

thermoshoe di Baldin Michele e Francesco s.n.c.
Via Parenzo, 2 – 35010 Vigonza PD – Italy
Tel. +39 049 629137 - office@thermoshoe.it
www.sunshoes.it



INFORMATION NOTE

UKCA CERTIFIED P.P.E..

Rev.1

dtd 17/04/2021

UKCA Certification by Approved body SATRA Technology Centre, Wyndham Way, Kettering, Northamptonshire NN16 8 SD Approved body number: 0321

These products are classed as Personal protective equipment regulation 2016/425 (as retained in UK law and amended). have been shown to comply with this Regulation through the European Standard: EN ISO 20347:2012 Occupational footwear.

The UKCA Declaration of Conformity for this product can be found at:

<http://www.sunshoes.it/download>

CAREFULLY READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

This footwear is designed to minimise the risk of injury from the specific hazards as identified by the marking on the particular product (see marking codes below) **However, always remember that no item of PPE can provide full protection and care must always be taken while carrying out the risk-related activity.**

PERFORMANCE AND LIMITATIONS OF USE – These products have been tested in accordance with EN ISO 20347:2012 for the types of protection defined on the product by the marking codes explained below. However, always ensure that the footwear is suitable for the intended end use.

FITTING AND SIZING – To put on and take off products, always fully undo the fastening systems. Only wear footwear of a suitable size. Products which are either too loose or too tight will restrict movement and will not provide the optimum level of protection. The size of these products are marked on them

COMPATIBILITY – To optimise protection, in some instances it may be necessary to use this footwear with additional PPE such as protective trousers or over gaiters. In this case, before carrying out the risk-related activity, consult your supplier to ensure that all your protective products are compatible and suitable for your application.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT – When not in use, store the footwear in a well-ventilated area away from extremes of temperature. Never store the footwear underneath heavy items or in contact with sharp objects. If the footwear is wet, allow it to dry slowly and naturally away from direct heat sources before placing it into storage. Use suitable protective packaging to transport the footwear, e.g. the original container.

REPAIR – If the footwear becomes damaged, it will NOT provide the optimum level of protection, and therefore should be replaced as soon as is practicable. Never knowingly wear damaged footwear while carrying out a risk related activity. If in doubt about the level of damage consult your supplier before using the footwear.

CLEANING – Clean your footwear regularly using high quality cleaning treatments recommended as suitable for the purpose NEVER use caustic or corrosive cleaning agents.

SLIP RESISTANCE – *In any situation involving slip the floor surface itself and other (non- footwear) factors will have an important bearing on the performance of the footwear. It will therefore be impossible to make footwear resistant to slip under all conditions which may be encountered in wear.*

SLIP RESISTANCE – This footwear has been tested for slip resistance against the following requirements:

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Marking code SRA - Ceramic tile floor with sodium lauryl sulphate. Tested flat CoF > 0.32 and tested at 7° in the heel CoF >0.28

Marking code SRB – Steel floor with glycerol Tested Flat CoF>0.18 and tested at 7°in the heel CoF > 0.13

Marking code SRC – Tested against: Both ceramic floor with sodium lauryl sulphate and steel floor with glycerol
Ceramic tile floor with sodium lauryl sulphate. Tested flat CoF > 0.32 and tested at 7° in the heel CoF >0.28
Steel floor with glycerol Tested Flat CoF>0.18 and tested at 7°in the heel CoF > 0.13

WARNINGS – 1.The footwear must not be worn without hose. 2. This PPE has only been tested in accordance with the **EN ISO 20347: 2012** categories of protection identified by the product marking and explained in this leaflet. For information regarding protection in other situations, please contact the manufacturer.

INSOCKS – The footwear is supplied with a removable insock which was in place during testing. The insock should remain in place whilst the footwear is in use. It should only be replaced by a comparable insock supplied by the original manufacturer.

OR

The footwear is supplied without an insock and testing was carried out with no insock present. Fitting an insock can effect the protective properties of the footwear.

