All welders and anyone who works in Welding, Cutting and Assembly need to be well protected. In this brochure, we present 26 gloves that are particularly well suited to people who need to protect themselves against heat, sparks, molten metal and cuts.
Ejendals develops protective gloves for a range of tasks

Proper hand protection is crucial in most jobs. Yet gloves need to offer more than just protection – they also need to ensure flexibility and sensitivity. A poorly designed glove can get in your way at work.

Today, modern work gloves from Ejendals are a product of comprehensive research and advanced design engineering. They deliver a unique combination of protection and ergonomics, thus releasing the hand's full potential to get the job done.

Ejendals is one of Europe's leading producers of protective gloves and footwear. The company's history goes all the way back to 1949, when it was founded in Leksand, Sweden. Work gloves were part of the company's range right from the start. Today, Ejendals offers one of the broadest assortments of work gloves in Europe, with products designed for every imaginable task.
Our protective gloves fully meet EN standards

The European Union places tough demands on products marketed as protective gloves, which have to meet the basic EN 388 standard for resistance to wear and tear. Even more stringent demands are placed on welding gloves. These are to protect against fire, heat and drops of molten metal – all of which is specified in the EN 407 and EN 12477 standards.

The gloves in this brochure have all been tested for compliance with the latest EN standards. The Tegera 8, Tegera 11 CV, Tegera 17, Tegera 25 C, Tegera 130, Tegera 118 and Tegera 50 models all meet the EN 12477 standard for welding gloves. They protect your hands and make welding easier. All you have to do is select the glove that best suits the specific work you do.

TEGRERA 131
A durable, flexible welding glove for work involving a risk of cuts. Made from full-grain goatskin, stitched with reinforced seams and lined with Kevlar – all to ensure optimal safety. The fit is excellent.

SIZES: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
QUANTITY: 12/120

Rating 3232  

cat. 2
TEGERA 130

An extremely flexible, durable welding glove made from full-grain goatskin. Perfect for tasks that demand the greatest possible fingertip sensitivity. An unlined glove with a superb fit. Stitched with Kevlar thread and reinforced seams. The 10-cm-long cuff protects against sparks.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>EN 12477</th>
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<td>cat. 2</td>
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SIZES: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
QUANTITY: 12/120

TEGERA 126

A flexible, strong welding glove for tasks where good fingertip sensitivity is needed. Made from full-grain goatskin, and complete with a 10-cm-long protective cuff. Stitched with Kevlar thread and with reinforced seams. An unlined glove with a good fit.

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<thead>
<tr>
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</table>

SIZES: 8, 10
QUANTITY: 12/120

TEGERA 8

A very flexible, highly durable glove for welding. With its extra-long cuff (15 cm), it also protects the lower arm. This glove is made from full-grain cowskin with a split-grain cowskin back. It is stitched with Kevlar thread, and has reinforced seams. The fit is excellent.

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<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
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SIZES: 8, 10
QUANTITY: 6/60

TEGERA 11CV

A durable, flexible all-round glove for welding and tough environments. Made from chrome-free, tanned leather, with a full-grain oxhide palm and split-grain oxhide back. Complete with a 10-cm-long cuff. Good fit.

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<thead>
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SIZES: 8, 10
QUANTITY: 12/60
TEGERA 118


SIZES: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
QUANTITY: 12/96

Rating: 4/10
Rating: 2/10
EN 12477 B

Cat. 2
WELDING GLOVES

**TEGERA 17**

A very flexible, durable glove made from split-grain cowhide. Used for welding, sanding and other tasks where heat-resistant gloves with a good fit are required. Stitched with Kevlar thread and fully lined with heavy cotton. Elastic wrist band on the back.

- **SIZES:** 8, 10
- **QUANTITY:** 6/60
- **Rating:** 413040
- **Rating:** 3223
- **EN 12477 A**
- **cat. 2**

**TEGERA 19**

A multi-purpose, heat-resistant glove. Very flexible and durable with a good fit. Made from split-grain cowhide and stitched with Kevlar thread. Fully lined with heavy cotton and complete with a 10-cm cuff.

