

Dielectric gloves

30201 SG



The natural latex base has excellent dielectric properties. The thicker the glove, the greater the electrical resistance. The ergonomic design provides comfort and a smoother feel, and allows the glove to be put on and taken off very easily.

Insulated gloves are one of the most important pieces of PPE for working in the electrical sector. They are the first line of defence for contact with any live component or cable.

USE:

Electrical production, transport, transformation and distribution, railways, telecommunications, construction, maintenance in industry, solar panels, hybrid car batteries, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Latex insulated gloves are recommended, together with a suitable leather overglove, to provide mechanical protection against abrasions, cuts, tears and perforations.

The natural latex glove is available in beige.



CE IEC 60903
EN 60903

Available in sizes: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12

Code	Ref.	Class	Thickness (mm) max.	Size	Length (mm)	Categories	Working Voltage (V) max.	Proof test Voltage (V) max.	Withstand Voltage (V) max.
530110	SG-25 T9	00	0,7	7*	360	AZC	500 V AC	2.500 V AC	5.000 V AC
530120	SG-25 T10								
530150	SG-50 T9	0	1,0	8*	280-360 410 - 460	AZC	1.000 V AC	5.000 V AC	10.000 V AC
530160	SG-50 T10								
530190	SG-10 T9	1	1,6	9	360	RC	7.500 V AC	10.000 V AC	20.000 V AC
530200	SG-10 T10								
530230	SG-20 T9	2	2,3	10	360	RC	17.000 V AC	20.000 V AC	30.000 V AC
530240	SG-20 T10								
530270	SG-30 T9	3	2,9	11	360	RC	26.500 V AC	30.000 V AC	40.000 V AC
530280	SG-30 T10								
530290	SG-30 T11	4	3,8	12*	410	RC	36.000 V AC	40.000 V AC	50.000 V AC
530320	SG-40 T10								
530330	SG-40 T11								

Meaning of letters in 'Categories': A: Acid / Z: Ozone / H: Oil / C: Very low temperature / R: A+Z+H resistance.

*For sizes 7, 8 and 12 consult.

MECHANICAL AND THERMAL REQUIREMENTS

- Average tensile strength: ≥ 16 MPa
- Average elongation at break: $\geq 600\%$
- Puncture resistance: ≥ 18 N/mm
- Tension set: $\leq 15\%$
- Resistance to very low temperatures: Conditioning of the gloves for 24 hours at -40 °C. ± 3 °C.
- Flame-retardant test: Application of a flame for 10 seconds at a finger tip.



RECOMMENDED SIZE	9	10	11
Contour cm (measured with closed hand)	21	24	26

MANUFACTURING AND RETESTING OF INSULATING GLOVES

At Sofamel, we have a fully dedicated production line for the manufacturing of latex insulating gloves.

Our processes are certified under the ISO9001:2015 quality standard and comply with the requirements established by the EN 60903:2003 and IEC 60903:2014 standards.

We also have a specially designed glove retesting booth for conducting electrical tests, allowing us to offer all our customers the best after-sales service for dielectric gloves.



YOUR SAFETY IS VITAL

THEREFORE, IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO PERFORM REGULAR CHECKS OF INSULATING GLOVES

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND VERIFICATION OF INSULATING GLOVES

Insulating gloves for live working are personal protective equipment (PPE) that prevent electrical risks and are classified as category III (fatal risk) under Directive EU 2016/425.

The reference standards (EN 60903 and IEC 60903) define the RECOMMENDATIONS for usage and verification.

CLASS 0 and 00 GLOVES	Air leakage test and visual inspection	RECOMMENDED BEFORE EACH USE
	Dielectric properties test	UPON CUSTOMER REQUEST
CLASS 1 and 4 GLOVES	Air leakage test and visual inspection	RECOMMENDED BEFORE EACH USE
	Dielectric properties test	MANDATORY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 6 months from the start of service. Maximum of 12 months from the date of manufacture if not used.

THE DEFINITION OF A GLOVE'S LIFESPAN IN NO WAY EXCLUDES THE RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING PERIODIC CHECKS.

Storage conditions

According to the EN 60903 and IEC 60903 standards for class C, the gloves can be used at ambient temperatures between -40°C and +55°C.

The gloves are delivered in a UV-resistant plastic bag suitable for transportation and storage. Store the gloves in a dry, dark place at a temperature between 10°C and 21°C; do not compress, fold, or store them near sources of heat, light, or ozone.