

USER INFORMATION



Congratulations on your purchase of this footwear and a good choice! The footwear incorporates the very best of natural and synthetic materials. Prior to use, this footwear should be stored in its original packaging in a cool, dry and clean environment.

In use, the footwear should be regularly cleaned using a damp cloth to remove dirt or contaminants on the upper and sole. No sharp objects must be used for cleaning. The life of the footwear will be greatly extended by regular maintenance using a proprietary brand of a wax- or silicone-based product, paying particular attention to the stitching areas. If this footwear is subjected to wet conditions, it should always be allowed to dry naturally in an open, cool, well-ventilated environment. It must not be subjected to direct or radiant heat.

We only use first-class material in our leather products and this high oil-content, premium-grade leathers can sometimes develop a natural white surface haze known as “blooming”. This blooming, which is more noticeable on darker leather can easily be wiped off with a damp cloth and is in no way detrimental to the product.

The CE mark on the footwear denotes that this product complies with the general requirements of the European Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425 in terms of:

- Safety
- Comfort
- Wear resistance

It is important to ensure that the footwear selected is suitable for the work-environment and the protection required. This type of footwear has been CE type-tested by a competent institute. For details, see the bottom of this User Information. One of the two mentioned categories of the CE marking will be shown; please refer to the marking that appears on the footwear. The labelling has the following meaning:

EN ISO 20347:2012 - Work Shoe Requirements

EN ISO 20345:2011 - Safety Shoe Requirements

The “EN ISO 20347:2012 OB” mark on the footwear guarantees:

- In terms of solidity and wear resistance, a level of quality as defined by an agreed European Standard
- Basic work shoes
- Fuel Oil resistant outer sole (FO) *

The “EN ISO 20345:2011 SB” mark on the footwear guarantees:

- In terms of comfort and wear resistance, a level of quality as defined by an agreed European Standard
- The presence of a safety toecap providing protection against impact injury to the toes caused by falling objects, the toes being trapped under a heavy object, etc.
- Level of protection: 200 Joules / 15 kN

The "EN ISO 20345:2011 S1" mark on the footwear guarantees:

- As above SB standard, plus closed seat region
- Anti-static properties (A)
- Energy absorption of seat region (E)
- Fuel Oil resistant outer sole (FO) *

The "EN ISO 20345:2011 S1P" mark on the footwear guarantees:

- As above S1 standard, plus penetration resistance (P)

The "EN ISO 20345:2011 S2" mark on the footwear guarantees:

- As above S1 standard, plus water-penetration and absorption resistance (WRU) **
- Non-Cleated outer sole

The "EN ISO 20345:2011 S3" mark on the footwear guarantees:

- As above S2 standard, plus penetration resistance (P)
- Cleated outer sole

*) Fuel resistance (FO) is tested on the rubber outsole, not on the EVA / Phylon midsole as it is not in direct contact with the surface.

**) The water penetration and absorption (WRU) properties only apply to the upper materials for S2 / S3 styles and do not guarantee full water resistance for the entire footwear.

Slip resistance according to the EN ISO 20345:2011

The following markings show on which ground the footwear provides protection (how much friction):

- SRA: On ceramic tile floor incl. SLS solution
- SRB: On steel ground incl. Glycerol
- SRC: Both SRA and SRC

SRC			
SRA		SRB	
Sodium laurel sulphate (SLS) solution		Glycerol	
Ceramic tile floor		Steel ground	
Flat	Heel area	Flat	Heel area
COF \geq 0,32	COF \geq 0,28	COF \geq 0,18	COF \geq 0,13

COF = coefficient of friction

If the footwear is marked with SRA, SRB or SRC, the user, as responsible, must always take into account the work conditions and the substrate. If there is no marking (SRA, SRB, SRC), the footwear should be used on soft surfaces such as soil, sand and the like.

Other symbols used within EN ISO 20345:2011:

Conductive footwear (C)

Outsole resistant to hot contact max 300° C for 1 min (HRO)

Heat insulation up to max. 150°C for 30 min. (HI)

Cold insulation up to max. -17°C for 30 min. (CI)

Water penetration and water absorption of the upper part of the shoes (WRU) **

Water repellent construction (WR)

Production date: The figures "MM / YY" represent the month and year the footwear was produced. The production period is included on the CE mark in the footwear.

