

### PAINTING INDUSTRY





SWIMMING





AUTOMOTIVE



**FURNITURE** 



STEEL STRUCTURE

The paint industry is made up of 3 categories: waterborne paint, powder paint and solvent-based paint. Solvent-based paint is the most hazardous to health and accounts for almost half of all industrial applications. It is essential to choose your short-wear garment according to the quantity of paint used, the method of application and whether or not the environment is ventilated.

Spray application of solvent-based paint requires Category 3 Type 4 PPE in accordance with standard EN14605: Mist-tight clothing. Our protective solutions offer seams that are impervious to liquid aerosols and powder splashes.

TYPE OF PAINT	FIELD OF ACTIVITY	RISKS	Wee Pro	Wee Back	Wee Pro*
WATERBORNE PAINT  Composition: 60 to 80% water, the remainder contains solvents, pigments and additives in small quantities.	Bodywork Activities: original equipment paintwork and repairs.  Consumer painting Activities: ceilings, walls and floors.	Although there are a limited number of solvents, spray application involves spraying aerosols onto the painter.	<b>⊘</b>	<	<b>⊘</b>
POWDER COATING  Composition: 60% binders (resins/hardeners), 35% mineral or organic pigments, 5% additives.	Industry Automotive, metal prepainting, aerospace, railways, furniture, household appliances.  Maritime Applications on ships and offshore installations.  Anti-corrosion paint Applications on metal surfaces, public works, civil engineering, building frames, industrial floors and pipes.  Building Construction and renovation of buildings and metalwork.	Explosivehazards. Applying powder by aerosol, maintenance operations, changing colours, loading a tank, emptying a drum and cleaning equipment.	×	<b>⊘</b>	<b>⊗</b>
SOLVENT-BASED PAINT  Composition: Binders (resins/hardeners, pigments, fillers and additives). Epoxy, glycerophthalic and polyurethane paints.		Explosive hazards. Application of solvent-based paint in aerosol form. Maintenance and cleaning of equipment.  Risk of electrostatic discharge: friction, contact or separation generate static electricity which, without proper earthing, can cause a spark.	<b>×</b>	⊗	<b>✓</b>



## Type 5/6 coverall

Protection against low-intensity liquid splashes. Its waterproof outer film protects against low concentration chemicals. Ideal protection against paints, solvents, degreasers and paint strippers.







REFERENCE	SIZE
WL-P-01	S
WL-P-02	М
WL-P-03	L
WL-P-04	XL
WL-P-05	XXL
WL-P-06	XXXL

- Antistatic treatment on 2 sides (inside and outside)
- Zipper with self-adhesive flap
- 3-piece hood for a perfect fit over the face mask
- Jersey cuff, ideal for replacing the elasticated tightening band
- Breathable fabric for greater comfort
- Standardized against biological hazards



# Type 4B/5B/6B coverall

Protection against solvent-based paint sprays in aerosol form. Its taped seams and self-adhesive flap offer complete protection when spraying paint. Suitable for environments with paint mists.





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REFERENCE	SIZE
WL-PMP-02	М
WL-PMP-03	L
WL-PMP-04	XL
WL-PMP-05	XXL
WL-PMP-06	XXXL

- Antistatic treatment on 2 sides (inside and outside)
- Zipper with self-adhesive flap
- Heat-bonded taped seams
- 3-piece hood for a perfect fit over the face mask
- Elasticated thumb loop for glove attachment
- Very low particle release





#### Type 5/6 coverall

Protection against powder and water-based paint splashes. Its covered seams and self-adhesive flap offer complete protection against aerosols and powders. The entire back is ventilated with ultrabreathable blue fabric.







REFERENCE	SIZE
WL-B-01	S
WL-B-02	М
WL-B-03	L
WL-B-04	XL
WL-B-05	XXL
WL-B-06	XXXL

- Antistatic treatment on 2 sides (inside and outside)
- Zipper with self-adhesive flap
- Ventilated back in blue SMS
- 3-piece hood for a perfect fit over the face mask
- Jersey cuffs for extra comfort
- Triangular gusset at crotch
- Very low particle release

# **UNDRESSING, A RISKY MOMENT**

When short-use protective suits are used, there is a high risk of contamination during the operation and when undressing.

The wearer must carefully adjust the suit at the hood, wrists and ankles. When undressing, a strict procedure must be followed to avoid any contact with the outside of the suit.



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