EN

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF P.P.E.
(Personal and Protective Equipment)

The shoes covered by these instructions for use cannot guarantee their level of protection unless you use them and care for them as indicated below. The manufacturer declines all responsibility in the event of improper use or care. If you have any doubts or questions regarding the instructions for use, care or the level of protection offered by these shoes after reading these instructions, contact the safety manager of your company before using them. The EU declaration of conformity is available on our website **www.lemaitre-securite.com/reg** or on request from our company's commercial departments. The manufacturer also remains at your entire disposal if needed and can be contacted at the following address:

LEMAITRE SECURITE SAS 17, rue de Bitschhoffen CS 90024 **LA WALCK 67350 VAL DE MODER - FRANCE**
E-Mail : contact@lemaitre-securite.com

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLEANING AND UPKEEP

No special care is required for the upkeep of this article. However, polishing is always very helpful and waterproofing is resquisted for velvet and nubuck leather.
In no case, should your footwear be dried near a source of heat (e.g. boiler, radiator, stove, fireplace…etc).
If any white marks appear on the leather (salt reappearance), brush and polish it.

The shoes should be stored in a dry atmosphere and at an ambient temperature of approximately 20°C. Under such storage conditions, the obsolescence deadline of the product is 60 months.

We recommend systematically checking the condition of your shoes prior to use. In particular, it is advisable to check the functioning of the closing system, the wear of the sole and the condition of any additional protective devices (metatarsals, ankles…).

In hot and humid countries, the storage duration of shoes with PU soles must not exceed 8 months in such a way as to prevent any occurrence of hydrolysis.
For information, hydrolisis is a phenomenon which causes a chemical degradation, through the combination of the humidity and the micro-organisms, particularly in a hot, humid and enclosed atmosphere.

When a pair of shoes is worn out, it must be replaced and an optimal valuation must be ensured by the following means (non-exhaustive list):

- specialized processing channels (Solid Recovered Fuels for unsoiled shoes)
- specific processing centers for shoes soiled by substances that are harmful to the environment
- recycling systems for ordinary industrial waste

DECODING OF THE MARKING

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

The affixing of the CE marking clearly and indelibly on the product on the tongue/gusset signifies compliance with the essential health and safety requirements defined by the regulation 2016/425 applicable on April 21st, 2018 (REPI-2016/425): innocuity, comfort, solidity... etc. and that this model has been submitted to an EU type examination carried out by a notified body. This shoe is fitted with a sole which guarantees protection against the risk of falling by slipping in accordance with the standard EN ISO 20345 – EN ISO 20347.

Also mentioned on the shoe tongue/gusset with a tag are:

- The reference of the standard applicable (EN ISO 20345:2011 - EN ISO 20347:2012)
- The symbols appropriate to the category of shoe and the protection offered (see below)

- The manufacturer's standard designation
- The date of manufacture
- the manufacturer's mailing address
- identification of the batch / serial number
- The manufacturer's identification mark
- The shoe size.

INFORMATION ON THE CATEGORIES OF SHOES FOR OCCUPATIONAL USE AND ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS:

SAFETY FOOTWEAR (EN ISO 20345:2011)

When the marking EN ISO 20345:2011 appears on this product, this guarantees :
- In terms of comfort and solidity, a level of performance as defined by a harmonised European standard.
- The presence of a protective toe cap ensuring safety against shocks of up to 200 j and against the risks of crushing under a maximum laod of 1500 daN.

COMBINED SYMBOLS	PROPERTIES
SB	Complying only with basic requirements
S1	Basic requirements (**SB**) + rear closed, antistatic properties (**A**), heal energy absorption (**E**) + Resistance to hydrocarbures (**FO**)
S2	as S1 + Resistance to water penetration and water absorption (**WRU**)
S3	as S2 + Resistance to perforation (**P**), Soles with Studs

Water resistance and water absorption properties (WRU, S2, S3) concern only the upper materials and do not guarantee the full water resistance of the whole footwear.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF P.P.E. (Personal and Protective Equipment)
OCCUPATIONAL FOOTWEAR (EN ISO 20347:2012)

When the marking EN ISO 20347:2012 appears on the product, this guarantees:
- In terms of comfort and solidity, a level of performance as defined by a harmonised European standard.

