

EN ISO 20345:2004 • EN ISO 20346:2004 • EN ISO 20347:2004

USER INFORMATION NOTICE

ИНСТРУКЦИИ ЗА ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЯ

UPUTE ZA KORISNIKE

POKYNY K POUŽITÍ

BRUGERVEJLEDNING

GEBRUIKERSINSTRUCTIES

MODE D'EMPLOI

GEBRAUCHSANWEISUNG

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΧΡΗΣΗΣ

FELHASZNÁLÓI ÚTMUTATÓ

ISTRUZIONI PER L'UTENTE

INSTRUKCJA UŻYTKOWANIA

INSTRUÇÕES PARA O UTILIZADOR

ИНСТРУКЦИЯ ПО ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИИ

INSTRUCCIONES PARA EL USUARIO

BRUKSANVISNING

KULLANIM TALİMATLARI

OBVESTILO ZA UPORABNIKE

Manufacturer: Wolverine World Wide, 9341 Courtland Drive, Rockford, Michigan 49351, USA. Phone: 616-866-5500.

Certification body: SATRA Technology Centre, Kettering, Northants, NN16 9JH, U.K. (Notified Body No. 0321). ITS (Leicester) LTD., Centre Court, Meridian Business Park, Leicester, LE19 1WR, U.K. (Notified Body No. 0362). SATRA Technology Europe Ltd, Bracetown Business Park, Clonree, Dublin, D15 YN2P, Ireland (Notified Body No. 2777). INTERTEK Italia S.p.A. Via Guido Miglioli 2/A, 20063 Cernusco sul Naviglio Milano (MI), Italy (Notified Body No. 2575). CTC, Parc Sc. T. Gam. -4, rue Herm. Frenkel 69367 Lyon Cedex 07, France (Notified Body No. 0075)

This footwear is classed as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by the European PPE Regulation 2016/425 and has been shown to comply with this Regulation through the European Standard: EN ISO 20345-2011
Safety footwear, EN ISO 20346-2014 Protective footwear or EN ISO 20347-2012 Occupational footwear.

EU Declaration of Conformity: Can be accessed at <http://safety-footwear.wwwinc.com>

CAREFULLY READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT:

This footwear is designed to minimise the risk of injury from the specific hazards as identified by the marking on the particular product (see marking codes below) However, always remember that no item of PPE can provide full protection and care must always be taken while carrying out the risk-related activity.

This footwear must not be modified in any way as this may affect the safety properties.

PERFORMANCE AND LIMITATIONS OF USE – The footwear has been tested in accordance with the EN ISO standards for the types of protection defined on the product by the marking codes explained below. However, always ensure that the footwear is suitable for the intended end use.

FITTING AND SIZING – To put on and take off the product, always fully undo the fastening systems. Only wear footwear of a suitable size. Footwear that is either too loose or too tight will restrict movement and will not provide the optimum level of protection. The size of the products is marked on it.

COMPATIBILITY – To optimize protection, in some instances it may be necessary to use this footwear with additional PPE such as protective trousers or over gaiters. In this case, before carrying out the risk-related activity, consult your supplier to ensure that all your protective products are compatible and suitable for your application.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT – When not in use, store the footwear in a well-ventilated area away from extremes of temperature. Never store the footwear underneath heavy items or in contact with sharp objects. If the footwear is wet, allow it to dry slowly and naturally away from direct heat sources before placing it into storage. Use suitable protective packaging to transport the footwear, e.g. the original container.

When stored under normal conditions (temperature, and humidity), the obsolescence date of the footwear is generally:

- 10 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes/boots with rubber soles
- 3 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes/boots with PU soles

REPAIR – If the footwear becomes damaged, it will NOT provide the optimum level of protection, and therefore should be replaced as soon as is practicable. Never knowingly wear damaged footwear while carrying out a risk related activity. If in doubt about the level of damage consult your supplier before using the footwear.

CLEANING – Clean your footwear regularly using high quality cleaning treatments recommended as suitable for the purpose NEVER use caustic or corrosive cleaning agents.

SLIP RESISTANCE – This footwear has been successfully tested against EN ISO 20345

MARKING OF PRODUCT FOR SLIP RESISTANCE PROPERTIES	MARKING CODE
Ceramic tile with sodium lauryl sulphate	SRA
Steel with glycerol	SRB
Ceramic tile with sodium lauryl sulphate & Steel with glycerol	SRC


* Note: Slippage may still occur in certain environments.

