

Producer-Information

Instructions for the use of EWS Firebrigade Boots

Zertifizierungsstelle:
TÜV Rheinland LGA
Products GmbH
Tillystraße 2 • 0-90431 Nürnberg
(Kennnummer: 0197)



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 requirements are met: Ergonomic 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 during firefighting and technical procedures against mechanical and thermal injuries.

Bedeutung der Kennzeichen		
F2A:	F =	fulfillment of all basic requirements acc. To EN 15090:2012 tab 4
	2 =	Typ 2, safety boots with integral toe protection cap against shocks up to 200 Joule
	A =	fulfillment of antistatic requirements
CI:		low temperature insulation of the soles
HI1:		level of heat insulation of the soles at 150°C / 30 min
HI2:		level of heat insulation of the soles at 250 °C / 20 min
HI3:		level of heat insulation of the soles 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 ceramic tile floor/ cleaning agent

SRB = slip resistance on steel plate/glycerine

SRC = slip resistance 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 HI1) and firefighting only in the open (e.g. Typ 1 HI2; Typ 1 HI3)
Typ 2:	heavy basic safety version, usable for indoors attacks and fires of all kinds. Standard firebrigade boot (e.g. Typ 2 HI2; Typ 2 HI3)
Typ 3:	special safety version, usable for action at exceptional risks and with hazardous materials. Usable for all kinds of firefighting (e.g. Typ 3 HI3)

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 HI3 CI 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 means that the boots are specifically made for use by the fire service



F2A

Anti-static safety boots

Anti-static shoes should be worn when it is necessary to diminish an electro-static 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 length 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 MO. 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 kΩ. 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 (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 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

Care Instructions / Maintenance

Your boot is made from high-quality leather material. 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 direct contact to the heat source. After drying rub the footwear lightly with leather care products. Do not apply fatty or oily-containing 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 boots test 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 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.