4 WEEK TRIAL

4 WEEK TRIAL PROGRAM

Free intricate assessment process designed to identify potential cost savings by:

- Strategic trial plan
- Reducing costs by reducing stock and capital bonding in PPE
- Consolidating products
- Adopting new technologies
- Improving employees safety and satisfaction
- Adopting best practices for use and control

The SHOWA 4WTP consists of a strategic plan whereby glove trials can be managed effectively through 4 timed processes. These processes evaluate the performance of SHOWA a glove vs. an existing glove and indicate user preferences and advantages in terms of comfort, dexterity, fit and longevity. After 4 weeks a cost-efficient custom-made plan for your hand protection needs will be presented.

WEEK 1:
INITIAL MEETING

- Visit customer to discuss glove requirements and attributes, assess risks and evaluate protection required.
- Present suggestions together with pertinent information on the product and the features and benefits.
- Once product suggestions are agreed upon, the trial can take place.

WEEK 2:
PROVIDING SAMPLES FOR TRIAL

- Personally hand out samples to the individuals selected for trial.
- Test the user for fit and educate on glove qualities
- Advise user on the timescale of the trial (generally 1 week).
- Each person is encouraged to keep the trialled glove samples for inspection in week 3.

WEEK 3:
SAMPLES TRIAL EVALUATION

- SHOWA staff interviews each user who trialled the gloves.
- Glove inspection.
- Complete questionnaire about the current glove vs the new SHOWA glove, to compare wear and features.
- User signs trial form.

WEEK 4:
HAND PROTECTION PROGRAM

- Recorded feedback on glove trial are presented and evaluated with the customer contact point.
- Following success on glove trial, SHOWA provides an offer to the customers with the recommended products, technical information and datasheet.

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HAND PROTECTION IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

INDUSTRIAL SERIES

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

‘Construction sector’ refers to both the construction of buildings and civil engineering works, so it is an essential part of our economic and social life. Every day, millions of people working in the building trade perform a wide range of different tasks. They are exposed to dangerous conditions on the job including sharp edges, unguarded machinery and chemicals... with their hands usually in the front line of attack.

Construction has the highest on-the-job danger levels of any industry. It’s unrealistic to hope to eliminate workplace accidents entirely but complying with the legislation in force, improving work methods and wearing personal protective equipment are all sustainable solutions for limiting the number of accidents that may occur.

For every job and application THERE IS A SHOWA GLOVE

Being the only company with complete control over the design and manufacture of its protective gloves, SHOWA has always boasted an unmatched capacity for innovating and developing major technological advancements. It means we are able to anticipate clients’ needs and provide maximum safety to professionals in every field. Compared to similar protection gloves, SHOWA gloves offer enhanced comfort and greater dexterity for hand movements. This helps cut down work-related afflictions or injuries, improves productivity and ultimately leads to savings for the company in the long run.

A COMPLETED OPTIMISED RANGE

With the multitude of different public sector and building jobs in mind, SHOWA offers a range of gloves that were designed to meet the needs of each trade and application within the construction industry. To make it easier to choose the correct glove for the task at hand, we have identified a range of trade-specific gloves seperated into 5 main categories of no more than 16 models. This ensures the number of reference materials is optimized and purchase costs are reduced to a minimum, with gloves that meet the specific needs of each different type of work. Grouped into these work types, they consider three key factors: work environment, the different hand movements to be performed and the types of protection required.

YOU CAN'T PUT A PRICE ON YOUR HEALTH

Even though official figures show there has been a drop in workplace accidents in the building trade, they are still more frequent than in other industries. Most injuries within the construction environment involve the hands, arms and shoulders, and serious accidents or fatalities have a deep social and economic impact on everyone involved: the company, the employer and the employee. So it's vital to prevent these from happening in the first place.

FACTS AND FIGURES

In Europe, construction workers make up about 9% of all wage earners. That's around 13 million people! But according to the latest statistics available, when it comes to the number of lost-time accidents (4 days or more), they represent almost 17% overall. What's worse, 20% of these accidents are fatal.

