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INFORMATION NOTICE
Occupational footwear art. STUDIUM

ATTENTION: *Read carefully before use*

This footwear carries CE marking as proof of its conformity to the requirements of Directive no. 59/686/EEC et addenda for P.P.E (Personal Protective Equipment).

Conformity with the requirements of the Directive was certified based partly on the harmonised EN standard for Class II occupational footwear (footwear not exposed to mechanical risks of impact or compression) entirely made of polymeric material EN ISO 20347:2012.

Bearing in mind the risks that this footwear give protection, they are classified as Class III P.P.E. (in accordance with L.D: 475/92) and therefore have undergone "type CE testing) or CE Certification by the Notified Body no. 0498 RICOTEST - 37010 Pastrengo (Verona) - Vis Tione, 9.

MATERIALS AND PROCESSING:

All materials used, whether of natural or synthetic origin, further to the applied processing techniques have all been chosen to meet the requirements enforced by the aforementioned European Directive in terms of safety, ergonomics, comfort, soundness and hazardousness.

PROTECTIVE FEATURES/RISKS: In addition to the mandatory basic requirement (except the sole wedges which however are suitable for the foreseen "indoor" use), it provides protection against slipping (SRC = on ceramic tiles with detergent and steel with glycerine lubricants), impact of the heel on the ground (20J); it also has antistatic properties (C).

Maximum grip of the sole is generally achieved after the new footwear has been "run in" (similar to car tyres) to remove silicone residues and release agents, and any other surface irregularities of a physical and/or chemical nature.

Resistance to slipping may also vary according to the state of wear of the sole; conformity with specifications does not however guarantee against slipping in all conditions.

RECOMMENDED USE:

Hospital and Care Centres, health centres, outpatient surgeries and pharmacies.

This footwear is not suitable for risks which are not mentioned in these Guidance Notes and, in particular, those classified as Class III Personal Protective Equipment under Legislative Decree no. 475 dated 4.12.1992.

IDENTIFICATION AND CHOICE OF SUITABLE MODELS:

Choosing the most suitable model depends on the specific requirements of the job description, the type of risk and related environmental conditions.

The Employer is responsible for identifying and choosing the most suitable/appropriate footwear. It is therefore recommended to check that the characteristics of this footwear model meet the actual requirements before using the same.

PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND USE: WARNINGS

Before using this footwear, visually inspect each boot to make sure it is in perfect condition, clean and intact; any boots found to be defective (visible damage such as broken stitching, tears or soiled) must be replaced.

ATTENTION: this footwear only guarantees the declared characteristics when worn properly and when in perfect condition.

The company declines all responsibility regarding damage and/or consequence caused by improper use.

MARKINGS :

The main markings are stamped directly on the footwear

CE

CE Marking: the CE marking applied to PPE confirms conformity with all the requirements of EU Directive 89/686/EEC (as amended) including the certification procedures indicated in Chapter II of this Directive.

Sun Shoes

Registered trademark of the manufacturer

STUDIUM

Designation of footwear type or family

41/42 (e.g.)

Shoe size

02-16 (e.g.)

Month and year of manufacture

STORAGE:

To prevent risk of deterioration, this footwear must be shipped and stored in their original packaging, in dry and not excessively hot conditions. New footwear, undamaged when unpacked, can be considered fit for use.

In the recommended storage conditions, this footwear maintains fit for use for a considerable length of time and, therefore, it is not feasible to establish an exact "best by date". (an estimated maximum storage time of 5 years)

USE AND MAINTENANCE:

To use the footwear correctly, it is highly recommended to:

- choose the most suitable model depending on the specific requirements of the job description and relative environmental conditions.
- choose the right size, preferably by trying them on
- store the clean footwear in a dry and aired area when not in use.
- check that the footwear is perfectly intact before use.
- clean the footwear on a regular basis using a brush, moist cloth etc. Frequency depends on the workplace condition.
- refrain from using aggressive products (petrol, acids, solvents etc.) that can compromise the quality, safety and working life of the PPE.
- refrain from drying the footwear near or in direct contact with stoves, radiators or other sources of heat.

