

Logo of REIS (Rada Europejskiej Instytut Technologiczny) and RAJ (Rada Akademyi Technicheskoy Kurii).

PROFESSIONAL SAFETY SHOES

OB E CI SRA

PACKING 1/5

pair / Paar / para / nap

COLOURS BS

SIZES 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46

EN Instruction for use

DE Gebrauchsanweisung

PL Instrukcja użytkownika

RU Инструкция по применению

UA Інструкція для користування

RO Instrucțiuni de utilizare

LT Naudojimo instrukcija

support.rawpol.com for other languages


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

PRODUCT NAME:

Occupational shoes / Arbeitsschuhe / Obuwie zawodowe / Профессиональная обувь


Професійні взуття / Încălțăminte de uz profesional / Darbinė avalynė

EN ISO 20347:2012



STANDARDS

The explanation of pictograms / standards is in the text of the instruction - Erklärung der Piktogramme / Standards finden Sie im Text des Handbuchs - Wyjaśnienie piktogramów / n/o znajdzuje się w tekście instrukcji - Обьяснение пиктограмм / стандартів содержится в тексте инструкции



The member of REIS GROUP

v.CSNF.109

verwendet werden, die die Schuoberfläche schädigen könnten. Nach der Säuberung trocknen und erst danach die Schuherhaltung durchführen. Durchnässte Schuhe sollten bei Zimmertemperatur (nicht in der Nähe von Öfen und Heizkörpern) ungefähr 18 Stunden getrocknet werden. Auf das getrocknete Oberleder sollte eine geringe Menge von Erhaltungsmittel wie z. B. Creme oder Wachs, am Besten in der Farbe der Schuhoberfläche, aufgetragen werden. Aufgrund des natürlichen Leders sollte der bei tagtäglichem Schuhpflege auf selbstglänzenden Pasten (auf der Basis von Lösungsmitteln, die die Schicht beschädigen könnten) verzichtet oder nur sparsam eingesetzt werden. Bevor die nächste Schicht aufgetragen wird, muss die vorige poliert oder abgewischt werden. Nachdem die Paste getrocknet ist, sollte das Leder poliert werden. Die aus Füllstoffe, Nubukleder und anderen Materialien hergestellten Produkte dürfen nur mit einem für diesen Zweck bestimmten Tuch oder einem stark gewellten, feuchten Tuch und mit Aerosolreinigungsmitteln gereinigt werden, die für die entsprechende Lederart und andere Au-Benematerialien bestimmt sind. Nach Arbeitsende sollte die Schuhe jedes Mal konserviert werden, was eine langfristige Nutzung gewährleistet. Qualitätsreklamationen bei Schuhen, die nicht konserviert wurden oder eine natürliche Abnutzung aufzeigen, werden nicht berücksichtigt. 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 Schutzes auswirken kann.

Lebensdauer: Dies kann basierend auf dem Schustanzustand beurteilt werden. Aufgrund der unterschiedlichen Intensität der Nutzung und der Umwelteinflüsse 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 der Stelle, an der die Oberseite und die Sohle miteinander verbunden sind, gelten. Das Produkt behält seine schützende Wirkung, bis es repariert werden kann, ohne den Schutzgrad zu verringern. Schuhe, die in einer Weise beschädigt sind, die den Grad des Schutzes verringert, z.B. verherdete Nähte, gerissene oder gerissene Sohle, müssen ersetzt werden. Bei sachgemäßer Lagerung beträgt die Gültigkeitsdauer des Produktes bis zu 5 Jahren ab Herstellungsdatum. Dieser Zeitraum kann durch die Durchführung der entsprechenden Tests verlängert werden.

Anti-Rutsch-Eigenschaften: Die Sicherheitsschuhe und Arbeitsschuhe haben eine typische Sohle, die vor Rutschen schützt. Rutschschutz ist auf der Sohle oder in der Sohle näher beschrieben.

Antistatische Eigenschaften: Antistatische Schuhe werden dann empfohlen, wenn es notwendig ist, die Wahrscheinlichkeit der elektrostatischen Entladung zu verringern. Die elektrostatische Ladung wird auf solche Art und Weise abgeleitet, dass eine Funkenentladung ausgeschlossen ist. Eine solche Entladung kann z.B. zum Entzünden von brennbaren Stoffen und Dämpfen führen. Es besteht auch das Risiko eines Stromschlags durch Elektrogeräte oder andere Elemente unter elektrischer Spannung. Es wird jedoch darauf hingewiesen, dass die antistatischen Schuhe einen vollständigen Schutz gegen Stromschlag nicht gewährleisten können, weil sie nur einen geringen elektrischen Widerstand zwischen dem Fuß und dem Fußboden einfließen. Wenn die Gefahr eines Stromschlags nicht vollständig aufgehoben werden kann, sind weitere Maßnahmen zur Risikowaligung notwendig. Es wird empfohlen, dass solche Maßnahmen sowie die nachfolgend genannten Untersuchungen zu einem festen Bestandteil des Programms für die Schuherhaltung werden. Es wird empfohlen, dass der elektrische Widerstand des Produktes, der die erwünschte antistatische Wirkung für die Gebrauchsdauer gewährleistet, 1 000 Megohm nicht unterschreitet. Für neue Produkte wurde die untere Grenze des elektrischen Widerstandes auf einem Niveau von 100 Kiloohm bestimmt, um einen begrenzten Schutz gegen gefährliche elektrische Stromschläge oder Entflammung bei den Störungen von Elektrogeräten, die mit einer Spannung von 250 V arbeiten, zu gewährleisten. Die Benutzer sollten sich jedoch bewusst sein, dass die Schuhe unter Umständen keinen ausreichenden Schutz gewährleisten können, wenn sie in einem Bereich mit hoher elektrischer Spannung werden müssen. Der elektrische Widerstand der Schuhe dieser Art kann sich durch Krüm, Verunreinigungen oder Einfluss der Feuchtigkeit wesentlich ändern. Die Schuhe verlieren ihre Eigenschaften in einer feuchten Umgebung. Somit ist es notwendig, dass die Schuhe ihre Aufgabe während der ganzen Gebrauchsdauer erfüllen und den Schutz gewährleisten. Den Benutzern wird es empfohlen, die innerbetrieblichen Untersuchungen der elektrischen Widerstandes festzulegen und sie regelmäßig durchzuführen. Die Schuhe der Klasse I können die Klasse II absorbieren, wenn sie lange Zeit getragen werden und feuchten Bedingungen antistatischen Eigenschaften verlieren. Wenn die Schuhe unter solchen Bedingungen getragen werden, die die Verschmutzung der Sohle verursachen, wird empfohlen, dass der Benutzer die elektrischen Eigenschaften der Schuhe vor dem Eingang in den Gefahrenbereich prüfen. In den Bereichen, wo die antistatischen Schuhe getragen werden, wird empfohlen, dass der Widerstand des Fußbodens die Eigenschaften der Schuhe nicht beeinträchtigt. Es wird empfohlen, dass sich während der Nutzung der Schuhe keine isolierenden Elemente außer Wirkare zwischen der Schuhsohle und dem Fuß befinden. Wenn zwischen der Sohle und dem Fuß irgendeine Art von Material eingesetzt wird, wird empfohlen, die elektrischen Eigenschaften des Systems Schuh/Einlage zu prüfen. Werden die Schuhe mit herausnehmbarer Innenauskleidung geliefert von Hersteller/Bevollmächtigten, so sollte die Prüfung an der im Schuh platzierten Innenauskleidung durchgeführt werden. Die Schuhe sollte ausschließlich zusammen mit der Innenauskleidung getragen werden. Die Innenauskleidung darf nur durch eine vergleichbare vom Hersteller bzw. bevollmächtigten Vertreter des Herstellers der Originalschuhe mitgeteilte Innenauskleidung ersetzt werden. Werden die Schuhe ohne Innenauskleidung geliefert von Hersteller/Bevollmächtigten, so wird die Schuhabnutzung ohne Innenauskleidung durchgeführt. Die Anbringung der Innenauskleidung kann sich auf die Schutzeigenschaften der Schuhe auswirken.

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Legend of the Markierung der Probe (A) - Typenbezeichnung / Warencode des Herstellers, (B) - Normnummer, (C) - Schuhkategorie, (D) - Größe, (E) - Konformitätszeichen, (F) - Marken Sie sich mit der Gebrauchsanweisung vertraut, (G) - Produktionsdatum (Monat / Jahr), (H) - Herstellerkennzeichen und (I) - Name und Anschrift des Herstellers. (J) - das Konformitätszeichen von Ukraine (K) - Zollunion-Konformitätszeichen, (L) - das Konformitätszeichen von Ukraine **Erläuterung der gebrauchten Symbole:** CODE - Typenbezeichnung/Warencode des Herstellers, CATEGORY - Schuhkategorie, NUMBER - Normen des Artikels, SIZES - vorhandene Größen, PACKING - Produktanzahl in der kleinsten Verpackung/Anzahl in dem Karton, STANDARDS - Normen (CE)RS - verfügbare Farben, (I) - Partnummer, (C) - Konformitätszeichen, (J) - machen Sie sich mit der Gebrauchsanweisung vertraut, U (UKRAINE) - Herstellerkennzeichen, (P) - Produktlinie, (O) - online-Anleitung, (H) - Zollunion-Konformitätszeichen, (K) - das Konformitätszeichen von Ukraine **Erläuterung der bei der Kennzeichnung von Schuhen verwendeten Symbole:**

A - Antistatische Schuhe	SRB - Rutschbeständigkeit auf glycerolbeschichteten Stahlböden
AN - Knöchelschutz	SRC - Rutschbeständigkeit auf beiden Böden (SRA+SRB)
C - Letztende Schuhe	Hiwin: Das Ausnutzen kann immer noch in einigen Umgebungen
CR - Beständigkeit des Obermaterials vor Schnitten	WR - Beständigkeit des gesamten Schuhs gegen Wasserdruck und Wasseraufnahme
E - Energieabsorbierend im Fernbereich	WRU - Beständigkeit des Obermaterials gegen Wasserdurchlässigkeit O und Absorbieren von Wasser
ESD - Elektrischer Widerstand im Bereich zwischen 0,75 - 35 Mohm	WRU - Beständigkeit der Sohle vor Diesello
H - Beständigkeit der Sohle vor Diesello	Acid resistant - Rutschfest
HRO - Beständigkeit der Sohle beim Kontakt mit heißem Untergrund bis 300 (±5°C)	Slip resistant - Anti-Rutsch
M - Schutz des Mittelfußes	Anti-slip area - Anti-Rutsch-Bereich
O1 - Beständigkeit Unterseite des Schuhs gegen Durchstechen mit einer Kraft von 1100 N	Oil resistant - Ölbeständigkeit
SRA - Rutschbeständigkeit auf Keramikböden, die mit Natriumsulfat-sulfat (Na ₂ S) beschichtet sind	Shock absorb - Stoßdämpfung
	Antistatic - antistatische
	Hydrocarbons resistance - Beständigkeit gegen Kohlenwasserstoffe

Kategorien von Sicherheitsschuhen mit dem am Häufigsten vorkommenden Anspruchsombinationen entsprechend der Norm EN ISO 20345:2012:

S8 = Basisseigenschaften (unter anderem Kappe beständig gegen Schläge mit einer Energie von 200 J sowie gegen Quetschen 15kN - Zehenschutz)	Durchstechen + geförmte Sohle.
S1 = Basisseigenschaften + geschlossener Fernbereich + antistatische Eigenschaften + Energieaufnahme im Fernbereich + Beständigkeit der Sohle vor Diesello	S4 = Basisseigenschaften + geschlossener Fernbereich + antistatische Eigenschaften + Energieaufnahme im Fernbereich + Beständigkeit der Sohle vor Diesello
S2 = Wie bei S1 + Beständigkeit des Obermaterials gegen Wasser-durchlässigkeit und Absorbieren von Wasser	SBH = Bezeichnung der Kategorie der sicheren Hybridschuhe.

Kategorien von Arbeitsschuhen mit dem am Häufigsten vorkommenden Anspruchsombinationen entsprechend der Norm EN ISO 20347:2012:

O1 = Basisseigenschaften (Schutz des Fußes vor oberflächlichen Verletzungen durch mechanische Einwirkungen)	Durchstechen + geförmte Sohle.
O2 = Wie bei O1 + Beständigkeit des Obermaterials gegen Wasser-durchlässigkeit und Absorbieren von Wasser	O4 = Basisseigenschaften + geschlossener Fernbereich + antistatische Eigenschaften + Energieaufnahme im Fernbereich
O3 = Wie bei O2 + Beständigkeit Unterseite des Schuhs gegen Durchstechen mit einer Kraft von 1100 N	O5 = Wie bei O4 + Beständigkeit Unterseite des Schuhs gegen Durchstechen + geförmte Sohle.
	OBH = Bezeichnung der Kategorie der professionellen Hybridschuhe.

EN INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION FOR THE USERS

Manufacturer: RAW-POL STEFAŃSKI 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 requirements of the CE marking designation. It has been assigned to the II category of the European Parliament and of the Council and it meets requirements of the CE marking designation. It has been assigned to the II category of the European Parliament and of the Council and it meets requirements of the CE marking designation.

Standards: Product complies with EN ISO 20347:2012 „Personal protective equipment. Occupational footwear“.

The notified body: Sieć Badawcza Łukasiewicz - Łódzki Instytut Technologiczny, ul. M. Skłodowskiej-Curie 19/27, 90-570 Łódź, Poland; Number of the notified body: 1439.

Przeznaczenie: Personal protective 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. The protection level is compatible with the category located 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 in the laboratory in the normal conditions in which they apply. The footwear of protective qualities depending on its type is intended to protect the user against injuries which might occur during work in accordance with the safety level professional protective footwear according to EN 20347 and safe footwear according to EN 20345; protect the user against injuries which are likely to occur during work - provided with the steel big toe protector designed in such a manner that ensures protection against impact in the event of a fall from a height. The toe protector is made of a material that is resistant to impact and it is intended for use with the safety level (safe footwear according to EN 20345). The product provides protection against the above risks and it is intended for use in the environments in which they occur. Please always carry out a risk assessment in a given work environment to verify whether the product provides protection against all risks available in this environment. It should be borne 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 protective qualities and to the proper use of the product. The product is intended for use in the environments in which they occur. 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 prior to its use or consult the physician.

To insert the shoe is recommended to use spoons footwear. If present, the assumption must be shoelaces shoes and fasten buckles (to keep the foot firmly embedded in the shoe) and to use the same method to remove the shoes before they are taken off to easily remove the foot. When removing shoes, do not step on the second shoe heel sole removable, as it may be damaged. 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.

Restriksjoner: It is to be warned against the use of the product inconspicuously with the intended use, instruction recommendations and in conditions of high risk (where the PPE of III category are appropriate). If the properties does not state otherwise, the use of shoes at extremely low or high temperatures may adversely affect the durability. All kinds of modifications that may decrease the safety level are prohibited. Concerning the penetration resistance footwear (the penetration resistance footwear has the penetration resistance insert). 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. The test results are not applicable to shoes with a different nail diameter. Two generic types of penetration resistance 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 part 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).

Before use check type of the insert in the footwear in the product card at rawpol.com or ask the person who provide you footwear. For more information about the type of the insert, please contact your footwear provider or ask the person who provide you footwear. For more information about the type of the insert, please contact your footwear provider or ask the person who provide you footwear. For more information about the type of the insert, please contact your footwear provider or ask the person who provide you footwear.

Maintenace, cleaning and disinfection: It is recommended to use a soft brush to clean 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 dried and then the maintenance means applied. The soaked footwear needs to be dried in the room temperature (away from stoves and heaters) for approximately 18 hours. On top of the dried up, external leather 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 solvents which might damage the cover) and such pastes should be applied occasionally. Before applying the next layer of the paste the previous layer should be polished off or washed out. Once the paste is dry, the leather should be polished. The products made of suede and nubuck leather and other materials should be cleaned only with a soft brush or strongly wringing damp cloth and avoid over-wetting. Intended for the appropriate type of leather and other outer materials. Upon completion of the work, the footwear must be subject to the maintenance process to ensure the long-time use. The footwear that has not been maintained or displays the evidence of natural wear 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 the protective qualities of the product.

Durability/Expiry: This can be evaluated based on the footwear condition. On account of the various intensity of the usage and the environmental effects such as sunlight, rain etc., it is not possible to state a specific time. Before each use, check if it is suitable for further wear. Special attention should be paid to the seams and the place where the top and the sole are joined. The product retains its protective properties until it gets damaged or intense light can adversely impact the product quality. Do not weigh down with heavy objects. Keep far from sharp objects. 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 transport) this product in cardboard boxes. Loading, transport and unloading should be done in conditions protecting against getting wet, dirty and damaged.

Storage: The product should be stored at the appropriate temperature, in dry and well ventilated place. Too high humidity or air, too high or low temperature or intense light can adversely impact the product quality. Do not weigh down with heavy objects. Keep far from sharp objects. 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.

Antistatic properties: It is recommended to use anti-electrostatic shoes when there is a necessity to reduce the possibility of electrostatic charge by draining electrostatic charges in such way as it can rule out the hazard of spark ignition, e.g. in case of flammable substances and steams and where the hazard of electric shock (caused by electric equipment or under voltage elements) is not completely excluded. However it is recommended to pay attention to the fact, that anti-electrostatic shoes do not provide protection against electric shock. The protection level is not intended to be used between foot and the foundation. You should follow further measures if the risk of electric shock is not completely eliminated. It is recommended that such measures and below mentioned inspections should be a part of program concerning prevention against accident at the workstation. It is recommended that accordingly to experiences, the electric resistance of the good that ensures required anti-electrostatic effect during the use should be lower than 1 000 MΩ. For the new good, the lower limit of the electric resistance is specified at 100 kΩ in order to ensure limited protection against dangerous electric shock. The lower limit of the electric resistance is specified at the voltage of up to 250 V. However users should be aware of the fact, that in particular conditions, shoes may not be sufficient protection and user must always follow additional measures for his own protection. Electric resistance of this kind shoes may be subject to change as a result of bending, contamination or humidity. This footwear will not meet its function when used in wet conditions. So, user must tend to let the footwear meet its preset functionality - the discharge of charges and ensure the protection during the whole time of exploitation. It is recommended for users to set internal examinations of electrical resistance regularly to perform the maintenance of the footwear.

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