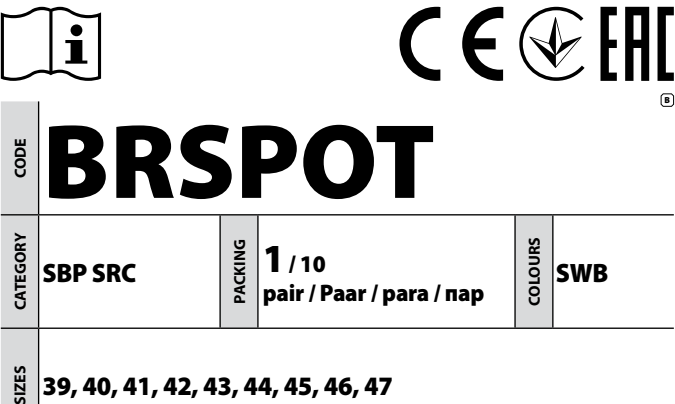




EN Instruction for use

DE Gebrauchsanweisung

PL Instrukcja użytkowania

RU Инструкця по применению

UA Інструкція для користування

RO Instrucțiuni de utilizare

LT Naudojimo instrukcija

support.rawpol.com for other languages

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

PRODUCT NAME:	
Safety shoes	Încălțăminte de siguranță
Sicherheitsschuhe	Saugi avalynė
Buty bezpieczne	
Безопасная обувь	
Безпечне взуття	
STANDARDS	
EN ISO 20345:2011	

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 znajdują się w tekście instrukcji - Обьяснение пиктограмм / стандартов содержится в тексте инструкции



Durchnäste 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 Schuh-oberfläche, aufgetragen werden. Aufgetragene Erhaltungsmittel sollten bei der täglichen Schuhpflege auf selbstgeklebte 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, soll das Leder poliert werden. Ein aus Wildleder, Nubukleder und anderen Materialien hergestellten Produkte dürfen nur mit einem für diesen Zweck bestimmten Tuch oder einem stark gewellten, feuchten Tuch und mit Aerosolschneidungsmitteln gereinigt werden, die für die entsprechende Lederart und andere Außenmaterialien bestimmt sind. Nach Arbeitsende sollten die Schuhe jedes Mal konserviert werden, was eine langfristige Nutzung gewährleistet. Qualitätsreklamationen bei Schuhen, die nicht konserviert wurden oder eine natürliche Abnutzung aufweisen, 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 Erzeugnisses auswirken könnte.

Lebensdauer: Dies kann basierend auf dem Schuhzustand beurteilt werden. Aufgrund der unterschiedlichen Intensität der Nutzung und der unterschiedlichen Wetterbedingungen 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 wesentlichen Eigenschaften bis es beschädigt ist und nicht repariert werden kann, ohne den Schutzgrad zu verringern. Schuhy, die in einer Weise beschädigt sind, die den Gebrauch, z.B. verheerete 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 dem Code des Erzeugnisses 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 Funkentladung ausgeschlossen ist. Eine solche Entladung kann z.B. zur Entflammung von brennbaren Stoffen und Dämpfen führen. Es besteht auch das Risiko eines Stromschlags durch Elektrogeräte oder elektrische 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 einführen. Wenn die Gefahr eines Stromschlags nicht vollständig aufgehoben werden kann, sind weitere Maßnahmen zur Risikowältigung notwendig. Es wird empfohlen, dass solche Maßnahmen sowie die nachfolgend genannten Unterweisungen zu einem festen Bestandteil des Programms für Unfallverhütung am Arbeitsplatz werden. Es wird empfohlen, dass die elektrische Widerstand des Produktes, der die erwünschte antistatische Wirkung für die Gebrauchsdauer gewährleistet, 1.000 Megaohm 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 Entladung 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 und weitere Schutzmaßnahmen getroffen werden müssen. Der elektrische Widerstand der Schuhe verändert sich, wenn die Schuhe verwendet werden, da die Benutzer die elektrischen Eigenschaften der Schuhe vor dem Eingang in den Gefahrenbereich prüft. 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 Einlage eingesetzt wird, wird empfohlen, die elektrischen Eigenschaften des Fußs schuhy/Einlage zu prüfen. Wenn die Schuhe mit herausnehmbarer Innenauskleidung geliefert von Hersteller/Bevollmächtigten, so sollte die Prüfung an der Sohle platzierten Innenauskleidung durchgeführt werden. Die Schuhe sollten ausschließlich zusammen mit der Innenauskleidung getragen werden. Die Innenauskleidung darf nur durch eine vergleichbare vom Hersteller bzw. bevollmächtigten Vertreter des Herstellers der Originalschuhe mit gelieferte Innenauskleidung ersetzt werden. Werden die Schuhe ohne Innenauskleidung geliefert von Hersteller/Bevollmächtigten, so wird die Schuhy ohne Innenauskleidung durchgeführt. Die Anbringung der Innenauskleidung kann sich auf die Schutzeigenschaften der Schuhe auswirken.

