

SPEEDWAY SAS

TECHNICAL FILE

**Protective Clothing for
Motorcycle Riders —
Requirements and Test
Methods**

Jacket: LEGACY

Technical File to comply with the requirements of the Personal Protective Equipment Regulation EU 2016/425 referred to in Article 8 (Annex III).



Company Information

SPEEDWAY is a French company specialized in two-wheel accessories in B2C. The activity started in 1988. In 2018 the brand Tekride was created to develop the accessories for the drivers such as garments and gloves.

Commercial brand: TEKRIDE

Name of Applicant	SPEEDWAY (via CHAFT sas)
Role	Manufacturer
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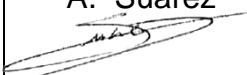
Amendment Procedure

Amendments to the technical file are to be made when a new product or products are to be added or further applications are made for product certification. This file shall be reviewed periodically to ensure its continued accuracy.

Amendments are made by the replacement of the applicable pages. Each amendment is identified by the revision number and date of amendment.

Amendments are numbered consecutively by use of the revision number. Each revision cancels and replaces the previous revision and amendments. The amendment record sheet shall record all amendments made to the technical file and shall be subject itself to replacement upon each amendment.

Amendment Record

Revision No.	Section No.	Page No.	Date	Record of Amendment	Authorised By (signature)
0	All	All	12 th DEC 2019	First Issue	A. Suarez 



EQUIPEMENTS MOTOS & SCOOTERS

Section 1 – Internal Production Control Declaration

ANNEX V
TYPE-EXAMINATION Module B

1. EU type-examination conducted by Notified Body (NB) 2474: MIRTA-KONTROL d.o.o. Gradiška 3, 10040 Zagreb - Dubrava, Croatia

Authorized Signatory

Bérangère COQ

Date

12th December

Signature

Section 2: Risk Assessment

Motorcyclists' garments for on-road usage able to provide ONLY PROVIDE LIMITED PROTECTION against abrasion or lacerations by blunt objects or road surfaces and (if protectors are used) small impacts.

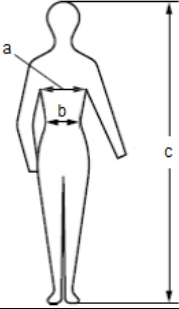
These garments are intended to give mechanical protection to the legs in accidents. The particular hazards common to motorcycle accidents are impacts with the motorcycle, conflicting vehicles, road furniture, and/or the road surface.

No garment can provide complete protection against injury of any kind in case of falls, collision, impact, loss of control of motorcycle or other events, in particular as legs or body maybe trapped under the motorcycle or impact with other obstacles during an accident.

No guarantees, express or implied, are made regarding the garments ability to avoid the risk of injury while riding.

These garments have been designed exclusively for motorcycling use and are not for use in other sporting, non-sporting or industrial activities.

Section 3 – Product Specifications

manufactured by		SPEEDWAY via CHAFT SAS	
Meets the requirements of “Protective Clothing for Motorcycle Riders: 2018”			
Size(s) range		Jacket: S / M / L / XL / XXL XXXL	
 <p>Sizes Description: see enclosed document “Measurement Chart”</p>			
Styles / Models in the group	Reference		Brief Description
	LEGACY		Touring jacket with removable lining for all seasons
	Colours	Black	Black

Specification including components reference & supplier:

See Annex “Bill of Materials”

Assembly Plants:

Assembly Plant #1: VIVIFY - SIALKOT PAKISTAN

Photograph(s) Garment

Front View



Rear View



Technical Description(s) Garment

Outer shell Material Details.

-  100% Polyester 600D BLACK 02-01-0001
-  Reflector Transfer 99-99-999
-  ZIP NYLON BLACK NO.8 OPEN WITH THUM SLIDER 03-04-0140
-  ZIP NYLON BLACK NO.5 CLOSE THUM SLIDER 03-01-0275
-  SMOKE PANELS
-  PVC PRINTING
-  NEOPRENE FABRIC 2MM POLYESTER BLACK 02-13-0001



Inner Lining Construction



100% POLYESTER MESH BLACK 6 BAREY
02-11-0002

REISSA TAIWAN BLACK
02-10-0002

ZIP PLASTIC BLACK NO.8 OPEN BUTTERFLY SLIDER ORIGINAL YKK 20 CM

QUILT LASER 2" STRAIGHT LINE DOUBLE SIDE
BLACK KOREAN 75G 02-16-0010



QUILT LASER 1.5" DIAMOND DOUBLE SIDE KOREAN 75G DOUBLE SIDE
BLACK KOREAN 75G 02-16-0001

Section 4 – Test Reports

Clauses		Test Report No
Innocuousness (4.1.1)		
pH of leather	EN 4045	See Annex “Bill of Materials”, section “Innocuousness” for the individual test report of each material.
Chromium (VI) of leather	EN 17075:2007 ⁽²⁾	
pH of textiles	EN 3071:2006 ⁽³⁾	
Azo Dyes for leather & textiles	EN 14362	
Nickel Content of Metallic Parts	EN12471-1811	
Impact Protectors (4.2)		
Limb Protectors	EN 1621-1	Elbow: SW111 SATRA 4228 Shoulder: SW112 SATRA 4228 Certificate n° 4228 Issue 2 Hip: _____ Knee: _____
Back Protectors	EN 1621-2	Not applicable
Impact abrasion resistance (4.3)		
Seam strength (4.4)	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2	See Omega Test report “CHAFT_LEGACY_TEXTILE_MEN_JACKET_191127rev.1”
Tear strength (4.5)	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2	
Restraint (4.6)	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2	
Risk Category Zoning (4.7)	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2	
Fit and Ergonomics (4.8)	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2	
Garment performance after cleaning (4.9)	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2	

