NOTE: THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOR THE ACTUAL USERS OF THESE GLOVES, SLEEVES, AND PROTECTORS.

Rubber Insulating Gloves and Sleeves Leather Protectors

Rubber insulating gloves and sleeves, when in good condition and properly used within specified voltage limits, will protect the user from electric shocks, which can cause burns or other serious physical injury, or death.

WARNING

Do not use leather protectors alone for protection against electric shock. Serious injury or death will result. Always use rubber insulating gloves in the proper voltage class.

Use and Care Instructions

Proper use and care of rubber insulating gloves and sleeves are essential to user safety. Do not wear rings, watches, jewelry, and sharp objects on your hands or arms- they will cause damage to the rubber gloves and sleeves.

Wear leather protectors over rubber insulating gloves to protect the gloves from physical damage. To maintain an adequate flashover distance between the end of the protector cuff and the end of the rubber glove cuff, the rubber glove should be longer than the protector by at least one inch multiplied by the rubber glove's Class number, but not less than one-half inch for Class 00 and 0 gloves.

Where the finger dexterity needed to manipulate small equipment and parts requires use of rubber insulating gloves without leather protectors, extra care must be taken by the user to prevent puncture, abrasion, and other damage to the gloves. Except for Class 00 and Class 0 gloves, rubber insulating gloves used without leather protectors must be one Class higher than that required for the voltage involved, and must not be used at the higher voltage until given an inspection and an electrical retest using the procedures described in the latest edition of ASTM Standard F496 (Specification for In-Service Care of Insulating Gloves and Sleeves).

To assure their continued integrity, rubber insulating gloves and sleeves must be inspected on their inside and outside surfaces at least once a day, and more frequently when used without leather protectors or if the user suspects that the rubber glove may have been snagged or otherwise damaged while in use. Inspections should be performed using the inspection procedures described in the latest edition of ASTM Standard FI236 (Guide for Visual Inspection of Electrical Protective Rubber Products) looking for physical damage (punctures, cuts, and abrasions), chemical deterioration (swelling, softness, hardness, stickiness) ozone deterioration and other irregularities.

WARNING

Do not use rubber gloves or sleeves showing any of these irregularities. Their ability to protect against electric shock has been compromised, exposing the user to the risk of serious injury or death.

Leather protectors must also be inspected when inspecting the rubber gloves. Metal particles, imbedded wire, abrasive material, or any substance that could physically damage the rubber glove must be removed before using the protector.

Rubber insulating gloves must be retested electrically at least once every six (6) months (and rubber insulating sleeves at least once every twelve (12) months) using the test procedures described in the most recent edition of ASTM Standard F496.

Rubber insulating gloves can be damaged by many chemicals, especially petroleum based products (oils, gasoline, hydraulic fluid), solvents, hand creams, pastes, and salves. If contact is made with these or other chemical products, the contaminant should be wiped off immediately.

To clean, rubber insulating gloves should be washed with a mild soap, rinsed thoroughly with clean water and air dried.

Rubber insulating gloves and sleeves should be stored in a protective bag when not being used.