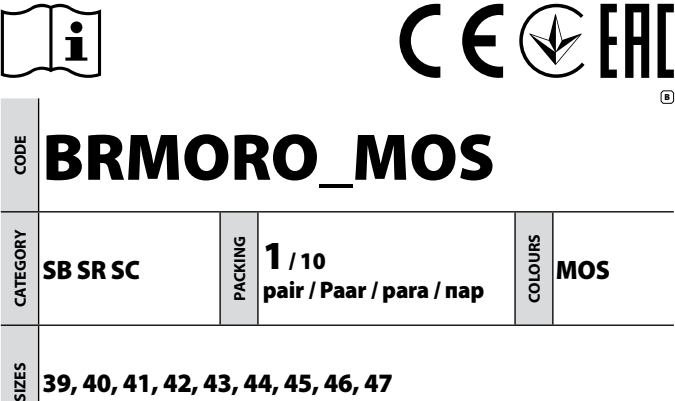




EN Instruction for use

DE Gebrauchsanweisung

PL Instrukcja użytkownika

RU Инструкція по применению

UA Інструкція для користування

RO Instrucțiuni de utilizare

support.rawpol.com for other languages

SK LT LV EE BY MD BG SI ES AT NL FR DA PT IT SE FI NO TR GR CZ HR IS HU

PRODUCT NAME:

Safety shoes

Безопасная обувь

Sicherheitsschuhe

Безпечно взуття

Buty bezpieczne

Încălțăminte de siguranță



EN ISO 20345:2022

The explanation of pictograms / standards is in the text of the instruction - Erklärung der Piktogramme / Standards finden Sie im Text des Handbuchs - Wyjaśnienie piktogramów / norm znajduje się w tekście instrukcji - Пояснення пiktogramm / стандартів содержится в тексте инструкции



The member of REIS GROUP

v. CSNF:122

INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION FOR THE USERS

Manufacturer: RAW-POL STEFANSKI SPÓŁKA KOMANDYTOWO-AKCYJNA, Julianów 50, 96-200 Julianów, Poland.

This product belongs to personal protective equipment (PPE), specified in the Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council and it meets the requirements of this Regulation. It has been assigned to the I category.

Standards: Product complies with EN ISO 20345:2022, Personal protective equipment. Safety footwear.

The notified body: SGS Fimko Oy, Takomatie 8, FI-00380 Helsinki, Finland; Number of the notified body: 0598.

Product/Description: Safety shoes according to the category specified in CATEGORY field and placed on the product. The detailed characteristics of the product is provided at rawpol.com.

Destination, usage and servicing: This product is dedicated to the user protection and it protects against specified hazards, according to the category which is approved on the basis of standards requirements that are met and it is intended for use in the environments in which they occur. The protection level is compatible with the category labeled on the product. Meaning of particular symbols used in footwear category is specified in the further part of the instruction and at rawpol.com. The protection level has been obtained on the basis of tests carried out according to conditions described in the norms to which they apply. Please always carry out a risk assessment in a given work environment to verify whether the product provides protection against all risks that may be born in mind that no personal protection equipment means assure the complete protection, therefore the work must be conducted with due care. During work the attention should be paid to the maintenance of the protective qualities and functions. The loss of the protective properties means that the product is worn out. The materials used for the product manufacture should not affect the user's health and hygienics. However every substance contained in the product or being the product component may be an allergen, e.g. cotton, leather, metal elements, latex, pigments etc. The highly sensitive individuals should test the product to its use or consult the physician. It is recommended to use a shoehorn to put shoes on. If present, after putting on the shoes, tie the laces and fasten the fasteners, and before taking off the shoes, untie/unfasten them to remove the foot freely. In the case of a fastening system consisting of a knob and laces, to put on the shoes you should: 1. pull up the movable part of the knob to loosen the string, 2. insert the foot, 3. push in the knob and turn it clockwise to screw up the laces until the foot is stably placed in the shoe. To remove shoes, proceed as in point 1. In the case of fastening with drawstrings, use a plastic stopper to put on/take off and properly adjust the shoes. When removing shoes, do not step on the second shoe to avoid heel shoe removable, as it may be damaged. The foot in a properly fastened shoe is stably placed, but at the same time not too compressed. Detailed information on the relevant parts of additional and replacement parts (if any are available) can be obtained from the manufacturer or his authorized representative.

Restrictions: It is to be warned against the use of the product consistently with the intended use, instruction recommendations and in conditions of high risk where the PPE of the category are inappropriate. If the properties does not state otherwise, the use of shoes at extremely low or high temperatures may adversely affect the durability. The properties of the footwear are in accordance with the category on the product and are expressed by symbols. Explanation of the symbols can be found later in the manual. The footwear shall not be modified, except for orthopedic adaptations according to Annex A of EN ISO 20345:2022 or EN ISO 20347:2022.