(2) TS 14995:2003 replaced by EN 17075:2007

(3) EN 1413:1998 replaced by EN 3071:2006

Strike out what does not apply

Section 5 – Basic Health and Safety Requirements

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425 - Annex II

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
1	General requirements applicable to all PPE	
	PPE must provide adequate protection against the risks against which it is intended to protect	Regulation (EU) 2016/425
1.1	Design Principles	
1.1.1	Ergonomics PPE must be designed and manufactured so that, in the foreseeable conditions of use for which it is intended, the user can perform the risk-related activity normally whilst enjoying appropriate protection of the highest level possible.	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2: 2017; First Part 4.8
1.1.2	Levels and classes of protection	
1.1.2.1	Optimum level of protection possible The optimum level of protection to be taken into account in the design is that beyond which the constraints imposed by the wearing of the PPE would prevent its effective use during the period of exposure to the risk or the normal performance of the activity.	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2: 2017; First Part 4.8
1.1.2.2	Classes of protection appropriate to different levels of risk Where differing foreseeable conditions of use are such that several levels of the same risk can be distinguished, appropriate classes of protection must be taken into account in the design of the PPE.	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2: 2017; Introduction to the Standard; Attachment 2; 4.7
1.2	Innocuousness of PPE	
1.2.1	Absence of inherent risks and other nuisance factors PPE must be so designed and manufactured as to preclude risks and other nuisance factors under foreseeable conditions of use.	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2: 2017; First Part 4.2; 4.3
1.2.1.1	Suitable constituent materials The materials of which the PPE is made, including any of their possible decomposition products, must not adversely affect the health or safety of users.	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2: 2017; First Part 4.1.1
1.2.1.2	Satisfactory surface conditions of all PPE parts in contact with the User Any part of the PPE that is in contact or is liable to come into contact with the user when the PPE is worn must be free of rough surfaces, sharp edges, sharp points and the like which could cause excessive irritation or injuries.	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2: 2017; First Part 4.8
1.2.1.3	Maximum permissible user impediment Any impediment caused by PPE to the actions to be carried out, the postures to be adopted and sensory perceptions shall be minimised. Furthermore, use of the PPE must not engender actions which might endanger the user.	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2: 2017; First Part 4.8

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
1.3	Comfort and efficiency	
1.3.1	<p>Adaptation of PPE to user morphology PPE must be designed and manufactured in such a way as to facilitate its correct positioning on the user and to remain in place for the foreseeable period of use, bearing in mind ambient factors, the actions to be carried out and the postures to be adopted. For this purpose, it must be possible to adapt the PPE to fit the morphology of the user by all appropriate means, such as adequate adjustment and attachment systems or the provision of an adequate range of sizes.</p>	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2: 2017; First Part 4.8; 4.6
1.3.2	<p>Lightness and design strength PPE must be as light as possible without prejudicing its strength and effectiveness.</p> <p>PPE must satisfy the specific additional requirements in order to provide adequate protection against the risks for which it is intended and PPE must be capable of withstanding environmental factors in the foreseeable conditions of use.</p>	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2: 2017; First Part 4.4; 4.5
1.3.3	<p>Compatibility of different types of PPE designed for simultaneous use If the same manufacturer places on the market several PPE models of different types in order to ensure the simultaneous protection of adjacent parts of the body, they must be compatible.</p>	Item is not designed to be compatible with other models of PPE
1.3.4	<p>Protective clothing containing removable protectors Protective clothing containing removable protectors constitutes PPE and shall be assessed as a combination during conformity assessment procedures</p>	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2: 2017; First Part 4.2
1.4	<p>Information supplied by the Manufacturer In addition to the name and address of the manufacturer, the instructions that must be supplied with the PPE must contain all relevant information on:</p> <p>(a) instructions for storage, use, cleaning, maintenance, servicing and disinfection. Cleaning, maintenance or disinfectant products recommended by manufacturers must have no adverse effect on the PPE or the user when applied in accordance with the relevant instructions;</p> <p>(b) performance as recorded during relevant technical tests to check the levels or classes of protection provided by the PPE;</p> <p>(c) where applicable, accessories that may be used with the PPE and the characteristics of appropriate spare parts;</p> <p>(d) where applicable, the classes of protection appropriate to different levels of risk and the corresponding limits of use;</p> <p>(e) where applicable, the month and year or period of obsolescence of the PPE or of certain of its components;</p>	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2: 2017; First Part 6

