

Producer-Information

Instructions for use of EWS Safety Shoes

Zertifizierungsstelle:
TÜV Rheinland LGA
Products GmbH
Tillystraße 2 • D-90431 Nürnberg
(Kennnummer: 0197)



This shoe conforms to category II of the user's personal protective equipment as per the European Directive CEE No. 89/686.

The CE marks provide a guarantee that the following requirements are met:

- Ergonomic comfort, security, quality and durability of the safety boot

Furthermore, the EN ISO 20345:2011 and the CE marks denote that this is a safety shoe with Integral toe cap providing reliable protection from a great variety of accident hazards (protecting against impact up to 200 Joule)

Add.-Symbol	Additional Safety Requirements	Protection Classes BASIC Symbol			
		SB	S1	S2	S3
	Basic Requirements	X	X	X	X
A	Antistatic shoes	0	X	X	X
E	Protection in heel area	0	X	X	X
WRU	Water absorbent	-	-	X	X
P	Wear-trough resistance	0	0	-	X
C	Conductivity	0	0	0	0
HI	Heat insulation	0	0	0	0
CI	low temperature insulation	0	0	0	0
HRO	Heat resistance	0	0	0	0

X = Basic requirement, 0 = additional requirement

ANTI-STATIC

Anti-static shoes should be worn when it is necessary to diminish an electro-static charge by diverting that charge so that the danger, e. g. of sparks igniting inflammable substances and fumes is eliminated. They should also be worn when the danger of electric shock through an electrical appliance or through tension conducting components is not completely eliminated. It should be noted, however, that the wearing of anti-static shoes does not offer adequate protection against electric shocks as they only build up a resistance between the feet and the floor. When the danger of electric shock cannot be fully eliminated other measures must be taken to avoid this risk. Such measures and the subsequently stated inspection should be a part of the routine accident prevention programme in the work place.

Experience has shown that for anti-static purposes, the conduction passage throughout the life of a product should have an electrical resistance of under 1000 M Ω . For a new product is able to guarantee limited protection against dangerous electric shocks or inflammation caused by a defect in an electrical apparatus of up to 250 V when operating, the lowest level of this resistance is specified as 100 k Ω . It should be noted, however, that under certain conditions the shoes cannot provide adequate protection and the wearer of the shoes should, therefore, always take further protective measures. When in use no insulating components should be placed between the lining of the shoes and the foot of the wearer. If an innersole is placed between the lining and the foot of the wearer then the connection shoe / lining should be tested for its electrical properties.

Protection Class	Property of the Shoes
SB	Basic requirement
S 1	Closed heel section, antistatic feature, energy absorbed in the heel area, Fuel oil resistance.
S 2	Same as S1, plus water penetration and absorbent features.
S 3	Same as S2, plus wear-trough resistance and outsole profile.

Slip Resistance:

SRA = slip resistance on ceramic tile floor/ cleaning agent

SRB = slip resistance on steel plate/glycerine

SRC = slip resistance on ceramic tile floor/ cleaning agent and steel plate/glycerine

The label, which is found on the EWS safety shoes gives details of:

- the producer
- the CE mark
- the number of the inspection centre
- standards reference
EN ISO 20345:2011
- size and width of the shoe and model number
- month and year of production
- the product label of the producer (e.g. "Germany")

Care Instructions / Maintenance

These shoes are made from high-quality leather material.

- The dirt has to be removed from the footwear after usage by brushing them carefully.
- Remove insoles and let footwear dry slowly, but without direct contact to the heat source.
- After drying rub the footwear lightly with leather care products. Do not apply fatty or oily care products. Always use wax-containing care products.
- There should be no insulating materials fitted between the insole and wearers foot.
- Special care should be taken to ensure that the sole is free from contaminated remainders.
- Before putting on the shoes test the function of the closures and check the thickness of the sole profile.
- After high strains caused by mechanical, chemical or thermal stress safety shoes should be checked for damage. Safety shoes showing up damage should be discarded.
- Because of the various factors involved like moisture/humidity during storage and changes in material structure over the years, is is not possible to indicate a shelf-life.
- 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 N. 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.