Size: The product should be of the appropriate size which should be established by fitting prior to work commencement. The size of the product is stated on the product. The available extent of sizes is stated in SIZES field.

Storage: The product should be stored at the appropriate temperature, in dry and well ventilated place. Too high humidity of air, too high or low temperature or intense light can adversely impact the product quality. Do not press with heavy objects, keep in a condition without any bends, away from sharp objects and 1 meter away from heating devices. The internal part of the shoe should remain dry. Manufacturer accepts no liability for the quality of the product stored contrary to the instructions. This may result in a lowering of the footwear protection level.

Packing type: It is recommended to distribute (including transporting and unloading) the product in a cardboard or foil package. Loading, transport and unloading should take place in conditions protecting against getting wet, dirty and damaged.

Maintenance, cleaning and disinfection: It is recommended to apply to the upper part of the footwear the substances intended for the maintenance of the given material, e.g. creams, pastes, aerosols etc. The contamination such as external dirt, dust, earth or the other substances should be removed by use of the soft, slightly moist rag, rubber foam or brush. Do not use solvents and abrasive materials which might damage the footwear surface. Upon cleaning, the footwear should be stored in a dry place. The maintenance means applied. The soaker between feet should be dried in the room temperature (away from stoves and heaters) for approximately 18 hours. For full-grain leather footwear, on dried uppers a small amount of the maintenance substance should be applied like cream or kind of wax, preferably in the colour of the upper part. Due to the natural finish treatment of the leather material the self-glossy pastes are not recommended for the daily maintenance (as they are on the basis of the so-called waxes which might damage the cover). After each work, footwear should be subjected to a cleaning process, which will ensure long-time use. Footwear that has not been cleaned and maintained in accordance with the instructions of this manual or that has signs of wear and tear is excluded from the quality claims. It is recommended to use generally commercially available cleaners, preservatives for each type of material, which does not have negative impact on the user's body. It is not recommended to use any additional methods for disinfection and disinfectants, as this may have impact on reducing levels of protection.

Durability/Expiry: This can be evaluated based on the footwear condition. On account of the various intensity of the use and the environmental effects such as sunlight, rain etc., it is not possible to state a specific time before the need for further wear. Special attention should be paid to the seams and the places where the particular elements are joined. The product retains its protective properties until it gets damaged and cannot be repaired without reducing the level of protection. Shoes damaged in a manner which diminishes the degree of protection, e.g. snagged seams, cracked or torn sole, they have to be replaced. With proper storage the validity period of the product can be up to 5 years from the date of production.

Slip resistance: This footwear has been successfully tested according to EN ISO 20345:2022 clause 5.3.5 (for safety footwear) or EN ISO 20347:2022 clause 5.3.4 (for occupational footwear) for slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with sodium lauryl sulphate (NALS) solution.

The footwear tested for slip resistant on ceramic tile floor with glycerine (optional) has additional SR symbol.

The slip resistance of footwear has been tested in laboratory conditions. Additional testing by the user in working place conditions may provide more detailed information. Footwear field trials are recommended to assess suitability of the footwear in the workplace.

Antistatic properties (if applicable):

Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic build-up by dissipating electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of spark ignition of, for example, flammable substances and vapours, and if the risk of electric shock from mains voltage equipment cannot be completely eliminated from the workplace. Antistatic footwear introduces a resistance between the foot and ground but may not offer complete protection. Antistatic footwear is not suitable for work on live electrical installations. It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shock as a static discharge as it only introduces a resistance between foot and floor. If the risk of static discharge electric shock, has not been completely eliminated, additional measures to avoid this risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme at the workplace. Antistatic footwear will not provide protection against electric shock from AC or DC voltages. If the risk of being exposed to any AC or DC voltage exists, then electrical insulating footwear shall be used to protect from against serious injury.

The electrical resistance of antistatic footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. This footwear might not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions.

Class I footwear can absorb moisture and can become conductive if worn for prolonged periods in moist and wet conditions. Class II footwear is resistant to moist and wet conditions and should be used if the risk of exposure exists.

If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soiling material becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the antistatic properties of the footwear before entering a hazard area.

Where antistatic footwear is in use, the resistance of the flooring should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear.

It is recommended, to use an antistatic socks.

It is, therefore, necessary to ensure, that the combination of the footwear its wearers and their environment is capable, to fulfil the designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges during its entire life. It is, it is recommended, that the user establish a resistance between foot and floor. If the risk of static discharge electric shock, has not been completely eliminated, additional measures to avoid this risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme at the workplace.