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	<p>(f) where applicable, the type of packaging suitable for transport;</p> <p>(g) the significance of any markings (see point 2.12);</p> <p>(h) the risk against which the PPE is designed to protect;</p> <p>(i) the reference to this Regulation and, where applicable, the references to other Union harmonisation legislation;</p> <p>(j) the name, address and identification number of the notified body or bodies involved in the conformity assessment of the PPE;</p> <p>(k) references to the relevant harmonised standard(s) used, including the date of the standard(s), or references to the other technical specifications used;</p> <p>(l) the internet address where the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed.</p> <p>The information referred to in points (i), (j), (k) and (l) need not be contained in the instructions supplied by the manufacturer if the EU declaration of conformity accompanies the PPE.</p>	
2	Additional Requirements Common to Several Classes of PPE	
2.1	<p>PPE incorporating adjustment systems If PPE incorporate adjustment systems, the latter must be designed and manufactured so that, after adjustment, they do not become undone unintentionally in the foreseeable conditions of use.</p>	The items do not include adjustment systems
2.2	<p>PPE enclosing the parts of the body to be protected PPE must be designed and manufactured in a way that perspiration resulting from use is minimised. Otherwise it must be equipped with means of absorbing perspiration.</p>	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2: 2017; First Part 4.8
2.3	<p>PPE for the face, eyes and respiratory tracts Any restriction of the user's face, eyes, field of vision or respiratory system by the PPE shall be minimised.</p> <p>The screens for those types of PPE must have a degree of optical neutrality that is compatible with the degree of precision and the duration of the activities of the user.</p> <p>If necessary, such PPE must be treated or provided with means to prevent misting-up.</p> <p>Models of PPE intended for users requiring sight correction must be compatible with the wearing of spectacles or contact lenses.</p>	PPE is not designed for the face, eyes and respiratory tract.
2.4	<p>PPE subject to ageing If it is known that the design performance of new PPE may be significantly affected by ageing, the month and year of manufacture and/or, if possible, the month and year of obsolescence must be indelibly and unambiguously marked on each item of PPE placed</p>	EN 13594:2015 6.2, 8

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	<p>on the market and on its packaging.</p> <p>If the manufacturer is unable to give an undertaking with regard to the useful life of the PPE, his instructions must provide all the information necessary to enable the purchaser or user to establish a reasonable obsolescence month and year, taking into account the quality level of the model and the effective conditions of storage, use, cleaning, servicing and maintenance.</p> <p>Where appreciable and rapid deterioration in PPE performance is likely to be caused by ageing resulting from the periodic use of a cleaning process recommended by the manufacturer, the latter must, if possible, affix a marking to each item of PPE placed on the market indicating the maximum number of cleaning operations that may be carried out before the equipment needs to be inspected or discarded. Where such a marking is not affixed, the manufacturer must give that information in his instructions.</p>	
2.5	<p>PPE which may be caught up during use</p> <p>Where the foreseeable conditions of use include, in particular, the risk of the PPE being caught up by a moving object thereby creating a danger for the user, the PPE must be designed and manufactured in such a way that its constituent part will break or tear, thereby eliminating the danger.</p>	PPE is not designed for the risk of moving parts.
2.6	<p>PPE for use in potentially explosive atmospheres</p> <p>PPE intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres must be designed and manufactured in such a way that it cannot be the source of an electric, electrostatic or impact-induced arc or spark likely to cause an explosive mixture to ignite.</p>	PPE is not designed to be worn in explosives atmospheres.
2.7	<p>PPE intended for rapid intervention or to be put on or removed rapidly</p> <p>Those types of PPE must be designed and manufactured in such a way as to minimise the time required for putting on and removing the equipment.</p> <p>Where PPE comprises fixing systems enabling the PPE to be maintained in the correct position on the user or removed, it must be possible to operate such systems quickly and easily.</p>	If Risk Assessment (User Information) highlights fast removal is required, this will be added to the ergonomics assessment.
2.8	<p>PPE for intervention in very dangerous situations</p> <p>The instructions supplied by the manufacturer with PPE for intervention in very dangerous situations must include, in particular, data intended for competent, trained persons who are qualified to interpret them and ensure their application by the user.</p> <p>The instructions must also describe the procedure to be adopted in order to verify that PPE is correctly adjusted and functional when worn by the user.</p> <p>Where PPE incorporates an alarm which is activated in the absence of the level of protection normally provided, the alarm must be designed and placed so that it can be perceived by the user in the foreseeable conditions of use.</p>	PPE is not designed for use in very dangerous situations.