25% **of all lost-time accidents involve hands**

7% **of accidents involving hands lead to permanent disability**

14% **of all working days lost through accidents are due to hand injuries**

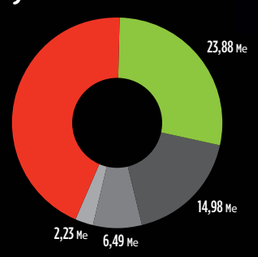
BREAKDOWN OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS LEADING TO PERMANENT DISABILITY ACCORDING TO THE AREA OF INJURY

(Source: Eurostat 2015)

- 8% HEAD
- 2% NECK
- 12% BACK
- 4% TORSO & ORGANS
- **42% SHOULDERS, ARMS AND HANDS**
- 29% HIPS, LEGS & FEET
- 2% MULTIPLE AREAS
- 2% OTHER

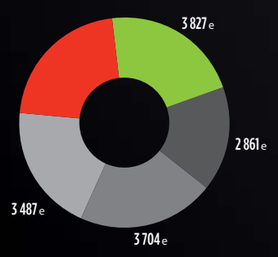
Every year, serious and fatal injuries to workers have a devastating social and personal impact on victims, their families, their colleagues and the company's management. It makes sense for employees to protect themselves all the time, no matter how small the risk. As we all know, it's better to be safe than sorry. Even though the data given below is only for France, the figures are similar in all main industrialized countries.

37,45 M€



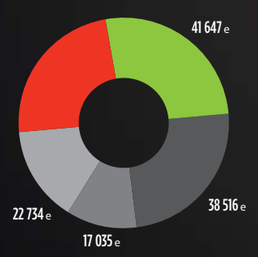
Financial cost of workplace accidents
(source: Carsat, France)

3 841 €



Average cost of lost-time accidents (including work-related ill health)
(source: Carsat, France)

37 297 €



Average cost of occupational accidents causing permanent disability (including work-related ill health)
(source: Carsat, France)

Building trade · Transport, water, gas, electricity, press, communications · Metallurgy · Wood, paper, textiles, clothing · Chemicals, rubber

On top of these facts and figures, let's not forget there may be other direct and indirect costs that are often underestimated, or even unknown. According to studies carried out on the subject, the direct/indirect cost ratio may even reach a level of 1 out of 6, as outlined below.

Labour costs

- Working time lost by the victim and other employees
- Medical visits after the accident and first aid
- Replacing the employee, including recruitment and training

Costs of material losses

- Damage caused to equipment, tools and work in progress
- The use of first aid medication supplies
- Administrative costs
- The time required for enquiries into the causes of the accident

Production costs

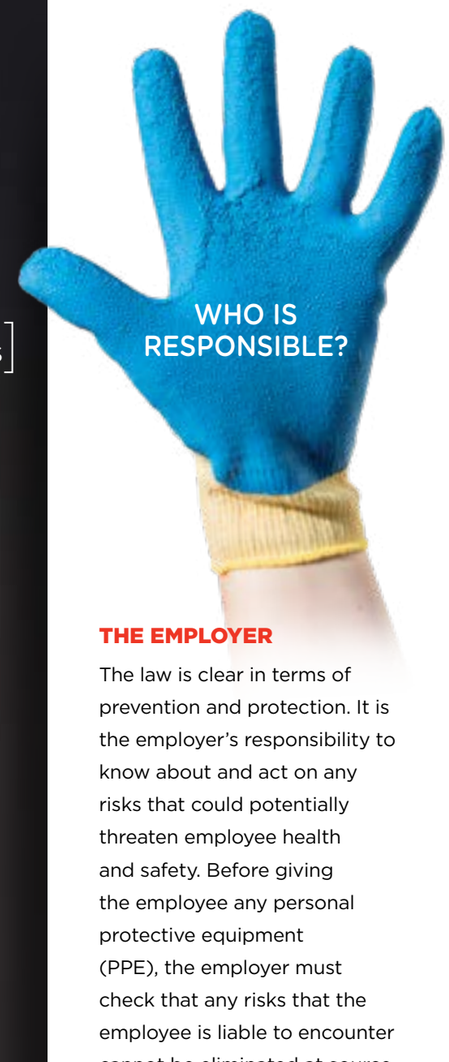
- Time off work and loss of earnings
- Drops in productivity

