

# Manufacturer's Information


according to Regulation (EU) 2016/425, Annex II, Section 1.4. (Published in the Official Journal of the European Union)

Please read carefully before using! You are required to enclose this information leaflet when passing on the personal protective equipment (PPE), or to present it personally to the recipient. You may therefore reproduce this leaflet at your own discretion.

## Notified body responsible for implementation of the sample test:

- Intertek, ITS Testing Services Ltd., Centre Court, Meridian Business Park, Leicester, LE19 1WD, United Kingdom (Approved Body No.: 0362)

## Declaration of Conformity

 These safety shoes are classified as personal protective equipment (PPE). The CE mark confirms that the product satisfies the applicable requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/425.

## A. Markings on the safety shoes:

The shoes may be marked in various ways (stamping on the upper or stitched on textile tag), containing for example the following information:

Trademark, size, identification number and release year of the norm/provided protection class, model no., factory symbol with production date (month/year), test body and serial number, CE symbol, name and full address of manufacturer

teXXor®	Brand name
42 EUR 8 UK	Size (example)
EN ISO 20345:2011 S1 SRC	Number and release year of the norm/provided protection class
6115	Article number



0362 ON2151396



Production date month/year: 00/0000

Test body and serial number (example)

CE symbol

## B. Explanation and numbers of the European standards whose requirements the safety shoes satisfy:

Standards retrieved from: the Official Journal of the European Union. Available from Beuth Verlag GmbH, 10787 Berlin. [www.beuth.de](http://www.beuth.de)

**EN ISO 20345:2011 - basic requirements of safety shoes as personal protective equipment**

**EN ISO 20344:2011 - test procedure for shoes as personal protective equipment**

### Meaning of categories (performance levels):

Categories	Conditions	Additionally
SB	Fulfills the basic requirements for safety shoes	
S1	as SB	closed heel area, antistatic, energy absorption in heel area, resistance to fuels
S1P	as S1	puncture resistance
S2	as S1	Water penetrability/absorption
S3	as S2	puncture resistance, profiled outsole

### Additional requirements with corresponding symbols for labelling:

P:	Puncture resistance
C:	Electrically conductive shoe
A:	Antistatic shoe
HI:	Heat insulated
CI:	Cold insulated
E:	Energy absorption in heel area
WR:	Water resistance
M:	Mid-foot protection
AN:	Ankle protection
WRU:	Water penetrability/absorption
CR:	Cut resistance
FO:	Resistance to fuels
HRO:	Outsole performance

### Slip resistance markings:

SRA:	Slip resistant on ceramic tiles with sodium laurel sulphate lubricants
SRB:	Slip resistant on steel floors with glycerol lubricants
SRC:	Both of the above conditions (SRA + SRB = SRC)

This shoe offers a certain anti-slip protection. However, the risk of slipping cannot be eliminated entirely. Additional caution must be exercised in extremely slippery environments.

### Important supplementary information to the instructions for use:

The resistance of these shoes against puncture was measured in a laboratory with a blunt nail of 4.5 mm diameter and a force of 1,100 N. Greater force or nails with a lesser diameter increase the risk of puncture. Other safety measures should be taken under such circumstances.

Two types of perforation-resistant inserts are currently available for safety shoes: those made of metal and those made of non-metallic materials. Both types fulfil the minimum requirements of the puncture-protection standards specified on the shoes. However, both types have different advantages and disadvantages. For example:

- Metal: is deformed to a lesser extent by the properties (diameter, geometry, sharpness) of the object causing the accident. However, for reasons of manufacturing methods, not all of the underneath area of the shoe can be protected by it.
- Non-metal: can be lighter and more flexible. Compared to metal, a larger area of the shoe can be protected. Puncture resistance depends to a great extent on the properties (diameter, geometry, sharpness) of the object causing the accident.

For further information on the puncture resistance of the inserts in your shoes, please contact the manufacturer or retailer listed in these instructions.

### C. Purpose, applications and risk assessment:

The safety shoes guarantee a high level of comfort, great stability and protection against falls due to slippage. They can be used universally, e.g. in industry, for manual work, indoor and outdoor areas.

These safety shoes satisfy the requirements of the quoted technical standards. Please note that the actual conditions of use cannot be simulated and that the decision on the shoes' suitability for their intended purpose therefore lies exclusively with the user. The manufacturer is not responsible for improper use. Hence, an assessment of the residual risk should be performed before use in order to determine whether these safety shoes are suitable for the intended purpose. Kindly note the printed pictograms and performance levels.

## **Precautionary measures during use:**

### **1. Checks that the wearer must undertake before use:**

Sufficient protection can only be provided by the shoes when they are undamaged and the soles have sufficient profile. For checking the antistatic properties, please see the antistatic shoe section.

### **2. Fitting and how to put on and take off the shoe:**

The shoe can only provide optimal protection when the correct size for the wearer is selected and when it sits firmly on the foot, using the fastening system (laces, Velcro straps, etc.). In order to avoid damage to the shoe, the fastenings must be loosened when putting on or taking off the shoe.

### **3. Application:**

The shoes have special properties which are designed to protect the wearer from injuries as the result of accidents. Safety shoes have a toe cap, the protective properties of which are tested against falling objects with a testing energy of at least 200 J and against compression with a pressure load of at least 15 kN. To ensure that the optimal protective effect is maintained while wearing the shoes, the instructions in this brochure must be observed.

### **4. Limitations on use:**

Heat resistance (maximum, short-term contact temperature) of the various outsoles: Shoes with two-layer PU outsoles and PU/TPU outsoles: 130°C

Shoes with PU midsoles and rubber outsoles: 200°C

Shoes with nitrile outsoles: 250°C

Aggressive chemicals such as strong acids or alkalis can corrode the upper and sole materials. Where necessary, the suitability for use must be clarified on a case-by-case basis.