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
2.9	<p>PPE incorporating components which can be adjusted or removed by the user Where PPE incorporates components which can be attached, adjusted or removed by the user for replacement purposes, such components must be designed and manufactured so that they can be easily attached, adjusted and removed without tools.</p>	PPE does not incorporate components which can be adjusted or removed by the user.
2.10	<p>PPE for connection to complementary equipment external to the PPE Where PPE incorporates a connexion system permitting its connection to other complementary equipment, the means of attachment must be designed and manufactured in such a way as to enable it to be mounted only on appropriate equipment.</p>	PPE does not need to be connected to another, external complementary system to provide protection to the risks encountered.
2.11	<p>PPE incorporating a fluid circulating system If PPE incorporates a fluid circulation system, the latter must be so chosen, or designed, and incorporated as to permit adequate fluid renewal in the vicinity of the entire part of the body to be protected, irrespective of user gestures, posture or movement under the foreseeable conditions of use.</p>	PPE does not incorporate a fluid circulating system
2.12	<p>PPE bearing one or more identification or recognition marks directly or indirectly relating to health and safety The identification or recognition marks directly or indirectly relating to health and safety affixed to these types or classes of PPE must be preferably take the form of harmonised pictograms or ideograms and must remain perfectly legible throughout the foreseeable useful life of the PPE. In addition, these marks must be complete, precise and comprehensible so as to prevent any misinterpretation; in particular, when such marks incorporate words or sentences, the latter must appear in the official language(s) of the Member State where the equipment is to be used.</p> <p>If PPE (or a PPE component) is too small to allow all or part of the necessary marking to be affixed, the relevant information must be mentioned on the packing in the manufacturers notes.</p>	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2: 2017; First Part 5
2.13	<p>PPE in the form of clothing capable of signalling the users presence visually PPE in the form of clothing intended for foreseeable conditions of use in which the user's presence must be visually and individually signalled, must have one (or more) judiciously positioned means of or devices for emitting direct or reflected visible radiation of appropriate luminous intensity and photometric and colourmetric properties.</p>	PPE is not designed to be capable of signalling the users presence visually.
2.14	<p>'Multi-risk' PPE All PPE designed to protect the user against several potentially simultaneous risks must be so designed and manufactured as to satisfy, in particular, the basic requirements specific to each of those risks (see 3.)</p>	PPE is not designed as 'Multi-risk' PPE.

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
3	Additional Requirements Specific to Particular Risks	
3.1	Protecting against mechanical impact	
3.1.1	<p>Impact caused by falling objects and collision of parts of the body with an obstacle</p> <p>Suitable PPE for this type of risk must be sufficiently shock-absorbent to prevent injury resulting, in particular, from the crushing or penetration of the protected part, at least up to an impact-energy level above which the excessive dimensions or mass of the absorbing device would preclude effective use of the PPE for the foreseeable period of wear.</p>	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2: 2017; First Part 4.2
3.1.2	Falls	
3.1.2.1	<p>Prevention of falls due to slipping</p> <p>The outsoles of protective footwear intended to prevent slipping must be designed and manufactured or equipped with additional means so as to ensure adequate grip, having regard to the nature or state of the surface.</p>	Applies to footwear only.
3.1.2.2	<p>Prevention of falls from a height</p> <p>PPE intended to prevent falls from a height or their effects must incorporate a body harness and a connexion system which can be connected to a reliable external anchorage point. It must be designed and manufactured so that, under the foreseeable conditions of use, the vertical drop of the user is minimised to prevent collision with obstacles while the braking force does not attain the threshold value at which physical injury or the opening or breakage of any PPE component which might cause the user to fall can be expected to occur.</p> <p>Such PPE must also ensure that, after braking, the user is maintained in a correct position in which he may await help if necessary.</p> <p>The manufacturer's instructions must specify, in particular, all relevant information relating to:</p> <p>(a) the characteristics required for the reliable external anchorage point and the necessary minimum clearance below the user;</p> <p>(b) the proper way of putting on the body harness and of attaching the connexion system to the reliable external anchorage point.</p>	PPE is not designed for the prevention of falls from a height.
3.1.3	<p>Mechanical vibration</p> <p>PPE designed to prevent the effects of mechanical vibrations must be capable of ensuring adequate attenuation of harmful vibration, components for the part of the body at risk.</p>	PPE is not designed to provide protection against mechanical vibration.
3.2	<p>Protection against static compression of a part of the body</p> <p>PPE designed to protect part of the body against (static) compressive stress must be sufficiently capable of attenuating its effects to prevent serious injury or chronic complaints.</p>	PPE is not designed to provide protection against (static) compression.

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
3.3	<p>Protection against mechanical injury PPE constituent materials and other components designed to protect all or a part of the body against superficial injuries, such as abrasion, perforation, cuts or bites, must be chosen or designed and incorporated so as to ensure that those types of PPE provide sufficient resistance to abrasion, perforation and gashing (see also point 3.1) under the foreseeable conditions of use.</p>	OMEGA_D_017_092_Rev2: 2017; First Part 4.3
3.4	<p>Protection in liquids</p>	
3.4.1	<p>Prevention of drowning PPE designed to prevent drowning must be capable of returning to the surface as quickly as possible, without danger to health, a user who may be exhausted or unconscious after falling into a liquid medium, and of keeping the user afloat in a position which permits breathing while awaiting help.</p> <p>PPE may be wholly or partially inherently buoyant or may be inflated by gas which can be manually or auto-matically released, or inflated orally.</p> <p>Under the foreseeable conditions of use: (a) PPE must, without prejudice to its satisfactory operation, be capable of withstanding the effects of impact with the liquid medium and the environmental factors inherent in that medium; (b) inflatable PPE must be capable of inflating rapidly and fully.</p> <p>Where particular foreseeable conditions of use so require, certain types of PPE must also satisfy one or more of the following additional requirements:</p> <p>(a) they must have all the inflation devices referred to in the second subparagraph, and/or a light or sound- signalling device;</p> <p>(b) they must have a device for hitching and attaching the body so that the user may be lifted out of the liquid medium;</p> <p>(c) they must be suitable for prolonged use throughout the period of activity exposing the user, possibly dressed, to the risk of falling into the liquid medium or requiring the user's immersion in it.</p>	PPE is not designed for the prevention of drowning.
3.4.2	<p>Buoyancy aids Clothing intended to ensure an effective degree of buoyancy, depending on its foreseeable use, shall be safe when worn and afford positive support in the liquid medium. In foreseeable conditions of use, this PPE must not restrict the user's freedom of movement but must enable the user, in particular, to swim or take action to escape from danger or to rescue other persons.</p>	PPE is not designed as a buoyancy aid.
3.5	<p>Protection against the harmful effects of noise PPE intended to prevent the harmful effects of noise must be capable of attenuating the latter so that the exposure of the user does not exceed the limit values laid down by Directive 2003/10/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (1).</p>	PPE is not designed to provide protection against the harmful effects of noise.