Antistatic footwear will not provide protection against electric shock from AC or DC voltages. If the risk of being exposed to any AC or DC voltage exists, then electrical insulating footwear shall be used to protect from against serious injury.

The electrical resistance of antistatic footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. This footwear might not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions.

Warning: Only socks that fulfil the properties of EN ISO 20345 or EN ISO 20347 in combination with the identified safety or occupational footwear can be fitted.

Penetration resistance (if applicable) - the penetration resistance footwear has the penetration resistance inserts:

The perforation resistance of this footwear has been measured in the laboratory using standardized nails and forces. Nails of smaller diameter and higher static or dynamic load will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances, additional preventative measures should be considered.

Three generic types of perforation resistant inserts are currently available in PPE footwear. These are metal types and those from non-metal materials, which shall be chosen on basis of a job-related risk assessment. All types give protection against perforation risks, but each has different additional advantages or disadvantages including the following:

Metal (e.g. S1P, O1P, S3, O3): Is less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoemaking techniques may not cover the entire lower area of the foot.

Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g. S1PS, O1PS, S3L, O3L): May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area, but the perforation resistance may be lower depending on the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness). Two types in terms of the protection offered are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL.

The access to the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed at support.rawpol.com.

In case this manual becomes out-of-date as a result of modifications to law or other factors, you should download a new version. Up-to-dated manuals are available at rawpol.com or support.rawpol.com. This manual is marked on the first page with version number v. CSNF:122, where CSNF is the identifier of product group and 122 the successive version number. In case of any changes, the manual will be updated and marked on the product or on the packaging, it means that you can have the instruction for use for an other lot or an other good. In case the instruction is out of date or improper to the owned lot of goods, it must be strictly obtained the current/proper instruction for use and become

M - Schutz des Mittelfußes

P - Beständigkeit: Unterseite des Schuhs gegen Perforation bei einer einseitigen Kraft von 1100 N, Durchmesser des Feststegals - 4,5 mm (Metallnagelstich Typ P)

PL - Beständigkeit: Unterseite des Schuhs gegen Perforation bei einer Kraft von 1100 N, Durchmesser des Feststegals - 4,5 mm (nichtmetallischer Einsatz Typ PL)

PS - Beständigkeit: Unterseite des Schuhs gegen Perforation, der durchschnittliche Kraftwert aus 4 Tests beträgt nicht weniger als 1100 N (kein einzelnes Ergebnis liegt unter 950 N), Durchmesser des Mittelstegals - 3,0 mm (nichtmetallischer Einsatz Typ PS)

SC - Die EN ISO 20347 hinsichtlich die Anforderungen der EN ISO 20345 bzw. EN ISO 20347 hinsichtlich des Abriebs der Zehenverhärtung

SR - Rutschhemmung auf Keramikfliesenboden mit Glycerin

Kategorien von Sicherheitsschuhen mit den am häufigsten vorkommenden Anspruchsombinationen entsprechend der Norm EN ISO 20345:2022:

S5 = sicherheitstechnische Grundeigenschaften (d.h. Zehenverstärkung schlagfest mit 200 J und druckfest bis 15 kN - Zehenschutz)

S1 = wie S5 + Geschlossener Fersenbereich + Energieaufnahme des Gesäßbereichs + Antistatisch

S1E = wie S1 + Beschäftigung des oberen Teils gegen Eindringen und Absorption von Wasser

S3 (Metalleinlage Typ P), S3L (nichtmetallische Einlage Typ PL), S3S (Nichtmetallische Typ PS) = wie S2 + Durchtrittssicherheit je nach Typ - Stollenauflöschung

S4 = wie S8 + Geschlossener Fersenbereich + Energieaufnahme des Gesäßbereichs + Antistatisch

Kategorien von Arbeitsschuhen mit den am häufigsten vorkommenden Anspruchsombinationen entsprechend der Norm EN ISO 20347:2022:

O4 = wie O3 + Geschlossener Fersenbereich + Energieaufnahme des Gesäßbereichs + Antistatisch

O1 = wie O4 + Geschlossener Fersenbereich + Energieaufnahme des Gesäßbereichs + Antistatisch

O2 = wie O1 + Beständigkeit des oberen Teils gegen Eindringen und Absorption von Wasser

O3 (Metalleinlage Typ P), O3L (nichtmetallische Einlage Typ PL), O3S (Nichtmetallische Typ PS) = wie O2 + Durchtrittssicherheit je nach Typ - Stollenauflöschung

O4 = wie O8 + Geschlossener Fersenbereich + Energieaufnahme des Gesäßbereichs + Antistatisch

O4E = wie O4 + Geschlossener Fersenbereich + Energieaufnahme des Gesäßbereichs + Antistatisch

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O4E = wie O4 + Geschlossener Fersenbereich + Energieaufnahme des Gesäßbereichs + Antistatisch

Hinweis: Das Ausrüstungs kann immer noch in einigen Umgebungen auftreten.