- **SIZES:** 10
- **QUANTITY:** 6/60
- **Rating:** 413040
- **EN 12477 A**
- **cat. 1**
TEGERA 85

Sizes: 10
Quantity: 6/60
Cat. 1

TEGERA 507-822
An extra-long glove (45 cm) that withstands temperatures up to 600 °C. Made from split-grain cowhide, with the back covered with aluminised aramide fabric for insulation against radiant heat. A durable glove, fully lined with cotton.

Sizes: 10
Quantity: 1/24
Cat. 1
TEGERA 25 C
A flexible, durable, unlined 3-fingered glove for welding.
Made from full-grain goatskin/split-grain cowhide with a 12-cm cuff.
SIZES: 10
QUANTITY: 1/12
Rating: 412040
Rating: 2111

TEGERA 484
A double-knit cotton glove for handling hot objects. Withstands momentary peaks of up to 200 °C. The back and palm are coated with nitrile. Complete with a 10-cm-long cuff.
SIZES: 10
QUANTITY: 6/72
Rating: 413040
Rating: 2121

TEGERA 50
An extra-strong, extremely durable welding glove made from full-grain/split-grain oxhide. Half-lined with cotton. Stitched with Kevlar thread and with reinforced seams. The fit is superb. Complete with reflectors around the cuff.
SIZES: 9, 11
QUANTITY: 6/60
Rating: 413040
Rating: 2121

HEAT-RESISTANT GLOVES
A very flexible, durable glove for use where there is a risk of cuts.
Made from full-grain goatskin, with reinforced seams and Kevlar lining. The fit is excellent and provides very good fingertip sensitivity.

SIZES: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
QUANTITY: 12/120

Rating: 2232

TEGERA 676

A white, polyurethane-dipped Dyneema glove. Used for assembly work where there is a risk of cuts, and where requirements for flexibility and fingertip sensitivity are very high. This glove is durable, has a superb fit, and provides a good grip.

SIZES: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
QUANTITY: 12/120

Rating: 4343

TEGERA 990

A grey, polyurethane-dipped glove made from Spectra/Dyneema thread. Suitable for assembly work that places the greatest demands on flexibility and fingertip sensitivity, and where there is a risk of cuts. This glove is durable, provides a good grip, and has a superb fit.

SIZES: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
QUANTITY: 12/120

Rating: 4544

TEGERA 991
CUT-PROTECTION GLOVES

TEGERA 677

A flexible, durable glove for protection against cuts. Made from split-grain cowhide, and lined with Kevlar.

Sizes: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Quantity: 6/60
Rating: 4233

This glove protects mainly against cuts, and is therefore suitable for use in the glass and steel industries and in construction work. It is made from Kevlar and dipped in latex, thus combining flexibility and extreme durability with an excellent grip.

TEGERA 215

A work glove for tasks requiring extremely good flexibility and fingertip sensitivity. Made from full-grain goatskin, with a grey nylon back and Kevlar lining.

Sizes: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Quantity: 12/120
Rating: 2322

TEGERA 627

This glove protects mainly against cuts, and is therefore suitable for use in the glass and steel industries and in construction work. It is made from Kevlar and dipped in latex, thus combining flexibility and extreme durability with an excellent grip.

Sizes: 7, 8, 9, 10
Quantity: 12/120
Your hands are one of your most vulnerable parts of your body at work. Hand injuries cause problems for the injured person and impede work. In the broad perspective, workplace injuries are very costly. Injured employees are often forced to take sick leave and lose income. The company loses productivity.

This is why it should be obvious that investing in hand protection pays. And using high-quality products does too. This is especially important for dangerous, demanding tasks such as welding, cutting, sanding and handling hot objects.

