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**USE AND MAINTENANCE
(EU REGULATION 2016/45).**

The life of the footwear is directly related to the conditions of use and quality of maintenance. Therefore, the wearer should regularly check its condition to ensure its effectiveness. The manufacturer advises changing socks daily, ventilating footwear during use whenever possible, and preferably alternating two pairs of footwear, particularly in cases of profuse perspiration. Do not reuse someone else's footwear, clean the upper and outsole regularly, dry it when wet, do not expose it to temperatures above 50 °C, store it in a dry, well-ventilated place and transport it in its cardboard box. Footwear should be discarded when the relief of the outsole is worn down.

The PPE should be transported in a separate bag or box. This PPE has been designed in accordance with the essential health and safety requirements referred to in Annex II of REGULATION (EU) 2016/425. The performance achieved in the technical tests fully complies with EN ISO 20344:2021. This performance is assured by the appropriate certificate issued by: Inescop (0160), CTCR (2779) or CIMAC (0465).

EXPIRATION AND GUARANTEE

Polyurethane is a chemical composition of two materials, polyol and isocyanate. These two products decompose over time due to the migration of the substance that binds them together. After two or three years of manufacture, it is possible for PU soles to start deteriorating. The applicable guarantee period for PU/PU soles is 3 years, depending on storage conditions (humidity, heat, absence of light).

The applicable guarantee period for POLYURETHANE AND NITRILE RUBBER soles is 3 years, depending on storage conditions (humidity, heat, absence of light).

Upper materials (leather, linings, textiles, safety elements, etc.): NO EXPIRY

Durability depends on the level of use but, in any case, its use should not exceed 3 years in the case of bi-density polyurethane soles (UNE-CEN ISO/TR 18690:2006).

The applicable guarantee for the footwear is 1 year of use against any manufacturing defect provided the wearer has exercised proper maintenance and use.

The date of manufacture of the footwear (outsole injection or its manufacture) is indicated on the clock on the front of the outsole (the year is shown in the centre and the arrow points to the month on the perimeter).

The date of manufacture of the upper is indicated on the label sewn on the tongue (Year and Week).

The traceability of the batch is indicated by the date of manufacture (upper and outsole) and the order of manufacture indicated on the label affixed to the primary packaging.

This PPE is made of quality materials that are highly resistant to the passage of time if properly maintained.

**PARTIALLY CONDUCTIVE
FOOTWEAR.**

“Partially conductive footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimise electrostatic charge in the shortest possible time, e.g. when handling explosives. Partially conductive footwear should not be worn when the risk of shock from an electrical appliance or live AC or DC components has not been completely removed. In order to ensure that this footwear is partially conductive, an upper resistance limit of 100 kΩ is set when new.

During use, the electrical resistance of footwear made of conductive material can change significantly due to flexing and contamination, and it is necessary to ensure that the product is able to fulfil its designed function of dissipating electrostatic charge throughout its lifetime. When necessary, an electrical resistance testing station should be set up at the workplace to conduct tests regularly. This type of test and additional tests mentioned below, should be a routine part of the occupational health and safety risk management programme.

If footwear is used in conditions where the outsole material is contaminated with substances that may increase its electrical resistance, wearers should always check the electrical properties of the footwear before entering a hazardous area.

Static dissipative socks are recommended.

Where partially conductive footwear is used, the resistance of the floor should be such that it does not override the protection offered by the footwear. During use, no insulating element should be inserted between the insole and the wearer's foot. If any item is inserted (i.e., insoles or socks) between the insole and the foot, the electrical properties of the footwear/item combination should be checked."

ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR

"Antistatic footwear should be used if there is a requirement to minimise the build-up of electrostatic charge by dissipating it. This avoids the risk of ignition by sparks (e.g. of flammable substances and vapours) if the risk of electric shock from electrical equipment plugged into mains cannot be completely removed at the workplace. Antistatic footwear introduces resistance between the foot and the floor, but cannot offer total protection. Antistatic footwear is not suitable for work on live electrical installations. However, it should be noted that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shock from electrostatic discharge, as it only provides resistance between the foot and the floor. If the risk of electrostatic discharge has not been completely removed, it is essential to take additional steps to avoid it. Such steps, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be a routine part of the occupational health and safety risk management programme.

Antistatic footwear does not provide protection against AC or DC electric shock. If there is a risk of exposure to an AC or DC current, electricity-insulating footwear should be worn to protect against serious injury.

The electrical resistance of antistatic footwear can vary significantly due to bending, contamination and moisture. This footwear may not perform its intended function if used in wet conditions.

