

Dromex



FLASH TREAD SAFETY BOOTS



FLASH TREAD

Description

Dromex® Flash Tread ankle safety boot is a light weight, hygienic, non-metal composite toe protective footwear, with an outsole resistant to heat contact. These boots protect the users' feet from incidents of flash fire, contact heat and mechanical hazards.

Made from durable full grain leather which is inherently breathable, flexible, has great tear and abrasion-resistance properties and is soft making these boots comfortable to wear.

Then chromium content in this footwear does not exceed 3,0 mg/kg.

Tread safe features the following:

- Slip resistant outsole, SRC (Slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with NaLS and on steel floor with glycerine[®]c).
- Energy absorbing heel.
- Removable insock.
- Oil resistant.
- Contact heat resistant outsole at 300 degrees Celsius for 60 seconds.
- Antistatic, reducing the chance of electrostatic discharges.
- Impact resistant up to 200 ± 4 J.
- Cleated outsole provides additional traction on a slippery surface.
- Dual Velcro closure strap design renders boot easy to put on and take off in seconds especially when used with gloves.

Suitable for use in applications where users are exposed to flash fire, arc flash, and contact heat hazards used in general industrial environments.

Antistatic safety shoes are used in different types of industries protecting workers, sensitive equipment or components from electrostatic discharges. Used in general manufacturing industries, refineries, computer equipment manufacturing, medical industry and many more.

Special Instructions

- None of the materials or processes used in the manufacture of these products are known to be harmful to the wearer.
- The manufacturer has examined under the system for ensuring quality of production by means of monitoring and inspection.
- These safety shoes are designed to accommodate the basic safety requirements and standards for Personal Protective Equipment.
- The information contained herein is intended to assist the wearer in the selection of personal protective equipment.
- Actual conditions of use cannot be directly simulated in a test environment therefore it is the responsibility of the end user and not the manufacturer or supplier to determine the boots suitability for the intended use.
- It is important to note that footwear is subject to many different conditions encountered in everyday use and that it is impossible to make footwear completely resistant to slip in all conditions. Nevertheless it is generally accepted that problems are minimized if the guideline coefficients of friction are achieved.
- 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.

Compliance & Conformity

Complies with the requirements of CE type examinations, EN ISO 20345:2011 that specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for safety footwear used for general purpose. It includes, for example, mechanical risks, slip resistance, thermal risks, ergonomic behaviour for compliance with directive 89/686/EEC.

Specifications

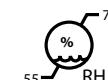
Style:	Non-metal, composite toe cap, black leather ankle boot with adjustable velcro fastenings
Materials	
Toe cap:	Plastic, impact resistant up to 200J ± 4J
Outsole:	Rubber
Upper:	Full grain cow leather that is waterproof
Insole:	Kevlar with white fabric
Full removable insock:	Polyester mesh with EVA (Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate)

Packaging, Storage & Obsolescence

- Flash Tread boots are packed as individual pairs in a box.
- Store in a cool dry place away from sunlight.
- If the footwear becomes damaged, it will not continue to give the specified level of protection and should therefore be immediately replaced.
- The carton can be used for storing the footwear when not in use.
- When the boxed footwear is in storage, do not place no heavy objects on or of the box as this could damage to the box and the footwear.



KEEP UN-USED BOOT IN
BOX AND STORE IN A DRY
NON-CONTAMINATED AREA
BETWEEN 2° C
(Celsius) AND + 55 ° C (Celsius)



KEEP UN-USED BOOTS
IN BOX AND STORE IN
A DRY NON-
CONTAMINATED AREA
AT A RELATIVE
HUMIDITY UNDER 75%



KEEP AWAY
FROM WATER

Cleaning & Maintenance

- All safety protective footwear should be thoroughly inspected before use to ensure no damage is present.
- After each use, wipe dirt and mud of boots with a damp (not wet) cloth and a mild soap.
- Allow boots to air dry at room temperature thoroughly between wearings.
- Do not dry boots on or near a heat source, it may dry out and stiffen the leather.
- Dry your boots carefully when wet and avoid abrupt temperature changes.
- To help maintain the original look and feel of leather boots, regularly condition your leather boots, with either a boot, shoe oil or a leather dressing. Leave to dry overnight and wipe off excess product the following morning. Expect darkening of leather.
- Leather boots can be polished with a matching boot cream polish and also treated with water repellent. Use of the above products preserves and weatherproofs for your boots.
- Safety boots should not be left in contaminated condition if re-use is intended especially if potential hazards exist.
- Due to a wide variety of possible constructions and combinations with other materials we recommend to always consult your professional cleaning service to determine the best suitable cleaning method.

Sizes Available

5 - 12

Shelf life

When stored in normal conditions (temperature and relative humidity), the obsolescence date of footwear is generally:

- 5 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes with upper leather and rubber sole, if unused and stored in its original packaging
- 5 years after the date of manufacturing for shoes including PU, when in use.
- As PU becomes brittle, wear the boot regularly to maintain flexibility and support the lifespan of this boot.

References

ISO 20345: 2011

• Standard

This safety footwear complies with the EC Directive for Personal Protective Equipment (Directive 89/686/EEC) and meets the requirements of the European standard EN ISO 20345:2011.

Safety footwear is manufactured using both synthetic and natural materials which conforms to the relevant sections of EN ISO 20345:2011 for performance and quality.

Safety Footwear is designed to minimise the risk of injury which could be inflicted by 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 EN ISO 20345:2011.

• Toe Caps

Dromex® Flash Tread protective boots are fitted with toe caps.

Toe caps protect the wearer's toes against the risk of injury from falling objects when worn in industrial and commercial environments, where potential hazards occur with the following protection plus, where applicable, additional protection.

Impact protection is 200 Joules.

Compression protection provided is 15,000 Newtons.

• Additional requirements for special applications

Additional protection may be provided and this is identified on the product by its marking as follows:

PROTECTION TYPE	LEVEL	MARKING CODE
Penetration Resistance	1100 Newtons	P
Electrical Properties:		
Conductive	>100 kΩ	C
Antistatic	100kΩ to 1000MΩ	A
Electrically Insulating	Class 0 or 00	I
Resistance to inimical environments:		
Insulation against cold	insole decrease in temperature >10°C	CI
Insulation against heat	insole increase in temperature >22°C	HI
Energy absorption of seat region	20 Joules	E
Water resistance	no water penetration before 15 min.	WR
Metatarsal protection	as per 6.2.6.2 (table 15)	M
Ankle protection	AM > 20 kN (max 30 kN)	AN
Water resistant uppers	0.2g @ 30%	WRU
Cut Resistant Upper	cut factor less than 2,5	CR
Resistance to hot contact	300°C	HRO
Resistance to fuel oil	Δm3>1%&ΔSHOR-A>10	FO

It is important that the footwear selected for use 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.

• Slip resistance requirement

This footwear has been successfully tested against the EN ISO 20344:2011, clause 5.3.5.2, 5.3.5.3 or 5.3.5.4 and the following marking symbols apply.

SLIP RESISTANT PROPERTIES	MARKING CODE
Slip resistant on ceramic tile floors with NaLS	SRA
Slip resistance on steel floor with glycerine	SRB
Slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with * NaLS and on steel floor with glycerine	SRC
*NaLS + sodium lauryl sulphate	
*Note: Slippage may still occur in certain environments.	

• Marking categories of safety footwear

CATEGORIES OF SAFETY FOOTWEAR

CATEGORY	TYPE (*)I and (**II)	REQUIREMENTS
SB Basic safety	I II	Toe protection of 200J impact 15 kN compression
S1 Leather upper	I	SB + A + E + closed seat region
S2 Water resistant	I	S1 + WRU
S3 Penetration Resistant	I	S2 + P + cleated outsole
S4 Rubber/Molded	II	SB + A + E
S5 Penetration Resistant	II	S4 + P + cleated outsole

* Type I footwear is made from leather and other materials excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric footwear

** Type II All rubber (i.e. entirely vulcanised) or all-polymeric (i.e. entirely moulded) footwear SBH Hybrid footwear

• Insock

The footwear is supplied with a removable insock. Please note that testing was conducted with the insock in place. The footwear shall only be used with the insock in place. The insock shall only be replaced by a comparable insock from the supplier.

• 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 any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated. However it should be noted 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 soiling 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.

• Marking

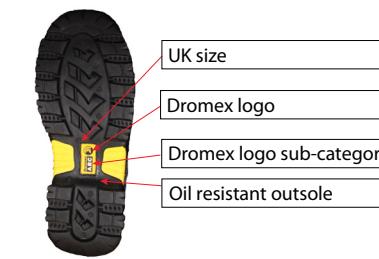
Marking on footwear denotes that the footwear is licensed according to the PPE Directive and is as follows:

• Arcboot Drawing:

Inner tongue



• Outsole Embossing:



• Insock:



• Disposal

All industrial waste should be disposed of correctly per local regulations and good disposal practice. Safety footwear should be disposed of considering the hazardous substance they were used for. Please consider recycling.