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	<p>Each item of PPE must bear labelling indicating the noise attenuation level provided by the PPE. Should that not be possible, the labelling must be fixed to the packaging.</p>	
3.6	<p>Protection against heat and/or fire PPE designed to protect all or a part of the body against the effects of heat and/or fire must possess thermal insulation capacity and mechanical strength appropriate to the foreseeable conditions of use.</p>	<p>PPE is not designed to provide protection against the harmful effects of noise.</p>
3.6.1	<p>PPE constituent materials and other components Constituent materials and other components intended for protection against radiant and convective heat must possess an appropriate coefficient of transmission of incident heat flux and be sufficiently incombustible to preclude any risk of spontaneous ignition under the foreseeable conditions of use.</p> <p>Where the external surface of those materials and components must be reflective, the reflective power must be appropriate to the intensity of the heat flux due to radiation in the infrared range.</p> <p>Materials and other components of equipment intended for brief use in high-temperature environments and of PPE which may be splashed by hot products such as molten material must also possess sufficient thermal capacity to retain most of the stored heat until after the user has left the danger area and removed the PPE.</p> <p>PPE materials and other components which may be splashed by hot products must also possess sufficient mechanical-impact absorbency (see point 3.1).</p> <p>PPE materials and other components which may accidentally come into contact with flame and those used in the manufacture of industrial or fire-fighting equipment must also possess a degree of non-flammability and thermal or arc heat protection corresponding to the risk class associated with the foreseeable conditions of use. They must not melt when exposed to flames nor contribute to flame propagation.</p>	<p>PPE is not designed to provide protection against heat and/or flame.</p>
3.6.2	<p>Complete PPE ready for use Under the foreseeable conditions of use:</p> <p>(a) the quantity of heat transmitted by PPE to the user must be sufficiently low to prevent the heat accumulated during wear in the part of the body at risk from attaining, under any circumstances, the pain or health impairment threshold;</p> <p>(b) PPE must, if necessary, prevent liquid or steam penetration and must not cause burns resulting from contact between its protective integument and the user.</p> <p>If PPE incorporates refrigeration devices for the absorption of incident heat by means of liquid evaporation or solid sublimation, the design of such devices must be such that any volatile substances released are discharged beyond the outer protective integument and not towards the user.</p>	<p>PPE is not designed to provide protection against heat and/or flame.</p>

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	<p>If PPE incorporates a breathing device, that device must adequately fulfil the protective function assigned to it under the foreseeable conditions of use.</p> <p>The manufacturer's instructions accompanying PPE intended for brief use in high-temperature environments must, in particular, provide all relevant data for the determination of the maximum permissible user exposure to the heat transmitted by the equipment when used in accordance with its intended purpose.</p>	
3.7	<p>Protection against cold PPE designed to protect all or a part of the body against the effects of cold must possess thermal insulating capacity and mechanical strength appropriate to the foreseeable conditions of use for which it is intended.</p>	PPE is not designed to provide protection against cold
3.7.1	<p>PPE constituent materials and other components Constituent materials and other components suitable for protection against cold must possess a coefficient of transmission of incident thermal flux as low as required under the foreseeable conditions of use. Flexible materials and other components of PPE intended for use in a low-temperature environment must retain the degree of flexibility required for the necessary gestures and postures.</p> <p>PPE materials and other components which may be splashed by cold products must also possess sufficient mechanical-impact absorbency (see point 3.1).</p>	PPE is not designed to provide protection against cold
3.7.2	<p>Complete PPE ready for use Under the foreseeable conditions of use, the following requirements apply:</p> <p>(a) the flux transmitted by PPE to the user must be sufficiently low to prevent the cold accumulated during wear at any point on the part of the body being protected, including the tips of fingers and toes in the case of hands or feet, from attaining, under any circumstances, the pain or health impairment threshold;</p> <p>(b) PPE must as far as possible prevent the penetration of such liquids as rain water and must not cause injuries resulting from contact between its cold protective integument and the user.</p> <p>If PPE incorporates a breathing device, that device must adequately fulfil the protective function assigned to it under the foreseeable conditions of use.</p> <p>The manufacturer's instructions accompanying PPE intended for brief use in low-temperature environments must provide all relevant data concerning the maximum permissible user exposure to the cold transmitted by the equipment.</p>	PPE is not designed to provide protection against electric shock
3.8.1	<p>Insulating equipment PPE designed to protect all or part of the body against the effects of electric current must be sufficiently insulated against the voltages to which the user is likely to be exposed under the most unfavourable</p>	PPE is not designed to provide protection against electric shock

