BUCKBOOTZ®

ADVANCING SAFETY FOOTWEAR SINCE 1998

WE ARE THE WORK WE DO

USER INSTRUCTIONS

EN ISO 20345:2022 +A1 2024
(COVERS 202345:2022 EDITION)

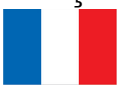
CE UKCA

A copy of this document can be obtained free of charge from Buckler Boots Ltd or Buckler Boots B.V.

LANGUAGES

English

Nederlands

Français

Deutsch

Italiano


CONTACT

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Buckler Boots B.V. is Authorised CE and Mainland Europe Distributor.
Heliosstraat 6, 5048 CB , Tilburg , The Netherlands
info@buckbootz.nl ; +31 (0) 13 203 2434

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY / FURTHER INFORMATION

For the Declaration of Conformity (DOC) please consult our website links www.buckbootz.com and www.buckbootz.nl. Further information regarding products, safety standards, regulations and product care can be obtained from the contact details above.

NORTHERN IRELAND

According to the General Product Safety Regulations (GPSR) all Buckbootz safety footwear placed into the Northern Ireland market will be covered by a CE marking. Consumer information support will be covered by Buckler Boots Ltd and Buckler Boots B.V.

NOTIFIED BODIES

Buckbootz safety footwear is certified using the following Approved and Notified Bodies:
UKCA – ITS Testing Services (UK) Ltd. Approved body number ABO362. **
CE – Intertek Italia S.p.A. Notified body number NB2575.
*** New Address: The Warehouse, Brewery Lane, leigh, Lancashire, WN7 2RJ, UK*

Product Technical Information

UKCA/CE Certification – ISO EN 20345:2022 + A1:2024

EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024 is the latest international safety footwear standard, harmonised for both CE (EU) and UKCA (UK) certification. It updates the 2011 version, introducing clearer requirements, new test methods, and revised markings to ensure safety footwear offers realistic and reliable protection.

🌓 What EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024 Means

- Scope: Applies to all safety footwear (boots, shoes, wellingtons) intended to protect against workplace hazards.
- CE marking: Mandatory in the EU under PPE Regulation (EU) 2016/425.
- UKCA marking: Mandatory in Great Britain under PPE Regulation 2016/425 (as amended).

All Buckbootz Safety Footwear is tested and certified to ISO EN 20345 safety standards and you will find both CE and UKCA marking on the inner labels of all our products.

Key Takeaways

- **S3** footwear is typically for general work environments where water exposure is minimal to moderate, offering a water-repellent (WPA) upper, but not full waterproofing of the entire boot. It is made of traditional materials like leather or textiles.
- **S5** footwear is designed for high-risk, wet environments such as mining, construction sites, or food processing, where full, lasting waterproofing is required. They are made entirely of rubber or polymers (like wellies/Wellingtons).
- **S7** is a newer classification under the EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024 standard that provides the same high level of protection as S3 (including puncture resistance and cleated outsole) but in a **fully waterproof** (WR) format, unlike S3's water-repellent upper. This combines the look and feel of a traditional boot (Class I material) with full waterproofing.

Product Technical Information

S3 vs. S5 vs. S7 Safety Footwear Comparison

The following table details the key features required by the EN ISO 20345 standard for each safety rating:

Feature	S3	S5	S7
Material Class	Class I (Leather/Textile/Other materials)	Class II (All-rubber/Polymeric)	Class I (Leather/Textile/Other materials)
Toe Protection	Yes (200 Joule impact resistance)	Yes (200 Joule impact resistance)	Yes (200 Joule impact resistance)
Antistatic Properties	Yes	Yes	Yes
Energy Absorption (Heel)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Puncture-Resistant Midsole	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cleated Outsole (Tread)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Water Resistance (Upper)	Water-repellent upper (WPA)	Fully waterproof (due to material)	Fully waterproof (WR)
Water Resistance (Whole Footwear)	Limited (WPA)	Yes (lasting water resistance)	Yes (lasting water resistance)

Product Technical Information

What is antistatic footwear?

The EU ISO Norm EN20345 states that antistatic footwear should be used to reduce electrostatic charging and guarantee its discharge. They should therefore be worn wherever electrical shocks from equipment or parts are possible or where there is a risk that flammable substances could ignite on sparks.

Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize 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 mains voltage equipment cannot be completely eliminated from the workplace. Antistatic footwear introduces a resistance between the foot and ground but may not offer complete protection. Antistatic footwear is not suitable for work on live electrical installations.

The electrical resistance of antistatic footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination, or moisture. This footwear might not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions.
Class I footwear can absorb moisture and can become conductive if worn in moist and wet conditions. Class II footwear is resistant to moist and wet conditions and should be used is if the risk of exposure exists.

If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the antistatic 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.

It is recommended to use an antistatic sock. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure, that the combination of the footwear its wearers and their environment is capable, to fulfil the designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges, and of giving some protection during its entire life. Thus, it is recommended, that the user establish an in-house test for electrical resistance, which is carried out at regular and frequent intervals

Product Technical Information

Slip Resistance and Ladder Grips

Is slip resistance a mandatory feature in safety footwear?
Yes, under the updated EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024 standard, a basic level of slip resistance is now a mandatory requirement for all safety footwear and does not carry a specific marking.

How is slip resistance tested?
Testing is conducted on a ceramic tile surface using a soap solution (sodium lauryl sulphate). Unlike older standards, the test now involves heel and forepart movements, better simulating natural walking, rather than just flat contact.

What happened to the old SRA, SRB, and SRC ratings?
These ratings have been removed to avoid confusion and are replaced by the mandatory basic test.

Is there an optional, higher slip resistance rating?
Yes, footwear that passes an additional, more rigorous test on a ceramic floor with glycerin (which represents oily surfaces) can be marked with the optional 'SR' symbol.

Does the sole design matter for slip resistance?
Yes, both the tread pattern and the sole compound are important. Softer soles work well with fluid contaminants indoors, while more open patterns are better for solid contaminants and outdoor environments.

What are ladder grips on safety footwear?
Ladder grips are specific design features on the outsole, typically in the ankle area, which have a transverse profile with a height of at least 1.5 mm. They are designed to provide enhanced grip on ladder rungs.

Is a ladder grip test mandatory?
It is a new, optional test for safety footwear under EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024.

How is the ladder grip test indicated?
Footwear that has been tested for grip on ladder rungs and meets the standard will carry the 'LG' marking.

Does the 'LG' test replace general ladder safety practices?
No. The 'LG' marking indicates an enhanced safety feature in the boot, but proper ladder safety practices, such as maintaining three points of contact and securing the ladder base, are still essential for safe use. The HSE website provides comprehensive guidance on ladder safety.

BUCKBOOTZ Manufacturer's User Instructions and Information

UK Parent Company: Buckler Boots Limited, Upstate House, Dundee, DD2 1SW, Scotland, UK, DD2 1SW

Authorised Representative for Europe: Buckler Boots B.V. Heliosstraat 6, 5048 CB, Tilburg, The Netherlands

This safety footwear complies with: -
The requirements of standard **BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024** to both: -

UK Legislation – Regulation 2016/425 on personal protective equipment, as amended to apply in GB: -
ITS Testing Services UK Ltd, *The Warehouse, Brewery Lane, leigh, Lancashire, WN7 2RJ, UK*

Approved Body no 0362.

European regulation PPE 2016/425 by: -
INTERTEK Italia S.p.A Via Guido Miglioli 2/A, 20063 Cernuscosul Naviglio - Milano (MI) Italy
Notified Body NB2575

- **UKCA and CE Declarations of Conformity can be viewed at www.buckbootz.com and www.buckbootz.nl**
- Safety Footwear is manufactured using both synthetic and natural materials which conform to the relevant sections of BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024 for performance and quality.
- Safety Footwear is designed to minimise the risk of injury which could be inflicted to the wearer during use. It is designed to be used in conjunction with a safe working environment and will not completely prevent injury if an accident occurs which exceeds the testing limits of BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024
- The footwear protects the wearer's toes against risk of injury from falling objects and crushing when worn in industrial and commercial environments where potential hazards occur with the following protection plus, where applicable, additional protection.

  Impact protection provided is 200 J
  Compression protection provided is 15kN

Additional protection may be provided, and is identified on the product by it's marking as follows

Requirements		Clause	Classification				Symbol
			Class I	Class II	Hybrid		
					Mounted	Moulded	
Whole footwear	Perforation resistance (metal insert type P)[a]	6.2.1	√	√	√	√	P
	Perforation resistance (non-metal insert) Type PL[a]		√	√	√	√	PL
	Type PS[a]		√	√	√	√	PS
	Electrical properties:	6.2.2					
	- Partially conductive footwear	6.2.2.1	√	√	√	√	C
	- Antistatic footwear	6.2.2.2	√	√	√	√	A
	Resistance to inimical environments	6.2.3					
	- Heat insulation of outsole complex	6.2.3.1	√	√	√	√	HI
	- Cold insulation of outsole complex	6.2.3.2	√	√	√	√	CI
	Energy absorption of seat region	6.2.4	√	√	√	√	E
	Water resistance	6.2.5	√				WR
	Metatarsal protection	6.2.6	√	√	√	√	M
	Ankle protection	6.2.7	√	√	√	√	AN
	Cut resistance	6.2.8	√	√	√	√	CR
	Scuff cap abrasion	6.2.9	√				SC
	Slip resistance - On ceramic tile floor with glycerine	6.2.10	√	√	√	√	SR
Upper	Water penetration and absorption	6.3	√				WPA
Outsole	Resistance to hot contact	6.4.1	√	√	√	√	HRO
	Resistance to fuel oil	6.4.2	√	√	√	√	FO
	Ladder grip	6.4.3	√	√	√	√	LG

[a] One of the three shall be chosen.

[b] One of the two shall be chosen.

NOTE The applicability of a requirement to a particular property is indicated in this table by an √.

PL: Perforation resistance (min.1100 N), non-metal insert :d=4.5mm Conical Nail

PS: Perforation resistance (min.1100 N) & each single value equal/greater than 950 N, non-metal insert :d=3.00mm Conical Nail.

- It is important that the footwear selected for wear must be suitable for the protection required and wear environment. Where a wear environment is not known, it is very important that consultation is carried out between the seller and the purchaser to ensure, where possible, the correct footwear is provided.

- To ensure the best service and wear from footwear, it is important that the footwear is regularly cleaned and treated with a good proprietary cleaning product. Do not use any caustic cleaning agents. Where footwear is subjected to wet conditions, it shall, after use, be allowed to dry naturally in a cool, dry area and not be force dried as this can cause deterioration of the upper material. When stored in normal conditions (temperature, and relative humidity), the obsolescence date of an item of safety footwear is generally:
  - 10 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes with upper leather and rubber sole
  - 3 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes including PU"

- This footwear has been successfully tested against BS EN ISO 20345:2022+ A1:2024 clause 5.3.5 for slip resistance and the following marking symbols apply.

Marking of product for slip resistance properties	**Marking code**
Tested on ceramic tile floor with NaLS	--
Tested on ceramic tile floor with glycerine	SR
Test is not applicable for footwear designed for special purposes: - Containing spikes, metal studs orsimilar and for use for very special workplaces (soft ground e.g. sand, sludge, forestry timber, etc.)	Ø

Note: The slip resistance of footwear has been tested in laboratory conditions.