### **D. Cleaning, care and disinfecting:**

The leathers used by us are a natural product with a variety of characteristics. This means, for example, that it is flexible, shape-retaining, breathable and has a high propensity for the absorption and release of moisture (this also applies to all microfibre materials). The maintenance of these features is highly dependent on the proper care of the shoe. Clean your shoes regularly and use high-quality cleaning agents. Never use caustic or corrosive cleaning agents. Normal, high-quality shoe polish is suitable for the care of our shoes.

For shoes regularly worn in wet conditions, we recommend the use of an impregnation spray containing fluorine minerals. Wet shoes should be allowed to dry out slowly in a well-ventilated area. The shoes should never be dried out quickly over a heat source, since this can make the leather hard and brittle. A tried-and-tested method is stuffing the shoes with paper and using shoe trees. If possible, two pairs of shoes should be worn alternately to allow them sufficient time to dry out.

The following points should be noted for the care of nubuck and suede leathers:

Remove heavy soiling with a brush. A damp cloth is suitable for removing loose dirt. We recommend use of a high-quality impregnation spray for these shoes. It is also possible to use shoe polish but the nubuck/suede will then lose its velvety surface.

### **E. Storage and aging:**

The shoes should be stored in a dry condition, in the box and under medium humidity. Never store the shoes under heavy objects or in contact with sharp objects.

The length of the service life of the shoes cannot be predicted with certainty due to the numerous factors that can have an effect on durability (damp, temperature, etc.).

Generally, a maximum service life of two years may be assumed for shoes made of leather/microfibre and with a PU, TPU or rubber sole, if the shoes are worn under normal environmental conditions and for appropriate use. These specifications apply for new, packaged shoes that are stored under controlled conditions, i.e. without excessive fluctuations in temperature and relative humidity. The maximum service life depends to a great extent on the conditions of use and the individual care of the shoes. Under normal use, the shoes should be replaced after one year at the latest. Please note Point 1 (Checks that the wearer must undertake before use).

### **F. Disposal:**

The used safety shoes may be contaminated with environmentally harmful or hazardous substances. Dispose of the shoes in accordance with applicable local laws.

### **G. Health risks:**

There have been no reported incidents of allergies provoked by use of the shoes for their intended purpose. You should nonetheless consult a doctor or dermatologist if you experience an allergic reaction.

## **Warnings:**

Damaged shoes no longer provide optimal protection and should therefore be replaced as soon as possible. Never knowingly wear damaged shoes. If you are in doubt as to the severity of the damage, please ask your retailer before wearing the shoes. The shoes should not be worn without socks. Later alterations of the shoes by a third party is not permitted. Alterations to the shoes may render the type approval invalid. We will prosecute cases of violations (also with regard to any possible attempts at damage to our image).

### **Antistatic shoes:**

Antistatic shoes should be worn when it is necessary to avoid electrostatic electricity by discharging the electrical charge in order to prevent the risk of ignition, e.g. flammable substances or fumes ignited by sparks, and when the danger of electrical shock through an electrical device or live parts cannot be completely eliminated.

Please note, however, that antistatic shoes cannot provide adequate protection against electrical shock since they merely form resistance between the floor and the foot. If the risk of an electrical shock cannot be completely eliminated, further measures to avoid this risk must be implemented. Such measures and the subsequently indicated testing should be part of the routine accident protection programme in the workplace. Experience has shown that, for antistatic purposes, the conductive route through a product should have electrical resistance of less than 1,000 MΩ during its entire service lifetime. A value of 100 kΩ is defined as the lowest limit for the resistance of a new product in order to guarantee limited protection against hazardous shocks or ignition due to a fault in an electrical device while working up to 250 V.

It should be noted, however, that the shoe may not provide adequate protection under certain circumstances; the user of the shoe should therefore always take additional protective measures. The electrical resistance of this shoe may be altered substantially through bending, soiling or damp. This shoe cannot fulfil its intended function when worn under wet conditions. It is therefore necessary to ensure that the product is able to fulfil its intended function of discharging an electrical charge and can provide protection during its service life. The user is thus recommended to establish on-site testing of the electrical resistance and to implement this testing at regular and short intervals. Shoes in Classification Group I may absorb moisture when worn for longer periods and could become conductive under damp and wet conditions. If the shoe is worn in conditions under which the sole material becomes contaminated, the user should check the electrical qualities of the shoes every time before entering a hazardous area. In areas in which antistatic shoes are worn, the floor resistance should be such that the protective function of the shoes is not cancelled out. No insulating components, except normal socks, should be worn between the insole of the shoe and the foot of the user. If a liner is inserted between the insole of the shoe and the foot of the user, the electrical properties of the combination of the shoe plus the liner should be checked.

### **Insoles:**

Safety shoes which are manufactured and delivered with insoles are tested in this condition and comply with the requirements of the respective norm. If the insoles are exchanged, the shoe retains its protective properties only if the insole is replaced with one that is comparable and structurally identical to the one supplied by the shoe manufacturer. Safety shoes that are orthopaedically altered may only be altered with orthopaedic inserts and supportive materials approved by the manufacturer. The manufacturer's instructions for orthopaedic alterations must be observed.

NB: Inserting insoles that are not structurally identical to those supplied may result in the safety shoe no longer fulfilling the respective norm requirements. The protective properties may be impaired.

**Manufacturer's name and address:**

BIG Arbeitsschutz GmbH, Königsberger Str. 6, 21244 Buchholz/Nordheide, Germany

**For the full Declaration of Conformity and the technical data sheet, please visit:**

**[www.big-arbeitsschutz.de](http://www.big-arbeitsschutz.de)**