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	<p>foreseeable conditions.</p> <p>To this end, the constituent materials and other components of those types of PPE must be chosen or designed and incorporated so as to ensure that the leakage current measured through the protective integument under test conditions at voltages correlated with those likely to be encountered in situ is minimised and, in any event, below a maximum conventional permissible value which correlates with the tolerance threshold.</p> <p>Together with their packaging, PPE types intended exclusively for use during work or activities in electrical installations which are or may be under tension must bear markings indicating, in particular, their protection class or corresponding operating voltage, their serial number and their date of manufacture. A space must also be provided outside the protective integument of such PPE for the subsequent inscription of the date of entry into service and those of the periodic tests or inspections to be conducted.</p> <p>The manufacturer's instructions must indicate, in particular, the exclusive use for which those PPE types are intended and the nature and frequency of the dielectric tests to which they are to be subjected during their useful life.</p>	
3.8.2	<p>Conductive equipment Conductive PPE intended for live working at high voltages shall be designed and manufactured in such a way as to ensure that there is no difference of potential between the user and the installations on which he is intervening.</p>	PPE is not designed to provide protection against electric shock
3.9	<p>Radiation protection</p>	
3.9.1	<p>Non-ionising radiation PPE designed to prevent acute or chronic eye damage from sources of non-ionising radiation must be capable of absorbing or reflecting the majority of the energy radiated in the harmful wavelengths without unduly affecting the transmission of the innocuous part of the visible spectrum, the perception of contrasts and the ability to distinguish colours where required by the foreseeable conditions of use.</p> <p>To that end, eye protective equipment must be designed and manufactured so as to possess, for each harmful wavelength, a spectral transmission factor such that the radiant-energy illumination density capable of reaching the user's eye through the filter is minimised and under no circumstances exceeds the maximum permissible exposure value. PPE designed to protect the skin against non-ionising radiation must be capable of absorbing or reflecting the majority of the energy radiated in the harmful wavelengths.</p> <p>Furthermore, the glasses must not deteriorate or lose their properties as a result of the effects of radiation emitted under the foreseeable conditions of use and all marketed specimens must bear the protection-factor number corresponding to the spectral distribution curve of their transmission factor.</p>	PPE is not designed to provide protection against non-ionising radiation.

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	<p>Glasses suitable for radiation sources of the same type must be classified in the ascending order of their protection factors and the manufacturer's instructions must indicate, in particular, how to select the appropriate PPE taking into account the relevant conditions of use such as the distance from the source and the spectral distribution of the energy radiated at that distance.</p> <p>The relevant protection factor number must be marked on all specimens of filtering eye protective equipment by the manufacturer.</p>	
3.9.2	Ionising radiation	
3.9.2.1	<p>Protection against external radioactive contamination PPE constituent materials and other components designed to protect all or a part of the body against radioactive dust, gases, liquids or mixtures thereof must be chosen or designed and incorporated so as to ensure that this equipment effectively prevents the penetration of the contaminants under the foreseeable conditions of use.</p> <p>Depending on the nature or condition of these contaminants, the necessary leak-tightness can be provided by the impermeability of the protective integument and/or by any other appropriate means, such as ventilation and pressurisation systems designed to prevent the back-scattering of these contaminants.</p> <p>Any decontamination measures to which PPE is subject must not prejudice its possible reuse during the foreseeable useful life of those types of equipment.</p>	PPE is not designed to provide protection against external radioactive contamination
3.9.2.2	<p>Limited protection against external irradiation PPE intended to provide complete user protection against external irradiation or, failing this, adequate attenuation thereof, must be designed to counter only weak electron (e.g. beta) or weak photon (e.g. X, gamma) radiation.</p> <p>The constituent materials and other components of these types of PPE must be chosen or designed and incorporated so as to provide the degree of user protection required by the foreseeable conditions of use without leading to an increase in exposure time as a result of the impedance of user gestures, posture or movement (see point 1.3.2).</p> <p>PPE must bear a mark indicating the type and equivalent thickness of the constituent material(s) suitable for the foreseeable conditions of use.</p>	PPE is not designed to provide protection against external irradiation
3.10	Protection against substances and mixtures which are hazardous to health and against harmful biological agents	
3.10.1	<p>Respiratory protection PPE intended for the protection of the respiratory system must make it possible to supply the user with breathable air when exposed to a polluted atmosphere and/or an atmosphere having an inadequate oxygen concentration.</p> <p>The breathable air supplied to the user by PPE must be obtained by</p>	PPE is not design for respiratory protection

