

COMPANY CERTIFIED n° 44 104 110060



www.sixton.it

Padova - Italia

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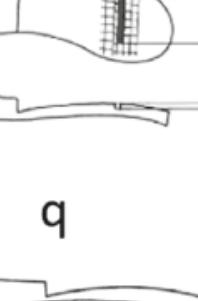
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Maspica®

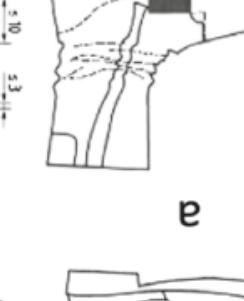
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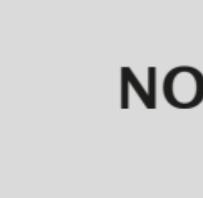
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sixton
SAFETY SHOES

MOVE
SAFELY

SIXTON.IT

INFORMATION NOTA INFORMATIVA MERKBLATT NOTE D'INFORMATION

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EN ISO 20349-2:2017+A1:2020



en

INFORMATION WELDING FOOTWEAR

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE USE

These instructions have been approved by notified body, no. 0498 (Ricotest S.r.l. - Via Tione, 9 - 37010 Pastrengo Vr - I) on issuing of the EU-type examination Certificate, as contemplated by Regulation (EU) 2016/425 for second-category personal protection equipment.

WARNING:

The law considers the employer liable regarding the suitability of the PPE in relation to the type of risks present (characteristics of the PPE and category to which it belongs). Before use, check that the characteristics of the model chosen correspond with your requirements for use.

All safety footwear is designed and manufactured in conformity with the following European standards:

EN ISO 20349-2:2017+A1:2020 as regards the specific requirement of welding footwear;

Maximum sole grip is generally obtained after a certain "running in" period of new footwear (comparable to car tyres) to remove residues of releasing agents and any other surface irregularities of a physical and/or chemical nature.

As well as the obligatory basic requirements envisaged by standard EN ISO 20349-2:2017+A1:2020 the footwear may possess additional requisites, which may be identified by means of symbols or by indicating the respective categories, visibly marked on the bellows or on the tongue.

MARKING on the bellows/tongue (example):

Manufacturer

Maspica[®] Srl

CE Compliance marking

Country of manufacture

I

Symbol and protection category

I

/ Article no.

S1 000000

42 Shoe size

Reference standard

EN ISO 20349-2:2017+A1:2020

09/22 Month and year of manufacture

Batch nr. / internal codes

00000X / 000-00000-00X

Pictogram indicating the protection against heat and flame

Pictogram inviting to read the User Manual

The CE marking indicates that the product satisfies the requirements envisaged by Regulation (EU) 2016/425 for personal protection equipment such as: innocuousness to health, ergonomic shape and comfort, solidity and sturdiness of the product, protection against the risks listed in this informative note.

The declaration of conformity is available on the website www.sixton.it

PROTECTION FEATURES: Since this footwear is safety equipment it provides the highest degree of protection against mechanical risk; this applies particularly to the toe-cap which ensures foot resistance:

- to impacts of up to 200J at the tip, with a minimum clearance of 14mm (ref. to size 42)

- to crushing forces up to 15kN with a minimum clearance of 14mm (ref. to size 42)

In addition to basic requirements others are adopted as indicated in the table below:

SYMBOL	REQUIREMENT	EN ISO 20349-2:2017+A1:2020		
		S1	S2	S3
-	Toe cap resistance to 200J & 15kN	X	X	X
WG	Molten metal splashes	X	X	X
-	Closed seat region	X	X	X
FO	Resistance to fuel oil ($\leq 12\%$)	X	X	X
E	Energy absorption of seat region ($\geq 20\text{ J}$)	X	X	X
A	Antistatic footwear (to 0,1 and 1000 MΩ)	X	X	X
WRU	Water penetration and absorption ($\geq 60\text{ min.}$)	-	X	X
P	Penetration resistance ($\geq 1100\text{ N}$)	O	-	X
HI	Heat insulation of sole complex (test at 150°C)	O	O	O
CI	Cold insulation of sole complex (test at -17°C)	O	O	O
WR	Water resistance ($\leq 3\text{ cm}^2$)	O	O	O
M	Metatarsal protection ($\geq 40\text{ mm}$ (size 41/42))	O	O	O
AN	Ankle protection ($\leq 10\text{ kN}$)	O	O	O
CR	Cut resistance ($\geq 2.5\text{ index}$)	O	O	O
HRO	Resistance to hot contact (test at 300°C)	X	X	X
SRA*	Slip resistance ceramic floor w NaLS solution: forward heel ≥ 0.28 - forward flat ≥ 0.32	X	X	X
SRB*	Slip resistance steel floor w glycerol: forward heel ≥ 0.13 - forward flat ≥ 0.18	X	X	X
SRC*	Slip resistance SRA + SRB	X	X	X

X = Compulsory for the relevant category

O = Optional, applicable in addition to the compulsory requirement if marked

* = Obligatory to present one of the three slip resistance requirements

N.B.: Your footwear may be marked with one or more of the symbols in the table indicating the additional features to the basic requirements. The risks covered are only those indicated with the relevant symbol. The use of unapproved accessories may alter the resistance capacity and the protection functions. Please consult our customer service for further details.

RECOMMENDED USES: This footwear is indicated for the following uses:

With penetration resistant insert: for welders. 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 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 (Metal anti perforation): 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 (Non Metal anti perforation): 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).

"Metal anti perforation" or "Non Metal anti perforation" on the box label indicates the type of insert used.

For more information about the type of penetration resistant insert provided in your footwear please contact the manufacturer or supplier detailed on these instructions.

Without penetration resistant insert: for welders;

With quick unlacing: in case of interventions where the footwear must be removed quickly;

With protective toe-cap: in the case of prolonged and/or repeated friction of the toe-tip against the ground;

LIMITATIONS OF USE: The footwear is not suitable for protection against risks not referred to in this information leaflet and in particular those covered by third-category personal protection equipment as defined in Regulation (EU) 2016/425.

USE AND MAINTENANCE: The manufacturer declines all responsibilities for any damage and consequences resulting from improper use of the footwear. When choosing the footwear, it is important to select a model and size suitable for your specific protection requirements. The footwear maintains the safety characteristics indicated only if worn and fastened correctly. The protection against risks indicated on the marking only applies to footwear in a good state of preservation. Before each use, carefully check the perfect state of preservation of the equipment and change it if you notice signs of alteration (excessive wear of the sole, stitching in poor condition, sole coming away from the upper, etc.). Footwear with a fast removal device: ensure that the rod of the device is properly inserted; the footwear is removed by gripping the end of the rod and pulling towards you. The characteristics of the footwear are best maintained when it is kept in good condition and it should therefore be cleaned regularly with brushes, cloths, etc., removing any stains with a damp cloth. Depending on the conditions of the workplace, the leather upper should be treated from time to time with normal polish or grease for shoes. Do not dry the footwear close to or in direct contact with sources of heat, such as heaters, radiators, etc. Do not use aggressive products such as benzene, acids and solvents, as they could have a negative effect on the quality, safety and lifetime of the PPE.

PRESERVATION AND DISPOSAL: In view of the many different environmental factors involved, such as humidity and heat, it is not possible to define a definite shelf life. Generally speaking, footwear with Polyurethane bottoms has a presumable shelf life of three years, provided it is kept in a dry and ventilated storage place where the temperature is not too high. Dispose of the device in compliance with current standards on environment safeguard and differentiated waste collection. This footwear is produced without using toxic or harmful materials. It is classified as non-hazardous waste and is certified with the European Waste Code (EWC):