Commercial costs

- Delays in delivery with possible late delivery fines
- Downturns in the quality of work
- Deterioration of the company's image
- Increases in insurance premiums

Other miscellaneous costs

- Fixed costs that are incurred even when there is a stoppage in work
- Transport for the victim
- Any possible legal action
- Punitive costs in the event of legal infringements
- Cost of expertise



THE EMPLOYER

The law is clear in terms of prevention and protection. It is the employer's responsibility to know about and act on any risks that could potentially threaten employee health and safety. Before giving the employee any personal protective equipment (PPE), the employer must check that any risks that the employee is liable to encounter cannot be eliminated at source, by changing the organization's work methods or protecting the company as a whole through technical means.

THE EMPLOYEE

Although the employer carries most of the responsibility, the employee also needs to be meticulous about safety. On top of complying with company procedures, it is also an employee obligation to request suitable gloves for the particular trade or application. Employees must take appropriate care of the gloves and request replacements if there is any wear and tear.

PROTECT YOUR HANDS

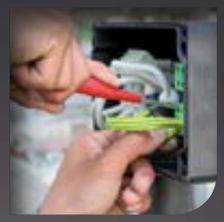
You need them as long as you live.

Aristotle called the human hand ”the instrument of all instruments“. Endowed with an unmatched wealth of functions, it provides 70% of man’s total motor abilities. The incredible number of tasks that the human hand is capable of doing are communicated to it by a complex network of muscles and tendons. Endowed with exceptional mobility and agility, the hand is a highly developed tool comprising 27 bones, several metres of blood vessels and thousands of nerve endings. Our skin is the first layer of protection and, efficient though it may be, it offers limited resistance to the cold or other dangers such as cuts and blows. Hands need an extra barrier to protect them more efficiently.

Due to the vast number of manual tasks in the working environment, employees’ hands are often placed in dangerous situations. This is especially true in the building sector because hands are engaged in almost all activities on the job. Without glove protection, the only remaining barrier is the skin. Even the toughest skin is still sensitive to the dangers of cold, chemicals, micro-trauma, injury and musculoskeletal disorders, etc., all of which are possible sources of permanent future disability. So choosing the right hand protection is an essential factor in risk prevention.

4 MAJOR RISKS

Depending on the type of job, work activities can be classified into four categories of risk: mechanical, thermal, electrical and chemical. These dangers very often occur when handling, gripping, lifting or transporting loads.

THERMAL RISKS

In the building trade, work is often done in the open air and ambient temperatures are dependent on weather conditions. In cold weather, numb hands can lose their dexterity, which is risky when handling equipment or tools. If hands are not protected, heat is also dangerous, when working with hand-held tools or tar. Once again, the consequences may be serious, even irreversible.

ELECTRICAL RISKS

With electricity being used a great deal on building sites and in buildings, accidents involving electricity (although rare) are a grave threat to health. They are often more dangerous than other types of accident, with a significantly higher fatality rate. When a victim suffers an electric shock, it causes violent muscular reactions that can result in temporary or even permanent damage. In addition, contact with electricity can also cause burns.

CHEMICAL RISKS

There are many risks associated with chemicals. Contact with the skin may cause burns, dermatitis, irritation and poisoning. Wearing gloves is extremely important to prevent skin from being seriously damaged. No material can withstand every type of substance in absolute terms, but gloves are the only barrier able to prevent skin from coming into contact with chemicals.

MECHANICAL RISKS

In the building trade, this generally refers to injuries caused by solid objects such as tools, parts or machines. Hands are really put to the test through exposure to pinch points, sharp edges, splinters, exposed blades and heavy impact from moving parts. The long-term consequences can be serious for victims facing crushed or amputated fingers, hands or arms.