Additional testing by the user in working place conditions may provide additional information. Footwear field trials are recommended to assess suitability of the footwear in the workplace.

- If the footwear is cared for and worn in the correct working environment and stored in dry ventilated conditions, it should give a good wear life, without premature failure of the outsole, upper and upper stitching. The actual wear life for footwear is dependent on the type of footwear, environmental conditions which can affect the wear, contamination, and degradation of the product.

- Marking on footwear denotes that the footwear is licensed according to the Regulation 2016/425 on personal protective equipment, as amended to apply in GB & EU Regulation 2016/425 and is as follows:

Examples of markings	**Explanation**
Firm	Identification Mark
UKCA / CE	UKCA / CE Mark
BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024	Number of British / Europe standard
9 (43)	Footwear size
05/2008	Quarter and year of manufacture
SB	Category of protection
A	Additional property code, e.g. Antistatic
GR1	Group Identification / Style reference

Categories of safety footwear:

Category	Class		Additional Requirement
SB	I	II	Safety basic requirements
S1	√		As SB, plus Closed heel region Antistatic Energy absorption at the seat region
S2	√		As S1 plus Water penetration and absorption
S3 (metal insert type P) S3L (non -metal insert type PL) or S3S (non-metal insert type PS)	√		As S2 plus Perforation resistance according to the type Cleated outsole
S4		√	As SB, plus Closed heel region Antistatic properties Energy absorption at the seat region
S5 (metal insert type P) S5L (non -metal insert type PL) or S5S (non-metal insert type PS)		√	As S4 plus Penetration resistance Cleated outsole
S6	√		As S2, plus Water resistance of whole footwear
S7 (metal insert type P) S7L (non -metal insert type PL) or S7S (non-metal insert type PS)	√		as S3, plus Water resistance of the whole footwear
NOTE 1 For ease of marking, this table categorizes safety footwear with the most widely used combinations of basic and additional requirements.			
NOTE 2 If the footwear is not tested against slip resistance requirement, it is marked with symbol "Ø".			
Hybrid footwear shall be marked "SBH". For any additional marking see additional requirements table			

- If the footwear becomes damaged, it will not continue to give the specified level of protection and to ensure that the wearer continues to receive the maximum protection, the footwear should immediately be replaced.

- The packaging provided with the footwear at the point of sale is to ensure that the footwear is delivered to the customer in the same condition as when dispatched; the carton can also be used for storing the footwear when not in wear. When the boxed footwear is in storage, it should not have heavy objects placed on top of it, as this could cause breakdown of its packaging and possible damage to the footwear.

- If the footwear is supplied with a removable in sock. Please note the testing was carried out with the in sock in place. The footwear shall only be used with the in sock in place. The in sock shall only be replaced by a comparable in sock.

- If the footwear is supplied without an in-sock testing was carried out with no in sock present. A warning shall be given that fitting an in sock can affect the protective properties of the footwear.

Perforation Resistance

The perforation resistance of this footwear has been measured in the laboratory using standardized nails and forces. Nails of smaller diameter and higher static or dynamic loads will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances, additional preventative measures should be considered.

Three generic types of perforation resistant inserts are currently available in PPE footwear. These are metal types and those from non-metal materials, which shall be chosen on basis of a job-related risk assessment. All types give protection against perforation risks, but each has different additional advantages or disadvantages including the following:

- **Metal** (e.g. S1PS, S3): Is less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoemaking techniques may not cover the entire lower area of the foot.

- **Non-metal** (PS or PL or category e.g. S1PS, S3L): May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area, but the perforation resistance may vary more depending on the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness). Two types in terms of the protection afforded are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL**.**

Toe Caps

If the toe cap protection is subject to significant compression and/or impact, there may be damage which is not visible which may compromise its ongoing performance integrity. In such circumstances it is strongly recommended the footwear is replaced immediately (and preferably destroyed) even if it appears undamaged.

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 spark ignition of, for example, flammable substances and vapours, and if the risk of electric shock from mains voltage equipment cannot be completely eliminated from the workplace. Antistatic footwear introduces a resistance between the foot and ground but may not offer complete protection. Antistatic footwear is not suitable for work on live electrical installations.

The electrical resistance of antistatic footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination, or moisture. This footwear might not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions.
Class I footwear can absorb moisture and can become conductive if worn in moist and wet conditions. Class II footwear is resistant to moist and wet conditions and should be used is if the risk of exposure exists.

If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the antistatic 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.

It is recommended to use an antistatic sock. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure, that the combination of the footwear its wearers and their environment is capable, to fulfil the designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges, and of giving some protection during its entire life. Thus, it is recommended, that the user establish an in-house test for electrical resistance, which is carried out at regular and frequent intervals

Additional information that can be supplied by the manufacturer according to EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024 International Standards document:

Useful information for the end user is given in EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024 Annex B and C

Annex B

Assessment of the footwear by the wearer

B.1 General

At regular intervals safety footwear should be assessed by inspection before each wearing. The obsolescence date should not be exceeded, if applicable.

The footwear durability depends on the duration and intensity of use, storage, cleaning and maintenance. The following list and drawings can be provided to assist the wearer in assessing the performance of safety footwear.

B.2 Criteria for the assessment of the state of footwear

Safety footwear should be replaced when any of the signs of wear identified below are found. Some of these criteria's can vary according to the type of footwear and materials used:

— Beginning of pronounced and deep cracking affecting half of the upper material thickness;
— Strong abrasion of the upper material, especially if the toe puff or the toecap is revealed ;
— The upper shows areas with deformations or split seams in the leg;
— The outsole shows cracks higher than 10 mm long and 3 mm deep;
— Upper/outsole separation of more than 15 mm long and 5 mm deep;
— Cleat height for cleated outsoles at any point lower than 1,5 mm;
— Original in sock/s (if any) showing pronounced deformation and crushing;
— Destruction of the lining or sharp borders of the toe protection which could cause wounds;
— Delamination of the soling materials;
— Pronounced deformation of the outsole due to heat exposure any of the following causes;
— joining of 2 or more cleats due to the material melting;
— decrease of the height of any cleat to less than 1,5 mm;
— melting of the outside of the cleat and the midsole becomes visible;
— The closing mechanism is not in working order (zip, laces, eyelets, touch and close system).

NOTE Replacement of safety footwear in this context means also replacement of damaged parts, which are attached to the footwear, e.g. in socks, zippers, tongues, laces ...

Annex C
Slip resistance
C.1 Introduction
This annex provides the reader with information on slip resistance in relation to footwear. When specifying and selecting footwear, slip resistance should be given a high priority.
In this context 'slip resistance' is a specific term referring to the coefficient of friction (CoF) between the footwear and the floor.

Slips, trips and falls are the biggest cause of accidents in the workplace across Europe. Many other types of accident such as a fall from height are often initiated by a slip. In addition to the personal costs of these accidents, the resultant injuries can bring about great financial costs.

The slip resistance test, specified in ISO 13287, provides a benchmark to give end users a better idea of which products will work well in service. The information given here is intended to interpret and to complement the test data generated by ISO 13287, and to ultimately reduce the number of accidents and associated costs.

The slip resistance of footwear has been tested in laboratory conditions. Additional testing by the user at working place conditions may provide additional information. Footwear field trials are recommended to assess suitability in the workplace.

Terms such as "anti-slip", "non-slip", "slip proof" are misleading and should not be used. It is important, that slip resistant footwear is used at all times, when there is a potential risk of slip; comfortable footwear will encourage this.

C.2 Explanation of ISO 13287 and marking codes SR and Ø
According to research if the coefficient of friction value is below 0,24 then it is highly likely that a slip will occur during normal walking. A higher figure will reduce the likelihood of slipping accidents. Itis generally accepted that at a value of 0,36 the pedestrian has a low risk of slip.ISO 13287 identifies a range of test floors, lubricants and test modes applicable to conventionally soled
footwear.

This document calls up as the mandatory test conditions for product testing, the heel and forepart test modes using floor tile 'E2' with lubricant 'SLS', and performance requirements are specified. For this test no special marking is applied. 'E2/SLS' is a ceramic tile wetted with dilute soap solution. This represents a generic test for assessing performance on water-based contaminants. If the intended
conditions of use only involve wet paved surfaces, for example, this can be adequate.

To supplement this, there is an option to additionally test in the heel and forepart test mode using a'floor tile 'E2' with lubricant 'Glycerine' and performance requirements are specified. If this test is performed and the product meet the performance requirements, then the label 'SR' may be added to the marking of the footwear.

The test 'SR' is intended as a generic test for assessing performance on more viscous contaminants such as oil. It should be noted that this test condition is particularly demanding and results in this test tend to be inherently low. It is always better to use protective equipment that has been shown to perform well under test conditions that are as similar as possible to the conditions of use.

It should also be noted that neither the mandatory nor the 'SR' test conditions mimic outdoor environments when walking on heavy or lose ground. Under these condition small cleats or narrow footwear tread patterns can become clogged with contamination such as mud or gravel thus leading to a significant reduction in slip resistance. Once again, additional testing and trials can be more informative than the standard slip resistance test results. Special-purpose footwear containing spikes, metal studs or similar, designed to enhance performance
on soft ground (sand, sludge, forestry timber, etc.) should be marked with "Ø". The symbol "Ø" indicates that the footwear has not been tested for slip resistance.

No footwear can ever provide complete safety under particularly demanding conditions such as spillages of cooking or mineral oil. Under such conditions, slip-resistance footwear can only reduce the risk. Often the only solution in such circumstances is to either prevent contamination in the first place or promptly clean-up the spill.

C.3 Further complementary testing

C.3.1 General

The standard details specific combinations of floor surface and liquid contaminant (lubricant) to be used for testing. However, it is clearly impossible for any limited set of test conditions to successfully model the wide range of walking surfaces encountered in real-life. In the majority of cases, it would be useful to know the performance of footwear when tested against other surfaces and contaminants.

C.3.2 Additional surfaces

Slip resistance is highly dependent on the test conditions, and the particular combination of surface and contaminant. It would therefore be prudent to test footwear, as far as is practicable, against real-life surfaces and other challenges.
Caution should be applied when testing or using footwear on profiled floors. Such combinations may give the impression of providing slip resistance through friction; in many cases this impression could be misleading. Specific tread patterns may interlock with profiled floors. This interaction can change quickly with even a small amount of wear.

C.4 Factors influencing footwear performance

C.4.1 General

The heel and forepart cleat (tread) patterns and the material from which they are made are both important for slip resistance. A softer material and close-packed cleat pattern generally work well with fluid contaminants. A more open pattern usually works better with solid loose contaminants. Ideally all footwear should be trialled in the end-use environment. Ideally the whole area of the bottom of the footwear should carry a tread pattern. The minimum area of coverage is specified in ISO 20344:2021, 8.2.2.