Class I footwear can absorb moisture and become conductive if worn for prolonged periods in damp and humid conditions. Class II footwear is moisture resistant and damp conditions and should be worn if there is a risk of exposure.

If footwear is worn in conditions where the outsole material is contaminated, the wearer should always check its anti-static properties before entering the risk area.

Where antistatic footwear is used, the resistance of the floor should be such that it does not override the protection offered by footwear."

The use of anti-static socks is recommended.

"It is therefore necessary to ensure that the combination of footwear, the wearer and the environment can fulfil the intended function of dissipating electrostatic charges and providing some protection for the lifetime of the footwear. It is therefore recommended that electrical resistance testing be available at the workstation and be carried out at regular and frequent intervals."

INSOLES

If the footwear is supplied with a removable insole, the tests were carried out with the insole in place. Footwear shall only be worn with the insole in place and the insole shall only be replaced by a similar insole supplied by the original footwear manufacturer or supplied by an insole manufacturer who will supply insoles that meet the requirements of this standard in combination with the intended safety footwear.

PUNCTURE RESISTANCE

“The puncture resistance of this shoe has been measured in the laboratory using punches and standard forces. Nails of a smaller diameter and higher static or dynamic loads will increase the risk of puncture. In such circumstances, additional preventive measures should be considered. There are currently three generic types of puncture-resistant midsoles for PPE footwear. These are metallic and non-metallic midsoles, to be chosen on the basis of the workplace risk assessment. All types offer protection against perforation, but each has different additional advantages or disadvantages, including the following:

Metallic (e.g. S1PS, S3): They are less affected by the shape of the perforating object (i.e. diameter, geometry and sharpness) but may not cover the entire area under the foot due to manufacturing processes.

Non-metallic (e.g. PS or PL, or category S1PS, S3L): They may be lighter, more flexible, and offer greater surface coverage, but puncture resistance may vary more depending on the shape of the perforating object (i.e. diameter, geometry and sharpness). Two types of protection are available. Type PS may offer more adequate protection against smaller diameter objects than type PL.

EUROPEAN STANDARD.

EN ISO 20344:2021. It sets out the requirements and test methods for safety, protective and occupational footwear for professional use. This is the basic standard. From it, the following derive:

EN ISO 20345:2022. It sets out the specifications for safety footwear for professional use, with toecaps designed to resist an impact at an energy level of 200 joules and a compression of 15 kN.

EN ISO 20346:2022. It sets out the specifications for protective footwear for professional use, with toecaps designed to resist an impact at an energy level of 100 joules and a compression of 10 kN.

EN ISO 20347:2022. It sets out the specifications for occupational footwear for professional use.

CATEGORIES OF SAFETY FOOTWEAR MARKINGS (UNE-EN ISO 20345:2022)"

SB: Basic requirements

S1: SB + Closed heel area + E + A

S2: S1 + WRU

S3: (Type P metal midsole): S2 + P + lug outsole

S3L (Type PL non-metal midsole): S2 + PL + lug outsole

S3S (Type PS non-metal midsole): S2 + PS + lug outsole

S6: S2 + WR

S7: (Type P metal midsole): S3 + WR

S7L: (Type PL non-metal midsole): S3 + WR

S7S: (Type PS non-metal midsole): S3 + WR

CATEGORIES OF OCCUPATIONAL FOOTWEAR MARKINGS (UNE-EN ISO 20347:2022)

OB: Basic requirements

O1: OB + Closed heel area + E + A

O2: O1 + WRU

O3 (Type P metal midsole): O2 + P + lug outsole

O3L (Type PL non-metal midsole): O2 + PL + lug outsole

O3S (Type PS non-metal midsole): O2 + PS + lug outsole

O6: O2 + WR

O7: (Type P metal midsole): O3 + WR

O7L: (Type PL non-metal midsole): O3 + WR

O7S: (Type PS non-metal midsole): O3 + WR

**ADDITIONAL CLASSES OF
PROTECTION"**

Puncture resistance (type P metal midsole) ^a Puncture resistance (non-metal midsole) Type PL ^a Type PS ^a	P PL PS
Electrical properties ^b : – partially conductive footwear – antistatic footwear	C A
Resistance to adverse environments: – heat insulation of the outsole – cold insulation of the outsole	HI CI
Energy absorption of the heel area.	E
Water resistance:	WR
Metatarsal protection	M
Ankle protection	AN
Cut resistance	CR
Abrasion of toe cap reinforcement	SC
Slip resistance - on ceramic tile with glycerine	SR
Water penetration and absorption resistance	WPA
Heat contact resistance	HRO
F	FO
Ladder grip	LG