

**EN ISO 20345 : 2011**

**EN ISO 20347 : 2012**

## **INFORMATION NOTICE**

**ATTENTION: PLEASE READ CAREFULLY THIS INFORMATION NOTICE BEFORE USING OUR FOOTWEAR.**

Footwear for professional use have to be considered as an item of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE). It is subject to the requirements of Directive 89/686/EEC (and subsequent amendments) – which envisages obligatory CE marking. Our safety footwear is Class II Personal Protection Equipment which has been awarded CE certification by the Notified Body RICOTEST N. 0498, Via Tione 9 – 37010 Pastrengo VR – Italy.

### **MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURE:**

All the materials used, whether natural or synthetic, as well as the manufacturing techniques applied have been selected to meet the requirements of the above mentioned European Directive in terms of safety, ergonomics, comfort, solidity and non-toxicity.

### **IDENTIFYING AND SELECTING THE APPROPRIATE MODEL:**

Employers are responsible by law for the suitability of the PPE used for the type of risk present in the workplace and the respective ambient conditions. Before use, make sure that the specifications of the chosen model correspond to the specific requirements for use.

### **PROTECTION CLASSES AND RISK LEVELS:**

Our safety footwear is designed and manufactured to ensure suitable protection, of the highest possible level, for the type of risk in question. All our footwear have been type-tested based on the methods of **EN ISO 20344:2011**; (class I: footwear in leather and other materials, excluding footwear made throughout in rubber or polymers) . Our footwear also complies with the basic requirements of one of the following Standards:

**EN ISO 20345:2011 - Specifications for safety footwear for professional use** - in which safety footwear for professional use is defined as footwear with characteristics developed to protect the wearer against injuries that may derive from accidents in the work environment and applications for which the footwear was designed, equipped with toe-caps designed to protect against impact ( 200J) and against compression (15kN).

**EN ISO 20347:2012 - Specifications for occupational footwear for professional use** - in which occupational footwear for professional use is defined as footwear with characteristics developed to protect the wearer against injuries that may derive from accidents in the work environment and applications for which the footwear was designed.

As well as the compulsory **basic requirements (SB for EN ISO 20345, OB for EN ISO 20347)**, envisaged by the Standard, other characteristics may be necessary for both safety footwear and occupational footwear. **Additional requirements** for special applications are marked with Symbols (see table I) and/or Classes (Table II). The classes are the most common combinations of basic and additional requirements.

**TABLE I**

Symbol	Requirements/Specifications	Required performance
P	Penetration resistance	$\geq 1100$ N
E	Energy absorption of seat region	$\geq 20$ J
A	Antistatic footwear	0.1 to 1000 M $\Omega$
C	Conductive footwear	$< 0.1$ M $\Omega$
See EN 50321	Electrically insulating footwear	Class 0 or 00
WRU	Water penetration and absorption of upper	$\geq 60$ min
CI	Cold insulation of sole complex	To - 17° C
HI	Heat insulation of sole complex	To 150° C
HRO	Resistance to hot contact of the outsole	To 300° C
FO (*)	Resistance of sole to fuel oil	$\leq 12$ %
WR	Water-resistant footwear	$\leq 3$ cm <sup>2</sup>
M	Metatarsal protection (for EN ISO 20345 only)	$\geq 40$ mm (size41/42)
AN	Ankle protection	$\leq 10$ kN
CR	Cut resistance of the upper (for EN ISO 20345 only)	$\geq 2,5$ (index)

(\*)=as from the new version EN 20345:2011 "FO" is no longer a basic requisite and therefore included in "SB"; it is now optional, and therefore may be more or less clearly marked, together with the other symbols indicating additional requisites.

## SLIPPING RESISTANCE

SRA	slipping resistance – surface: ceramic – lubricant: detergent solution	Flat heel	min. 0,28 min. 0,32
SRB	slipping resistance – surface: smooth steel – lubricant: glycerol	Flat heel	min. 0,13 min. 0,18
SRC	SRA + SRB		

Maximum grip of the sole is generally achieved after new footwear has been in use for a certain amount of time (similar to the case of new tyres on a car), in order to remove traces of silicone and loose parts, and any other irregularities of a physical and/or chemical nature on the surface.

In addition, slip resistance may change depending on the degree of wear of the sole; compliance with specifications does not in any case guarantee total slip resistance under all types on conditions.

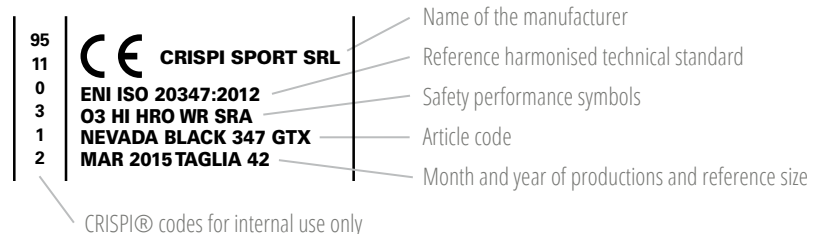
**TABLE II**

SB	Basic Safety with safety toe cap "200J"
S1	SB + Closed heel area and E, A, FO
S2	S1 + WRU
S3	S2 + P and soles with tread
OB	Basic requisites
O1	OB + Closed heel area and E, A
O2	O1 + WRU
O3	O2 + P and soles with tread

**MARKING**

The interpretation of symbols and classes marked on our products enable you to choose the right type of PPE for the risk in question, as in the specified attachment:

CE : marking in compliance with directive 89/686, incorporated into Italian Law with Legislative Decree no. 475 of 4.12.92;



The interpretation of the symbols and categories shown on the marking of our products makes it possible to choose the IPD best suited to the type of risk present, as per the specifications attached:

- IMPACT AND/OR CRUSHING OF THE TOETIPS: all the footwear certified with EN ISO EN 20345
- IMPACT SHOCK OF THE HEEL AGAINST THE GROUND: footwear with Markings: SB-E, S1-S2-S3, OB-E, O1-O2-O3
- SLIPPING: certifications with all the mentioned Standards

- COLD: footwear with marking: CI
- HEAT: footwear with marking: HI
- WATER: footwear with marking: WRU or WR (hydro repellent upper) o WR (boots water resistant)
- HOT CONTACT OF THE OUTSOLE: marking: HRO
- STATIC ELECTRICITY CHARGES: footwear marked: A, S1-S2-S3, 01-02-03
- ANKLE BONE IMPACT: with ankle bone-protection AN
- PERFORATION RESISTANCE OF SOLE: footwear with marking: SB-P, S1-P, S3, OB, P, O3

NB: Perforation resistance, in the case of a synthetic composite sole plate, tends to diminish in proportion to the diameter of the piercing object; on the other hand, this type of sole plate offers a larger protective surface, as well as ergonomic advantages (flexibility, insulation, absorption of dampness and shock absorption). Choice must be based on the assessment of the real risk deriving from the actual working conditions.

- RESISTANCE OF THE OUTSOLE TO HYDROCARBONS/OILS: FO , S1, S2 , S3.
- Other risks according to the specific additional symbol marked.

Our footwear is not suitable for protecting against risks not indicated in this information sheet, with particular reference to those within the scope of Class III Personal Protection Equipment as defined by the a.m. Directive n 475 of the 04/12/1992.

## RECOMMENDED USES

Industry in general, light engineering, construction, agriculture, warehouses, public bodies and the agro-food sector.

## PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND USE

Safety footwear meets the relevant safety specifications only if worn properly and in perfect condition. Before use visually inspect to ensure perfect condition and try the footwear on. If it is not in sound condition and shows visible signs of damage such as broken stitching, excessive wear on the sole, breaks or soiling, replace it.

## USE AND MAINTENANCE

### For a correct use of your footwear:

- Select the correct model according to the specific requirements of the work place and the respective ambient/atmospheric conditions;

- Choose the right size, preferably by trying the footwear on;
- When not in use, keep the footwear in a dry, clean, ventilated place;
- Check that the footwear is in good condition before each use;
- Clean your footwear regularly with brushes, shop-cloths, rags etc.;
- Cleaning intervals depend on the conditions in the work place;
- Periodically treat the upper with suitable polish – grease, wax or silicone based, etc.
- Do not use aggressive products such as petrol, acids and solvents, which may adversely affect the quality, safety and durability of the PPE;
- Do not dry your footwear next to or in direct contact with heaters, radiators and other sources of heat.

## STORAGE

To prevent the risk of deterioration, safety footwear must be carry and stored in its original pack, in a dry place, not too hot. New footwear, if taken from the original, undamaged pack, can generally be considered to be suitable for use. In recommended storage conditions, the footwear retains its suitability for use for a long time, so it is impracticable to indicate a “use by” (= expiration) date.

In general, footwear made in PU throughout or with a PU bottom can be expected to last for a maximum of 3 years. Other types of footwear can be expected to last for a maximum of 10 years.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### Anti-static footwear

Anti-static footwear should be used when it is necessary to dissipate electrostatic charges so as to reduce their accumulation to a minimum - thus preventing the risk of fire when working with inflammable substances and vapours – and if the risk of electric shock from an electrical appliance or other equipment under voltage has not been completely eliminated. It must be noted, however, that anti-static footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shocks because it introduces only an electrical resistance between the foot and the ground. If the risk of electric shock has not been completely eliminated, additional precautions must be taken. These precautions, together with the additional tests listed below, should form part of the periodic checks envisaged in the programme for preventing accidents in the work place.

Experience has shown that for anti-static purposes, the discharge route through a product must, in normal conditions, have an electrical resistance of less than 1000 M $\Omega$  at any moment in the life span of the product. 100 K $\Omega$ . has been set as a lower limit of resistance for products when new, so as to ensure a certain protection against dangerous electric shocks and fire, in the event that an electrical appliance has defects when operating with voltages of up to 250 V. Users should be informed, however, that in certain conditions, the protection provided by the footwear could be ineffective and that other methods must be used

to protect the wearer at any time. The electrical resistance of this type of footwear can be changed significantly by bending, contamination or humidity. This type of footwear will not perform its proper function if worn and used in damp environments. It is therefore necessary to ascertain whether the product will be capable of performing its proper function of dissipating electrostatic charges and providing a certain protection throughout its life span. The user is recommended to carry out a test of electrical resistance on site and to repeat it at frequent, regular intervals. If worn for long periods, class I footwear can absorb humidity; in such cases, as well as in wet conditions, it can become conductive.

If the footwear is used in conditions which cause the material of which the soles are made to be contaminated, the wearer must always check the electrical properties of the footwear before entering a hazardous area.

During the use of anti-static footwear, the resistance of the ground must be such that the protection provided by the footwear is not cancelled out.

During use, no insulating element must be placed between the mid-sole of the footwear and the foot of the wearer. If an insole is inserted between midsole and foot, the electrical properties of the footwear/insole combination must be checked.

## **REMOVABLE INSOLE**

If the safety footwear is equipped with a removable insole, the certified ergonomic and protective functions refer to the footwear complete with its insole. Always use the footwear with its insole in place! Replace the insole only with an equivalent model from the original supplier. Safety footwear without removable insoles must be used without insole, because the introduction of an insole could adversely affect the protective functions.