C.4.2 Durability of slip resistance

Slip resistance properties are generally only measured on new footwear. Slip-resistance is likely to change with wear. For example, if the cleated sole-pattern has fine detail, this can quickly be worn away with use. It can therefore be desirable to monitor the performance of footwear throughout its service life. Monitoring can include periodic inspection of footwear, field-trials involving used footwear, and
recording of slip-related incidents.

C.4.3 Other factors

Footwear performance can be impaired by the following factors:
— clogging of cleats;
— soiling;
— degradation due to exposure to certain environmental contaminants;
— wear;
— damage;
— exceeding the obsolescence date.

It is recommended that footwear is cleaned, maintained, inspected, and replaced as necessary to ensure optimum performance.

Warning

Safety footwear shall not be modified, except for orthopaedic adaptions according to Annex A.

BUCKBOOTZ® | NEDERLANDS

Vertaalconcept op basis van de gecorrigeerde Engelse brontekst van 12 oktober 2026. De Engelse brontekst is leidend totdat een technische en regelgevende controle door een moedertaaldeskundige is uitgevoerd.

BUCKBOOTZ – Gebruiksaanwijzing en informatie van de fabrikant

Britse moedermaatschappij: Buckler Boots Limited, Upstate House, Dundee, DD2 1SW, Schotland, Verenigd Koninkrijk. Europese gemachtigde: Buckler Boots B.V., Heliosstraat 6, 5048 CB Tilburg, Nederland.

Conformiteit

Dit veiligheidsschoeisel voldoet aan BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024 en aan Verordening 2016/425 betreffende persoonlijke beschermingsmiddelen zoals van toepassing in Groot-Brittannië. Britse keuringsinstantie: ITS Testing Services UK Ltd, The Warehouse, Brewery Lane, Leigh, Lancashire WN7 2RJ, VK; nummer 0362. EU-verordening (EU) 2016/425: INTERTEK Italia S.p.A, Via Guido Miglioli 2/A, 20063 Cernusco sul Naviglio, Milano (MI), Italië; aangemelde instantie NB2575. UKCA- en CE-conformiteitsverklaringen: www.buckbootz.com en www.buckbootz.nl.

Beschrijving en bescherming

Het veiligheidsschoeisel is vervaardigd uit synthetische en natuurlijke materialen die voldoen aan de toepasselijke prestatie- en kwaliteitseisen van BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024. Het is ontworpen om letselrisico's te beperken in combinatie met een veilige werkomgeving; het kan letsel niet volledig voorkomen als een ongeval de testgrenzen van de norm overschrijdt. Het beschermt de tenen tegen vallende voorwerpen en beknelling in industriële en commerciële omgevingen. Bescherming tegen stoten: 200 J. Bescherming tegen druk: 15 kN.

Impact protection provided is 200 J

Compression protection provided is 15kN

Aanvullende bescherming en markeringen

De volgende tabel geeft mogelijke aanvullende beschermingen en de bijbehorende productmarkeringen weer. De toepasbaarheid is aangegeven met √. Voor perforatieweerstand moet één van P, PL en PS worden gekozen; waar van toepassing moet één van de twee alternatieven worden gekozen. PL: niet-metalen inzetstuk, conische spijker 4,5 mm, minimaal 1.100 N. PS: niet-metalen inzetstuk, conische spijker 3,0 mm, minimaal 1.100 N en elke afzonderlijke waarde minimaal 950 N.

Vereisten		Artikel	Klasseificatie				Symbool
			Klasse I	Klasse II	Hybride		
					Gemonteerd	Moulded	
Gehele schoen	Perforation resistance (metal insert type P)[a]	6.2.1	√	√	√	√	P
	Perforation resistance (non-metal insert)						
	Type PL[a]		√	√	√	√	PL
	Type PS[a]		√	√	√	√	PS
	Electrical properties:	6.2.2					
	- Partially conductive footwear	6.2.2.1	√	√	√	√	C
	- Antistatic footwear	6.2.2.2	√	√	√	√	A
	Resistance to inimical environments	6.2.3					
	- Heat insulation of outsole complex	6.2.3.1	√	√	√	√	HI
	- Cold insulation of outsole complex	6.2.3.2	√	√	√	√	CI
	Energy absorption of seat region	6.2.4	√	√	√	√	E
	Water resistance	6.2.5	√				WR
	Metatarsal protection	6.2.6	√	√	√	√	M
	Ankle protection	6.2.7	√	√	√	√	AN
	Cut resistance	6.2.8	√	√	√	√	CR
	Scuff cap abrasion	6.2.9	√				SC
	Slip resistance - On ceramic tile floor with glycerine	6.2.10	√	√	√	√	SR
Upper	Water penetration and absorption	6.3	√				WPA
Outsole	Resistance to hot contact	6.4.1	√	√	√	√	HRO
	Resistance to fuel oil	6.4.2	√	√	√	√	FO
	Ladder grip	6.4.3	√	√	√	√	LG

[a] One of the three shall be chosen.

[b] One of the two shall be chosen.

NOTE The applicability of a requirement to a particular property is indicated in this table by an √.

PL: Perforation resistance (min.1100 N), non-metal insert :d=4.5mm Conical Nail

PS: Perforation resistance (min.1100 N) & each single value equal/greater than 950 N, non-metal insert :d=3.00mm Conical Nail.

Geschiktheid, onderhoud en levensduur

Kies schoeisel dat past bij de vereiste bescherming en werkomgeving. Als de werkomstandigheden niet bekend zijn, moeten verkoper en koper overleggen om de juiste keuze te maken. Reinig het schoeisel regelmatig met een geschikt reinigingsmiddel; gebruik geen bijtende middelen. Laat nat schoeisel na gebruik op natuurlijke wijze drogen op een koele, droge plaats; geforceerd drogen kan het bovenwerk beschadigen. Bij normale opslagomstandigheden (temperatuur en relatieve luchtvochtigheid) geldt doorgaans een verouderingstermijn van 10 jaar vanaf productie voor schoenen met leren bovenwerk en rubberzool en 3 jaar voor schoenen met PU. De werkelijke gebruiksduur is afhankelijk van type, gebruiksomgeving, vervuiling en materiaaldegradatie. Bewaar droog en geventileerd.

Slipweerstand en productmarkering

Dit schoeisel is volgens BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024, artikel 5.3.5, op slipweerstand getest. De standaardproef op keramische tegels met NaLS heeft geen extra code; de aanvullende proef met glycerine wordt aangeduid met SR; voor speciaal schoeisel waarbij de proef niet van toepassing is, geldt Ø. De proeven zijn uitgevoerd onder laboratoriumomstandigheden. Aanvullende tests op de werkplek en praktijkproeven worden aanbevolen.

Productmarkering voor slipweerstand	**Markeringscode**
Tested on ceramic tile floor with NaLS	--
Tested on ceramic tile floor with glycerine	SR
Test is not applicable for footwear designed for special purposes: - Containing spikes, metal studs orsimilar and for use for very special workplaces (soft ground e.g. sand, sludge, forestry timber, etc.)	Ø

Voorbeelden van markeringen	**Betekenis**
Firm	Identificatiemerk
UKCA / CE	UKCA-/CE-markering
BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024	Nummer van de Britse/Europese norm
9 (43)	Schoenmaat
05/2008	Quarter and year of manufacture
SB	Category of protection
A	Additional property code, e.g. Antistatic
GR1	Group Identification / Style reference

Beschermingscategorieën

De volgende categorietabel geeft gangbare combinaties van basis- en aanvullende eisen aan. Als slipweerstand niet wordt beproefd, wordt Ø aangebracht. Hybride schoeisel wordt gemarkeerd met SBH. Raadpleeg de tabel met aanvullende eisen voor verdere symbolen.

Categorie	Klasse		Aanvullende eis
SB	I	II	Basisvereisten voor veiligheid
S1	√		Als SB, plus Gesloten hielgedeelte Antistatisch Energieabsorptie van de hiel
S2	√		As S1 plus Water penetration and absorption
S3 (metal insert type P) S3L (non -metal insert type PL) or S3S (non-metal insert type PS)	√		Als S2, plus Perforatieweerstand according to the type Geprofileerde loopzool
S4		√	As SB, plus Closed heel region Antistatic properties Energy absorption at the seat region
S5 (metal insert type P) S5L (non -metal insert type PL) or S5S (non-metal insert type PS)		√	Als S4, plus Penetratieweerstand Geprofileerde loopzool
S6	√		As S2, plus Water resistance of whole footwear
S7 (metal insert type P) S7L (non -metal insert type PL) or S7S (non-metal insert type PS)	√		as S3, plus Waterdichtheid of the whole footwear
NOTE 1 For ease of marking, this table categorizes safety footwear with the most widely used combinations of basic and additional requirements.			
NOTE 2 If the footwear is not tested against slip resistance requirement, it is marked with symbol “Ø”.			
Hybrid footwear shall be marked “SBH”. For any additional marking see additional requirements table			

Beschadiging, verpakking en inlegzolen

Vervang beschadigd schoeisel onmiddellijk, omdat het opgegeven beschermingsniveau dan niet meer kan worden gegarandeerd. De verkoopverpakking beschermt het product tijdens vervoer en kan voor opslag worden gebruikt. Plaats geen zware voorwerpen op de doos. Als een uitneembare inlegzool is meegeleverd, is het schoeisel daarmee getest: draag het uitsluitend met die inlegzool en vervang deze alleen door een vergelijkbare inlegzool. Als het schoeisel zonder inlegzool is geleverd en getest, kan het toevoegen van een inlegzool de beschermende eigenschappen beïnvloeden.

Perforatieweerstand

De perforatieweerstand is in het laboratorium gemeten met genormaliseerde spijkers en krachten. Spijkers met een kleinere diameter en hogere statische of dynamische belastingen verhogen het perforatierisico; overweeg dan aanvullende preventieve maatregelen. Kies metalen of niet-metalen beschermende inzetstukken op basis van de risicoanalyse van het werk. Metalen inzetstukken (bijv. S1PS, S3) zijn minder gevoelig voor de vorm van het scherpe voorwerp, maar dekken door de constructie mogelijk niet de gehele onderzijde van de voet. Niet-metalen inzetstukken (PS of PL; bijv. S1PS, S3L) kunnen lichter en flexibeler zijn en meer oppervlak afdekken, maar hun weerstand varieert sterker met diameter, vorm en scherpte van het voorwerp. PS kan bij kleinere diameters geschikter zijn dan PL.

Beschermneuzen

Na een aanzienlijke druk- of stootbelasting kan onzichtbare schade aan de beschermneus zijn ontstaan die de werking aantast. Vervang het schoeisel in dat geval onmiddellijk, bij voorkeur door het oude paar te vernietigen, ook wanneer geen zichtbare schade aanwezig is.

