

# KALIBER SAFETY FOOTWEAR

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## SAFETY SHOE/BOOTS TECHNICAL DATA:

Thank you for choosing KALIBER safety footwear for your safety footwear needs.

KALIBER footwear is manufactured using quality leather uppers, synthetic and natural materials that conform to the relevant section of **EN ISO 20345:2011**

## USER INFORMATION NOTICE:

KALIBER footwear protects the wearers' 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. Ensure that the shoes are fitted correctly and laces are tied and kept away from hazards.

## PRODUCT CARE:

Please take a little time to look after your footwear. Try to avoid scuffing the upper leather or treading on sharp objects that may cut the sole. Clean your shoes regularly. Remove excess mud and dirt and wipe clean with a damp cloth and allow drying thoroughly. Avoid using harsh chemicals on the footwear as this may cause the materials to breakdown. Never force dry your footwear if they become wet, as direct heat may distort the leather and cause the leather to crack. Check the uppers and soles of your shoes regularly for damage, worn out shoes will not provide the necessary safety and need to be replaced. Worn laces should be replaced immediately to ensure a good fit

## LIFESPAN

Due of the highly divergent nature of the work environment, it is impossible to issue a definite lifespan on safety footwear, Check the shoes regularly for damage, worn out shoes pose a safety risk and would need to be replaced immediately.

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION:

The EN ISO 20345:2011 norms contain four protective categories; S1, S1P, S2, S3

These KALIBER safety boots are manufactured according to **S1P** requirements.

- High Quality Leather Uppers providing breathability
- Outsole is dual density PU/PU
- Energy absorption in the heel described as above 20 joules
- Steel toe impact protection provided is 200 joules
- Steel mid-sole insert penetration resistant to over 1100 Newton's to the midsole
- Resistance against slip (SRA), oil/fuel and heat up to 90degree.
- Removable Insock should be kept in place at all times as this part was in place during testing and should not be removed during normal wear. Insock should only be replaced with another Insock from KALIBER.
- "Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic build-up by dissipating electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of spark ignite on of, for example, flammable substances and vapours, and if the risk of electric shock from any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated. **It should be**

noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shock as it only introduces a resistance between foot and floor. If the risk of electric shock has not been completely eliminated, additional measures to avoid this risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme at the workplace.

Experience has shown that, for antistatic purposes, the discharge path through a product should normally have an electrical resistance of less than 1 000 MΩ at any time throughout its useful life. A value of 100 kΩ is specified as the lowest resistance limit of a product, when new, in order to ensure some limited protection against dangerous electric shock or ignition in the event of any electrical apparatus becoming defective when operating at voltages of up to 250 V. However, under certain conditions, users should be aware that the footwear might give inadequate protection and additional provisions to protect the wearer should be taken at all times.

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

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

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

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

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

