



Safety Footwear

INSTRUCTIONS

02/2009

SCOPE

This footwear conforms to BS EN ISO 20345:2004 +A1:2007[†] and is incorporated with safety features to protect the wearer from injuries which could arise through accidents involving specific hazards; however, no personal protective equipment (PPE) is foolproof. Care must be taken at all times to avoid accidents occurring.

[†]Certified by Intertek Testing Services Shenzhen Ltd, Textile & Footwear Division/Intertek Labtest UK Limited Notified Body No.0362.

BEFORE USE

ATTENTION: Read these instructions fully before use.

It is important that the footwear selected must be suitable for the protection level, hazard type and the wear environment.

Seek assistance on selection of footwear if hazards or the wear environment are not fully known.

VISUAL INSPECTION

A visual inspection should be carried out each time before the footwear is used.

Check the quality and integrity of the stitching.

Check the outer material is not worn and that the built-in protection materials are not exposed.

Check that soiling from any contaminants have not degraded the outer material of the footwear.

NOTE: If the footwear appears damaged it should be taken out of service and replaced immediately. Worn and damaged footwear will not provide the complete protection they are designed to offer.

FITTING

This footwear must be worn in conjunction with a suitable sock. Once the footwear is on the foot it must be laced up fully (where applicable) and provide a comfortable and correct fit.

LIMITATION ON USE

This footwear is not suitable for use in extreme temperatures. Guidance should be sought before selection to ensure the footwear meets the protection needs and the environment type.

OBsolescence (WEAR LIFE)

This will vary greatly as it is affected by many different factors; how often the footwear is worn; the wear environment; care taken after wearing. Carry out a visual inspection before each use to make sure the wear life has not been exceeded.

CARE

After the footwear has been worn it should be cleaned of any dirt or contaminants that have come into contact with it. If the footwear is wet from wear or cleaning it should be left to dry naturally in a cool area.

Trying to speed up the drying process can result in deterioration of the upper material.

Do not use any aggressive cleaning agents on the footwear. Clean leather or suede uppers with products designed to care for that specific material type.

STORAGE

When not in use and for transportation the footwear can be stored in the original packaging.

ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR

Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic build-up by dissipating electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of spark ignition of, for example flammable substances and vapours, and if the risk of electric shock from any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated. It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee an adequate protection against electric shock 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. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme at the workplace.

Experience has shown that, for antistatic purposes, the discharge path through a product should normally have an electrical resistance of less than 1,000 M Ω at any time throughout its useful life. A value of 100 k Ω is specified as the lowest limit of resistance of a product when new, in order to ensure some limited protection against dangerous electric shock or ignition in the event of any electrical apparatus becoming defective when operating at voltages of up to 250V. However, under certain conditions, users should be aware that the footwear might give inadequate protection and additional provisions to protect the wearer should be taken at all times.

The electrical resistance of this type of footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. This footwear will not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the product is capable of fulfilling its designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges and also of giving some protection during the whole of its life. The user is recommended to establish an in-house test for electrical resistance and use it at regular and frequent intervals.

Classification I footwear can absorb moisture if worn for prolonged periods and in moist and wet conditions can become conductive.

If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the electrical properties of the footwear before entering a hazard area.

Where antistatic footwear is in use, the resistance of the flooring should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear.

In use, no insulating elements, with the exception of normal hose, 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 footwear/insert should be checked for its electrical properties.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS/PICTOGRAMS

Category	Definition
SB	Basic safety.
S1	Closed seat region/antistatic properties/energy absorption of seat region.
S2	As S1 plus water penetration and water absorption.
S3	As S2 plus penetration resistance.
S4	Antistatic properties/energy absorption of seat region.
S5	As S4 plus penetration resistance and cleated outsoles.
P	Penetration resistance (sole).
C	Conductive footwear.
A	Antistatic footwear.
I	Electrically insulating footwear.
HI	Heat insulation of sole complex.
CI	Cold insulation of sole complex.
E	Energy absorption of seat region.
WR	Water resistance.
M	Metatarsal protection.
AN	Ankle protection.
WRU	Water penetration and water absorption (upper).
CR	Cut resistance.
HRO	Resistance of hot contact (outsole).

Example:

