

		
CODE	BRMOPOL	MO
CATEGORY	SB SR SC	1 / 10
PACKING	pair / Paar / para / nap	COLOURS
SIZES	39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47	MO

EN Instruction for use

DE Gebrauchsanweisung

PL Instrukcja użytkownika

RU Инструкция 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:	C
Safety shoes	Безопасная обувь
Sicherheitsschuhe	Безпечно взуття
Buty bezpieczne	Încălțăminte de siguranță
STANDARDS	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 пiktogramм / стандартів содержится в тексте инструкции	
 The member of REIS GROUP	
v.CSNF:122	

	
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hohe Feuchtigkeit, zu hohe oder niedrige Temperatur oder intensives Licht können die Qualität des Produkts beeinträchtigen. Drücken Sie nicht mit schweren Gegenständen, halten Sie ihn ohne Biegungen, fern von scharfen Gegenständen und 1 Meter von Heizgeräten entfernt. Das Schuhwerk muss trocken bleiben. Der Hersteller haftet nicht für die Qualität des Produkts, das nicht entsprechend den Empfehlungen aufbewahrt wird. Dies kann zu einer Senkung des Schutzniveaus für Schuhe führen.

Verpackungszust: Es wird empfohlen, dieses Produkt in einer Karton- oder Folienverpackung zu vertreiben (einschließlich Transport). Das Laden, Transportieren und Entladen sollte unter Bedingungen erfolgen, die vor Nässe, Verschmutzung und Beschädigung schützen.

Erhaltungspflege, Reinigung und Desinfektion: Es wird empfohlen die Oberfläche der Schuhe von Zeit zu Zeit mit einem Mittel zu pflegen, das der Art des Stoffes entspricht, z.B. mit Cremes, Pasten, Aerosol, u.a. Verschmutzungen, wie z.B. Dreck, Staub, Erde und andere Substanzen können mit weichen, leicht nassen Lappen, Schwämmen oder Bürsten entfernt werden. Es sollten keine Lösungsmittel oder Schmirgelmateri verwendet werden, die die Schuhoberfläche schädigen könnten. Nach der Säuberung trocken und erst danach die Schuhherhaltung durchführen. Durchnässte Schuhe sollten bei Zimmertemperatur (nicht in der Nähe von Öfen und Heizkörpern) ungefähr 18 Stunden getrocknet werden. Bei Schuhen aus Narbenleder sollte eine kleine Menge einer Konservierungscreme oder eines Wachses auf das getrocknete Obermaterial aufgetragen werden, vorzugsweise in der Farbe des Obermaterials. Aufgrund des natürlichen Leders sollte bei der täglichen Schuhpflege auf selbstglänzende Pasten (auf der Basis von Lösungsmitteln, die die Schicht beschädigen können). Nach jeder Arbeit sollten die Schuhe einem Reinigungsprozess unterzogen werden, der eine langfristige Nutzung gewährleistet. Für Schuhe, die nicht gemäß den Anweisungen dieser Anleitung gereinigt und gepflegt wurden oder natürliche Abnutzungerscheinungen aufweisen, besteht kein Anspruch auf Qualitätsanspruch. Es wird empfohlen, handelsübliche Reinigungs- und Pflegemittel für die jeweilige Materialart zu verwenden, die sich nicht negativ auf den Benutzer auswirken. Es wird nicht empfohlen, zusätzliche Desinfektionsmethoden und Desinfektionsmittel zu verwenden, da sich dies auf die Verminderung des Schutzniveaus auswirken kann.

Lebensdauer: Dies kann basierend auf dem Schuhzustand beurteilt werden. Aufgrund der unterschiedlichen Intensität der Nutzung und der Umweltfaktoren wie Sonnenlicht, Regen etc. ist es nicht möglich, eine bestimmte Zeit anzugeben. Vor jedem Gebrauch prüfen, ob es für weiteren Verschleiß geeignet ist. Besondere Aufmerksamkeit sollte den Nähten und die Verbindungsstellen der einzelnen Elemente geteilt werden. Das Produkt behält seine schützenden Eigenschaften bis es beschädigt ist und nicht repariert werden kann, ohne den Schutzgrad zu verringern. Schuhe, die in ihrer Weise beschädigt sind, die den Grad des Schutzes verringern, z.B. verhedderte Nähte, gerissene oder gerissene Sohle, müssen ersetzt werden. Bei sachgemäßer Lagerung beträgt die Gültigkeitsdauer des Produktes bis zu 5 Jahren ab Herstellungsdatum.

Anti-Rutsch-Eigenschaften: Das Schuhwerk wurde gemäß EN ISO 20345:2022 Abschnitt 5.3.5 (für Sicherheitschuhe) bzw. EN ISO 20347:2022 Abschnitt 5.3.4 (für Berufsschuhe) erfolgreich auf einem Keramikfliesenboden mit Natriumlaurylsulfatlösung getestet (NäS).

Das auf Rutschfestigkeit auf Keramikfliesenböden mit Glycerin (optional) getestete Schuhwerk trägt zusätzlich das SR-Symbol.

Die Rutschfestigkeit von Schuhen wurde unter Laborbedingungen getestet. Zusätzliche Tests durch den Benutzer unter Arbeitsplatzbedin- gungen können detailliertere Informationen liefern. Um die Eignung des Schuhwerks am Arbeitsplatz zu beurteilen, werden Feldversuche mit Schuhen empfohlen.

Antistatische Eigenschaften (falls zutreffend): Es wird empfohlen, antistatisches Schuhwerk zu verwenden, wenn es notwendig ist, das Potenzial elektrostatischer Aufladung durch Ableitung elektrischer Ladung zu verringern, um die Gefahr einer Entzündung durch Funken, z. B. bei brennbaren Stoffen und Dämpfen, auszu- schließen, und wenn die Gefahr eines elektrischen Schlags durch stromführende Geräte am Arbeitsplatz nicht vollständig ausgeschlossen werden kann. Antistatisches Schuhwerk stellt einen Widerstand zwischen Fuß und Boden dar, bietet aber möglicherweise keinen vollständigen Schutz. Antistatisches Schuhwerk eignet sich für Arbeiten in der Nähe stromführender Anlagen. Es wird jedoch darauf hingewiesen, dass antielektrostatisches Schuhwerk keinen ausreichenden Schutz gegen einen durch elektrostatische Entladung verursachten Stromschlag bieten kann, da es lediglich einen elektrischen Widerstand zwischen dem Fuß und dem Boden herstellt. Wenn die Gefahr eines Stromschlags durch elektrostatische Entladung nicht vollständig beseitigt werden kann, sind weitere Maßnahmen erforderlich, um das Risiko zu vermeiden. Es wird empfohlen, das solche Maßnahmen und die unter aufgeführten Tests Teil des Programms zur Unfallverhütung am Arbeitsplatz sind.

Antielektrostatisches Schuhwerk bietet keinen Schutz gegen Wechsel- oder Gleichspannung. Wenn die Gefahr besteht, einer Wechsel- oder Gleichspannung ausgesetzt zu sein, sollten zum Schutz vor schweren Verletzungen gegen elektrisierende Schuhe getragen werden. Der elektrische Widerstand von antistatischem Schuhwerk kann sich durch Biegen, Verschmutzung oder Feuchtigkeit erheblich verändern. Solche Schuhe erfüllen ihre beabsichtigte Funktion nicht, wenn sie unter nassen Bedingungen getragen werden.

Schuhe der Klasse I können bei längerem Tragen Feuchtigkeit aufnehmen und unter nassen und feuchten Bedingungen leitfähig werden. Schuhe der Klasse II halten Nässe und Feuchtigkeit stand und sollten verwendet werden, wenn die Gefahr besteht, dass diese Faktoren ausgesetzt sind.

Wenn Schuhe unter Bedingungen verwendet werden, bei denen das Sohlenmaterial kontaminiert wird, wird empfohlen, dass der Benutzer stets die antistatischen Eigenschaften der Schuhe überprüft, bevor er einen Gefahrenbereich betritt.

Es wird empfohlen, dass in Bereichen, in denen antistatisches Schuhwerk verwendet wird, der Widerstand des Bodens den Schutz durch das Schuhwerk nicht aufheben kann.

Die Verwendung von antistatischen Socken wird empfohlen. Es muss sichergestellt werden, dass die Kombination aus dem Schuhwerk, seinen Benutzern und deren Umgebung in der Lage ist, die vorgesehene elektrostatische Ableitungsfunktion zu erfüllen und während seiner gesamten Lebensdauer Schutz zu bieten. Aus diesem Grund wird empfohlen, dass der Benutzer eine interne elektrostatische Widerstandsprüfung einrichtet, die in regelmäßigen und häufigen Abständen durchgeführt wird.

Auskleidungen: Werden die Schuhe mit einer herausnehmbaren Auskleidung geliefert, so sind die Prüfungen an Schuhen mit eingebauter Auskleidung durchzuführen. Die Schuhe dürfen nur mit der Auskleidung verwendet werden, und die Auskleidung darf nur durch eine vergleichbare Auskleidung ersetzt werden, die vom ursprünglichen Hersteller der Schuhe oder von einem Auskleidungshersteller geliefert wird, der Auskleidungen liefert, die die Merkmale von EN ISO 20345 oder EN ISO 20347 in Kombination mit den vorgesehenen Sicherheits- oder Berufsschuhen erfüllen. Wenn die Schuhe ohne Auskleidung geliefert werden, wurden die Tests an Schuhen ohne Auskleidung durchgeführt.

Wahrnehmen! Nur Auskleidungen, die den Eigenschaften von EN ISO 20345 oder EN ISO 20347 entsprechen, dürfen in Verbindung mit den angegebenen Sicherheits- oder Berufsschuhen an den Schuhen angebracht werden.

Durchstichfestigkeit (falls zutreffend - Schuhe mit Durchstichfestigkeit haben eine durchstichfeste Einlegesohle): Antistatische Eigenschaften der Schuhe wurden im Labor mit standardisierten Schlägen gemessen. Schuhe mit kleinerem Durchmes- ser und höherer statischer oder dynamischer Belastung erhöhen das Risiko von Durchstichen; in solchen Fällen sind zusätzliche Präven- tivmaßnahmen in Betracht gezogen werden.

Derzeit gibt es drei allgemeine Arten von durchstichfesten Einlagen für PSA-Schuhe. Dabei handelt es sich um metallische Typen und solche aus nichtmetallischen Materialien. Der geeignete Typ sollte auf der Grundlage einer Risikobewertung der jeweiligen Arbeit ausgewählt werden. Alle Typen bieten Schutz gegen die Gefahr von Durchstichen, aber jeder Typ hat unterschiedliche zusätzliche Vor- oder Nachteile, darunter die folgenden:

Typ der Metallplatte (z. B. S1P, O1P, S3, O3): Sie werden weniger von der Form des schärferen Gegenstandes/der Bedrohung beeinflusst (d. h. Durchmesser, Geometrie, Schärfe), decken aber aufgrund der Nahttechniken möglicherweise nicht den gesamten unteren Teil des Fußes ab. **Nichtmetallische Einlagentyp (PS oder PL oder Kategorie, z. B. S1PS, S3LI):** Kann leichter und elastischer sein und einen größeren Schutz bieten, aber die Durchstichfestigkeit ist etwas geringer. Die Konformitätszeichen von EN ISO 20345 (z. B. der Durchmesser, Geome- trie, Schärfe). Hinsichtlich des Schutzes gibt es zwei Typen. Der PS-Typ kann einen besseren Schutz gegen Objekte mit kleinerem Durchmesser bieten als der PL-Typ.