ANTISTATISCH SCHOEISEL

Antistatisch schoeisel moet worden gebruikt wanneer elektrostatische lading moet worden afgevoerd om vonkontsteking van bijvoorbeeld brandbare stoffen en dampen te voorkomen, en wanneer het risico van een elektrische schok door netspanningsapparatuur niet geheel van de werkplek kan worden uitgesloten. Het schoeisel creëert weerstand tussen voet en grond, maar biedt mogelijk geen volledige bescherming en is niet geschikt voor werkzaamheden aan onder spanning staande elektrische installaties. Door buiging, verontreiniging of vocht kan de elektrische weerstand aanzienlijk veranderen. In natte omstandigheden kan de beoogde werking ontbreken. Schoeisel van klasse I kan vocht opnemen en geleidend worden; klasse II is beter bestand tegen vocht en nattigheid en moet bij blootstellingsrisico worden gebruikt. Controleer bij vervuilde zolen altijd de antistatische eigenschappen vóór betreding van een gevaarlijke zone. Ook de weerstand van de vloer mag de bescherming niet tenietdoen. Antistatische sokken worden aanbevolen. Controleer of de combinatie van schoeisel, gebruiker en omgeving gedurende de volledige levensduur de lading kan afvoeren en enige bescherming biedt; stel daarom een interne proef voor elektrische weerstand vast en voer deze regelmatig en frequent uit.

Bijlage B – Beoordeling door de drager

B.1 Algemeen. Inspecteer veiligheidsschoeisel regelmatig en vóór elk gebruik. Overschrijd de eventuele verouderingsdatum niet. De duurzaamheid hangt af van gebruiksduur en -intensiteit, opslag, reiniging en onderhoud.

B.2 Criteria voor beoordeling

Vervang het schoeisel bij de volgende tekenen van slijtage; sommige criteria hangen af van schoeiseltype en materiaal: diepe scheuren die de helft van de dikte van het bovenwerk bereiken; sterke slijtage waarbij versteviging of beschermneus zichtbaar wordt; vervorming of gescheurde naden in het schachtgedeelte; scheuren in de loopzool langer dan 10 mm en dieper dan 3 mm; loslaten van bovenwerk en zool over meer dan 15 mm lengte en 5 mm diepte; profielhoogte op enig punt minder dan 1,5 mm; sterk vervormde of samengedrukte originele inlegzolen; beschadigde voering of scherpe randen van de teenbescherming; delaminatie van zoolmaterialen; sterke vervorming door hitte, waaronder samengesmolten profielnoppen, noppen lager dan 1,5 mm of smelten tot de tussenzool zichtbaar wordt; defecte sluiting zoals rits, veters, veterogen of klittenband. Vervanging omvat ook beschadigde bevestigde onderdelen zoals inlegzolen, ritsen, tongen en veters.

Bijlage C – Slipweerstand

C.1 Inleiding. Slipweerstand moet bij specificatie en keuze hoge prioriteit krijgen. Het betreft de wrijvingscoëfficiënt (CoF) tussen schoen en vloer. Uitglijden, struikelen en vallen zijn belangrijke oorzaken van arbeidsongevallen in Europa en kunnen ernstig persoonlijk en financieel letsel veroorzaken. ISO 13287 biedt een referentieproef om de bruikbaarheid te beoordelen. Laboratoriumresultaten moeten zo nodig worden aangevuld met praktijkproeven op de werkplek. Woorden zoals “antislip”, “nooit glad” of “slipvrij” zijn misleidend en moeten worden vermeden. Geschikt en comfortabel slipwerend schoeisel moet worden gedragen waar slipgevaar bestaat.

C.2 ISO 13287 en de codes SR en Ø

Onderzoek wijst erop dat bij een wrijvingscoëfficiënt onder 0,24 uitglijden tijdens normaal lopen zeer waarschijnlijk is; bij circa 0,36 wordt het risico als laag beschouwd. De verplichte proef beoordeelt hiel en voorvoet op keramische tegel E2 met SLS (verdunde zeepoplossing); hiervoor geldt geen extra markering. Een aanvullende proef met glycerine op E2 kan bij voldoende prestatie de markering SR opleveren. Deze veeleisende proef is bedoeld voor stroperigere verontreinigingen zoals olie. Kies waar mogelijk schoeisel dat onder vergelijkbare omstandigheden is getest. Geen van beide proeven bootst losse, zware buitengrond na; modder en grind kunnen profielen verstoppen en de slipweerstand sterk verminderen. Speciale schoenen met spikes of metalen noppen voor zachte grond worden gemarkeerd met Ø: de slipweerstand is dan niet beproefd. Geen schoeisel biedt volledige zekerheid bij bijvoorbeeld gemorste bakolie of minerale olie; voorkom of verwijder verontreiniging zo snel mogelijk.

C.3 Aanvullende beproevingen

C.3.1 Algemeen. Een beperkte set voorgeschreven combinaties van vloer en vloeibare verontreiniging kan niet alle praktijksituaties nabootsen. Extra proeven op andere ondergronden en met andere verontreinigingen zijn vaak nuttig. C.3.2 Aanvullende oppervlakken. Slipweerstand hangt sterk af van de specifieke combinatie van ondergrond en verontreiniging. Test waar mogelijk op werkelijke oppervlakken. Wees voorzichtig bij geprofileerde vloeren: schijnbare wrijving kan door het in elkaar grijpen van profielen ontstaan en al bij geringe slijtage veranderen.

C.4 Factoren die de prestaties beïnvloeden

C.4.1 Algemeen. Het hiel- en voorvoetprofiel en het zoolmateriaal zijn belangrijk. Zachter materiaal en dicht profiel werken doorgaans goed bij vloeistoffen; opener profiel vaak beter bij losse vaste verontreinigingen. Praktijkproeven worden aanbevolen. Idealiter is de hele onderzijde geprofileerd; minimale dekking: ISO 20344:2021, 8.2.2. C.4.2 Duurzaamheid. Slipweerstand wordt doorgaans op nieuwe schoenen gemeten en kan bij slijtage veranderen. Controleer tijdens de gebruiksduur door inspecties, proeven met gebruikte schoenen en registratie van slipincidenten. C.4.3 Overige factoren: verstopping van profiel, vervuiling, degradatie door omgevingsstoffen, slijtage, schade en overschrijding van de verouderingsdatum. Reinig, onderhoud, inspecteer en vervang waar nodig. WAARSCHUWING: Veiligheidsschoeisel mag niet worden gewijzigd, behalve voor orthopedische aanpassingen volgens bijlage A.

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Projet de traduction établi à partir de la version anglaise corrigée du 12 octobre 2026. L'original anglais fait foi dans l'attente d'une validation technique et réglementaire par un spécialiste de langue maternelle.

BUCKBOOTZ – Notice d'utilisation et informations du fabricant

Société mère britannique : Buckler Boots Limited, Upstate House, Dundee, DD2 1SW, Écosse, Royaume-Uni. Mandataire européen : Buckler Boots B.V., Heliosstraat 6, 5048 CB Tilburg, Pays-Bas.

Conformité

Ces chaussures de sécurité sont conformes à la norme BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024 et au règlement 2016/425 relatif aux équipements de protection individuelle tel que modifié pour s'appliquer en Grande-Bretagne. Organisme agréé : ITS Testing Services UK Ltd, The Warehouse, Brewery Lane, Leigh, Lancashire WN7 2RJ, Royaume-Uni, n° 0362. Règlement européen (UE) 2016/425 : INTERTEK Italia S.p.A, Via Guido Miglioli 2/A, 20063 Cernusco sul Naviglio, Milano (MI), Italie ; organisme notifié NB2575. Déclarations de conformité UKCA et CE : www.buckbootz.com et www.buckbootz.nl.

Description et protection

Les chaussures de sécurité sont fabriquées à partir de matières synthétiques et naturelles conformes aux dispositions applicables de BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024 concernant les performances et la qualité. Elles sont conçues pour réduire les risques de blessures en complément d'un environnement de travail sûr ; elles ne peuvent prévenir totalement les blessures lors d'un accident dépassant les limites des essais de la norme. Elles protègent les orteils contre les objets qui tombent et l'écrasement en environnement industriel ou commercial. Protection contre les chocs : 200 J ; contre la compression : 15 kN.

Impact protection provided is 200 J
Compression protection provided is 15kN

Protection supplémentaire et marquages

Les protections supplémentaires éventuelles sont indiquées sur le produit par les symboles du tableau ci-dessous. Le signe √ indique l'applicabilité de l'exigence. Choisir l'un des trois types de résistance à la perforation P, PL ou PS et, le cas échéant, l'un des deux autres choix. PL : insert non métallique, clou conique de 4,5 mm, force minimale de 1 100 N. PS : insert non métallique, clou conique de 3,0 mm, force minimale de 1 100 N et chaque valeur individuelle au moins égale à 950 N.

Exigences		Article	Classeification				Symbole
			Classeee I	Classeee II	Hybride		
					Assemblé	Moulded	
Chaussure entière	Perforation resistance (metal insert type P)[a]	6.2.1	√	√	√	√	P
	Perforation resistance (non-metal insert)						
	Type PL[a]		√	√	√	√	PL
	Type PS[a]		√	√	√	√	PS
	Electrical properties:	6.2.2					
	- Partially conductive footwear	6.2.2.1	√	√	√	√	C
	- Antistatic footwear	6.2.2.2	√	√	√	√	A
	Resistance to inimical environments	6.2.3					
	- Heat insulation of outsole complex	6.2.3.1	√	√	√	√	HI
	- Cold insulation of outsole complex	6.2.3.2	√	√	√	√	CI
	Energy absorption of seat region	6.2.4	√	√	√	√	E
	Water resistance	6.2.5	√				WR
	Metatarsal protection	6.2.6	√	√	√	√	M
	Ankle protection	6.2.7	√	√	√	√	AN
	Cut resistance	6.2.8	√	√	√	√	CR
	Scuff cap abrasion	6.2.9	√				SC
	Slip resistance						
	- On ceramic tile floor with glycerine	6.2.10	√	√	√	√	SR
Upper	Water penetration and absorption	6.3	√				WPA
Outsole	Resistance to hot contact	6.4.1	√	√	√	√	HRO
	Resistance to fuel oil	6.4.2	√	√	√	√	FO
	Ladder grip	6.4.3	√	√	√	√	LG

[a] One of the three shall be chosen.

[b] One of the two shall be chosen.

NOTE The applicability of a requirement to a particular property is indicated in this table by an √.

PL: Perforation resistance (min.1100 N), non-metal insert :d=4.5mm Conical Nail

PS: Perforation resistance (min.1100 N) & each single value equal/greater than 950 N, non-metal insert :d=3.00mm Conical Nail.

Choix, entretien et durée de vie

Les chaussures choisies doivent convenir à la protection requise et au milieu de travail. Si les conditions d'utilisation sont inconnues, vendeur et acheteur doivent se concerter pour sélectionner les chaussures appropriées. Nettoyer régulièrement avec un produit adapté ; ne pas employer de produits caustiques. Après exposition à l'humidité, laisser sécher naturellement dans un lieu frais et sec ; le séchage forcé peut détériorer la tige. Dans des conditions normales de stockage (température et humidité relative), la durée avant obsolescence est généralement de 10 ans à compter de la fabrication pour une tige en cuir avec semelle en caoutchouc et de 3 ans pour les chaussures contenant du PU. La durée réelle dépend du type de chaussures, de l'environnement, de la contamination et de la dégradation des matériaux. Stocker au sec dans un lieu ventilé.

