



Manufactured by CALZADOS ROBUSTA, S.L.
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Thank you for choosing our footwear.

USE AND MAINTENANCE. (REGULATION EU 2016/425)

The useful life of safety footwear is directly related to the conditions of use and quality of maintenance. Therefore, the user must check regularly on its state to ensure its effectiveness. The manufacturer recommends changing socks daily, leaving shoes to air out whenever possible, preferably using two pairs of shoes to alternate, especially in cases of important perspiration, not reuse the shoes of another person, regularly clean the upper and sole, drying shoes out whenever they get wet and taking care not to expose the footwear to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Store the pair in a dry and airy place, preferably in its cardboard box. Discarding the shoes is recommended when accentuated wear of the relief of the sole is observed.

This PPE is made of quality materials which properties make it very resistant to the passage of time, if properly maintained. It is recommended to transport this PPE in a bag or individual box. This PPE had been designed in accordance with Directive 89/686/EEC. And REGULATION EU 2016/425. Results achieved in the technical tests fully satisfy the exigencies of the Normative EN 344-7; EN ISO 20344-7 and are guaranteed by the appropriate certificate issued by INESCOP (0160) or CIMAC (465).

ANTISTATIC AND CONDUCTIVE FOOTWEAR.

Antistatic footwear and boots have to be used where it is required to reduce the accumulation of electrostatic charges in order to avoid the risks of ignition due to sparks of different substances and their vapors, as well as the risk associated with the incomplete removal of the electric charges in certain machines.

Experience has shown that the discharge path through a product under normal conditions requires an impedance of less than 1.000MΩ during the service life of the product in order to fulfil the antistatic requirements.

A value of 100MΩ is considered to be the minimum impedance of a new product in order to ensure reliable protection against electric shock hazard or against ignition if a malfunction occurs in an electrical equipment carrying voltage until 250V.

However, under certain conditions the user should be aware that the protection offered by the shoes could be ineffective and that other means should be used to protect the user at all times. During the use, should not be introduced any element of insulation between the inner-footbed and the user's foot. If an intermediate sole is placed between the sole of the foot and the sole of the shoe, the electrical properties of footwear + intermediate insole must be checked.

Polyurethane is a chemical compound composed of two materials, polyol and isocyanate, these two products deteriorate due to the emigration of the material that joins them. PU soles may begin to deteriorate two or three years after their manufacturing date.

EUROPEAN LEGISLATION.

EN ISO 20344:2011. Aggregate the requirements and test methods for safety shoes, labor protection and professional use. It is the basic rule. Derive from it:

EN ISO 20345:2011. Aggregate the specifications for safety footwear for professional use, which must resist an impact of an energy equivalent of 200 Joules and a compression of 15 kN.

EN ISO 20346:2011. Aggregate the specifications for protective footwear for professional use which must resist an impact of an energy of 100 Joules and a compression of 10 kN.

EN ISO 20347:2012. Aggregate the specifications for the professional use footwear.

TYPES OF PROTECTION.

P: Puncture resistance up to 1,100 N.

WRU: Resistant to water penetration and absorption of the upper. (EN ISO 20344; 0.2 g-30%).

C: Footwear providing resistance to electricity under 100MΩ.

HI: Footwear providing thermal insulation against heat. (EN ISO 20344; 22°C/30 min).

E: Energy Absorption in the heel area. (EN ISO 20344; 20 J).

CI: Footwear providing insulation against cold. (EN ISO 20344; 10°C/30 min).

A: Shoes that dissipate electrostatic charges. Resistance between 0.1MΩ and 1000 MΩ.

SB: Safety footwear for professional use with toe-cap that resist impacts until 200 Joules and compression up to 15 kN. The sole is resistant to hydrocarbons.

$$S1 = SB + A + E \quad ; \quad S2 = S1 + WRU \quad ; \quad S3 = S2 + P$$

SRA: Slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with detergent.

SRB: Slip resistance on steel floor with glycerin.

SRC: Slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with detergent and steel floor with glycerin.