Our sales specialists are more than willing to discuss your need for protective gloves with you. And they can help you choose the right glove for every task.
**TEGERA 9100**

This glove belongs to our Tegera PRO family, which means it is suitable for tasks that place extremely high demands on flexibility and fingertip sensitivity. Excellent for assembly work. Made from Microthan with a nylon back. Breathable material keeps the hands dry and is thin and flexible, providing an extra-good grip. Complete with a reflector, and machine washable at 40 °C.

Rating: 2242

SIZES: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
QUANTITY: 6/120
CE cat. 2

**TEGERA 9205**

A Tegera PRO glove made from Macrothan for tasks that place extremely high demands on durability, flexibility and fingertip sensitivity. This glove has a polyester back and reinforcements in the palm and back. Made from silicon and chrome-free material that lets air in and out easily. A breathable glove that keeps hands dry and comfortable. Unlined. Machine washable at 40 °C. Complete with a reflector band.

Rating: 1421

SIZES: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
QUANTITY: 12/120
CE cat. 2

**TEGERA 55**

A glove for use where extreme durability and flexibility are required. Made from full-grain oxtide with a grey cotton-canvas back and reflectors on the cuff. Features reinforced seams and index finger. Half-lined with cotton. Superb fit.

Rating: 3122

SIZES: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
QUANTITY: 6/60
CE cat. 2

**TEGERA 640**

Extremely flexible, durable all-round glove. 100% full-grain goatskin with a superb fit. This glove is unlined.

Rating: 2122

SIZES: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
QUANTITY: 12/120
CE cat. 2
**Leather gloves**

Leather is strong, malleable and flexible. It is also able to absorb moisture, which is why a leather glove always feels dry and comfortable – never damp. All Ejendals leather gloves are made from selected, carefully tanned hides to achieve the best possible durability and flexibility. They also meet the applicable CE standards for chrome content. Chrome-free gloves are also available for people with allergies.

**Split, Nappa and Grain – What’s the difference?**

A hide has different properties depending on what part of the animal it is taken from. The back and shoulders have especially strong hide, while the sides are softer. Prior to processing, the hide is separated into two layers. The outside is called grain or nappa, the inside split.

**Grain – Nappa – is durable,** soft, pliant and resistant to moisture. This makes it well suited for assembly gloves, for example, which require high degrees of fingertip sensitivity and comfort.

**Split leather** has a coarser surface than grain. It also comes in many thicknesses and can withstand heat. Split is therefore well suited for gloves used for heavier work and when a good grip is required.

**What type of leather is best for you?**

**Cowhide** is very durable and withstands moisture. A glove made from thick split-grain cowhide is an excellent choice for handling hot objects.

**Goatskin** is very flexible and durable. Although it is thinner and softer than cowhide, it is considerably stronger and more resistant to water. This is why a goatskin glove is well suited for demanding tasks and those in which fingertip sensitivity is required.

**Pigskin** is excellent for general use. This material can breath, and a pigskin glove grows softer and more comfortable the longer it is used.

**Full-grain oxhide** from specially selected hides is usually of a higher quality than cowhide. An oxhide glove is therefore a good choice for all kinds of work.
What you should know about regulations for protective gloves

In regulations for personal protection equipment, protective gloves are divided into three categories. The higher the risk to the user, the tougher the protection testing and certification of the glove. As EU and Swedish Work Environment Authority rules are expressed in general terms, European standards have been defined and include requirements, testing methods and labelling guidelines. An example of these standards is EN 420, which lays down general requirements for gloves.

**CATEGORY 1: GLOVES FOR BASIC PROTECTION**
This category covers gloves that are used in situations with minimal risks that can be identified in plenty of time. These include gloves with lower demands on mechanical durability, for example. Category 1 thus contains gloves for gardening and housework. The manufacturer must be able to show that the product meets the basic requirements for protective gloves (specified in EN 420) and to serve as guarantor of the CE label.