Résistance au glissement et marquage

Ces chaussures ont été soumises aux essais de résistance au glissement de BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024, article 5.3.5. L'essai sur carrelage céramique avec NaLS n'entraîne aucun code supplémentaire ; l'essai complémentaire avec glycérine donne lieu au code SR ; le symbole Ø désigne les chaussures spécialisées pour lesquelles l'essai n'est pas applicable. Les essais ont été réalisés en laboratoire. Des essais supplémentaires et des tests en conditions réelles de travail sont recommandés.

Marquage de résistance au glissement	**Code de marquage**
Tested on ceramic tile floor with NaLS	--
Tested on ceramic tile floor with glycerine	SR
Test is not applicable for footwear designed for special purposes: - Containing spikes, metal studs orsimilar and for use for very special workplaces (soft ground e.g. sand, sludge, forestry timber, etc.)	Ø

Exemples de marquage	**Explication**
Firm	Marque d'identification
UKCA / CE	Marquage UKCA / CE
BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024	Numéro de la norme britannique/européenne
9 (43)	Pointure
05/2008	Quarter and year of manufacture
SB	Category of protection
A	Additional property code, e.g. Antistatic
GR1	Group Identification / Style reference

Catégories de chaussures de sécurité

Le tableau suivant récapitule les combinaisons courantes d'exigences fondamentales et supplémentaires. Si les chaussures ne sont pas soumises à l'essai de glissement, elles portent Ø. Les chaussures hybrides portent SBH ; consulter le tableau des exigences supplémentaires pour les autres marquages.

Catégorie	Classe		Exigence supplémentaire
SB	I	II	Exigences fondamentales de sécurité
S1	√		Comme SB, plus Zone du talon fermée Antistatique Absorption d'énergie au talon
S2	√		As S1 plus Water penetration and absorption
S3 (metal insert type P) S3L (non -metal insert type PL) or S3S (non-metal insert type PS)	√		Comme S2, plus Résistance à la perforation according to the type Semelle extérieure à crampons
S4		√	As SB, plus Closed heel region Antistatic properties Energy absorption at the seat region
S5 (metal insert type P) S5L (non -metal insert type PL) or S5S (non-metal insert type PS)		√	Comme S4, plus Résistance à la pénétration Semelle extérieure à crampons
S6	√		As S2, plus Water resistance of whole footwear
S7 (metal insert type P) S7L (non -metal insert type PL) or S7S (non-metal insert type PS)	√		as S3, plus Résistance à l'eau of the whole footwear
NOTE 1 For ease of marking, this table categorizes safety footwear with the most widely used combinations of basic and additional requirements.			
NOTE 2 If the footwear is not tested against slip resistance requirement, it is marked with symbol "Ø".			
Hybrid footwear shall be marked "SBH". For any additional marking see additional requirements table			

Détérioration, emballage et semelles de propreté

Remplacer immédiatement les chaussures endommagées : le niveau de protection spécifié ne peut plus être garanti. L'emballage de vente assure la livraison en bon état et peut servir au stockage. Ne pas poser d'objets lourds sur la boîte. Si une semelle de propreté amovible est fournie, les essais ont été effectués avec celle-ci : toujours porter les chaussures avec la semelle en place et ne la remplacer que par une semelle comparable. Si les chaussures ont été fournies et testées sans semelle de propreté, l'ajout d'une semelle peut modifier leurs caractéristiques de protection.

Résistance à la perforation

La résistance à la perforation a été mesurée en laboratoire avec des clous et des forces normalisés. Les clous de plus faible diamètre et les charges statiques ou dynamiques plus élevées accroissent le risque ; envisager des mesures préventives supplémentaires. Choisir les inserts métalliques ou non métalliques selon une évaluation des risques du poste de travail. Les inserts métalliques (p. ex. S1PS, S3) sont moins sensibles à la forme de l'objet pointu (diamètre, géométrie, tranchant), mais peuvent ne pas couvrir toute la partie inférieure du pied du fait des procédés de fabrication. Les inserts non métalliques (PS ou PL ; p. ex. S1PS, S3L) peuvent être plus légers, plus souples et offrir une couverture accrue, mais leur résistance varie davantage selon la forme de l'objet. Le type PS peut mieux protéger contre les objets de faible diamètre que le type PL.

Embouts de protection

Après un choc ou un écrasement important, des dommages invisibles peuvent compromettre l'intégrité de l'embout. Remplacer immédiatement les chaussures dans ce cas, de préférence en détruisant la paire usagée, même si aucun dommage n'est visible.

CHAUSSURES ANTISTATIQUES

Utiliser des chaussures antistatiques lorsqu'il est nécessaire de réduire l'accumulation d'électricité statique par dissipation des charges afin d'éviter l'inflammation par étincelles de substances ou vapeurs inflammables, et lorsque le risque de choc électrique provenant d'appareils sous tension secteur ne peut être totalement exclu. Ces chaussures créent une résistance entre le pied et le sol, sans nécessairement assurer une protection complète. Elles ne conviennent pas aux travaux sur installations électriques sous tension. La flexion, les contaminations et l'humidité peuvent modifier sensiblement leur résistance électrique ; elles risquent de ne pas remplir leur fonction à l'état mouillé. Les chaussures de classe I peuvent absorber l'humidité et devenir conductrices ; les chaussures de classe II résistent mieux à l'humidité et doivent être utilisées en cas de risque d'exposition. Lorsque le semelage est contaminé, vérifier les propriétés antistatiques avant d'entrer dans une zone dangereuse. La résistance du sol ne doit pas annuler la protection assurée. Il est recommandé de porter des chaussettes antistatiques. Veiller à ce que l'ensemble chaussures, utilisateur et environnement permette la dissipation des charges et une certaine protection durant toute la durée de vie ; établir et réaliser fréquemment un essai interne régulier de résistance électrique.

Annexe B – Évaluation des chaussures par l'utilisateur

B.1 Généralités. Inspecter régulièrement les chaussures de sécurité avant chaque utilisation et ne pas dépasser la date limite de vieillissement, le cas échéant. Leur durabilité dépend de la durée et de l'intensité d'utilisation, des conditions de stockage, du nettoyage et de l'entretien.

B.2 Critères d'évaluation de l'état des chaussures

Remplacer les chaussures en présence des signes d'usure suivants, certains critères variant selon le type et les matériaux : fissures profondes atteignant la moitié de l'épaisseur de la tige ; abrasion importante de la tige révélant le renfort ou l'embout ; déformation ou coutures ouvertes de la tige ; fissures de la semelle extérieure de plus de 10 mm de longueur et 3 mm de profondeur ; séparation tige/semelle de plus de 15 mm sur 5 mm de profondeur ; hauteur d'un crampon inférieure à 1,5 mm en un point quelconque ; semelle de propreté d'origine très déformée ou écrasée ; doublure détériorée ou bords tranchants de la protection des orteils ; délaminage des matériaux de la semelle ; déformation importante de la semelle due à la chaleur, notamment fusion de deux crampons ou plus, crampons inférieurs à 1,5 mm ou fusion laissant apparaître la semelle intermédiaire ; fermeture défectueuse (fermeture à glissière, lacets, œillets ou bande autoagrippante). Le remplacement inclut aussi les pièces endommagées fixées à la chaussure, notamment semelles de propreté, fermetures, languettes et lacets.

Annexe C – Résistance au glissement

C.1 Introduction. Accorder une haute priorité à la résistance au glissement lors du choix des chaussures. Ce terme désigne ici le coefficient de frottement (CoF) entre la chaussure et le sol. Glissades, trébuchements et chutes sont parmi les premières causes d'accidents professionnels en Europe, avec des conséquences humaines et financières importantes. L'essai ISO 13287 fournit un repère permettant de mieux apprécier les performances en service. Compléter les essais de laboratoire par des essais pratiques au poste de travail, si nécessaire. Les termes « antidérapant absolu », « sans glissement » ou « impossible de glisser » sont trompeurs et doivent être évités. Des chaussures confortables et résistantes au glissement doivent être portées partout où il existe un risque.

C.2 ISO 13287 et codes SR et Ø

Selon les études, une valeur du coefficient de frottement inférieure à 0,24 indique une forte probabilité de glissade lors de la marche normale ; vers 0,36, le risque est généralement considéré comme faible. L'essai obligatoire porte sur le talon et l'avant-pied sur carrelage céramique E2 avec lubrifiant SLS (solution savonneuse diluée), sans marquage additionnel. Un essai facultatif supplémentaire sur E2 avec glycérine permet le marquage SR si les exigences de performance sont satisfaites. Cette épreuve exigeante vise les contaminants plus visqueux, comme l'huile. Privilégier des équipements évalués dans des conditions proches de l'usage. Ni l'essai obligatoire ni l'essai SR ne reproduisent le terrain extérieur meuble : boue et gravier peuvent obstruer les crampons et réduire fortement l'adhérence. Les chaussures spéciales à pointes ou clous métalliques destinées au sol meuble portent Ø, indiquant l'absence d'essai de glissement. Aucune chaussure n'offre une sécurité absolue en présence de déversements, notamment d'huile alimentaire ou minérale ; prévenir ou éliminer rapidement ces contaminations.

C.3 Essais complémentaires

C.3.1 Généralités. Les combinaisons normalisées de surfaces et de liquides ne peuvent reproduire toutes les surfaces rencontrées ; des essais sur d'autres sols et contaminants sont souvent utiles. C.3.2 Surfaces supplémentaires. Les performances dépendent étroitement des conditions et de la combinaison sol/contaminant. Réaliser si possible des essais sur les surfaces réelles. Sur les sols profilés, une impression de résistance due à l'emboîtement des reliefs peut être trompeuse et changer rapidement avec une légère usure.

C.4 Facteurs influençant les performances

C.4.1 Généralités. Le dessin des crampons au talon et à l'avant-pied ainsi que le matériau de semelle influencent fortement l'adhérence. Une matière plus souple et des crampons serrés conviennent généralement aux contaminants liquides ; un dessin plus ouvert aux contaminants solides meubles. Des essais pratiques sont recommandés. Idéalement, toute la face inférieure est profilée ; surface minimale de couverture : ISO 20344:2021, 8.2.2. C.4.2 Durabilité. La résistance au glissement est généralement mesurée sur chaussures neuves et peut évoluer avec l'usure. Surveiller les performances par inspections périodiques, essais de chaussures usagées et consignation des incidents de glissade. C.4.3 Autres facteurs : obstruction des crampons, salissures, dégradation par des contaminants, usure, dommage et dépassement de la date de vieillissement. Nettoyer, entretenir, inspecter et remplacer si nécessaire. AVERTISSEMENT : Ne pas modifier les chaussures de sécurité, sauf adaptations orthopédiques selon l'annexe A.

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BUCKBOOTZ – Gebrauchsanweisung und Herstellerinformationen

Britische Muttergesellschaft: Buckler Boots Limited, Upstate House, Dundee, DD2 1SW, Schottland, Vereinigtes Königreich. Bevollmächtigter für Europa: Buckler Boots B.V., Heliosstraat 6, 5048 CB Tilburg, Niederlande.

Konformität

Dieses Sicherheitsschuhwerk entspricht BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024 sowie der Verordnung 2016/425 über persönliche Schutzausrüstungen in ihrer für Großbritannien geltenden Fassung. Britische zugelassene Stelle: ITS Testing Services UK Ltd, The Warehouse, Brewery Lane, Leigh, Lancashire WN7 2RJ, Vereinigtes Königreich, Nr. 0362. EU-Verordnung (EU) 2016/425: INTERTEK Italia S.p.A, Via Guido Miglioli 2/A, 20063 Cernusco sul Naviglio, Milano (MI), Italien; notifizierte Stelle NB2575. UKCA- und CE-Konformitätserklärungen: www.buckbootz.com und www.buckbootz.nl.

Beschreibung und Schutz

Die Sicherheitsschuhe bestehen aus synthetischen und natürlichen Materialien, die den einschlägigen Leistungs- und Qualitätsanforderungen von BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024 entsprechen. Sie sollen Verletzungsrisiken in Verbindung mit einem sicheren Arbeitsumfeld verringern; bei Unfällen oberhalb der Prüfgrenzen der Norm können Verletzungen nicht vollständig verhindert werden. Die Zehen werden in Industrie- und Gewerbeumgebungen vor herabfallenden Gegenständen und Quetschung geschützt. Stoßschutz: 200 J; Druckschutz: 15 kN.

Impact protection provided is 200 J

Compression protection provided is 15kN

Zusätzlicher Schutz und Kennzeichnungen

Mögliche zusätzliche Schutzeigenschaften sind in der folgenden Tabelle mit ihrer Produktkennzeichnung angegeben. √ kennzeichnet die jeweilige Anwendbarkeit. Für den Durchtrittschutz ist eine der Varianten P, PL oder PS auszuwählen, gegebenenfalls eine der beiden weiteren Alternativen. PL: nichtmetallische Einlage, konischer Nagel mit 4,5 mm Durchmesser, mindestens 1.100 N. PS: nichtmetallische Einlage, konischer Nagel mit 3,0 mm Durchmesser, mindestens 1.100 N und jeder Einzelwert mindestens 950 N.

Anforderungen		Abschnitt	Klassifizierung				Symbol
			Klasse I	Klasse II	Hybrid		
					Montiert	Moulded	
Gesamter Schuh	Perforation resistance (metal insert type P)[a]	6.2.1	√	√	√	√	P
	Perforation resistance (non-metal insert)						
	Type PL[a]		√	√	√	√	PL
	Type PS[a]		√	√	√	√	PS
	Electrical properties:	6.2.2					
	- Partially conductive footwear	6.2.2.1	√	√	√	√	C
	- Antistatic footwear	6.2.2.2	√	√	√	√	A
	Resistance to inimical environments	6.2.3					
	- Heat insulation of outsole complex	6.2.3.1	√	√	√	√	HI
	- Cold insulation of outsole complex	6.2.3.2	√	√	√	√	CI
	Energy absorption of seat region	6.2.4	√	√	√	√	E
	Water resistance	6.2.5	√				WR
	Metatarsal protection	6.2.6	√	√	√	√	M
	Ankle protection	6.2.7	√	√	√	√	AN
	Cut resistance	6.2.8	√	√	√	√	CR
	Scuff cap abrasion	6.2.9	√				SC
	Slip resistance						
	- On ceramic tile floor with glycerine	6.2.10	√	√	√	√	SR
Upper	Water penetration and absorption	6.3	√				WPA
Outsole	Resistance to hot contact	6.4.1	√	√	√	√	HRO
	Resistance to fuel oil	6.4.2	√	√	√	√	FO
	Ladder grip	6.4.3	√	√	√	√	LG

[a] One of the three shall be chosen.

[b] One of the two shall be chosen.

NOTE The applicability of a requirement to a particular property is indicated in this table by an √.

PL: Perforation resistance (min.1100 N), non-metal insert :d=4.5mm Conical Nail

PS: Perforation resistance (min.1100 N) & each single value equal/greater than 950 N, non-metal insert :d=3.00mm Conical Nail.

Auswahl, Pflege und Nutzungsdauer

Das ausgewählte Schuhwerk muss zum erforderlichen Schutz und Arbeitsumfeld passen. Sind die Einsatzbedingungen nicht bekannt, sollten Verkäufer und Käufer die geeignete Ausführung gemeinsam klären. Schuhe regelmäßig mit geeignetem Reinigungsmittel säubern; keine ätzenden Mittel verwenden. Nasse Schuhe nach Gebrauch an einem kühlen, trockenen Ort natürlich trocknen lassen; erzwungenes Trocknen kann das Obermaterial schädigen. Bei normaler Lagerung (Temperatur und relative Luftfeuchtigkeit) beträgt die übliche Veralterungsfrist ab Herstellung 10 Jahre für Schuhe mit Lederoberteil und Gummisohle und 3 Jahre für Schuhe mit PU. Die tatsächliche Lebensdauer hängt von Schuhart, Arbeitsumgebung, Verschmutzung und Materialabbau ab. Trocken und belüftet lagern.

Rutschhemmung und Produktkennzeichnung

Das Schuhwerk wurde nach BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024, Abschnitt 5.3.5, erfolgreich auf Rutschhemmung geprüft. Die Standardprüfung auf Keramikfliesen mit NaLS trägt keinen Zusatzcode; die zusätzliche Prüfung mit Glycerin wird durch SR gekennzeichnet; für Spezialschuhwerk, bei dem die Prüfung nicht anwendbar ist, gilt Ø. Die Prüfungen erfolgten unter Laborbedingungen. Ergänzende Arbeitsplatzprüfungen und praktische Trageversuche werden empfohlen.

Produktkennzeichnung zur Rutschhemmung	**Kennzeichnungscode**
Tested on ceramic tile floor with NaLS	--
Tested on ceramic tile floor with glycerine	SR
Test is not applicable for footwear designed for special purposes: - Containing spikes, metal studs orsimilar and for use for very special workplaces (soft ground e.g. sand, sludge, forestry timber, etc.)	Ø

Kennzeichnungsbeispiele	**Erklärung**
Firm	Identifikationszeichen
UKCA / CE	UKCA-/CE-Kennzeichnung
BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024	Nummer der britischen/europäischen Norm
9 (43)	Schuhgröße
05/2008	Quarter and year of manufacture
SB	Category of protection
A	Additional property code, e.g. Antistatic
GR1	Group Identification / Style reference

Kategorien der Sicherheitsschuhe

Die folgende Tabelle zeigt übliche Kombinationen von Grund- und Zusatzanforderungen. Wird die Rutschhemmung nicht geprüft, ist das Schuhwerk mit Ø zu kennzeichnen. Hybridschuhe tragen SBH. Weitere Kennzeichnungen sind der Tabelle zu Zusatzanforderungen zu entnehmen.

Kategorie	**Klasse**		**Zusatzanforderung**
SB	I	II	Grundanforderungen an Sicherheitsschuhe
S1	√		Wie SB, zusätzlich Geschlossener Fersenbereich Antistatisch Energieaufnahme im Fersenbereich
S2	√		As S1 plus Water penetration and absorption
S3 (metal insert type P) S3L (non -metal insert type PL) or S3S (non-metal insert type PS)	√		Wie S2, zusätzlich Durchtrittschutz according to the type Profilierte Laufsohle
S4		√	As SB, plus Closed heel region Antistatic properties Energy absorption at the seat region
S5 (metal insert type P) S5L (non -metal insert type PL) or S5S (non-metal insert type PS)		√	Wie S4, zusätzlich Durchtrittschutz Profilierte Laufsohle
S6	√		As S2, plus Water resistance of whole footwear
S7 (metal insert type P) S7L (non -metal insert type PL) or S7S (non-metal insert type PS)	√		as S3, plus Wasserdichtheit of the whole footwear
NOTE 1 For ease of marking, this table categorizes safety footwear with the most widely used combinations of basic and additional requirements.			
NOTE 2 If the footwear is not tested against slip resistance requirement, it is marked with symbol “Ø”.			
Hybrid footwear shall be marked “SBH”. For any additional marking see additional requirements table			

Beschädigung, Verpackung und Einlegesohlen

Beschädigte Schuhe sofort ersetzen; die angegebene Schutzwirkung ist dann nicht mehr gewährleistet. Die Verkaufsverpackung schützt das Produkt beim Transport und kann zur Aufbewahrung genutzt werden. Keine schweren Gegenstände auf den Karton stellen. Wird eine herausnehmbare Einlegesohle mitgeliefert, wurde das Schuhwerk mit dieser geprüft: nur mit eingesetzter Einlegesohle tragen und sie ausschließlich durch eine vergleichbare ersetzen. Wurde das Schuhwerk ohne Einlegesohle geliefert und geprüft, kann das spätere Einlegen einer solchen die Schutzeigenschaften beeinträchtigen.

Durchtrittschutz

Der Durchtrittwiderstand wurde im Labor mit genormten Nägeln und Kräften gemessen. Nägel mit kleinerem Durchmesser und höhere statische oder dynamische Lasten erhöhen das Durchtrittsrisiko; zusätzliche Vorbeugungsmaßnahmen sind gegebenenfalls erforderlich. Die Auswahl metallischer oder nichtmetallischer Einlagen muss auf einer arbeitsplatzbezogenen Gefährdungsbeurteilung beruhen. Metallische Einlagen (z. B. S1PS, S3) sind weniger von der Form eines scharfen Gegenstands (Durchmesser, Geometrie, Schärfe) beeinflusst, decken jedoch aufgrund der Schuhmachart möglicherweise nicht die gesamte Fußunterseite ab. Nichtmetallische Einlagen (PS oder PL; z. B. S1PS, S3L) können leichter, flexibler und großflächiger sein; der Widerstand kann jedoch stärker mit der Form des Gegenstands variieren. PS kann bei Gegenständen mit kleinerem Durchmesser geeigneter sein als PL.

Zehenschutzkappen

Nach erheblicher Druck- oder Stoßbelastung kann eine äußerlich unsichtbare Beschädigung die weitere Schutzwirkung beeinträchtigen. In diesem Fall das Schuhwerk sofort ersetzen, vorzugsweise das alte Paar vernichten, auch wenn keine Beschädigung sichtbar ist.

ANTISTATISCHES SCHUHWERK

Antistatische Schuhe sind zu verwenden, wenn elektrostatische Aufladung durch Ableitung der Ladungen reduziert werden muss, um eine Funkenentzündung beispielsweise brennbarer Stoffe und Dämpfe zu vermeiden, und wenn die Gefahr eines elektrischen Schlags durch netzbetriebene Geräte am Arbeitsplatz nicht vollständig ausgeschlossen werden kann. Zwischen Fuß und Boden entsteht ein Widerstand; vollständiger Schutz ist damit möglicherweise nicht gewährleistet. Antistatische Schuhe sind für Arbeiten an spannungsführenden elektrischen Anlagen ungeeignet. Biegen, Verschmutzung und Feuchtigkeit können den elektrischen Widerstand erheblich verändern; in nassem Zustand kann die bestimmungsgemäße Funktion ausfallen. Schuhe der Klasse I können Feuchtigkeit aufnehmen und leitfähig werden; Klasse II ist gegenüber feuchten und nassen Bedingungen widerstandsfähig und bei entsprechendem Risiko zu verwenden. Sind Sohlenmaterialien verschmutzt, antistatische Eigenschaften vor Betreten eines Gefahrenbereichs prüfen. Auch der Bodenwiderstand darf die Schutzfunktion nicht aufheben. Antistatische Socken werden empfohlen. Die Kombination aus Schuhen, Träger und Umgebung muss während der gesamten Lebensdauer die Ableitung elektrischer Ladung und einen gewissen Schutz ermöglichen. Es wird empfohlen, ein internes Verfahren zur regelmäßigen und häufigen Prüfung des elektrischen Widerstands einzurichten.

