

USER INSTRUCTIONS

CERTIFICATION BODY: ITS Testing services (UK) Ltd, Centre Court, Meridian Business Park, Leicester, LE19 1WD, UK (Notified Body 0362).

These products are classed as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by the European PPE Directive 89/686/EEC and have been shown to comply with this Directive through the European Standard.

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.**

PERFORMANCE AND LIMITATIONS OF USE – These products have been tested in accordance with EN ISO 20345:2011 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 products, always fully undo the fastening systems. Only wear footwear of a suitable size. Products which are either too loose or too tight will restrict movement and will not provide the optimum level of protection. The size of these products is marked on them

COMPATIBILITY – To optimise 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.

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.

WARNING - The footwear must not be worn without sock.

WEAR LIFE – The exact useful life of the product 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:

CE	CE mark
03/2017	Date of manufacture
P/O: 1234	Purchase order number
UK8 EU42	Size of product
TP	Manufacturer identification
ROCKSWIM NS	Product identification
EN ISO 20347:2012	The number and year of this European norm
OB E FO SRC	Category of protection offered



Example of marking

EXPLANATION OF MARKING CODES USED TO DEFINE LEVEL OF PROTECTION PROVIDED

EN ISO 20345:2004 - SB Toe protection tested with 200J impact and 15kN compression force
 ENISO 20347:2004 – OB No toe protection offered

Additional foot protection may be provided and the following marking codes identify the protection offered

Protection offered	Marking
Penetration resistant (<i>Force required to penetrate the sole complex shall be not less than 1100N</i>)	P
Energy absorption of the seat region (<i>Minimum energy absorption of 20J</i>)	E
Metatarsal protection (<i>100J impact protection over metatarsals</i>)	M
Antistatic (<i>Electrical resistance 0.1-1000MΩ tested at 100V DC in both wet and dry atmospheres</i>)	A
Cold insulation of the sole complex (<i>Exposure to -17°C 30 Minutes, internal temperature decrease of ≤10°C</i>)	CI
Resistance to fuel oil (<i>Maximum swell of 12% after 22 hours exposure to fuel oil</i>)	FO
Water resistance (<i>Whole footwear flexed in water for 80 minutes with no significant water penetration</i>)	WR
Water penetration and absorption (<i>upper material flexed in water for 60 minutes with no significant water penetration or absorption</i>)	WRU
Resistance to hot contact (<i>Exposure to 300°C for 60 seconds with no cracking</i>)	HRO
Heat insulation of the sole complex (<i>Exposure to 150°C 30 minutes, internal temperature increase of ≤22°C</i>)	HI
Slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with Sodium laurel sulphate lubricant (<i>Minimum CoF 0.32 Flat, 0.28 Heel</i>)	SRA
Slip resistance on steel floor with glycerol lubricant (<i>Minimum CoF 0.18 Flat and 0.13 Heel</i>)	SRB
Slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with Sodium laurel sulphate lubricant and on steel floor with glycerol lubricant	SRC

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

S1 = EN ISO 20345:2011 Upper from material other than all rubber or polymeric + Closed seat region + SB + A + E
 S2 = S1 + WRU
 S3 = S2 + P + Cleated Outsoles

O1 = EN ISO 20347:2012 Upper from material other than all rubber or polymeric + Closed seat region + OB + A + E + FO
 O2 = O1 + WRU
 O3 = O2 + P + Cleated Outsoles

ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR.

Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimise electrostatic build up by dissipating electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of spark ignition of for example flammable substances and vapours, and 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 the risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme of the workplace.

Experience has shown that, for antistatic purposes, the discharge path through the 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 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 in dissipating electrostatic charges and also 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.

Class 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 wet conditions where the soiling 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 surface 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.

PENETRATION RESISTANT FOOTWEAR

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 1100N. 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 (ie diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoemaking 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 (ie 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