WARNING – The footwear must not be worn without hose (socks).

INSOCKS – If the footwear is supplied with a removable sock insert this would have been in place during testing. The sock insert should remain in place when the footwear is in use. It should be replaced by a comparable sock insert only, as supplied by the original manufacturer. If the footwear is supplied without a sock insert then no sock insert should be fitted otherwise the safety properties of the footwear may be compromised.

WEAR LIFE – The exact useful life of the footwear will greatly depend on how and where it is worn and cared for. It is therefore very important that you carefully examine the footwear before use and replace as soon as it appears to be unfit for wear. Careful attention should be paid to the condition of the upper stitching, wear in the outsole tread pattern and the condition of the upper/outsole bond.

MARKING – The product is marked with information of the following type:



8M USA 7 UK 41 EUR

60001

STOCK NO. 09911

EN ISO 20345:2011

S1 P SRA

09-15

CE Mark

Size

Code representing the manufacturing factory

Product identification

The European norm

Category of protection offered (including optional features)


Date of manufacture

USA
8M

UK
7

EUR
41

STOCK NO.09911
LEATHER UPPER
BALANCE MAN MADE
MATERIALS

60001

EN ISO 20345:2011
S1P SRA09-15

MADE IN CHINA

Example of product tongue label

EXPLANATION OF MARKING CODES USED TO DEFINE LEVEL OF PROTECTION PROVIDED:

EN ISO 20345 - SB	Protective toecap fitted and tested with 200 J impact and 15 kN compression force
EN ISO 20346 - PB	Protective toecap fitted and tested with 100 J impact and 10kN compression force
EN ISO 20347 - OB	WARNING - No protective toecap fitted but the footwear must provide one of the 'optional' protective features shown below that is marked with †

Marking codes for optional categories of protection:

HRO	Heat resistant outsole compound tested at 300°C
P†	Penetration resistant outsole tested at 1100 newtons
A†	Electrical resistance between foot and ground of between 0.1 and 1000
C†	Mega Ohms * Electrical resistance between foot and ground of less than
CI†	0.1 Mega Ohms * Insulation against the cold
HI†	Insulation against heat
E†	Energy absorption of the seat region tested at 20 joules
WRU	Water resistant upper leather
AN†	Ankle protection
WR†	Water resistant footwear
CR	Cut resistant footwear (not applicable to EN ISO 20347 footwear)
M	Metatarsal protection 100J impact energy (not applicable to EN ISO 20347 footwear)
FO	Fuel oil resistance

* - See additional user instructions below

In addition there are the following short codes for commonly used combinations of EN ISO 20345 optional categories of protection:

S1 = Upper from material other than all rubber or polymeric + Closed seat region + SB + A + E + FO

S2 = S1 + WRU

S3 = S2 + P + Cleated Outsoles

Similar short codes exist for EN ISO 20346 footwear (P1 to P3) and EN ISO 20347 footwear (O1 to O3).

FOOTWEAR PENETRATION:

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

Two generic types of penetration resistant insert are currently available in PPE footwear. These are metal types and those from non-metal materials. Both types meet the minimum requirements for penetration resistance of the standard marked on this footwear but each has 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 shoe making limitations, does not cover the entire lower area of the shoe.

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 about the type of penetration resistant insert provided in your footwear please contact the manufacturer or supplier detailed on these instructions.

*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 vapors, 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 adequate protection against electric shock as it only introduces 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 1000MΩ at any time throughout its useful life. A value of 100KΩ 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 might 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 its entire life. It is recommended that the user establish an in-house test for electrical resistance, which is carried out at regular and frequent intervals.

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

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 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.

*CONDUCTIVE FOOTWEAR

Electrically conductive footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic charges in the shortest possible time, e.g. when handling explosives. **Electrically conductive footwear should not be used if the risk of shock from any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated.** In order to ensure that this footwear is conductive, it has been specified to have an upper limit of resistance of 100 kΩ in its new state.

During service, the electrical resistance of footwear made from conducting material can change significantly, due to flexing and contamination, and it is necessary to ensure that the product is capable of fulfilling its designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges during its entire life. Where necessary, it is therefore recommended that the user establish an in-house test for electrical resistance and use it at regular intervals. This test and those mentioned below should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme at the workplace.

If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soling 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.

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UK
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EUR
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STOCK NO.09911
LEATHER UPPER
BALANCE MAN MADE
MATERIALS



60001

EN ISO 20345:2011
S1P SRA

09-15

MADE IN CHINA

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