

Description: S5 PVC Safety-boots, black/black

This safety footwear complies with the essential health and safety requirements of PPE regulation EU 2016/425 and the below referenced standards.



EN ISO 20345:2022

S5 SR

Category II



READ CAREFULLY BEFORE USE

This footwear is created to be used as work- and safety-equipment, and provides protection against all the mechanical risks which it has been approved for during testing (according to EN ISO 20344). The toe-cap, which is included for EN ISO 20345, offers resistance to impacts of up to 200J, and crushing forces up to 15kN to the toes - both with a minimum clearance of 14 mm (with reference to footwear in size 42). Shoes that are certified EN ISO 20347 must only be used in environments without any risk of impact to the foot. In addition to the basic requirements, other safety features may be included as indicated in the overview on the back.

Select a model which is appropriate for the intended work environment and usage. It is recommended that you try the shoes on beforehand, to ensure the correct choice of sizing. The footwear must be fastened properly and be worn with the belonging insole in place, to provide the intended level of protection. However, no PPE can provide complete protection against every condition. Extra care must therefore always be taken when carrying out risk-related activities.

If the footwear model has a removable insole included with the shoe, it means that the footwear has been tested together with the insoles. The stated level of protection can therefore only be guaranteed with the insoles in place, while combined with all other precautions mentioned in the usage guide. Replacement insoles must be of the same or corresponding kind, and obtained through the same supplier as for the footwear.

Check to make sure that the footwear is undamaged before each use. If visibly broken or damaged, the footwear must immediately be replaced. Dispose of the footwear appropriately at the end of its life-cycle, according to the local disposal and recycling rules.

The lifetime of the footwear can be extended by cleaning them regularly: which can be done with a clean brush, paper towel or cloth. Dry and store the shoes in a well-ventilated environment, away from heat-sources. Treat the footwear's upper with suitable care-products periodically. Avoid using aggressive chemicals (benzene, acids and solvents, etc.) as they might affect the quality, durability and safety of the footwear.

Transportation and storing of the footwear should be done in its original packaging. Make sure that the storage environment is neither too warm nor too humid. In optimal conditions, the date of expiration for the footwear is three years (two and a half years in tropical climates) counting from the manufacturing date.

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Symbol	Requirement	EN ISO 20345:2022						EN ISO 20347:2022				
		SB	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	OB	O1	O2	O3	O4
-	Toe cap resistance to 200J & 15kN	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
-	Closed heel region	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
FO	Fuel- & oil-resistant outsole	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	X
E	Energy absorbing heel-region	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X
A	Antistatic footwear	O	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	O
WRU	Water-repellent upper	O	-	X	X	X	X	O	-	X	X	X
P	Penetration resistant sole 1100N	O	O	-	X	-	X	O	O	-	X	-
C	Conductive footwear	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
HI	Heat insulation	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
CI	Cold insulation	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
WR	Water resistance	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	X
M	Foot arch protection (EN ISO 20345)	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	-
AN	Ankle protection	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
CR	Cut resistance upper	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
HRO	Heat resistant outsole (300°C / 1 minute)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SRA*	Slip resistance (ceramic floor w. SLS solution)	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	X
SRB*	Slip resistance (steel floor w. glycerol)	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	X
SRC*	Slip resistance (SRA+SRB)	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	X
*Required to include at least one SR-Group		X = Compulsory						O = Optional				

Perforation Resistance: The perforation resistance has been measured in a laboratory by using a cone-shaped nail with a diameter of 4,5 mm and a force of 1100N (approximately 112kg), but the perforation risk will always vary depending on the force applied combined with the shape of the object (diameter, geometry, sharpness, etc.). If there is a risk of so, it is recommended to consider alternative safety measures. Two different kinds of anti-perforation inserts are available, which offers each their own advantages and disadvantages. Metallic inserts get less affected by the perforation of sharp objects, but do not cover the whole bottom area of the shoe due to limitations within the construction. Non-metallic inserts are generally lighter and more flexible, as well as offering a greater coverage, but are more likely to get affected by the impact of a sharp object when compared to the metallic variant.

Antistatic VS. ESD: Antistatic footwear for sufficient dissipative capacity (marked with one of following symbols: A/S1/S2/S3/O1/O2/O3) offers a low resistance against electrostatic build-ups (between 0,1 - 1.000 MΩ) in the human body, by sending the charges back into the ground. Footwear with ESD (electrostatic discharge) for guaranteed extremely low electrical resistance under any conditions (must be certified BS EN 61340-4-3:2002 or IEC 61340-4-3:2001), offers an even lower resistance against electrostatic build-ups (between 0,1 - 100 MΩ) in the human body than just antistatic. It sends the charges back to the ground in a safe and controlled manner, and guarantees prevention of sudden flow of electricity between electrically charged items caused by contact. The use of antistatic and ESD footwear lowers the chances of accidental spark ignitions (flammable substances, vapours, etc.) caused by friction by walking. Note however that it is the outsole which creates a protective barrier between the wearer and the ground, and that any electrostatic contact with the upper will not offer the same protection. Flexing of the shoe, presence of moisture and contamination to the environment or the footwear can also negatively affect the footwear's protective performance.