**CATEGORY 2: GLOVES FOR MEDIUM RISKS**
Many protective gloves belong to this category, including gloves that must protect from mechanical risks, such as cuts. To have gloves CE labelled, the manufacturer must be able to prove that the product meets the basic requirements as well as the additional standards that apply for the specific task area. Gloves must be tested by an approved testing facility, and type-approved by what is known as a Notified Body, which issues the certificate. Category 2 gloves must be furnished with a pictogram that shows what the glove has been tested for and what level of protection it provides for each area tested. If the glove is intended for protection against mechanical risks (EN 388), four separate numbers indicate the results of tests for resistance to wear, cuts, tears and punctures.

**CATEGORY 3: GLOVES FOR HIGH RISKS**
These gloves are to protect against grave dangers, and against dangers that the user would not be able to discover in time to take further protective measures. These include gloves designed to protect against heat (above +100 °C) and extreme cold (below -50 °C), as well as gloves for handling most chemicals. In addition to testing at an approved testing facility and approval by a Notified Body, these gloves and the process by which they are manufactured must be monitored to ensure high quality. Only then may they bear the CE label. The 4-digit identity number of the Notified Body must appear next to the CE label. Further information concerning the production, testing and certification of protective gloves can be found in the Swedish Work Environment Authority publication AFS 1996:7 “Production of personal protection equipment”.

**BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTIVE GLOVES AS STATED IN EN 420**
This standard covers a number of general requirements (see below) as well as glove labelling and user instructions.

- The gloves are to be produced so as to actually provide the protection they are designed to provide
- It must not be possible for the wearer to harm him/herself on seams and edges
- The gloves must be easy to put on and remove
- The gloves may not be made from materials that harm the wearer
- The pH value of leather gloves must fall between 3.5 and 9.5
- Chrome content (IV) must be less than 3 mg per kg
- The manufacturer must indicate if the gloves contain substances that can provoke allergic reactions
- Washing must not affect the protective capabilities if washing instructions are followed
- Sizes must be standardised (6–11). Size 6 has a minimum length of 220 mm. For each subsequent size, the minimum length is increased by 10 mm
- The gloves are to provide maximum finger mobility with regard to the need for protection
LABELLING REQUIREMENTS
Every glove is to be labelled with:
• The name of the manufacturer
• The product type and article number
• Size
• CE label

For category 2 and 3 gloves, also with:
• Pictograms showing the types of risk the glove protects against
• Levels of protection next to the pictogram
• 4-digit code next to the CE label (applies only to category 3 protective gloves)

USER INSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS
This pictogram shows that user instructions are packaged with the gloves. The user instructions should be stored in an accessible place at the workplace and contain:

• The name and address of the manufacturer/representative
• The name and size of the gloves
• EN standard
• An explanation of pictograms and labelling
• Information about substances that can provoke an allergic reaction
• Care and storage advice
• Advice for disposing of the glove after use
• Instructions concerning limited use
• Warnings concerning mechanical and thermal risks, and chemical health risks
• List of chemicals tested and to which level (applies to chemical protection gloves)

All the gloves in this catalogue meet the basic requirements of EN 420. On Ejendals gloves, pictograms and related information appear either on the cuff or the trimming.

GLOVES FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MECHANICAL RISKS (EN 388)
This pictogram shows that the glove is intended to protect against mechanical risks. To be labelled with this pictogram, the glove has to have been tested in accordance with the EN 388 standard and approved by a Notified Body. Here, the glove’s ability to withstand wear, cuts, punctures and tears is tested. These properties have been chosen to imitate real-life conditions. After testing, the glove receives a grade or value for its level of protection for each of the mechanical risks listed above. This value can range from 0 to 5, where 0 means that the glove does not meet the minimal requirements. The highest value is a 4 or 5. The glove is labelled with the values determined via the testing. The code is located next to the pictogram.

