



## AS 2

1 end energy absorber with aluminum connectors. Designed for working in ATEX atmospheres.  
Connector opening:  
984 hook: 60mm  
Carabiner 1135: 22mm

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Norm	EN 355, EN1149-1, EN1149-5, EN362 EX II 2 G Ex h II T6 Gb
Length	150cm
Weight	0,9 kg
Static strength	25 kN
Fall arrest distance	1,2 m
Lifetime (years)	10 use + 2 storage

### Materials

Webbing	Antistatic polyester
Stiching	High tenacity polyester
Conectors	Aluminium

The Antiestatic range offers fall safety PPEs in ATEX explosive environments. We understand under explosive environments all mixtures, in atmospheric conditions, of air and flammable substances, in the form of gas, steam or dust, which after ignition propagates to the not burnt remaining mixture.

To have a potentially explosive environment, a mixture of a flammable substance or fuel with an oxidizing agent at a specific concentration and an ignition source are required. The danger becomes bigger and more complicated when we are at a confined space and when flammable substances are being manipulated, in various industries and production processes.

Two types of explosive environments are defined (ATEX) :

G : Mixture of a flammable substance in gas or steam form

D : Mixture of a flammable substance in dust form

Gases have an ignition temperature and it needs to be known in order to choose systems with a lower temperature.

T6, temperature 85°C.

It is necessary to know when and how often it will be found, and for that purpose there is a Zone classification. These Zones limit the category of the equipment. Places with flammable gases or steams, for example, explosive liquid decanting areas, paint booths, solvent stores, etc.

Zone 0: Permanent or long lasting presence.

Zone 1: Likely to be formed at normal working conditions.

Zone 2: Unlikely and short lasting presence.

Once the substance and its appearing frequency are known, the system is identified by its labelling.

Group I : For working in mines or outdoor installations where explosive environments can be formed.

Group II : Aimed to be used in other places where there's a risk of formation of explosive environments.

Category 1: Very high protection level. Even if one means of protection fails, there is another one keeping the protection level.

Category 2: High protection level.

Category 3: Average protection level.

And as an additional labelling, "c", which corresponds to the type of protection (constructive security) in accordance with EN 13463-5.

In summary:

II: Group, no mining

2: Category , 2, suitable for Zone 1

G: Substance, gases and steams

II C: Type, hydrogen and similar

Gb: Protection level, zone 1,2

T6: thermal class, 85° C

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