OR

The footwear is supplied with a permanently attached footbed, this should not be removed and no additional footsock must be used. (delete as applicable)

WEAR LIFE – The exact useful life of the product will greatly depend on how and where it is worn and cared for. It is therefore very important that you carefully examine the footwear before use and replace as soon as it appears to be unfit for wear. Careful attention should be paid to the condition of the upper stitching, wear in the outsole tread pattern and the condition of the upper/outsole bond

MARKING – The product is marked with:



UKCA mark

04/21*	Date of manufacture (month/year)
42*	Size of product
Thermoshoe snc	Manufacturer identification
Via Parenzo,2 35010	Manufacturer address
Vigonza PD - Italy	
Model DYNAMIC*	Product identification
EN ISO 20347:2012	The European norm
OB-A-E-SRC*	Category of protection offered

(including additional) *Denotes example of marking

EXPLANATION OF MARKING CODES USED TO DEFINE LEVEL OF PROTECTION PROVIDED

EN ISO 20347:2012 - OB

No toe protection against mechanical



Optional categories of protection

P	Penetration resistant outsole tested at 1100 newtons
A	Electrical resistance between foot and ground of between 0.1 and 1000 Mega Ohms *
C	Electrical resistance between foot and ground of less than 0.1 Mega Ohms *
CI	Insulation against the cold
HI	Insulation against heat
E	Energy absorption of the seat region tested at 20 joules
HRO	Heat resistant outsole compound tested at 300 °C
WRU	Water resistant upper leather
AN	Ankle protection
WR	Water resistant footwear
CR	Cut resistant footwear
M	Metatarsal protection 100J impact energy

* - See additional user instructions as defined in EN ISO 20347:2012

In addition there are the following short codes for commonly used combinations of optional categories of protection:

O1 = Upper from material other than all rubber or polymeric + Closed seat region + OB + A + E

O2 = O1 + WRU

O3 = O2 + P + Cleated Outsoles

*ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR.

Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimise electrostatic build up by dissipating electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of spark ignition of, for example flammable substances and vapours, and if the risk of electric shock from any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated. **It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee an adequate protection against electric shock as it introduces only a resistance between foot and floor.** If the risk of electric shock has not been completely eliminated, additional measures to avoid this risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme of the workplace.

Experience has shown that, for antistatic purposes, the discharge path through a product should normally have an electrical resistance of less than 1000MΩ at any time throughout its useful life. A value of 100KΩ is specified as the lowest limit of resistance of a product when new, in order to ensure some limited protection against dangerous electric shock or ignition in the event of any electrical apparatus becoming defective when operating at voltages up to 250V. However, under certain conditions, users should be aware that the footwear might give inadequate protection and additional provisions to protect the wearer should be taken at all times.

The electrical resistance of this type of footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. This footwear will not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the product is capable of fulfilling its designed function in dissipating electrostatic charges and also giving some protection during the whole of its life. The user is recommended to establish an in-house test for electrical resistance and use it at regular and frequent intervals.

Classification I footwear can absorb moisture if worn for prolonged periods and in moist and wet conditions can become conductive.

If the footwear is worn in wet conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the electrical properties of the footwear before entering a hazard area.

Where antistatic footwear is in use, the resistance of the flooring surface should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear.

In use, no insulating elements, with the exception of normal hose should be introduced between the inner sole of the footwear and the foot of the wearer. If any insert is put between the inner sole and the foot, the combination footwear/insert should be checked for its electrical properties.

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Conductive footwear

Each pair of conductive footwear shall be supplied with a leaflet containing the following wording.

"Electrically conductive footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic charges in the shortest possible time, e.g. when handling explosives. Electrically conductive footwear should not be used if the risk of shock from any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated. In order to ensure that this footwear is conductive, it has been specified to have an upper limit of resistance of 100 k Ω in its new state.

During service, the electrical resistance of footwear made from conducting material can change significantly due to flexing and contamination, and it is necessary to ensure that the product is capable of fulfilling its designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges during its entire life. Where necessary, it is therefore recommended that the user establish an in-house test for electrical resistance and use it at regular intervals. This test and those mentioned below should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme at the workplace.

If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated with substances that can increase the electrical resistance of the footwear, wearers should always check the electrical properties of their footwear before entering a hazard area.

Where conductive footwear is in use, the resistance of the flooring should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear. In use, no insulating elements should be introduced between the inner sole of the footwear and the foot of the wearer. If an insert is put between the inner sole and the foot, the combination footwear/insert should be checked for its electrical properties."