BETTER-PROTECTED USERS

Historically, many building workers wouldn't wear gloves because it limited their dexterity and prevented them from doing their jobs correctly. Despite the risks, they found it more practical to work without protective gloves. Faced with this situation, manufacturers of personal protective equipment, especially SHOWA, have developed solutions that enable everyone to benefit from increased comfort and exemplary protection.

By developing ergonomic glove ranges that perfectly follow the shape of the hand and, as the first company to develop seamless, coated gloves and certain high-performance fibres, SHOWA remains a forerunner in numerous technological advancements. Providing a high level of protection against mechanical and chemical risks, SHOWA gloves always offer more comfort, flexibility and accuracy than any other glove brand.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD GLOVE?

It is a mistake to believe that to be good, a glove just needs to meet current standards and prevent whatever risk the user is facing. The reality is much more complicated than it appears. Whatever the industry, work conditions or application, the glove needs to be as comfortable as possible. Comfort is paramount because, without this essential quality, the worker's safety would be considerably reduced. To be worn correctly, gloves must, first and foremost, be perfectly suited to their user's hands. For example, if tasks require a specific type of dexterity, the gloves must offer the best possible gripping capability, or if slippery objects are to be handled, gloves must have a special "grip" for giving maximum hold. Both in the open air and indoors, and depending on the ambient temperature, gloves must be breathable and able to keep hands warm whenever necessary.

SHOWA gloves have all these characteristics. They not only improve productivity, they also considerably improve working conditions which constitutes a highly profitable investment.

SHOWA has always placed innovation and excellence at the heart of its development strategy. Detailed studies are carried out when designing every type of glove. The objective is to define all the required quality parameters: design, suitability for the work situation, comfort, ergonomics, flexibility, tactility and the performance of materials and coatings. All this analysis results in a perfect balance between safety, dexterity, performance and cost.

European standards
COMMITMENTS TO HEALTH AND SAFETY

PPE Regulation (EU) 2016/425

To help identify the correct product to use, personal protective equipment is categorized by the severity of risks involved in the application or environment..

CE

Category I	**Minor risks**
Category II	**Reversible risks** (Injury), certified as being compliant by a notified body
Category III	**Irreversible risks** (Corrosion), certified as being compliant and tested by a notified body whose identity number is specified

abcdef

EN 407

Risks related to heat

The glove's tested performance levels against the following risks:

a) Flame resistance (0 to 4)
b) Contact heat resistance (0 to 4)
c) Convective heat resistance (0 to 3)
d) Radiant heat resistance (0 to 4)
e) Resistance to small splashes of molten metal (0 or 1)
f) Resistance to large quantities of molten

abc

EN 511

Risks related to cold

The glove's tested performance levels against the following risks:

a) Climatic or industrial cold transmitted by convection (0 to 4)
b) Climatic or industrial cold transmitted by contact (0 to 4
c) Imperviousness to water (0 or 1)

VIRUS

EN 374-5: 2016

Protection against micro-organisms

The glove is considered to be micro-organism resistant if it has successfully passed penetration tests (water and/or breathability test) and at least complies with penetration test level 2. If the glove passes ISO 16604: 2004 (method B) test it can claim resistance to viruses as well.

A UVWXYZ
B XYZ
C

EN ISO 374-1: 2016

Chemical risks

Classifies level of protection (A to C) against permeation by chemicals. The standard defines a list of 18 chemicals.
See www.ChemRest.com for more info.

ChemRest

Type A: breakthrough time of 30 mins for 6 chemicals
Type B: breakthrough time of 30 mins for 3+ chemicals
Type C: breakthrough time of 10 mins for 1+ chemicals

abcdef

EN 388: 2016

Mechanical risks

Tested and specified levels of resistance to the following risks:

a) Abrasion resistance (0 to 4): The number of cycles required to abrade through the glove at constant speed.
b) Cut resistance by Coup Test (0 to 5): An index calculated based on the number of cycles required to cut through the glove at constant speed. For materials that dull the blade, after a certain number of cycles without cut through, the ISO 13997 test is performed and becomes the reference cut resistance value. This is indicated with an X.
c) Tear resistance (0 to 4): The force required to tear a glove.
d) Puncture resistance (0 to 4): The force required to puncture the sample with a standard-sized steel point.
e) Blade cut resistance by ISO 13997 test (A-F): Force in newtons (N) required to cut through a sample using a rectangular blade in a specified cut test machine.
f) Impact resistance (P): Measures dissipation of force by the area of protection upon an impact of a domed anvil at an impact energy of 5 joules.