Der Zugang zur EN-Konformitätserklärung ist abrufbar unter support.rawpol.com.

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Versuchen Sie nicht, ohne zu wissen, die aktuellen/richtigen Anweisungen für die Arbeit.

DIE VORLIEGENDE GEBRAUCHSANWEISUNG KANN BELIEBIG VERFÄLTERT WERDEN, DAMIT JEDER NUTZER IHREN INHALT KENNENLERNT.

Im Falle jeder Zweifels ist die Arbeitsschutzfachkraft, Hersteller oder bevollmächtigte Herstellervertreter zwecks Klärung zu kontaktieren. **Legende der Markierung der Probe:** [A] - Typenbezeichnung / Warencode des Herstellers, [B] - Nummerierung, [C] - Schuhkategorie, [D] - Größe, [E] - Konformitätszeichen, [F] - Machen Sie sich mit der Gebrauchsanweisung vertraut, [G] - Produktionsdatum (Monat / Jahr), [H] - Herstellerkürzel, [I] - Name und Anschrift des Herstellers, [J] - das Konformitätszeichen von Ukraine, [K] - Zollunion-Konformitätszeichen.

Erklärung der gebrauchten Symbole: CODE - Typenbezeichnung/Warencode des Herstellers, CATEGORY - Schuhkategorie, NUMBER - Nummer des Artikels, SIZES - vorhandene Größen, PACKING - Produktanzahl in der kleinsten Verpackung/Anzahl in dem Karton, STANDARDS - Normen, COLOURS - verfügbare Farben, Ø - Partienummer, C - Konformitätszeichen, Ø - machen Sie sich mit der Gebrauchsanweisung vertraut,  (REIS) - Herstellerkennzeichen, Ø - Produktlinie, Ø - online-Anleitung, Ø - Zollunion-Konformitätszeichen, Ø - das Konfor- mitätszeichen von Ukraine.

Erklärung der bei der Kennzeichnung von Schuhen verwendeten Symbole:

A - Antistatische Schuhe	ESD - Elektrischer Widerstand im Bereich zwischen 0,75 - 35 MOhm
A - Knöchelschutz	FO - Beständigkeit der Sohle vor Dieselloß
C - teilweise leitfähige Schuhe	HI - Isolierung der Sohle vor Wärme (der Text wurde gemäß der Isolierung der Sohle vor Kälte (die Höchsttemperatur, bei der die Schuhe verwendet werden, darf die Temperatur, bei der die Tests durchgeführt wurden, nicht überschreiten, d. h. -17(±2)°C, Prüfzeit 30 Minuten; die Einsatzdauer bei niedrigen Temperaturen oder Kälte sollte individuell unter Berücksichtigung der Umgebungsbedingungen und der Risikobewertung festgelegt werden)
CR - Beständigkeit des Obermaterials vor Schritten	HRO - Beständigkeit der Sohle beim Kontakt mit heißem Unter- grund bis 300(±15)°C
CR - Energieabsorbierend im Fersenbereich	LG - Leitergriff

EN 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, Takomitie 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 charac- teristics 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 allocated 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 accord- ing 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 present. It is important to 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 before to its use or consult the manufacturer. 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 shoe. When removing shoes, do not step on the second shoe to remove shoe manually, 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 or recommendations and in conditions of high risk where the PPE of the I 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) this product in a closed 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 re moved 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 the maintenance area. The sole should be kept clean. The sole 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 environ- mental effects such as sunlight, rain etc., it is not possible to state a specific time before expiry. It is not possible to state a specific time before expiry 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 (NäLS) 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 foot- wear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shock. 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 is 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 electrical charges during its entire life. It is, therefore, 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.

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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 is 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.

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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 is 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.

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