WP - Beständigkeit des gesamten Schuhs gegen Wasser

WR - Beständigkeit des oberen Teils gegen Eindringen und Absorption von Wasser

Acid resistant - Säurebeständige

Rutsch resistant - Rutschfest

Anti-slip area - Anti-Rutsch-Bereich

Oil resistant - Ölbeständigkeit

Shock absorb - Stoßdämpfung

Antistatic - Antistatisch

Hydrocarbons resistance - Beständigkeit gegen Kohlenwasserstoffe

SBH = Kennzeichnungskategorie von Hybrid-Sicherheitsschuhen

Ø = Symbol zeigt an, dass die Schuhe nicht auf Rutschfestigkeit geprüft wurden

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familiar with its content. Do not attempt to work without becoming familiar with the current/proper instruction for use! THIS MANUAL MAY BE COPIED IN ORDER TO MAKE IT AVAILABLE TO EVERY USER OF THE PRODUCT.

In any doubts please contact with safety expert, the manufacturer or the authorized representative of the manufacturer in order to explain the meaning of the symbols.

Legend of the sample labeling: [A] - type designation / commodity code by manufacturer, [B] - standard number, [C] - footwear category, [D] - size, [E] - compatibility mark, [F] - read the manual, [G] - production date (month / year), [H] - manufacturer's identification mark, [I] - name and address of manufacturer, [J] - ukrainian conformity sign, [K] - conformity sign of the Customs Union.

The legend to the symbols used: CODE - type designation/commodity code by manufacturer, CATEGORY - footwear category, NUMBER - number of the article, SIZES - the available scope of sizes, PACKING - number of product in the smallest package unit/number in the box, STANDARDS - standards, COLOURS - available range of colors, [I] - lot number, C - conformity mark, [J] - got acquainted with the instruction manual, [K] - REIS - manufacturer's identification mark, [D] - product line, [E] - online instruction, [H] - conformity sign of the Customs Union, [I] - ukrainian conformity sign

Explanation of symbols used in footwear labeling:

A - antistatic footwear

AN - ankle protection

C - partially conductive footwear

CI - cold insulation from the bottom (the maximum temperature at which the footwear is used cannot exceed the temperature at which the tests were performed, i.e. -17(±2)°C, test time 30 minutes; the duration of use in low temperatures or cold should be determined individually, taking into account the conditions in a given working environment and the assessment of risks)

CR - resistance of the upper part to cutting

E - energy absorption of seat region

ESO - electric resistance between 0.75 - 35 MOhm

FO - sole resistance to fuel oil

HI - heat insulation from the bottom (the test was carried out in accordance with the standard that the footwear meets, i.e. using a hot plate with a temperature of 150 °C in contact with the bottom and using sand; test time 30 minutes; the time of use in the working environment should be determined individually, taking into account the conditions in a given environment and the assessment of the risks)

HRO - outsole resistance to hot contact (up to 300(±5) °C)

LG - ladder grip

M - metalral protection

P - resistance of the bottom to perforation by the force of 1100 N

Categories of the safe footwear with the most frequently used combination of the requirements of the www the EN ISO 20345:2022 standards:

S8 = safety basic properties (i.e. toe reinforcement resistant to impact with 200 J and compression to 15 kN - toes protection)

S1 = as S8 + closed heel area + energy absorption of seat region + antistatic

S2 = as S1 + resistance to the upper part to water penetration and absorption

S3 (metal insert type P), S3L (non-metal insert type PL), S3S (non metal insert type PS) = as S2 + perforation resistance according to the type + closed outsole

S4 = as S8 + closed heel area + energy absorption of the seat region + antistatic

Special professional footwear categories with the most frequently used combination of the requirements of EN ISO 20347:2022 standards:

O8 = basic properties (protection of the foot against superficial mechanical injury, e.g. scratches, scrape)

O1 = as O8 + closed heel area + energy absorption of the seat region + antistatic

O2 = as O1 + resistance to the upper part to water penetration and absorption

O3 (metal insert type P), O3L (non-metal insert type PL), O3S (non metal insert type PS) = as O2 + perforation resistance according to the type + closed outsole

O4 = as O8 + closed heel area + energy absorption of seat region + antistatic

Special professional footwear categories with the most frequently used combination of the requirements of EN ISO 20347:2022 standards:

O8 = basic properties (protection of the foot against superficial mechanical injury, e.g. scratches, scrape)

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