THE ABILITY OF THE GLOVE TO PROTECT AGAINST DIFFERENT MECHANICAL RISKS IS TESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Wear resistance
The glove material is subjected to wear by sandpaper under pressure. The number of revolutions required to wear a hole in the material is measured. The highest level of protection is 4, which equals 8,000 revolutions.

Cut resistance
Here, the number of revolutions required for a circular knife rotating at a constant speed to cut through the glove is measured. The result is compared to reference material and an index is generated. The highest level of protection is 5, which equals an index of 20.

Tear resistance
The glove material is cut, and then the force required to tear the material apart is measured. The highest level of protection is 4, which equals a force of 75 Newton.

Puncture resistance
The amount of force required to puncture the glove with a nail of a specific size and at a specific speed (10 cm per min) is measured. The highest level of protection is 4, which equals a force of 150 Newton.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Testing</th>
<th>Level of protection</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A) Wear resistance</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Number of revolutions)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) Cut resistance</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Index)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) Tear resistance</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Newton)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D) Puncture resistance</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows the requirements for the different levels of protection.

WARNING: The glove can become caught in moving machine parts.
GLOVES FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THERMAL RISKS – HEAT, EN 407
This standard concerns the testing of gloves that protect against thermal risks. These risks mainly involve contact with high temperatures generated by fire and radiant heat, etc. The gloves must also protect against drops of molten metal.

Gloves labelled with this pictogram protect against thermal risks. Information about what the glove protects against (see next page) and to what level of protection (1–4) must appear next to the pictogram.

TESTING COVERS:

Resistance to catching fire
Here, the time required for the glove material to stop burning after exposure to a gas flame for 15 seconds is measured. The highest level of protection is 4, which means a burning time of no more than 2 seconds after the flame is removed, and a red-hot state for no longer than 5 seconds. If there is a risk that the glove will come in contact with flames, the minimum level of protection must be 3.

Resistance to contact heat
The temperature (100 °C–500 °C) against which the glove protects for 15 seconds without the inside becoming more than 10 °C warmer is measured. The highest level of protection is 4, which means the glove can protect against temperatures up to +500 °C.

Resistance to convection heat (i.e. gradually penetrating heat)
This form of protection concerns the length of time a glove can prevent heat from an open fire from penetrating to cause the inside temperature to rise by 24 °C. The highest level of protection is 4.

Resistance to radiant heat
The glove is subjected to radiant heat, and the time it takes for a certain amount of heat to penetrate the glove is measured. The highest level of protection is 4, which means the glove can protect the hand for at least 150 seconds.

Resistance to drops of molten metal
Here, the number of drops of molten metal required to increase the temperature between the glove material and the skin by 40 °C is measured. The highest level of protection is 4, which equals 35 drops or more.

Resistance to molten metal
Testing determines how many grams of molten iron are required to damage artificial skin made from PVC that is fastened to the inside of the glove material. The highest level of protection is 4, which equals 200 grams of molten metal.

WARNING: Do not allow the gloves to come into contact with fire unless they have been rated level 3 in the test for fire resistance.
Labelling guide for protective gloves

To facilitate your choice, Ejendals protective gloves are labelled with symbols that indicate their protective properties.

**LABELLING OF PROTECTIVE GLOVES**

- **EN 388** Mechanical risks
- **EN 407** Protection against heat and fire
- **EN 511** Protection against cold

**CE NORMS FOR GLOVES**

Information concerning these labels can be requested from our customer service department.

**LABELLING OF PROTECTIVE GLOVE SIZES**

Ejendals protective gloves are furnished with a colour code on the trimming or inside the glove. Each colour represents a certain size.

*N.B. Other brands may use different colour codes.*

- Size 5 Brown
- Size 6 White
- Size 7 Yellow
- Size 8 Red
- Size 9 Green
- Size 10 Blue
- Size 11 Grey
- Size 12 Black

This pictogram shows that user instructions are packaged with the gloves.