yezdi®

Safety & Protective Footwear

Customer Information

IS 15298 EN 20345/346/347

REDTAPE

Code of Practice

Antistatic Footwear

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

Experience has shown that, for antistatic purposes, the dis-charge path through a product should normally have an electri-cal resistance of less that 1000 M ohms at any time through its useful life. A value of 100 k ohms is specified as the lowest limit of resistance of a product when new, in order to ensure some limited protection against dangerous electric shock or ignition in the event of any electrical apparatus becoming defective when operating at voltages up to 250 V. However, under certain con-ditions, users should be aware that the footwear may not give adequate protection and additional provisions to protect the wearer should be taken at all times.

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

If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the elec-trical properties of the footwear before entering a hazard area.
Where antistatic footwear is in use, the resistance of the floor-ing should be such that it does not invalidate the protection pro-vided by the footwear.

Introduction

The footwear supplied to the wearer has been tested and accredited to the EEC Directive for personal Protective Equipment (PPE)/BIS PPE Directives.

YEZDI footwear meets the requirements of appropriate harmonised Indian/European standards.

IS 15298
PART II EN345-1 **SAFETY** Footwear

IS 15298
PART IV EN347-1 **OCCUPATIONAL** Footwear

The manufacturer's traceability is provided by the product marking.

Product Information

Thank you for purchasing a quality pair of footwear supplied by YEZDI.

As with all YEZDI footwear, it is manufactured in accordance with technical directions of the European Directive for PPE, 89/686/EEC. It also complies to EN345-1/BIS PPE Directives.
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Whilst meeting these Standards, it is imperative that the footwear selected for wear must be suitable for the protection required in that particular environment.

In cases where the wear environment is not known, it is imperative that consultation is carried out between the seller and the purchaser to ensure, where possible the correct footwear is provided.

Product Care

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 type of footwear relative to environmental conditions that can affect the wear, contamination and degradation of the product.

If the footwear becomes damaged, it will NOT provide the optimum level of protection and therefore should be immediately replaced. NEVER USE DAMAGED FOOTWEAR.

REDTAPE

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. Wet footwear should be allowed to dry naturally in a cool, dry area and not be forced dried as this can cause deterioration of the upper material.

Grain Leather

Remove dirt and stains with a damp cloth before applying a good proprietary wax polish to keep the leather supple and improve water resistance.

Suede & Nubuck Leathers

As with grain leathers, clean with a damp cloth but ensure that the footwear does not become saturated. When dry, gently rub with a suede/nubuck cleaning block or a suede brush to restore the finish.

Soles

A blunt knife and a stiff bristled brush can be used to clean the soles.

Packaging

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

Technical Information

Footwear is manufactured using both synthetic and natural materials which conform to the relevant testing requirements of EN344-1/BIS PPE Requirement i.e. IS 15298

The footwear protects the wearer 's toes against risk of injury from falling objects and crushing when worn in work environments where potential hazards occur.

The Classification system used to identify the protection provided by the footwear is listed below:

	MARKING CODE
Toe protection is provided as follows: EN345-1/IS 15298 Part II Impact 200 Joules Compression 15000 Newtons	SB
EN347-1/IS 15298 Part IV - No impact. No compression	EN347-1/IS 15298 Part IV
200 Joule Toecap Protection. Closed seat region (fully enclosed heel). Antistatic properties. Energy absorption of seat region.	S1
200 joule Toecap Protection. Closed seat region (fully enclosed heel). Antistatic properties. Energy absorption of seat region. PLUS water penetration and water absorption resistance.	S2
200 Joule Toecap Protection. Closed seat region (fully enclosed heel). Antistatic properties. Energy absorption of seat region. Water penetration and water absorption resistance. PLUS penetration resistance. Cleated outsole.	S3
Additional protection can be provided. Where applicable this is identified on the product by use of a marking code as listed:	
Penetration resistance offered by a steel midsole: 1100 Newtons	P
Electrical resistance: Conductive: Maximum resistance 100 kΩ Antistatic: Range of 100 kΩ to 1000 MΩ	 C A
Inimical environments: Insulation against cold Insulation against heat	 CI HI
Heel energy absorption: 20 Joules Water penetration-resistant uppers	E WRU

The code of Practice for Antistatic Footwear (see reverse) outlines the purpose, use and need for regular testing during wear to

ensure the footwear stays within the specified resistance levels. Antistatic footwear must be kept clean and free of contamination between the sole and floor to retain satisfactory contact. The flooring should be of an electrically resistant material to ensure the footwear can dissipate static electricity to earth.