UNDERSTAND THE LEVEL OF PROTECTION YOU NEED AGAINST CUTS AND LACERATIONS WITH ISO 13997

Level of protection	A	B	C	D	E	F
Force in newtons	>2	>5	>10	>15	>22	>30
Cut resistance	LOW	MEDIUM		HIGH		

DURACoil® SERIES

CUT LEVEL C/A3

The liner of every DURACoil® glove is engineered by tightly wrapping multifilament polyester around a cut resistant fiber, then reinforcing it with High-Performance Polyethylene (HPPE). The soft properties of HPPE combined with the unique coating styles of each model provides ultra-comfortable multi-purpose gloves with durable cut resistant properties for precision handling.

1 DURACoil®
2 HPPE

S-TEX SERIES

CUT LEVEL D/A4 AND UP

Hagane Coil® technology enables us to provide high levels of cut resistance without sacrificing comfort. The key ingredient in each S-TEX glove is the unique coiling technique that binds an attending yarn to a stainless steel core. This provides better protection than any natural or synthetic fibre, yet is thin enough to allow flexibility and free movement as the hand bends and flexes.

1 Polyester / nylon
2 Stainless steel
3 Attending yarn (depending on glove)

"O" indicates that, during the test, the glove has not attained minimum performance levels.
"X" indicates that the glove has not tested or the test does not correspond to the type of glove

SHOWA

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		GENERAL PURPOSE				ANTI-CUT PROTECTION					CHEMICAL		COLD		SPECIFIC		
																	
		380	306	330	377	DURACoil® 346	DURACoil® 546	4561	S-TEX 376	S-TEX 581	660	720R	477	406	6112PF	281	377IP
	**PUBLIC WORK**																
	Driving machines	●	●										●	●	●		
	Maintenance		●		●								●		●		●
	Slingers / signaler			●									●	●			
	Demolition		●	●		●							●	●			●
	**FOUNDATIONS / STRUCTURE**																
	Steel fixing					●	●	●	●	●							
	Concreting				●						●	●	●				●
	Steel erector						●	●	●	●							
	Shuttering	●	●										●				●
	Contrete pouring				●						●	●	●				●
	Mechanical and engeneering	●					●	●	●	●							
	**SCAFFOLDER**																
	Scaffolding installation			●		●								●			●
	**MASON**																
	Brick laying		●	●				●						●			
	Cementing				●						●	●	●	●			
	Mortar				●						●	●	●	●			●
	**ROOFER & CARPENTER**																
	Guttering and drain pipe		●			●							●	●			●
	Roofing application membranes		●			●							●	●			
	Insulation	●	●			●							●	●			
	Flashings and seals		●			●							●	●			
	Internal fixing		●			●	●			●			●	●			
	Wood joinery		●			●							●	●			
	**GLASS AND GLAZING**																
	Fixing glass and windows						●	●	●	●							
	Handling glass and windows						●	●	●	●							
	**PLUMBER - HEATER**																
	Plumbing	●				●							●	●	●	●	
	Drainage, piping					●							●	●	●	●	●
	Heating, ventilation	●					●			●			●	●			
	**ELECTRICIAN**																
	Install electrical wiring / components					●	●			●							
	Using test equipment					●	●			●							
	Installing trunking					●	●			●							
	**TILER**																
	Tile setting												●				
	Grouting/ cleaning off												●				
	**PAINTER & DECORATOR / PLASTERER**																
	Painting			●								●	●		●	●	
	Washing/cleaning												●		●	●	
	Sanding				●								●		●	●	
	Screw and nail setting	●				●	●			●							
	Skirting placement	●				●	●			●							
	Coating preparation	●											●		●	●	
	Plastering				●												
	Decoration					●									●	●	