COMBINED SYMBOLS	PROPERTIES
01	Basic requirements + rear closed, antistatic properties (**A**), heal energy absorption (**E**)
02	as 01 + Resistance to water penetration and water absorption (**WRU**)
03	as 02 + Resistance to perforation (**P**), Soles with Studs

Water resistance and water absorption properties (WRU, O2, O3) concern only the upper materials and do not guarantee the full water resistance of the whole footwear.

ESD labelled Shoes have been tested by a Certified Body Lab.:

1/ EN 61340-5-1:2001 norm for Electronic discharge protection against electrostatic effects

2/ Electrostatism: EN 61340-4-3:2001 norm for testing method for Shoes / Heat dissipating shoes environmental class 3 (23°C et 50% Hr).

SLIP SYMBOLS FITTED TO THE USE OF SAFETY SHOES

Symbol	Type of floor	Friction factor

SRA	Slip-proof on ceramic tiles covered with a sodium lauryl sulphate solution	Position when flat ≥ 0,32 Heel contact ≥ 0,28
SRB	Slip-proof on steel floors covered with glycerol	Position when flat ≥ 0,18 Heel contact ≥ 0,13
SRC	SRA + SRB	

ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS COMMON TO THE THREE STANDARD NORMS EN ISO 20345:2011, EN ISO 20347:2012.

(some of the following symbols do not appear on the marking if they are already included in combined symbols)

SYMBOLS	PROPERTIES
P	Resistance to perforation
C	Conducting footwear
A	Antistatic footwear
HI	Insulation against heat
CI	Insulation against cold
E	Capacity of heel energy absorption
WR	Water resistant
M	Protection of metatarsals
AN	Protection of ankles
WRU	Resistance to water penetration and water absorption
HRO	Resistance to heat by contact
FO	Resistance to hydrocarbures

EXPLANATORY NOTICE CONCERNING ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR

Antistatic footwear should be used, when it is necessary to minimise the accumulation of electrostatic charges,
though their dissipation, thus avoiding the risk of inflammation of vapours or inflammable substances, and if there is any risk of an electricshock coming from an electrical appliance or other connected element.
However, it must be noted that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee suitable protection against an electric shock as they do, in fact, introduce a resistance between the foot and the ground. If the risk of electric shock has not been eliminated completely, additional measures are essential to counteract this risk. Such measures as well as the supplementary tests mentioned hereafter, msut be part of the routine controls included in the safety programme carried out in the actual place of work.
Experiments show that, for antistatic requirements, the path of discharge through a product must have, in normal conditions, an electrical resistance lower than 1000 M OHMS, throughout the life cycle of the product. A value of 0,1 M OHMS in specified as being the lowest limit for the resistance of a product, when it is new, so as to ensure a certain degree of protection against a dangerous electric shock or against inflammation, in case where an electrical appliance becomes defective, when running on voltages under 250 V.
However, in certain conditions, users must be warned that the protection provided by the footwear may prove to be ineffective and other means must be used to ensure the constant protection of the wearer.
The electrical resistance of this type of footwear can be significantly modified by flexion, contamination or moisture.
This kind of footwear will not perform its function, if it is worn in damp conditions.
Consequently, it is necessary to ensure that the technical features of the product (i.r. dissipation of electrostatic charges and provision of a certain degree of protection) can effectively be implemented throughout the duration of its life cycle.

Shoes belonging to class I can absorb humidity if they are worn for long periods and they may become conductive in humid conditions.
It is recommended for the wearer to make an immediate test on the spot, and to check the electrical resistance of frequent, regular intervals.
If the footwear are worn in conditions, where the soles are contaminated, the wearer must always check the electrical properties, before entering a high risk area.
In the sectors where antistatic footwear are worn, the resistance of the ground must be such that it has no effect on the protection provided by the footwear.
In use it is recommended, for the wearer, no insulating element, except for normal socks, must be introduced between the insole and the wearer's foot. If an insert is placed between the insole and the foot, the electrical properties of the combination foot/insert must be checked.

INSOCK

- If the shoes are supplied with a removable insock, tests have been undertaken with the insock in place. In this case, the shoe must only be worn with the insock in place and this must only be replaced by a comparable insock supplied by the shoes' original manufacturer.
- If the shoes are supplied without an insock, tests have been undertaken without the insock in place. In this case, the addition of an insock may affect the shoes' protective properties.

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.

Visibility properties by day and by night (fluorescent and retro-reflective) are not claimed