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	<p>appropriate means, for example after filtration of the polluted air through PPE or by supply from an external unpolluted source.</p> <p>The constituent materials and other components of those types of PPE must be chosen or designed and incorporated so as to ensure appropriate user respiration and respiratory hygiene for the period of wear concerned under the foreseeable conditions of use.</p> <p>The leak-tightness of the facepiece and the pressure drop on inspiration and, in the case of the filtering devices, purification capacity must keep contaminant penetration from a polluted atmosphere low enough not to be prejudicial to the health or hygiene of the user.</p> <p>The PPE must bear details of the specific characteristics of the equipment which, in conjunction with the instructions, enable a trained and qualified user to employ the PPE correctly.</p> <p>In the case of filtering equipment, the manufacturer's instructions must also indicate the time limit for the storage of new filters kept in their original packaging.</p>	
3.10.2	<p>Protection against cutaneous and ocular contact PPE intended to prevent the surface contact of all or part of the body with substances and mixtures which are hazardous to health or with harmful biological agents must be capable of preventing the penetration or permeation of such substances and mixtures and agents through the protective integument under the foreseeable conditions of use for which the PPE is intended.</p> <p>To this end, the constituent materials and other components of those types of PPE must be chosen or designed and incorporated so as to ensure, as far as possible, complete leak-tightness, which will allow where necessary prolonged daily use or, failing this, limited leak-tightness necessitating a restriction of the period of wear.</p> <p>Where, by virtue of their nature and the foreseeable conditions of their use, certain substances and mixtures which are hazardous to health or harmful biological agents possess high penetrative power which limits the duration of the protection provided by the PPE in question, the latter must be subjected to standard tests with a view to their classification on the basis of their performance. PPE which is considered to be in conformity with the test specifications must bear a marking indicating, in particular, the names or, in the absence of the names, the codes of the substances used in the tests and the corresponding standard period of protection. The manufacturer's instructions must also contain, in particular, an explanation of the codes (if necessary), a detailed description of the standard tests and all appropriate information for the determination of the maximum permissible period of wear under the different foreseeable conditions of use.</p>	PPE not designed to protect against cutaneous and ocular contact
3.11	<p>Diving equipment The breathing equipment must make it possible to supply the user</p>	PPE is not designed as a safety device for

Clause	REQUIREMENT	CONFORMITY
	<p>with a breathable gaseous mixture, under foreseeable conditions of use and taking account in particular of the maximum depth of immersion.</p> <p>Where the foreseeable conditions of use so require, the equipment must comprise the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) a suit which protects the user against cold (see point 3.7) and/or pressure resulting from the depth of immersion (see point 3.2);(b) an alarm designed to give the user prompt warning of an approaching failure in the supply of breathable gaseous mixture (see point 2.8);(c) a lifesaving device enabling the user to return to the surface (see point 3.4.1).	diving equipment.

Section 6 – User Information

See enclosed “Notice CE LEGACY_EN”

Section 7 – Product Markings

- a) TRADE MARK and/or DISTRIBUTOR: see Label; TEKRIDE
- b) Designation of the Product Type: see Label; LEGACY
- c) Size Designation: see Label;
- d) Identification of the specific product standard: see Label;
- e) Care labelling: see Label;
- f) Pictogram which includes: see Label;
 - 1. The motorcyclists' pictogram,
 - 2. Indication of garment Class (AAA, AA, A, B, C or other as specified by relevant standards)
- g) The i-booklet pictogram, indicating that a user information notice has been included with the protective garment. See Label;
- h) Standard Reference: "EN 17092-4:2020" See Label;



Section 8 – EC Declaration of Conformity

The following EC Declaration of Conformity must be Published in the Web Site,

EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

The manufacturer or his nominated representative established in the community

SPEEDWAY SA

declares that the PPE described hereafter

Jacket LEGACY certified to CLASS A

manufacturing Lot period, it is in conformity with the Essential Requirements of the Regulation 2016/425 for Personal Protective Equipment, and standard EN 17092-4:2020

is identical to the PPE which is subject of EC certificate No. [We will inform you of this number] issued by

