

HKSDK[®]
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ENG**INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE**

The model proposed is type-approved as shown by the CE label. Consequently, it meets the basic requirements set forth in the European directive CEE/89/686 concerning personal Protective Equipment (P.P.E.) ensuring product safety, comfort, durability and anti-slip properties. Furthermore, it was subjected to an EC-type examination test by a notifying European body. Prototype deposited at PFI (Pirmasens Testing and Research Institute); PO Box 2225; D-66930 Pirmasens; Ref. No.: 0193/or BIA St. Augustin; Alte Heerstraße 111; D-53757 St. Augustin; ID-no.: 0121. TÜV Reinland LGA Products GmbH, Tillystraße 2, D-90431 Nuremberg, Ref. no.: 0197.

YOU HAVE BEEN ISSUED SAFETY SHOES

The EN ISO 20345:2011 label warrants that this product:

- Meets harmonised European standard requirements regarding comfort and durability.
- Is equipped with toe caps designed to withstand impact forces up to 200 J and compressive loads up to 15 KN.

SHOE SYMBOLS

SB Professional safety shoe with toe caps designed to withstand impact forces up to 200 J.

S1 Closed back part, Antistatic properties, Shock-absorbing heels, Resistance to fuels.

S2 As S1 + Water resistant (penetration and absorption).

S3 As S2 + Resistance to penetration from sharp objects. Cleated soles.

FURTHER SYMBOLS ACCORDING TO THE 3 STANDARDS

P Steel or Fiber midsole designed to withstand perforation forces of up to 1100 Newton.

C Electrical resistance less than 100 kΩ.

A Materials and structure designed to dissipate static electricity charges (resistivity range between 0,1 and 1000 MΩ).

E Energy absorption capacity in the area of the heel is greater than/equal to 20 J.

HI Footwear insulated against heat, designed to slow down temperature build up (less than 22 °C).

CI Footwear insulated against cold, designed to slow down temperature decrease (less than 10 °C).

FO Resistance to fuels.

WRU Water resistant uppers.

HRO Heat resistant soles (up to 1 min. contact time at 300 °C).

The only risks covered are those specified by the symbols marked on the footwear.

Symbols are protection-specific. Later additions may modify product characteristics.

SRA Test of ceramic tile/detergent slip resistance.

SRB Test of steel floor/glycerol slip resistance.

SRC Test of ceramic tile/detergent/steel floor/glycerol slip resistance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Antistatic shoes should be worn when there is a need to reduce an electrostatic charge by conducting the electrical charge to the ground so that the risk of igniting inflammable substances or vapours, for example through sparks, can be eliminated, or if the risk of an electric shock caused by an electrical device or live parts can not be completely ruled out. It should however be noted, that antistatic shoes do not provide adequate protection against electric shock since they merely provide an area of resistance between the ground and the feet. If the risk of an electric shock cannot be completely ruled out, further measures must be taken to avoid this hazard. Such measures and the tests described below should be part of the routine accident prevention programme at the workplace. Experience shows that for antistatic purposes the conductive path through a product throughout its life cycle should have an electric resistance below 1000 MΩ. A value of 100 KΩ has been specified as the minimum limit for the resistance for a new product to ensure limited protection against dangerous electric shocks or ignition caused when working with defective electrical devices up to 250V. It should be noted, however, that under certain conditions the shoe provides insufficient protection and therefore the wearer of the shoe should always take additional precautions. The electrical resistance of this type of shoe can change considerably through bending, dirt or dampness. This shoe does not fulfil its predetermined function during wear in wet conditions. It is therefore necessary to ensure that the product is able to meet its predetermined function of conducting electrical charges and to provide protection during its duration of use. The wearer is thus recommended, if necessary, to specify an on-site examination of the electrical resistance and to carry out such examinations at regular and short intervals. Shoes of classification can absorb dampness over longer periods of wear and can become conductive under damp and wet conditions. If the shoe is worn under conditions in which sole material can be contaminated, the wearer should always check the electrical properties of his or her shoes before entering a dangerous area. In areas where antistatic shoes are worn, the ground resistance should be such that the protective function of the shoe is not cancelled out. During water no insulating components with exception of normal socks should be placed between the inner sole and the foot of the wearer. The electrical properties of the connection between shoe and insole should be checked.

ATTENTION: INSOLES:

The test was carried out with our insoles and may only be used with our own certified insoles.