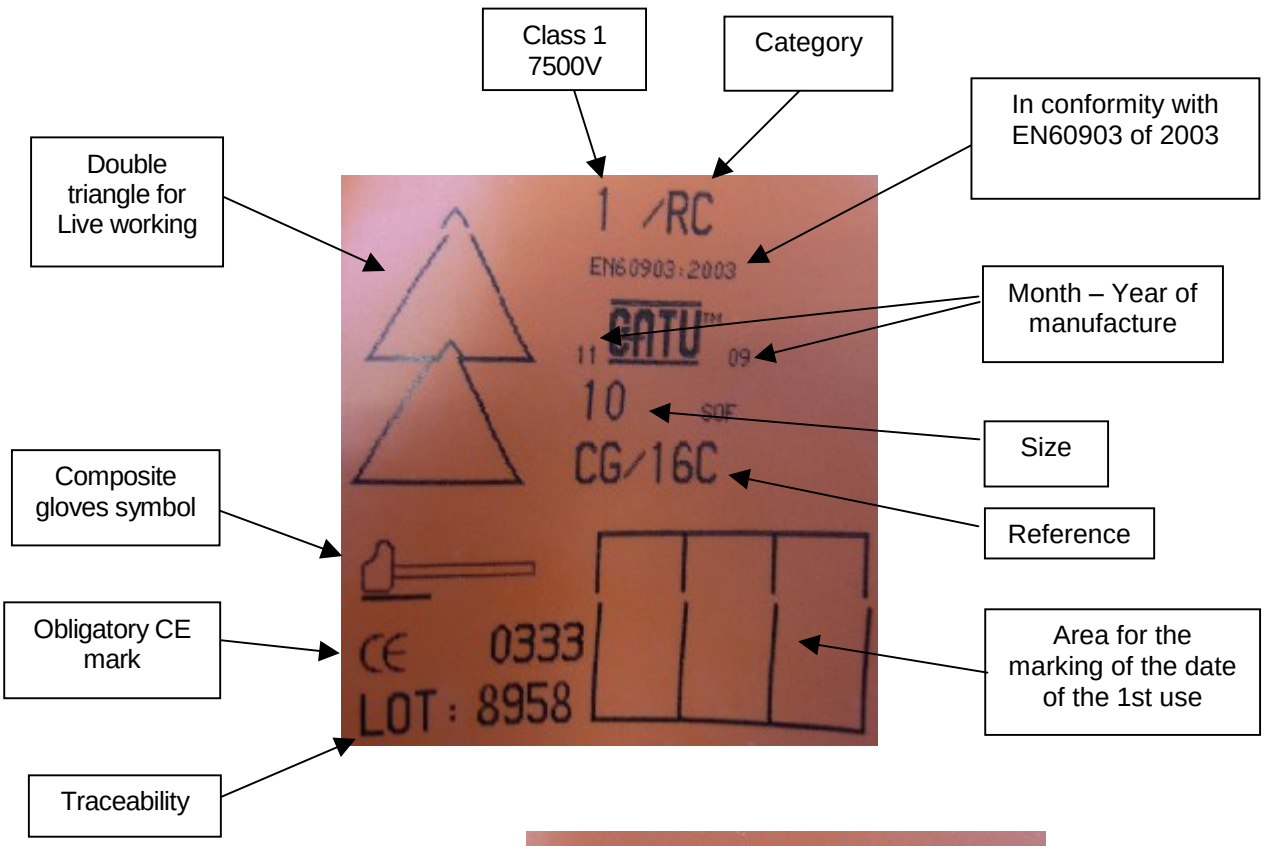
FIELD OF USE

Personal protection against electrical shocks for live working.
These composite gloves, which are made with integrated mechanical protection, avoid the use of overgloves.

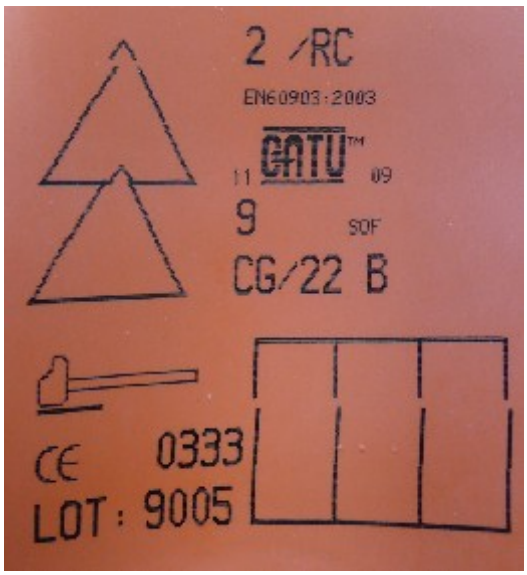
CHARACTERISTICS

- **In conformity with the EN 60903 : 2003 or IEC 60903 : 2002**
- **Insulating gloves CG-16 class 1 up to 7500V and CG-22 class 2 up to 17000V**
- **Length = 410 mm**
- **Higher resistance to mechanical puncture, abrasion, cutting and tear, following the 60903 composite specifications ; the composite glove symbol is the hammer.**
- **RC Category : resistant to acid, oil, ozone and extremely low temperature**
- **External non-skid area, also on the internal side of the hand , which facilitates the gripping of tools.**
- **Colour : orange**

EXAMPLE OF MARKING



Example of marking
CG-22 class 2
17000V



WWW.CABLEJOINTS.CO.UK
THORNE & DERRICK UK
TEL 0044 191 490 1547 FAX 0044 477 5371
TEL 0044 117 977 4647 FAX 0044 977 5582
WWW.THORNEANDDERRICK.CO.UK

In-service recommandations (Annex E IEC 60903)

- **Storage : Gloves should be stored in their container or package. Care should be taken to ensure that gloves are not compressed, folded or stored in proximity to steam pipes, radiators or other sources of artificial heat or exposed to direct sunlight, artificial light or other source of ozone. It is desirable that the ambient temperature be between 10°C and 21°C.**

- **Examination before use : Each time before use, both gloves of a pair should be visually inspected and subjected to a manually applied air test, where practicable. If either glove is thought to be unsafe, the pair should not be used and should be returned for testing.**

- **Periodic inspection : For class 00 and O gloves, a check for air leaks and a visual inspection may be consider adequate. However a routine dielectric test may be performed at the owner's request.**
  No gloves of classes 1, 2, 3 and 4, not even those held in storage, should be used unless they have been tested within a maximum period of six months. The most common periods currently range from 30 days to 90 days.
  The tests consist of air inflation to check for air leaks, a visual inspection while pressurized, and then a routine dielectric test.