MIRTA-KONTROL d.o.o. #2474

Gradiška 3 / HR-10040 Zagreb-Dubrava
Croatia

this declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer

Signature


Bérange COQ

Date

Marseille

Insert the date of emission

ANNEX – BILL OF MATERIALS

Code of material	Color of swatch	Type of material and specification (leather/textile, Cow/600D etc)	Location on garment (outer layer/body part) etc	Bought from whom/made where	Abrasion Level/Tear Strength/Innocuous
02-01-0001	BLACK	Cordura 600 D A Grade	BODY	G.T CHINA	30152-19
02-07-0001	BLACK	Tafeeta 190-t	BODY ALL POCKET	MUZAMMIL GROUP	28934-19
02-13-0001	BLACK	Nue Prene 2mm Polyester	COLLAR	REHMAN TRADERS	28930-19
02-14-0046	BLACK	Korean 190-t	Body Cutting	BAJWA TRADERS	28931-19
02-18-0004	BLACK	Micro Plane	UNDER COLLAR+CUFF	REHMAN TRADERS	28943-19
02-36-0001	BLACK	Foam Sheet 2 Sooter 6mm	Body Cutting	CHROME FOAM	30165-19
07-07-0013	BLACK	Rubber Roll 4mm	BACK SIDE	#N/A	#N/A
02-39-0001	BLACK	Pipe Elastic	JACKET ARM HOLE+PANT BACK BELT+KNEE	#N/A	#N/A
03-03-0081	BLACK	Zip Nylon No.5 Close Thum Slider Original Ykk 20cm	Side pocket	YKK	ZH001 149958.1
03-03-0388	BLACK	Zip Nylon No.5 Close D/a Slider Original Ykk 15.5cm	ARM CHANGOTI	YKK	ZH001 149958.1
03-04-0140	BLACK	Zip Nylon No.8 Open D/a Slider Original Ykk 53.5cm	Body Stitching	YKK	ZH001 149958.1
03-12-0021	BLACK	Zip Water Proof No.5 Close Auto Rubber Lock Original Ykk 22.5cm	CHEST POCKET	YKK	ZH001 149958.1
07-01-0002	BLACK	Velcro 3/4" Hook	ARM CHANGOTI	FRESH KK TRADERS	29859-19
07-01-0004	BLACK	Velcro 1.5" Hook	JACKET	FRESH KK TRADERS	29859-19
07-01-0009	BLACK	Velcro 3/4" Loop	ARM CHANGOTI	FRESH KK TRADERS	29861-19
07-01-0011	BLACK	Velcro 1.5" Loop	JACKET	FRESH KK TRADERS	29861-19
07-02-0062	RED	Thread No # 100 Coats C3870	Body Stitching	AZAAN TRADERS	Not applicable
07-02-0487	BLACK	Thread Candle Polyester 16/2	Body Stitching	AZAAN TRADERS	Not applicable
07-06-0003	BLACK	Plastic 1.5" D Buckle Lh 38e	JACKET BELT	YKK	Not applicable
07-16-0026	BLACK	Nawar 1/2"	ARM ADJUSTMENT	#N/A	#N/A
07-04-0001	BLACK	Pu Protector Shoulder Sw - 111	SHOULDER	SW	SPC0228876
07-04-0002	BLACK	Pu Protector Elbow Sw - 112	ELBOW	SW	SPC0228876
07-10-0034		Eye Let 18 No. Acd		Saleem & Sons	00880-20
07-10-0037		Button 8050 Acd Down Part	Collar+arm adjustment Extra	Saleem & Sons	01731-20 B,C ,D
02-01-0001	BLACK	Cordura 600 D A Grade	PEACH	G.T CHINA	30152-19
02-01-0018	RED	Cordura 600d Plus	Aster+Koti Tanda	SHEIKH FAIZI	00973-20
02-07-0001	BLACK	Tafeeta 190-t	FASHION POCKET	MUZAMMIL GROUP	28934-19
02-10-0002	BLACK	Reeza Taiwan	Under Fix Linning	REHMAN TRADERS	28938-19
02-11-0002	BLACK	Mesh 6 Barey	FIX LINNING	BAJWA TRADERS	28940-19
02-13-0001	BLACK	Nue Prene 2mm Polyester	Lining Cutting	REHMAN TRADERS	28930-19
02-14-0008	GREY	Korean 190-t	KOTI	BAJWA TRADERS	28931-19
02-15-0001	BLACK	Korean Polish	Shoulder+Elbow	REHMAN TRADERS	28933-19
02-16-0001		Quilting Laser 1.5" Diamond Double Side Korean 75 G	Koti Front Only	BAJWA TRADERS	29849-19
02-16-0015		Quilt 2" Straight Line Stich Double Side Black Korean 75 G	R.Linning Sleeve+Back	BAJWA TRADERS	29848-19
02-17-0006	BLACK	Taslon Polyester 330 D	PEACH POCKET	REHMAN TRADERS	28939-19
02-18-0004	BLACK	Micro Plane	Lining Cutting	REHMAN TRADERS	28943-19
02-23-0001	BLACK	Lekra	CON + KOTI ARM HOLE	REHMAN TRADERS	28941-19
03-02-0007	BLACK	Zip Plastic No.8 Open Butterfly Slider Original Ykk Ladies 20cm	Connection	YKK	ZH001 149958.1
03-03-0007	BLACK	Zip Nylon No.5 Close D/a Slider Original Ykk 17.5cm	Fashion+Fix Linning+Koti Patch Pocket	YKK	ZH001 149958.1
03-03-0293	BLACK	Zip Nylon No.5 Open D/a Slider Normal Ykk 175cm(70")	Detachable Linning	YKK	ZH001 149958.1
03-03-0369	BLACK	Zip Reverse Nylon No.5 Close Original Ykk D/a Slider 18cm	Lining Stitchin	YKK	ZH001 149958.1
07-01-0001	BLACK	Velcro 1/2" Hook	Protector Pockets	FRESH KK TRADERS	29859-19
07-01-0008	BLACK	Velcro 1/2" Loop	Protector Pockets	FRESH KK TRADERS	29861-19
07-10-0011	BLACK	Plastic H Button	CON REMOVABEL LINNING TO FIX LINNING	YKK	Not applicable
07-11-0012	BLACK	Elastic Kaj Wali	Koti Sleeve	YKK	Not applicable
07-16-0001		Magzi Playboy Jali Wali 32mm	Koti Magzi	Saleem & Sons	00973-20
07-16-0004		Tangni 8mm	Koti Sleeve connection	HUZAIFA MATERIAL	N/A
DECLARATION: All the Velcros are made with the same Velcro material from the same supplier					