Producer-Information

Instructions for the use of EWS Firebrigade Boots

Zertifizierungsstelle:
Prüf- und Forschungsinstitut
Pirmasens e.V.
Marie-Curie-Straße 19 • D-66953 Pirmasens
(Kennnummer: 0193)

This shoe conforms to **category III** of user's personal protective equipment as per the regulation **2016/425 EU**. The CE marks provide a guarantee that the following req uirements are met: Ergonomie comfort, security, quality and durability of the firebrigade boot.

The firebrigade boot conforms to **EN 15090:2012**. The EWS firebrigade boot protects the area of the feet du ring firefighting and technical procedures against mechanical and thermal injuri es.

Bedeutung der Kennzeichen		
F2A:	F =	fullfillment of all basic requirements acc. To **EN 1 5090:2012 tab 4**
	2 =	Typ 2, sa fety boots with integra l toe protection cap against schocks up to 200 Joule
	A =	fullfillment of antistatic requirements
Cl:	low temperature insul ation of t he soles	
Hl1:	level of heat insulation of the so les at 150°C / 30 min	
Hl2:	level of heat insulation of the so les at 250 'C / 20 min	
Hl3:	level of heat insulation of the so les at 250 °C / 40 min	

Klassifizierung von Schuhen für die Feuerwehr nach EN 15090:2012	
Code I:	shoes of leather or other materials except full-rubber- or completely polymeric shoes
Code II:	full-rubber- or completely polymeric shoes

Slip Resistance:
SRA = slip resistance on ce ramic t ile floor/ cleaning agent
SRB = slip resistance on steel plate/glycerine
SRC = slip res istance on ceramic tile floor/ cleaning agent and steel plate/glycerine

Types of shoes for firebrigades according to EN 15090:2012	
Typ 1:	usable for general technical assistance (e.g. Typ 1 Hll) and firefighting only in the open (e.g. Typ 1 Hl2; Typ 1 Hl3)
Typ 2:	heavy basic safety version, usable for indoors attacks and fires of all kinds. Standard firebrigade boot (e.g. Typ 2 Hl2; Typ 2 Hl3)
Typ 3:	spec ial safety version, usable for action at exceptiona l risks and with hazardous materials. Usab le for all kinds of firefighting (e.g. Typ 3 Hl3)

The label, which is found on the EWS firebrigade boots gives details of:

- ☐ the producer
- ☐ the CE mark
- ☐ the number of the inspection centre
- ☐ standards reference EN15090:2012 F2A Hl3 Cl SRC
- ☐ size and width of the shoe and model number
- ☐ month and year of production
- ☐ the product label of the producer (e.g. "Germany")
- ☐ F2A pictogram which mea ns that the boots are specifi ca lly made for use by the fire service

F2A

Anti-static safety boots

Anti-static shoes should be worn when it is necessary to dimin ish an electro-static charge by diverting that charge so that the danger, e.g. of sparks igniting inflammable substances and fum es is eliminated. I hey shou ld also be warn when the danger of electric shock through an electrical appliance or Ihrough lension conducting components is not complelely elim inaled. It should be noted, however, that the wearing or anti-static shoes does not orfer 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 climinated 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.

Exptrience has shown that for anti-static purposes, the conducl ion passage troug hout the life of a product should have an electrical resislance of under 1000 MO. For an new product is able to guarantee limited protection against dangerous electric shocks or inflammation caused by a defect in an electrical appa ratus of up to 250 V when operating, the lowest level of t his resistanee is specified as 100 kO. It should be noted, however, that under certain condilions Ihe shoes cannot provide adequale proleclion and the wearer of the shoes should, there fore, always take further protective measures.

When in use no insulati ng components should bc 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 (compare anti-static according EN ISO 20 345).

Storage / disposal

The shoes are to be stored properly, if possible in a carton and in a dry room.

When disposing of the safety shoes, the local disposal regulations for environmentally friendly disposal must be observed. Disposal can take place via the residual waste up to thermal recycling.

Important Information

The compatibility test according to appendix A in connection with further PPE of the DGUV 205-014 information is to be carried out, to determine the interactions (coverage in the calf area) with each other. The following combinations with firefighting shoes in particular must be taken into account: protective trousers / overalls / protective suit.

EWS „Die Schuhfabrik" e.K., Klosterstraße 18, D-06295 Lutherstadt Eisleben, as distributor from Persona l 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 declaralion of conformity you can find under the following link:
www.ews-schuhfabrik.de/service/downloadcenter/eu-declarationofconformity

Care Instructions / Maintenance

Your boot is made from high-qual ity leather materia l. Leather is a natural product and needs a special care.

- The dirt has to be removed from the footwear after usage by brushing them carefully.
- Remove insoles and let footwear dry slowly, but without direcl contact to the heat source. After drying rub the footwear lightly with leather care products. Do not apply fatty or
- oily-containing producls. Always use waxcontaining 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 boots lest the function of the closures and check the thickness of the sole profile.
- After high strains of the safety boots to high mechanical, chemical or thermal stress they should be checked for damage. Safety shoes showing up damage should be discarded according to **EN 15090:2012 appendix C**.
- Because of the various factors involved, like moisture/humidity during storage and changes in material structure over the years, it is not possible to indicate a shelf-life.
- The choice of suitable boots has to be made on grounds of a danger analysis according to **EN 15090:2012 appendix A**.
- The penetration resistance of this footwea r 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 providcd in your footwear please contact the manufacturer or supplier detailed on these instructions.