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

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Vor Beginn der Arbeiten, überprüfen Sie, ob die aktuellen/richtigen Gebrauchsanleitung gehalten, die Waren, bitte, um den Inhalt beziehen, und speichern Sie sie für das Leben der Pflanzenschutz. Wo Schilder sind in der Anleitung erklärt, sind nicht die gleichen wie am Produkt oder auf der Verpackung gekennzeichnet, bedeutet dies, dass Sie die Bedienungsanleitung für eine andere Charge oder andere Waren haben. In diesem Fall ist notwendig, um das Dokument für die Sendung zu erhalten, vorausgesetzt, dass die Hersteller die Anweisungen oder den Hersteller oder einen autorisierten Vertreter des Herstellers werden die haben. Es ist wichtig, um zu überprüfen, ob Sie die aktuellen/richtigen Anweisungen für den Einsatz für die eigenen Waren. Wenn der Besitzer nicht mehr aktuell ist oder falsch, im Besitz der Sie nicht unbedingt erhalten die aktuellen/richtigen Gebrauchsanleitung und machen Sie sich damit Inhalt. **Versuchen Sie nicht, ohne zu wissen, die aktuellen/richtigen Anweisungen für die Arbeit.**

Die VOLLSTÄNDIGE GEBRAUCHSANWEISUNG KANN BELIEBIG VERFÄLTFÄLTIG WERDEN, DAMIT JEDER NUTZER IHREN INHALT KENNENLERNT. Im Falle jedweder Zweifel ist die Arbeitschutzfachkraft, Hersteller oder bevollmächtigter Herstellervertreter zwecks Klärung zu kontaktieren.

Legende der Markierung der Probe: [A] - Typenbezeichnung / Warencode des Herstellers, [B] - Normnummer, [C] - Schuhkategorie, [D] - Größe, [E] - Konformitätszeichen, [F] - Machen Sie sich mit der Gebrauchsanweisung vertraut, [G] - Produktionsdatum (Monat / Jahr), [H] - Herstellername, [I] - Name und Adresse des Herstellers, [J] - das Konformitätszeichen von Ukraine, [K] - Zollnummer 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, [RE] - Partienummer, CE - Konformitätszeichen, [C] - machen Sie sich mit der Gebrauchsanweisung vertraut, [I] - Normen.

(REIS) - Herstellerkennzeichen, (D) - Produktlinie, (I) - online-Anleitung, (J) - Zollnummer-Konformitätszeichen, (K) - das Konformitätszeichen von Ukraine

Erklärung der bei der Kennzeichnung von Schuhen verwendeten Symbole:

AN - Antistatische Schuhe	SRC - Rutschbeständigkeit auf glycerolbeschichteten Stahlböden
AN - Knöchelschutze	SRC - Rutschbeständigkeit auf beiden Böden (SRA+SRB)
C - Letztende Schuhe	Hinweis: Das Ausrechnen kann immer noch in einigen Umgebungen auftreten.
E - Isolierung der Sohle vor Kälte	WR - Beständigkeit des gesamten Schuhs gegen Wasserdurchtritt und Wasseraufnahme
ES - Beständigkeit der Sohle vor Schnitten	WRU - Beständigkeit des Obermaterials gegen Wasserdurchlässigkeit und Absorbieren von Wasser
E - Energieabsorbierend im Fersenbereich	Acid resistant - Rutschfest
ESD - Elektrischer Widerstand im Bereich zwischen 0,75 - 35 Mohm	Slip resistant - Anti-Rutsch-Bereich
F - Beständigkeit der Sohle vor Diesello	Oil resistant - Ölbeständigkeit
G - Beständigkeit der Sohle vor Wasser	Sch absorb - Stößdämpfung
HRO - Beständigkeit der Sohle beim Kontakt mit heißem Untergrund bis 300 (±5)°C	Hydrocarbons resistance - Beständigkeit gegen Kohlenwasserstoffe
M - Schutz des Mittelfußes	
P - Beständigkeit Unterseite des Schuhs gegen Durchstechen mit einer Kraft von 1100 N	
SRA - Rutschbeständigkeit auf Keramikböden, die mit Natriumlaurylsulfat (NALS) beschichtet sind	

Kategorien von Sicherheitsschuhen mit den am Häufigsten vorkommenden Anspruchsombinationen entsprechend der Norm EN ISO 20345:2011:

S8 = Basisseigenschaften (unter anderem Kappe bestehend gegen Schläge mit einer Energie von 200 J sowie gegen Quetschungen 15kN - Zehenschutz)

S1 = Basisseigenschaften + geschlossener Fersenbereich + antistatische Eigenschaften + Energieaufnahme im Fersenbereich + Beständigkeit der Sohle vor Diesello

S2 = Wie bei S1 + Beständigkeit des Obermaterials gegen Wasser-durchlässigkeit und Absorbieren von Wasser.

