






Producer-Information

welder- foundry boots

Declaration symbols

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| SRA | Slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with sodium lauryl sulphate (NaLS) solution |
| SRB | Slip resistance on steel floor with glycerine |
| SRC | Slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with NaLS and on steel floor with glycerine |
| P | Resistance against Penetration |
| A | Antistatic footwear |
| CI | Cold insulation of sole complex |
| E | Energy absorption of seat region |
| Fe | Resistance to the effects of molten metal |
| Al | Resistance to the effects of molten metal |
| WG | Testing with small splashes of molten metal |
| HI | Heat insulation of sole complex HI1 sand bath temperature 150° C HI3 sand bath temperature 250° C |
| WRU | Upper – Water penetration and absorption |
| CR | Cut resistance footwear |
| FO | Resistance to fuel oil |
| HRO | Resistance to hot contact |
| M | metatarsal protection |

The label, which found on the EWS safety shoe's, gives details of:

- The producer
- The CE mark
- The number of the inspection centre
- Standards reference EN ISO 20349:2010
- Size and width of the shoe and model number
- Month and year of production 
- The product label of the producer
- Protection against heat and flame 
- Regard to the information enclosed 

This shoe conform to

- category II (welder boots – symbol WG)
 - category III (foundry boots – symbol Fe Al)
- the user's personal protective equipment as per the regulation 2016/425 EU.

The CE marks provide a guarantee that the following requirements are met:

- Ergonomic comfort, security, quality and durability of safety boots

Furthermore, The EN ISO 20349:2011 and the CE marks denot that this is a safety shoe with integral toe cap providing reliable protection from a great variety of accident hazards (protecting against impact up to 200 Joule)

Important Information:

EWS „Die Schuhfabrik“ e.K., Klosterstraße 18, D-06295 Lutherstadt Eisleben, as distributor from Personal protective equipment declares hereby, that the Personal protective equipment type „Safety boots category III“ fulfill the requirements of the regulation 2016/425 EU.

The valid EU declaration of conformity you can find under the following link:

www.ews-schuhfabrik.de/service/downloadcenter/eu-declarationofconformity

EWS „Die Schuhfabrik“ e.K.

Klosterstraße 18
06295 Lutherstadt Eisleben

Telefon: 03475/9263-0

Fax: 03475/9263-10

E-Mail: info@ews-schuhfabrik.de

Web: www.ews-schuhfabrik.de

Zertifizierungsstelle:
TÜV Rheinland LGA
Products GmbH
Tillystraße 2 • D-90431 Nürnberg
(Kennnummer: 0197)

Herstellerinformation

Gebrauchsanweisung EWS Gießer/Schweißerstiefel

Zertifizierungsstelle:
TÜV Rheinland LGA
Products GmbH
Tillystraße 2 • D-90431 Nürnberg
(Kennnummer: 0197)



Care Instructions / Maintenance

These shoes are made from high-quality leather material.

- The dirt has to be removed from the footwear after usage by brushing them carefully.
- Remove insoles and let footwear dry slowly, but without direct contact to the heat source.
- After drying rub the footwear lightly with leather care products. Do not apply fatty or oily care products. Always use wax-containing care products.
- There should be no insulating materials fitted between the insole and wearers foot.
- Special care should be taken to ensure that the sole is free from contaminated remainders.
- Before putting on the shoes test the function of the closures and check the thickness of the sole profile.
- After high strains caused by mechanical, chemical or thermal stress safety shoes should be checked for damage. Safety shoes showing up damage should be discarded.
- Because of the various factors involved like moisture/humidity during storage and changes in material structure over the years), is is not possible to indicate a shelf-life.
- 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 occurring. In such circumstances alternative preventative measures should be 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 (ie 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 (ie diameter, geometry, sharpness).

For more information about the type of penetration resistant insert provided in your footwear please contact the manufacturer or supplier detailed on these instructions.

Please note the following points:

- the compatibility of this footwear with other items of PPE (trousers or gaiters) to be checked in order to avoid the occurrence of any risk during use,
- these shoes are not to wear, if they are contaminated with flammable materials such as oil;
- before wearing the shoes are always to examine carefully for damage, to guide this see below. Damaged shoes are never to use;

The following rules for damage evaluation:

The following shall be observed, shoes should be replaced:

- i. beginning pronounced and deeper formation of cracks of the upper half of the thickness of material (Fig. 3 a));
- ii. the upper part has areas with deformation, burn-in, smoothing or bubbles or torn seams on the leg (see Figure 3 b));
- iii. the outsole indicates cracks, greater than 10 mm long and 5 mm wide (deep) (see Figure 3 d));
- iv. Separation of upper / outsole greater than 15 mm long and 5 mm wide (deep) (see Figure 3 c));
- v. tread depth in the bend area of the outsole is less than 1.5 mm (see Figure 3 e));
- vi. the original insole (if any) is significantly deformed or crushed.

NOTE From time to time, a manual inspection of the inside of the shoe is recommended to destruction

of finding food or sharp edges of the toe protection, causing injury, (see Figure 3 f)).

ANTI-STATIC

Anti-static shoes should be worn when it is necessary to diminish an electrostatic charge by diverting that charge so that the danger, e. g. of sparks igniting inflammable substances and fumes is eliminated. They should also be worn when the danger of electric shock through an electrical appliance or through tension conducting components is not completely eliminated. It should be noted, however, that the wearing of anti-static shoes does not offer adequate protection against electric shocks as they only build up a resistance between the feet and the floor. When the danger of electric shock cannot be fully eliminated other measures must be taken to avoid this risk. Such measures and the subsequently stated inspection should be a part of the routine accident prevention programme in the work place.

Experience has shown that for anti-static purposes, the conduction passage throughout the life of a product should have an electrical resistance of under 1000 M Ω . For a new product is able to guarantee limited protection against dangerous electric shocks or inflammation caused by a defect in an electrical apparatus of up to 250 V when operating, the lowest level of this resistance is specified as 100 k Ω It should be noted, however, that under certain conditions the shoes cannot provide adequate protection and the wearer of the shoes should, therefore, always take further protective measures. When in use no insulating components should be placed between the lining of the shoes and the foot of the wearer. If an innersole is placed between the lining and the foot of the wearer then the connection shoe / lining should be tested for its electrical properties.



Figure 3a)



Figure 3b)



Figure 3c)

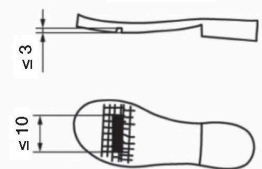


Figure 3d)



Figure 3e)



Figure 3f)