



INFORMATIVE NOTE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE USE

Keep this information for the entire life of the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), carefully abide by its requirements. Should you, after reading, have any doubts about the degree of protection offered by the footwear and about the way it is used and maintained, please contact the safety officer before use. For further details, please contact the manufacturer directly. This Personal Protective Equipment has been designed and manufactured to protect against risk/s that could harm health and safety conditions; it is personal and must not be subject to alteration in its intended use. For further details and for the relevant Declarations of Conformity (where applicable), please visit www.diadora.com/declarations-utility/. Footwear for professional use are to be considered as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). They are therefore subject to 89/686/EEC Directive or EU Regulation UE 2016/425 requiring the EC marking for their marketing. **A.N.C.I. Servizi srl – Sez. CIMAC** via Aguzzafame, 60/b - 27029 Vigevano (PV) Italy - n° 0465.

WARNINGS:

The law considers the employer responsible for all that concerns the suitability of the PPE for the type of risk present (characteristics of the PPE and category to which it belongs). Before use check that the characteristics of the model chosen correspond to your using requirements. The safety footwear manufactured by **Diadora S.p.A.** is designed and made to suit the risk against which they offer protection and in conformity with the following European standards:

EN ISO 20344:2011 Personal protective equipment. Test methods for footwear

EN ISO 20345:2011 Requirements for safety footwear: Footwear with characteristics suitable for protecting the wearer against injuries that may occur in the professional sectors for which the footwear has been designed, with toe caps for providing protection against impact, when tested at an energy level of 200 J.

EN ISO 20347:2012 Specification for occupational footwear: Footwear with characteristics suitable for protecting the wearer against injuries that may occur in the professional sectors for which the footwear has been designed. (No special protection is provided for the toes).

MATERIALS AND WORKINGS: All the materials used, be them natural or synthetic, as well as applied working techniques, have been selected to satisfy the requirements of above mentioned European technical standards in terms of safety, ergonomics, comfort, solidity and harmlessness. **INTERPRETATION OF THE REQUIREMENTS:** On the marking space, reference may be made to a symbol, a combination of symbols, or to the respective category, the meanings of which are listed below.

Symbol	Requirements/Features	Required performance
P	Perforation resistance of shoe underside	≥ 1100 N
E	Energy absorption in the heel area	≥ 20 J
A	Antistatic footwear	between 0,1 and 1000 MΩ
C	Conductive footwear	< 0,1 MΩ
EN 50321	Electrically insulating footwear	Class 0 o 00
WRU	Penetration and absorption of water into the upper	≥ 60 min
CI	Insulation from cold	Test at -17°C
HI	Insulation from heat	Test at 150 °C
HRO	Heat resistance by outsole contact	Test at 300 °C
FO	Outsole resistance to hydrocarbons	≤ 12%
WR	Water resistant footwear	≤ 3 sq. cm
M	Metatarsal protection (only for EN ISO 20345)	≥ 40 mm (size 41/42)
AN	Malleolus protection	≤ 10 kN
CR	Upper cutting resistance	≥ 2,5 (index)

Category	Class	Basic requirement	Additional requirement	Symbols
SB	OB	I or II	all	
S1	O1	I	all Closed heel area Antistatic properties Energy absorption in the heel area Outsole resistance to hydrocarbons	A E FO**
S2	O2	I	all Same as S1/O1 plus water penetration and absorption Outsole resistance to hydrocarbons	A/E/FO** WRU
S3	O3	I	all Same as S2/O2 plus resistance to perforation Sole with relieves Outsole resistance to hydrocarbons	A/E/FO** WRU P
S4	O4	II	all Closed heel area Antistatic properties Energy absorption in the heel area Outsole resistance to hydrocarbons	A E FO**
S5	O5	II	all Same as S4/O4 plus resistance to perforation Sole with relieves Outsole resistance to hydrocarbons	A/E/FO** P

**FO outsole resistance to hydrocarbons S1 - S2 - S3 - S4 - S5
Example: S3 = SB+FO+A+E+WRU+P / S1P = SB+FO+A+E+P



YEAR AND MONTH OF PRODUCTION
Indicated on sole or tongue label
(products subject to effects of ageing)

SHOE SIZE
Indicated on sole or tongue label

Slip resistance*		
SRA	ceramic+detergent	heel ≥ 0.28 flat ≥ 0.32
SRB	steel+glycerin	heel ≥ 0.13 flat ≥ 0.18
SRC	SRA + SRB	

*For new footwear (as with car tyres), maximum sole adhesion is achieved after a certain "break-in" period neces sary to remove silicone and release agent residues and other physical and/or chemical unevenness on the surface.

COMPLETE FOOTWEAR: height of the upper; performance of the sole (construction and resistance to detachment of the supper/sole); protection of the toes and the features of the toe piece (excepting EN ISO 20347), anti - slipping properties.

UPPER: features of the materials of the upper, lining, tongue, insole (resistance to tearing, abrasion, traction features, permeabilità to moisture, pH, and for the isole, also absorbing and de - absorbing.

