

GB - SAFETY SHOES - USER INSTRUCTION

BETA S3 SRC 06200203

Safety shoes for professional use complies the standard EN ISO 20345:2011. This footwear is in conformity (EU) 2016/425.

Recommended use: common industrial environment, building industry, agriculture, warehouses. The employer or user is responsible for conformity of used personal protective equipment with the type and the level of risk on a workplace and with surrounding conditions. PPE personal protective equipment category II.

Labeling: On each footwear is placed following information: article code, identification of manufacturer, CE conformity mark, standard number and year of issue EN ISO 20345:2011, protection level (for example S1 SRA), production date (month/year) and size.

The footwear comply all basic requirements (SB) and some additional requirements according charts:

	EN ISO 20345		
	S1	S2	S3
Basic requirements, protective toecap at least 200J	+	+	+
Antistatic	+	+	+
Fully enclosed heel	+	+	+
Energy absorption capacity in the heel area	+	+	+
Water Resistant Upper	-	+	+
Penetration resistant sole	-	-	+
Oil resistant sole	+	+	+

Footwear meets additional requirements EN ISO 20345

Symbol: P	Penetration resistant sole
Symbol: HRO	Heat resistant sole
Symbol: WR	Water Resistant
Symbol: FO	Oil resistant sole
Symbol: M	Metatarsal protection
Symbol: HI	Bottom complex insulation against heat
Symbol: CI	Cold resistant

Footwear has antislip properties according EN ISO 20345

Symbol	slip resistance
SRA	ceramic floor with detergent
SRB	steel floor with glycerin
SRC	ceramic floor with detergent and steel floor with glycerin

Use and maintenance: This footwear contains rigid parts. It is important to select the size correctly, preferably with a put-on practical test. The shoes should be worn with properly fastened laces. Clean footwear regularly by adequate agents. Dry the footwear at the room temperature on well ventilated place. Check a footwear condition every time before use (function of laces, ragged seams, excessively worn out sole, cuts or pollution). Do not use damaged shoes, they have to be replaced by new. Choose correct model of footwear according the risks on the workplace. The footwear should be stored in original package in dry, not too warm place.

Warning: This footwear is not designed for protection against chemicals. The outsole is resistant to diluted mineral acids and oils but it is not designed to protect foot to these chemicals. The solvents, aggressive chemicals and concentrated acids damage the footwear. **Do not expose the footwear to chemicals**

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 (i.e. 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 (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.

Do not use damaged shoes, they have to be replaced by new

Notices: The storage longer than 5 years is not recommended. Store in original package, in dry place away from heat sources. Improper storage shortens the lifetime of footwear. Total service time depends on conditions of use. The producer is not liable for any damage caused by improper use of the product.

Anti-static footwear: Antistatic footwear should be worn when there is a need to reduce electrostatic charges by conducting away the electrical charge so as to counter the danger of fires that might be caused if a spark comes into contact with flammable substances or vapours. They should also be worn when there is a potential danger of electric shock from an electrical device or from live parts. It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear do not guarantee complete protection against electrical shock. If it is impossible to avoid potential danger of electric shock completely, then supplementary preventative measures should be taken. Such measures and the tests described below should be carried out as a part of your regular accident prevention routines. Experience has shown that for antistatic purposes, the route throw a product should have an electrical resistance level of less than 1000 mega ohm during the entire lifetime of the product. New products are required to have a minimum resistance level of 100 kilo ohm in order to provide limited protection up to 250 V against dangerous protection. For this reason the user should always ensure that additional safety measures are adopted. The electrical resistance provided by this type of footwear can be negatively affected if the shoes become dirty or are a subject of humidity or moisture. This footwear will become ineffective for the purpose for which it is intended if worn in wet conditions. Therefore it is necessary to ensure that the product is able to conduct away electrical charges and that it can provide protection throughout its lifetime. It is recommended to check up electrical resistance on a place and to do it regularly and often. Footwear of class I can, over a long period of use, absorbs moisture and may start to conduct electricity in moist or wet conditions. If at use the sole material becomes contaminated, the user should check the conductive qualities of footwear on every occasion prior to entering a potentially dangerous zone. The floor and sole resistance should not cancel out the protection provided by the footwear. When the antistatic footwear is used, no insulating materials – aside from normal socks – should be worn between the sole of the footwear and the user's foot. If the additional insole is used, it is necessary to check up antistatic properties of footwear with a new insole.

Removable insole: If footwear is supplied with a removable insole, then all appropriate tests on the footwear with its insole in place will already have been carried out. This means that the footwear should be used only when the insole is left in. Similarly, the insole should only be replaced by a similar insole supplied by the original manufacturer of the footwear. If the footwear is not delivered with a removable insole, then all appropriate tests on the shoe will have been carried out without an insole. As a result, the use of a removable insole may impair the level of protection provided by the footwear.

CE type examination certificate has been issued by SATRA TECHNOLOGY notified body No 2777 number 2777/15167-01/E00-00.

The declaration of conformity is available on www.stenso.net

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