changes or modifications to environmental conditions (for instance extreme temperatures or humidity) can reduce the performance of the footwear quite significantly

- the model can be sterilised in an autoclave at a max. temperature of 134°C for 15 minutes (5 test cycles)

ANTI-STATIC SHOES:

Anti-static shoes should be worn when it is necessary to dissipate electrostatic charges to minimize accumulation – thus preventing flammable substances and vapours to catch fire – and in cases where the risk of electric shocks conveyed by an electric device or other elements under voltage, has not been completely eliminated. Nonetheless, it must be noticed that anti-static shoes do not guarantee suitable protection against electric shocks because they merely provide electric resistance between foot and ground. If the risk of electric shocks has not been completely eliminated, additional measures must be implemented. Said measures, as well as further tests as mentioned below, should be part of the periodical checks of the accident prevention program at the workplace. Experience has proven that for anti-static purposes, the discharge path through a product must boast electric resistance lower than 1000 MΩ, in normal conditions, during the entire life cycle of the product. A value of 100 KΩ is defined as lower resistance limit of a new product, in order to ensure a certain level of protection against dangerous electric shocks or fires, in case an electric device is faulty when operating with voltages up to 250 V. However, in certain conditions, users should be informed that the protection offered by shoes may be ineffective and other measures must be implemented to protect the user, at all times. The electric resistance of this type of shoes can be significantly compromised by bending, contamination or humidity. The performance of this type of shoes will be hindered if worn and used in humid environments. Therefore, the user must make sure that the product is able to perform its function to dissipate electrostatic charges and provide a certain level of protection during its entire life cycle. The user is recommended to execute an electric resistance test on-site and repeat it at frequent and regular intervals. Class I shoes may absorb humidity if worn for long periods of time; in these cases, as well as in wet conditions, they may become conductive. If the shoes are worn in conditions such that the material making up the soles is contaminated, users must always check the electric properties of the shoes before entering a hazardous area. When wearing anti-static shoes, the ground resistance must be such not to annul the protection offered by the shoes.

During use, no insulating element must be introduced between the insole and the user's foot. If a sole is introduced between the insole and the foot, the electric properties of the shoe/sole combination must be checked.

ESD FOOTWEAR:

The ESD marking is an additional feature not directly related to the essential requirements of the PPE Directive, which are the basis for type approval. In any case, the additional ESD marking identifies the footwear that, after 96h/23°C/12+/- 3% r.h. conditioning as foreseen by IEC 61340-4-3:2001 + IEC 61340-5-1:2016 Standard requirements, have shown anti-static characteristics which make the footwear suitable for all high-tech operations in explosive risk zones and in the presence of electronically controlled machines: operating theatres, intensive care units, electronic industry, chemical industry, clean rooms, etc. Generally speaking, in "ESD" work environments, daily checks are required that include the socks and footwear of users. Always refer to the workplace ESD coordinator.

REMOVABLE INSOLE:

If, at the time of purchase, there is a removable insole inside the footwear as provided by the manufacturer, this guarantees that the performance of the footwear was determined by conducting tests on footwear fitted with this removable insole.

When it is necessary to replace the removable insole, it must be replaced with an identical one provided by the manufacturer so as not to alter the certified configuration.

If, at the time of purchase, there is no removable insole inside the footwear, this guarantees that the performance of the footwear was determined by conducting tests on footwear without this removable insole.

If a removable insole other than that originally provided by the manufacturer is used, it is necessary to check the electrical properties of the footwear/removable insole combination.
No alterations to the original configuration of the PPE (certified configuration) are permitted.

DISPOSAL:

The life expectancy of the product is intrinsic with its use, cleaning cycles and the subsequent degradation of the material. At the end of its useful life, do not release into the environment: comply with all local and national environmental regulations and dispose of them accordingly. Your local authorities can provide you with further details on these regulations.

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