Anhang B – Beurteilung durch den Träger

B.1 Allgemeines. Sicherheitsschuhe regelmäßig vor jedem Tragen prüfen und ein gegebenenfalls angegebenes Veralterungsdatum nicht überschreiten. Die Haltbarkeit hängt von Dauer und Intensität der Nutzung sowie Lagerung, Reinigung und Pflege ab.

B.2 Kriterien zur Zustandsbeurteilung

Bei folgenden Anzeichen Schuhe ersetzen; einzelne Kriterien können je nach Schuhart und Material variieren: ausgeprägte tiefe Risse bis zur Hälfte der Obermaterialdicke; starker Abrieb des Obermaterials, besonders bei freiliegender Vorderkappe oder Zehenschutzkappe; Verformungen oder aufgeplatzte Nähte im Schaft; Laufsohlenrisse länger als 10 mm und tiefer als 3 mm; Trennung von Obermaterial und Sohle über mehr als 15 mm Länge und 5 mm Tiefe; Profilhöhe an irgendeiner Stelle unter 1,5 mm; deutliche Verformung oder Quetschung der ursprünglichen Einlegesohle; zerstörtes Futter oder scharfe Kanten der Zehenschutzvorrichtung; Delamination der Sohlenmaterialien; starke Wärmeverformung der Laufsohle, insbesondere Verschmelzen von zwei oder mehr Profilstollen, Stollenhöhe unter 1,5 mm oder Abschmelzen bis die Zwischensohle sichtbar wird; defekter Verschluss (Reißverschluss, Schnürsenkel, Ösen, Klettverschluss). Ersatz umfasst auch beschädigte befestigte Teile wie Einlegesohlen, Reißverschlüsse, Laschen und Schnürsenkel.

Anhang C – Rutschhemmung

C.1 Einleitung. Bei Spezifikation und Auswahl ist der Rutschhemmung hohe Priorität einzuräumen. Gemeint ist der Reibungskoeffizient (CoF) zwischen Schuhwerk und Boden. Ausrutschen, Stolpern und Stürze gehören europaweit zu den größten Ursachen von Arbeitsunfällen und verursachen erhebliche persönliche und finanzielle Schäden. ISO 13287 bietet eine Referenzprüfung zur Beurteilung der Praxistauglichkeit. Laborprüfungen sollten bei Bedarf durch Arbeitsplatzversuche ergänzt werden. Aussagen wie „rutschfrei“, „absolut rutschfest“ oder „Ausrutschen unmöglich“ sind irreführend und zu vermeiden. Geeignetes, bequemes rutschhemmendes Schuhwerk ist bei Rutschgefahr stets zu tragen.

C.2 ISO 13287 und die Kennzeichen SR und Ø

Studien zufolge ist bei einem Reibungskoeffizienten unter 0,24 beim normalen Gehen ein Ausrutschen sehr wahrscheinlich; bei etwa 0,36 gilt das Risiko allgemein als gering. Die vorgeschriebene Prüfung untersucht Fersen- und Vorfußbereich auf Keramikfliese E2 mit SLS (verdünnte Seifenlösung); hierfür gibt es keine Zusatzkennzeichnung. Eine optionale Zusatzprüfung auf E2 mit Glycerin erlaubt bei Erfüllung der Leistungsanforderungen die Kennzeichnung SR. Diese anspruchsvolle Prüfung soll die Leistung auf zähflüssigeren Verunreinigungen wie Öl beurteilen. Möglichst Schutzausrüstung wählen, die unter einsatzähnlichen Bedingungen geprüft wurde. Weder Pflichtprüfung noch SR-Prüfung bilden unbefestigtes Außengelände ab: Schlamm und Kies können das Profil zusetzen und die Rutschhemmung stark herabsetzen. Spezialschuhe mit Spikes oder Metallstiften für weichen Untergrund werden mit Ø gekennzeichnet: Es wurde keine Rutschprüfung durchgeführt. Kein Schuhwerk gewährleistet bei verschüttetem Speise- oder Mineralöl vollständige Sicherheit; Verschmutzungen vermeiden beziehungsweise unverzüglich beseitigen.

C.3 Ergänzende Prüfungen

C.3.1 Allgemeines. Vorgegebene Kombinationen von Bodenflächen und flüssigen Verunreinigungen können nicht sämtliche realen Gehflächen nachbilden. Zusätzliche Prüfungen auf anderen Flächen und mit anderen Stoffen sind häufig sinnvoll. C.3.2 Weitere Oberflächen. Die Rutschhemmung hängt stark von Prüfbedingungen und der jeweiligen Kombination von Oberfläche und Verunreinigung ab. Wo möglich auf realen Einsatzflächen prüfen. Bei profilierten Böden ist Vorsicht geboten: ein vermeintlicher Reibungseffekt kann durch das Ineinandergreifen der Profile entstehen und sich schon durch geringe Abnutzung schnell ändern.

C.4 Einflussfaktoren auf die Leistung

C.4.1 Allgemeines. Fersen- und Vorfußprofil sowie Sohlenmaterial beeinflussen die Rutschhemmung. Weicheres Material mit dichter Profilierung eignet sich häufig für flüssige Verunreinigungen; ein offeneres Profil eher für lose feste Stoffe. Praxistests werden empfohlen. Idealerweise ist die gesamte Unterseite profiliert; Mindestabdeckung nach ISO 20344:2021, 8.2.2. C.4.2 Dauerhaftigkeit. Die Rutschhemmung wird üblicherweise an neuen Schuhen gemessen und verändert sich mit der Abnutzung. Während der Nutzungsdauer durch regelmäßige Kontrolle, Feldversuche mit gebrauchten Schuhen und Erfassung von Rutschereignissen überwachen. C.4.3 Weitere Faktoren: zugesetztes Profil, Verschmutzung, Abbau durch Umweltstoffe, Verschleiß, Beschädigung und Überschreiten des Veralterungsdatums. Reinigen, pflegen, kontrollieren und bei Bedarf ersetzen. WARNUNG: Sicherheitsschuhe dürfen mit Ausnahme orthopädischer Anpassungen gemäß Anhang A nicht verändert werden.

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Bozza di traduzione basata sul testo inglese corretto del 12 ottobre 2026. Fa fede l'originale inglese fino alla revisione tecnica e normativa da parte di un esperto madrelingua.

BUCKBOOTZ – Istruzioni per l'uso e informazioni del fabbricante

Società madre britannica: Buckler Boots Limited, Upstate House, Dundee, DD2 1SW, Scozia, Regno Unito.
Rappresentante autorizzato per l'Europa: Buckler Boots B.V., Heliosstraat 6, 5048 CB Tilburg, Paesi Bassi.

Conformità

Queste calzature di sicurezza sono conformi alla norma BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024 e al regolamento 2016/425 sui dispositivi di protezione individuale come modificato per l'applicazione in Gran Bretagna. Organismo approvato britannico: ITS Testing Services UK Ltd, The Warehouse, Brewery Lane, Leigh, Lancashire WN7 2RJ, Regno Unito, n. 0362. Regolamento europeo (UE) 2016/425: INTERTEK Italia S.p.A, Via Guido Miglioli 2/A, 20063 Cernusco sul Naviglio, Milano (MI), Italia; organismo notificato NB2575. Dichiarazioni di conformità UKCA e CE: www.buckbootz.com e www.buckbootz.nl.

Descrizione e protezione

Le calzature di sicurezza sono fabbricate con materiali sintetici e naturali conformi alle pertinenti disposizioni della norma BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024 in materia di prestazioni e qualità. Sono progettate per ridurre il rischio di lesioni insieme a un ambiente di lavoro sicuro; non possono prevenire completamente le lesioni causate da incidenti che superino i limiti di prova della norma. Proteggono le dita dei piedi dalla caduta di oggetti e dallo schiacciamento in ambienti industriali e commerciali. Protezione contro gli urti: 200 J. Protezione contro la compressione: 15 kN.

Impact protection provided is 200 J

Compression protection provided is 15kN

Protezione aggiuntiva e marcature

Le eventuali protezioni aggiuntive sono identificate dalle marcature sul prodotto riportate nella tabella seguente. √ indica l'applicabilità del requisito. Selezionare uno dei tre tipi di protezione contro la perforazione P, PL o PS e, dove previsto, una delle altre due alternative. PL: inserto non metallico, chiodo conico da 4,5 mm, almeno 1.100 N. PS: inserto non metallico, chiodo conico da 3,0 mm, almeno 1.100 N e ogni singolo valore non inferiore a 950 N.

Requisiti		Clausola	Classeificazione				Simbolo
			Classeee I	Classeee II	Ibrida		
					Assemblata	Moulded	
Calzatura intera	Perforation resistance (metal insert type P)[a]	6.2.1	√	√	√	√	P
	Perforation resistance (non-metal insert)						
	Type PL[a]		√	√	√	√	PL
	Type PS[a]		√	√	√	√	PS
	Electrical properties:	6.2.2					
	- Partially conductive footwear	6.2.2.1	√	√	√	√	C
	- Antistatic footwear	6.2.2.2	√	√	√	√	A
	Resistance to inimical environments	6.2.3					
	- Heat insulation of outsole complex	6.2.3.1	√	√	√	√	HI
	- Cold insulation of outsole complex	6.2.3.2	√	√	√	√	CI
	Energy absorption of seat region	6.2.4	√	√	√	√	E
	Water resistance	6.2.5	√				WR
	Metatarsal protection	6.2.6	√	√	√	√	M
	Ankle protection	6.2.7	√	√	√	√	AN
	Cut resistance	6.2.8	√	√	√	√	CR
	Scuff cap abrasion	6.2.9	√				SC
	Slip resistance						
	- On ceramic tile floor with glycerine	6.2.10	√	√	√	√	SR
Upper	Water penetration and absorption	6.3	√				WPA
Outsole	Resistance to hot contact	6.4.1	√	√	√	√	HRO
	Resistance to fuel oil	6.4.2	√	√	√	√	FO
	Ladder grip	6.4.3	√	√	√	√	LG

[a] One of the three shall be chosen.

[b] One of the two shall be chosen.

NOTE The applicability of a requirement to a particular property is indicated in this table by an √.

PL: Perforation resistance (min.1100 N), non-metal insert :d=4.5mm Conical Nail

PS: Perforation resistance (min.1100 N) & each single value equal/greater than 950 N, non-metal insert :d=3.00mm Conical Nail.