Leather: 04.01.99 / Fabric: 04.02.99 / Cellulose material: 03.03.99

Metal materials: 17.04.99 or 17.04.07

Supports lined with PU and PVC, elastomeric and polymeric material: 07.02.99

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR: Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic build-up by dissipating electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of ignition of inflammable substances and vapours, for example, 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 does not guarantee sufficient protection against electric shock, as it only introduces electrical resistance between the foot and the 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 at the workplace. Experience has shown that, for antistatic purposes, the discharge path through a product should normally have an electrical resistance of less than 1000 MΩ at any time throughout its useful lifetime. A value of 100 kΩ 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 of up to 250V. However, under certain conditions, users should be aware that the footwear might provide inadequate protection and additional provisions to protect the wearer should be taken at all times. The electrical resistance of this type of footwear may be altered significantly through 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 of dissipating electrostatic charges and also of giving some protection during the whole of its lifetime. The user is recommended to conduct an electrical resistance test on the spot and use it at regular and frequent intervals. If worn for prolonged periods and in moist and wet conditions, class I footwear can absorb moisture and become conductive. If the footwear is worn in conditions where the sole 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 should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear. During use, no insulating elements should be placed between the inner sole of the footwear and the wearer's foot; the electrical properties of the footwear/insole combination should be checked.

CONDUCTIVE FOOTWEAR: Electrically conducting footwear should be used if it is necessary to dissipate electrostatic charges in the shortest possible time, e.g. when handling explosives and if risk of electric shock from any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated. In order to ensure conductivity of the footwear, an upper limit of resistance of 100 kΩ has been specified for the product when new. 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 the whole of its lifetime. The user is therefore recommended to conduct an electrical resistance test on the spot and use it at regular and frequent intervals. This test and those mentioned below should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme in the workplace. If the footwear is worn in conditions where the sole 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. During use, no insulating elements, with the exception of normal socks, should be placed between the inner sole of the footwear and the wearer's foot. If any insole is put between the inner sole and the foot, the electrical properties of the footwear/insole combination should be checked.

REMOVABLE INSOCK: If the safety footwear is provided with removable insocks, the ergonomic and protective functions certified refer to the footwear complete with its insocks. Always use the footwear with the insocks! Replace the insocks only with an equivalent model by the same original manufacturer.

The use of accessories such as additional insocks or different insocks to those supplied by the manufacturer could adversely affect the PPE. If necessary, contact the supplier or replace the insock only with an equivalent model of the same manufacturer. Safety footwear without removable insocks must be used without insocks, as fitting insocks could adversely affect the protective properties. Some of our footwear models are suitable for use with SECOSOL orthopaedic insocks. For further information, please see our website www.sixton.it

WELDING FOOTWEAR: The product is marked with:

- CE marking

EN ISO 20349-2:2017+A1:2020 - The European Standard

WG Indicates that the footwear complies with the requirements defined for welding footwear

- Indicates protection against heat and flame

- Information pictogram

The compatibility of this footwear with other items of PPE (trousers and gaiters) shall be checked to avoid the occurrence of any risk during use. The trousers should not prevent or restrict removal of the footwear and shall be long enough to overlap the boot to at least to the ankle point.

Do not use these boots if they are contaminated with flammable materials such as oil.

Always carefully inspect the boots before use for signs of damage, see below for guidance. Never use damaged footwear.

The boots should be discarded if any of the following are discovered:

- Beginning of a pronounced and deep cracking affecting half the upper material thickness (see Figure a)
- The upper shows areas with deformations, burns, fusion or bubbles, or split seams in the leg (see Figure b)
- Upper/outsol separation of more than 15 mm long and 5 mm wide (deep) (see Figure c)
- The outsole shows cracks higher than 10 mm long and 3 mm wide (deep) (see Figure d)
- Cleat height in the flexing area lower than 1,5 mm (see Figure e)
- Any deterioration of the lining or sharp borders of the toe protection (see Figure f)
- Original in-sock (if any) showing pronounced deformation and crushing.