SOLE: construction and resistance to tearing, abrasion, flexing, hydrolysis, to the detachment of sole/insole, to hydrocarbons (EN ISO 20345 S1-S2-S3).

CLASSIFICATION OF FOOTWEAR

I. Footwear made from leather and other materials, excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric footwear.

II. All-rubber or all-polymeric footwear.

MARKINGS:

Please find inside the shoes and on the sole the following marks:



LIMITS OF USE: The footwear is not suitable for protection against risks not referred to in this Informative Note and in particular those covered by third-category personal protection equipment as defined in Law no. 475 of 4-12-92. The perforation resistance of this shoe has been assessed in a laboratory using a nail with diameter 4.5 mm, with tapered tip and a force of 1,100 N. Higher perforation forces or nails with a smaller diameter will increase the risk of perforation. In such cases, alternative preventive measures must be considered. Two types of anti-perforation insoles are currently available for the shoes (PPE). These can be either metallic or non-metallic. Both types of insoles satisfy minimum perforation resistance requirements specified by the standard and indicated on these shoes, however their advantages or disadvantages vary: **Metallic anti-perforation insole:** perforation resistance is less dependent on the shape of the piercing object (for example the diameter, geometry, form of tip), but due to size limitations necessary for the production of the shoes, it cannot cover the entire surface of the lower part of the shoe. **Non-metallic anti-perforation insole:** this can be more lightweight, more flexible and cover a larger area compared to the metallic version, however the perforation resistance may vary significantly depending on the shape of the piercing object (for example the diameter, geometry, form of tip). For more information on the type of anti-perforation insole used in these shoes, contact the manufacturer or retailer indicated on this informative note. **USE AND MAINTENANCE:** The manufacturer declines all responsibility for any damage and consequences resulting from improper use of the footwear. When coosing the footwear, it is important to select a model and size suitable for your specific protection requirements. The footwear maintains the indicated safety characteristics only if correctly worn and fastened. Protections against the risks indicated on the marking apply to footwear in a good state of repair. Before each use, carefully inspect the perfect state of repair of the equipment and change it if you notice signs of alteration (excessive wear of the sole, seams in bad condition, sole coming away from the upper, etc.). The characteristics of the footwear are best maintained when it is kept in good condition; the footwear should therefore be cleaned regularly with brushes, cloths, etc., removing any stains with a damp cloth. Depending on the conditions of the work environment, we recommend treating the leather of the upper from time to time with normal polish or grease for shoes. Do not dry the footwear close to or in direct contact with sources of heat such as stoves, radiators, etc. Do not use aggressive products such as benzene, acids and solvents, as they may have a negative effect on the quality, safety and life of the PPE. **FOOTWEAR USEFUL LIFE:** it is not possible to establish exactly the footwear useful life since there are several factors that may affect it during use. The expected maximum storage period of footwear entirely made of polyurethane or featuring polyurethane (PU or TPU) outsole is three years (new footwear under proper storage conditions). For PVC-made footwear, the maximum life of the product is 5 years while footwear with sole in rubber and SEBS and EVA it is established at 10 years from the date of manufacturing. **STORAGE:** Keep new footwear in a dry place when the temperature is not too high. When in use, after clearing, keep the footwear in a ventilated, dry place, far from sources of heat and from products that could have a negative effect on its characteristics. Each pair of antistatic footwear shall be supplied with a leaflet containing the following wording. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATIONS 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 any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated. It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee an adequate protection against electric shock as it introduces only a resistance between poot 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 though a product should normally have an electrical resistance of less than 1000 MΩ at any time throughout its useful life. A value of 100kΩ is specified as the lowest limit of resistance of a product when new, in order to ensure some limited protection against dangerous electric shock or ignition in the event of any electrical apparatus becoming defective when operating at voltages of up to 250 V. However, under certain conditions, users should be taken at all times. The electrical resistance of this type of footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. This footwear will not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the product is capable of fulfilling its designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges and also of giving some protection during the whole of its life. The user is recommended to establish an in-house test for electrical resistance and use it at regular and frequent intervals. Classification I footwear can absorb moisture if worn for prolonged periods and in most and wet condition can become conductive. If the footwear is worn in condition 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, with the exception of normal hose, should be introduced between the inner sole of the footwear 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. **Insocks:** If the footwear is supplied with a removable insock it should be made clear in the leaflet that testing was carried out with the insock in place. A warning shall be given that the footwear shall only be used with the insock in place and that the insock shall only be replaced by a comparable insock supplied by the original footwear manufacturer. If the footwear is supplied without an insock it should be made clear in the leaflet that testing was carried out with no insock present. A warning shall be given that fitting an insock can affect the protective properties of the footwear. **DISPOSAL:** The material used to make the footwear is non-toxic and non-hazardous. The footwear is to be deemed as non-hazardous industrial waste as per the European Waste Code (EWC): Leather: 04.01.99 Fabrics: 04.02.99 Cellulose materials: 03.03.99 Metallic materials: 17.04.99 or 17.04.07 PU and PVC coated supports, elastomer and polymer materials: 07.02.99