Scelta, cura e durata

Le calzature scelte devono essere adeguate alla protezione necessaria e all'ambiente di lavoro. Se le condizioni d'uso non sono note, il venditore e l'acquirente devono consultarsi per individuare il modello corretto. Pulire regolarmente con un detergente appropriato; non usare agenti caustici. Dopo l'esposizione all'umidità, lasciar asciugare naturalmente in un luogo fresco e asciutto: l'asciugatura forzata può deteriorare la tomaia. In condizioni normali di conservazione (temperatura e umidità relativa), il termine indicativo di obsolescenza dalla fabbricazione è di 10 anni per scarpe con tomaia in pelle e suola in gomma e 3 anni per calzature contenenti PU. La vita utile effettiva dipende da tipo di calzatura, ambiente, contaminazione e degrado dei materiali. Conservare in ambiente asciutto e ventilato.

Resistenza allo scivolamento e marcatura

Queste calzature hanno superato le prove di resistenza allo scivolamento secondo BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024, punto 5.3.5. La prova standard su piastrelle ceramiche con NaLS non richiede un codice aggiuntivo; la prova supplementare con glicerina è indicata con SR; per le calzature speciali cui la prova non si applica si usa Ø. Le prove sono eseguite in laboratorio. Si raccomandano prove integrative e sperimentazioni sul luogo di lavoro.

Marcatura della resistenza allo scivolamento	**Codice di marcatura**
Tested on ceramic tile floor with NaLS	--
Tested on ceramic tile floor with glycerine	SR
Test is not applicable for footwear designed for special purposes: - Containing spikes, metal studs orsimilar and for use for very special workplaces (soft ground e.g. sand, sludge, forestry timber, etc.)	Ø

Esempi di marcatura	**Spiegazione**
Firm	Marchio identificativo
UKCA / CE	Marcatura UKCA / CE
BS EN ISO 20345:2022 + A1:2024	Numero della norma britannica/europea
9 (43)	Taglia della calzatura
05/2008	Quarter and year of manufacture
SB	Category of protection
A	Additional property code, e.g. Antistatic
GR1	Group Identification / Style reference

Categorie delle calzature di sicurezza

La tabella seguente presenta le combinazioni più comuni dei requisiti di base e aggiuntivi. Se le calzature non sono sottoposte alla prova di scivolamento, devono essere marcate Ø. Le calzature ibride sono marcate SBH. Per ulteriori marcature consultare la tabella dei requisiti aggiuntivi.

Categoria	**Classe**		**Requisito aggiuntivo**
SB	I	II	Requisiti di sicurezza di base
S1	√		Come SB, più Zona del tallone chiusa Antistatico Assorbimento di energia nella zona del tallone
S2	√		As S1 plus Water penetration and absorption
S3 (metal insert type P) S3L (non -metal insert type PL) or S3S (non-metal insert type PS)	√		Come S2, più Resistenza alla perforazione according to the type Suola scolpita
S4		√	As SB, plus Closed heel region Antistatic properties Energy absorption at the seat region
S5 (metal insert type P) S5L (non -metal insert type PL) or S5S (non-metal insert type PS)		√	Come S4, più Resistenza alla penetrazione Suola scolpita
S6	√		As S2, plus Water resistance of whole footwear
S7 (metal insert type P) S7L (non -metal insert type PL) or S7S (non-metal insert type PS)	√		as S3, plus Resistenza all'acqua of the whole footwear
NOTE 1 For ease of marking, this table categorizes safety footwear with the most widely used combinations of basic and additional requirements.			
NOTE 2 If the footwear is not tested against slip resistance requirement, it is marked with symbol "Ø".			
Hybrid footwear shall be marked "SBH". For any additional marking see additional requirements table			

Danni, imballaggio e sottopiedi

Sostituire immediatamente le calzature danneggiate poiché il livello di protezione specificato non è più garantito. L'imballaggio di vendita protegge il prodotto durante il trasporto e può essere usato per riporlo. Non collocare oggetti pesanti sulla scatola. Se è fornito un sottopiede estraibile, le prove sono state effettuate con esso: usare le calzature solo con il sottopiede inserito e sostituirlo unicamente con un sottopiede comparabile. Se le calzature sono state fornite e testate senza sottopiede, l'inserimento successivo può influire sulle proprietà protettive.

Resistenza alla perforazione

La resistenza alla perforazione è stata misurata in laboratorio con chiodi e forze standardizzati. Chiodi di diametro inferiore e carichi statici o dinamici maggiori aumentano il rischio di perforazione; valutare misure preventive aggiuntive. La scelta di inserti metallici o non metallici deve basarsi sulla valutazione dei rischi dell'attività. Gli inserti metallici (per es. S1PS, S3) risentono meno della forma dell'oggetto appuntito (diametro, geometria, affilatura), ma per ragioni costruttive potrebbero non coprire l'intera superficie inferiore del piede. Gli inserti non metallici (PS o PL; per es. S1PS, S3L) possono essere più leggeri, flessibili e offrire una maggiore copertura, ma la resistenza può variare maggiormente in funzione della forma dell'oggetto. Il tipo PS può offrire una protezione più adeguata contro oggetti di diametro minore rispetto al tipo PL.

Puntali di protezione

CALZATURE ANTISTATICHE

Le calzature antistatiche devono essere utilizzate quando è necessario ridurre l'accumulo di cariche elettrostatiche mediante dissipazione, evitando l'innesco per scintilla, per esempio, di sostanze e vapori infiammabili, e quando il rischio di scossa elettrica da apparecchi collegati alla rete non può essere completamente eliminato dall'ambiente di lavoro. Le calzature introducono una resistenza tra piede e suolo ma potrebbero non offrire una protezione completa. Non sono adatte a lavori su impianti elettrici sotto tensione. Flessione, contaminazione e umidità possono alterarne sensibilmente la resistenza elettrica; in condizioni bagnate potrebbero non funzionare come previsto. Le calzature di classe I possono assorbire umidità e diventare conduttive; quelle di classe II sono più resistenti all'umidità e devono essere usate ove sussista tale rischio. Se il materiale della suola si contamina, verificarne sempre le proprietà antistatiche prima di entrare in aree pericolose. La resistenza del pavimento non deve annullare la protezione. Si raccomandano calze antistatiche. Accertarsi che la combinazione tra calzature, utilizzatore e ambiente permetta la dissipazione delle cariche e un certo livello di protezione per tutta la durata di vita. Si raccomanda di istituire una prova interna della resistenza elettrica da eseguire regolarmente e con frequenza.

Allegato B – Valutazione delle calzature da parte dell'utilizzatore

B.1 Generalità. Controllare regolarmente le calzature di sicurezza prima di ogni utilizzo e non superare, se presente, la data di obsolescenza. La durata dipende da tempo e intensità d'uso, conservazione, pulizia e manutenzione.

B.2 Criteri per valutare lo stato delle calzature

Sostituire le calzature qualora siano presenti i seguenti segni di usura; alcuni criteri variano in base al tipo e ai materiali: crepe profonde che interessano metà dello spessore della tomaia; forte abrasione della tomaia, specialmente se emerge il rinforzo o il puntale; deformazioni o cuciture aperte del gambale; crepe della suola esterna lunghe oltre 10 mm e profonde 3 mm; distacco tomaia/suola oltre 15 mm di lunghezza e 5 mm di profondità; altezza dei rilievi del battistrada inferiore a 1,5 mm in qualsiasi punto; sottopiede originale molto deformato o schiacciato; fodera distrutta o bordi taglienti della protezione delle dita; delaminazione dei materiali della suola; forte deformazione della suola dovuta al calore, compresa la fusione di due o più rilievi, rilievi inferiori a 1,5 mm o fusione fino a rendere visibile l'intersuola; chiusura non funzionante (cerniera, lacci, occhielli, velcro). La sostituzione comprende anche le parti danneggiate fissate alla calzatura, come sottopiedi, cerniere, linguette e lacci.

Allegato C – Resistenza allo scivolamento

C.1 Introduzione. Nella scelta e specifica delle calzature va attribuita alta priorità alla resistenza allo scivolamento, intesa come coefficiente d'attrito (CoF) tra calzatura e pavimento. Scivolamenti, inciampi e cadute sono fra le maggiori cause di infortuni sul lavoro in Europa, con notevoli conseguenze umane ed economiche. La prova ISO 13287 costituisce un riferimento utile per valutare le prestazioni in servizio. Integrare le prove di laboratorio con sperimentazioni nelle effettive condizioni di lavoro, ove necessario. Espressioni quali «antiscivolo assoluto», «non scivola» o «a prova di scivolamento» sono fuorvianti e devono essere evitate. Usare sempre calzature adeguate, comode e resistenti allo scivolamento in presenza di rischio.

C.2 ISO 13287 e codici SR e Ø

Secondo la ricerca, un coefficiente d'attrito inferiore a 0,24 rende molto probabile lo scivolamento durante la normale camminata; intorno a 0,36 il rischio è generalmente basso. La prova obbligatoria valuta tallone e avampiede sulla piastrella ceramica E2 con SLS (soluzione saponata diluita) senza marcatura aggiuntiva. Una prova facoltativa supplementare su E2 con glicerina consente la marcatura SR qualora si soddisfino i requisiti prestazionali. Questa prova impegnativa serve per contaminanti più viscosi, come l'olio. Preferire DPI testati in condizioni simili a quelle d'impiego. Né la prova obbligatoria né quella SR riproducono terreni esterni pesanti o incoerenti: fango e ghiaia possono ostruire il battistrada riducendo fortemente l'aderenza. Le calzature speciali con punte o chiodi metallici destinate a terreni morbidi recano Ø, che indica l'assenza della prova di scivolamento. Nessuna calzatura offre sicurezza assoluta in presenza di versamenti, per esempio di olio alimentare o minerale: prevenirli o rimuoverli rapidamente.

C.3 Prove complementari

C.3.1 Generalità. Le combinazioni standard di superfici e liquidi contaminanti non possono rappresentare tutte le condizioni reali; prove su altri pavimenti e contaminanti sono spesso utili. C.3.2 Superfici aggiuntive. La resistenza dipende fortemente dalle condizioni e dalla combinazione fra superficie e contaminante. Effettuare ove possibile prove sui pavimenti reali. Prestare attenzione alle superfici profilate: un'apparente resistenza dovuta all'incastro dei profili può essere ingannevole e variare rapidamente anche con una lieve usura.

C.4 Fattori che influenzano le prestazioni

C.4.1 Generalità. Disegno del battistrada di tallone e avampiede e materiale della suola sono importanti. Un materiale più morbido e rilievi ravvicinati funzionano generalmente bene con contaminanti liquidi; un disegno più aperto con contaminanti solidi incoerenti. Si raccomandano prove pratiche. Idealmente l'intera superficie inferiore ha un battistrada; area minima di copertura secondo ISO 20344:2021, 8.2.2. C.4.2 Durata della resistenza. La resistenza allo scivolamento si misura generalmente su calzature nuove e può mutare con l'usura. Monitorare durante la vita utile con controlli periodici, prove su calzature usate e registrazione degli incidenti di scivolamento. C.4.3 Altri fattori: ostruzione dei rilievi, sporcizia, degrado per contaminanti ambientali, usura, danni e superamento della data di obsolescenza. Pulire, manutenere, ispezionare e sostituire secondo necessità. AVVERTENZA: Non modificare le calzature di sicurezza, salvo adattamenti ortopedici secondo l'allegato A.