 The factory symbol represents the production and is shown together with the responsible unit.

If the footwear is supplied with a removable footbed, testing was carried out with this included. The footwear shall only be used with the footbed in place and a comparable item supplied by the original footwear manufacturer shall only replace it. It is important that any 'comfort layer' applied to the insole by the user does not extend into the toe region as this would reduce the space under the toecap and reduce the protection against both impact and compression.

If the footwear includes penetration resistance, the footwear has been measured in the laboratory using a truncated nail of diameter 4.5 mm and a force of 1100 N. Higher forces or nails of smaller diameter will increase the risk of penetration. In such circumstances, alternative preventative measures should be considered.

Two generic types of penetration resistant inserts are currently available in PPE (personal protection equipment) footwear, metal types and those from non-metallic materials. Both types meet the minimum requirements for penetration resistance of the standard marked on the footwear. They have different additional advantages or disadvantages including the following:

Metal: Is less affected by the shape of the sharp object / hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoemaking limitations does not cover the entire lower area of the footwear.

Non-metal: May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area when compared with metal but the penetration resistance may vary more depending on the shape of the sharp object / hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness).

For more information on the type of penetration insert that may be included in the footwear, check all provided documentation included the actual labelling of the footwear, or contact the manufacturer or supplier. (Note! Alternative marking solutions is available, i.e. a self-adhesive label attached to each pair of footwear detailing which type of insert is included in that particular footwear.)

Electrically conductive footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic charges in the shortest possible time, e.g. when handling explosive. Antistatic footwear should be used in order to minimize electrostatic build-up by dissipating electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of spark ignition of, for example, flammable substances and vapours. Please note that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shock i.e. from any electrical apparatus or live parts, as it introduces only a resistance between foot and floor.

If the risk of electric shock has not been completely eliminated, additional measures to avoid this risk are essential. In order to ensure that this footwear is conductive, it has been specified to have an upper limit of resistance of 100 k Ω in its new state. Experience has shown that for antistatic purposes the discharge path through a product will normally have an electrical resistance of less than 1,000 M Ω at any time during its useful life.

To ensure some protection against the strong electric shock or ignition if electrical equipment should be defective when working with voltages up to 250 V, a value of 100 kΩ is specified as the lowest resistance for a new product.

During service, the electrical resistance of footwear made from conducting material can change significantly due to flexing and contamination. Moisture could also affect the electrical resistance, and this footwear will not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions. Consequently, it is necessary to ensure that the product is capable of fulfilling its designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges and of giving some protection during usage. This can i.e. be done by having an in-house test for electrical resistance.

Classification 1 footwear can absorb moisture if worn for prolonged periods and may in moist and wet conditions, become conductive. Where conductive footwear is in use, the resistance of the flooring should not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear.

If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soiling material becomes contaminated with substances that can increase the electrical resistance of the footwear, wearers should always check the electrical properties of their footwear before entering a hazard area.

In use, no insulating elements, with the exception of normal sock, should be introduced between the inner sole of the footwear and the foot of the wearer. If any insert is put between the inner sole and the foot, the combination of footwear and insert should be checked for its electrical properties.

The user is recommended to establish an in-house test for electrical resistance and use it at regular and frequent intervals. This test and other elements mentioned in this User Information should be a routine part of the accident-prevention programme at the workplace.

The footwear will work well and have a long service life provided it is used, stored and maintained as recommended. The period of obsolescence is 2 years after manufacturing. Damaged footwear should be replaced immediately as the level of protection may be reduced.

Users must ensure that the footwear has the right specifications in relation to the risk to which they are exposed. However, under certain conditions, users should be aware that the footwear does not provide adequate protection and further measures to protect users should be considered at all times.

In case of discrepancy between the English and other language versions, the English version shall take precedence.

This footwear has been type-approved by:
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Notified body no. 0075

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