S3 = Wie bei S2 + Beständigkeit Unterseite des Schuhs gegen Durchstechen + geformte Sohle.

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

S8 = Basisseigenschaften (Schutz des Fußes vor oberflächlichen mechanischen Verletzungen, z.B. Kratzer, Risse, Verletzungen)

O1 = Basisseigenschaften + geschlossener Fersenbereich + antistatische Eigenschaften + energieabsorbierend im Fersenbereich.

O2 = Wie bei O1 + Beständigkeit des Obermaterials gegen Wasser-durchlässigkeit und Absorbieren von Wasser.

O3 = Wie bei O2 + Beständigkeit Unterseite des Schuhs gegen Durchstechen

Diese Anleitung gilt als fester Bestandteil der Verpackung und zugleich als ihre Kennzeichnung. Gemäß der Verordnung (EU) 2016/425 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates Art.17 Ziff.1 - müssen alle Kennzeichnungen nicht auf dem Produkt angebracht werden. Die Beschreibung der Kennzeichnung in der Anleitung gilt als eine bindende Information, auch dann, wenn Faktoren existieren, die dazu führen, dass die Kennzeichnungen auf dem Produkt unleserlich sind. Sämtliche Kennzeichnungen, die in dieser Anleitung nicht erläutert wurden, beziehen sich direkt oder

EN INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION FOR THE USERS

Manufacturer: RAW-POL STEFAŃSKI SPÓŁKA KOMANDYTOWO-AKCYJNA, Julianów 50, 96-200 Julianów, Poland. Any doubt please consult with safety expert, the manufacturer or the authorized representative of the manufacturer in order to explain them.

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 notified body: INTERTEK Italia S.p.A., Via Guido Miglioli 2/A, 20063 Cernusco sul Naviglio - Milano (MI), Italy; Number of the notified body: 2575.

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. 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 the tests carried out according to conditions described in the norms to 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 stroke in testing the resistance to force of impact of 15 kN (standard EN 20345); protect the user against the risk of slipping on the surface 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 the work the attention should be paid to the maintenance of the protective qualities and the protection of the user against the hazards of the work environment.

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 the spoons (shown in the picture). In present, the assumption must the shoelaces shoes and fasten buckles (to keep the foot firmly embedded in the shoe, but at the same time not too compressed), and removing shoes before they un/tied/delta to easily remove the foot. When removing shoes, do not step on the second shoe heel shoe 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.

Restrictions: It is to be warned against the use of the product inconsistently 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 rating): 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 in such circumstances. The footwear is not intended for use in environments where the penetration resistance is not 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 (i.e. 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 (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness).

Before use check type of the insert in the footwear in the product code at rawpol.com or ask the person who provide you footwear. For more information about the type of penetration resistant insert provided in your footwear please contact the manufacturer or the authorized representative of the manufacturer detailed on these instructions.

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 sunlight might adversely impact the product. Do not weigh down with heavy objects. Keep far from the sharp objects.

Internal part of the shoe should remain dry. Manufacturer accepts no liability for the quality of the product of product contrary to 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 take place in conditions protecting against getting wet, dirty and against mechanical damage.

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 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 paste the previous layer should be polished or washed out. Once the shoe is dry, the leather should be polished. The products made of suede and nubuck leather and other materials should be cleaned only with a cloth exclusively intended for that purpose or strongly worned wet cloth and aerosol preservatives. Do not use 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 type of the product'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 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 they get damaged and the footwear is unusable. Shoes damaged and unusable should be replaced with new shoes. The product is not intended for 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. This period may be extended by performing the appropriate tests.

Anti-skid properties: The requirements concerning the resistance to sliding are applicable to the safe and special professional footwear fitted with typical soles. The resistance to sliding is determined by use of the code placed on the product.

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 footwear does not provide protection against electric shock because it only ensures electrical resistance 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 usage period should be lower than 1 000 kΩ. For the new good, the lower limit of the electric resistance is specified at 100 kΩ in order to ensure limited protection against danger electric shock or electric fire. In this case, the need to use the footwear is not intended for the use of 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 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 of the user against the risk of electric shock.

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