



INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

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EC MARKING

It is required for this type of shoe to pass an EU type examination performed by the following mandated agency : **CTC**, 4, rue Hermann Frenkel, 69367, Lyon Cedex 07 France. Authority nr. : **0075**.

The **CE** marking affixed on those shoes means that they are manufactured in compliance with the regulation (UE) 2016/425, requirements concerning the Personal Protection Equipment.

- **Safety - Comfort - Robustness - Protection against the slipping fall risks according to EN ISO 20344 : 2011 with the following further marks :**

- **Ceramic tiles covered with a Sodium Lauryl Sulfate solution** Marking : **SRA**.
 - **Steel floor covered with glycerol** Marking : **SRB**.
 - **Slip resistance on the two types of the previous surfaces** Marking : **SRC**.

If the shoe is equipped with reflective strips, the fluorescent or reflective properties are not claimed.

IMPORTANT : It is necessary to examine the marking which appears on the shoes in order to identify the real performance level for protection, comfort and robustness as described in the harmonized European EN 15090 : 2012 standart.

The instruction guide defines the characteristics of the firemen shoes of type 1 and type 2 of class I.

Class I : Leather footwear and in other materials, except from rubber or polymer footwear.

Shoes of type 1 can be use for :

General operations of rescue (example : Type 1, HI1) - To put out a fire (example : Type 1, HI2) - Intervention for firefighting when the fire starts among combustibles of plant origin as a forest (example : Type 1, HI3) - Crops - Plantations - Agricultural fields or sites.

Shoes of type 2 can be use for :

Rescue operations during a fire (example : Type 2, HI2) - To put out a fire - Protection of own properties in building, enclosed constructions (example : Type 2, HI3) - Cars, vessels or other properties involved in fire or emergency.

ADDITIONAL MARKING DECODING

The following prescriptive marking indicate the other risks covered, if they are present on the product.

Shoe property when symbol is applied	Symbol type 1	Symbol type 2
Fundamental requirements	F1	F2
Heat insulation of sole complex	HI1 - HI2 ou HI3	HI2 ou HI3
Penetration resistance of the outsole	P	Mandatory*
Presence of a protective toe cap against: - 200 J Shocks - the risks of compression under a maximum load capacity of 1500 daN.	T	Mandatory*
Compression resistance of the toe cap	R	Not applicable
Antistatic shoes	A	A
Cold insulation of sole complex	CI	CI
Protection of the metatarsal	M	M
Ankle protection	AN	AN

*No symbol, mandatory feature

Heat insulation of sole complex : requirements for temperature in the shoe

Performance level	HI1	HI2	HI3
Temperature of the sand bath (°C)	150	250	250
Temperature in the shoe (C°)	< 42 after 30 min	< 42 after 10 min	

Cold insulation of sole complex : requirements for shoe deterioration

Performance level	HI1	HI2	HI3
Temperature of the sand bath (°C)	150	250	250
Total duration of the test	30 min	20 min	40 min
Evaluation	The evaluation factors are written in the N 15090 : 2012, annex B		

PROTECTION LIMITS AND EVALUATION CRITERIA OF THE SHOES

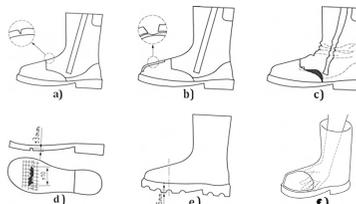
The absence of further marking means that the risks is not covered.

For symbol A, using a removable insole will lead to a change in the sole features.

The protection efficiency can differ according to the state of the shoe.

Thus, it is necessary to realize regular controls and to replace or to repair the shoes showing deterioration sign as :

- Beginning of a marked and deep crack which affects one half of the thickness of the upper material [see image a)] ;
- High abrasion of the upper material, especially on the toe end where the cap is becoming visible [see image b)] ;
- The upper shows areas with deformation, burning, melting or bubbles, or cracked stitching on the leg [see image c)] ;
- The outsole contains cracks exceeding 10 mm in length and 3 mm in depth [see image d)] ; the upper and the sole are disintegrated on more than 10 mm to 15 mm length and 5 mm width ;
- The spike height in the flex area is under 1,5 mm [see image e)] ;
- The insole (if existing) is very deformed and crushed ;
- The lining is damaged or some sharp edges appear in the area of the toe protection (detected when putting hand inside the shoe) [see image f)] ;
- The closure device is working correctly (zipper, shoelaces, eyelets, lace hooks, push-buttons, fastening element, etc.).



EXPIRY DATE

The materials used in the manufacture of this article are not classified as degradable before use. However, the user must control the good condition of the materials and particularly the sole if the article has been stored for more than 5 years (see year/month of production noted on the marking).

ANTISTATIC SHOES (SYMBOL « A »)

It is recommended to use antistatic shoes if it is necessary to minimize the accumulation of electrostatic charges, by dispelling them, which avoids the risk of inflammation of flammable substances for instance or vapours ; and if the risk of an electrical shock by an electrical device or a live part is still possible. **However, it is important to note that the antistatic shoes cannot guarantee a full protection against electrical shocks because they only show a resistance between the foot and the floor.** If the risk of an electrical shock is not totally eliminated, it is necessary to take further measures to avoid such a risk. Those measures and the further tests described hereunder must be checked regularly and included in the accident prevention program on the work site.

The experiment shows that for the antistatic feature, it is known that the discharge path through a product must have an electrical resistance of less than 1 000 kΩ at any time during the lifetime of the product. The 100 kΩ value is certified as the lowest limit of the product resistance when it is new ; in order to get some protection against a dangerous electrical shock or against ignition, in the case of an electrical device is running at voltages less than 250 V is becoming defective. However, under some circumstances, it is recommended to inform the users that the protection provided by the shoes might be inefficient and that other protective means must be used by the wearer, at any time. The electrical resistance of this kind of shoes can be troubled by flexion, contamination or humidity. This type of shoes will not be of high performance if it is used in wet conditions. Thus, we must ensure that the product will present the total properties (dissipation of electrostatic charges and protection) during its lifetime. It is recommended for the wearer to test the product on site and to check the electrical resistance at frequent and regular intervals.

The shoes of Class I can absorb moisture if they are worn for a long time. Moreover, they can become conductive in wet conditions.

If the shoes are expected to be contaminated during the operation, it is recommended to control the electrical properties before going into a high risk area.

In the areas where people wear antistatic shoes, it is right that the floor resistance does not stop the protection provided by the shoes.

In use, no isolating element must be introduced between the inner sole and the wearer foot. If an insert is placed between the inner sole and the foot, it is recommended to check the electrical properties of the association shoe / insert

PENETRATION RESISTANCE SHOES (SYMBOL « P »)

The penetration resistance of this footwear has been measured in the laboratory using a truncated nail of diameter 4,5 mm and a force of 1100 N. Higher forces or nails of smaller diameter will increase the risk of penetration occurring. In such circumstances alternative preventative measures should be considered.

Two generic types of penetration resistant insert are currently available in PPE footwear. These are metal types and those from non-metal materials. Both types meet the minimum requirements for penetration resistance of the standard marked on this footwear but each has different additional advantages or disadvantages including the following :

Metal : Is less affected by the shape of the sharp object / hazard (ie diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoemaking limitations does not cover the entire lower area of the shoe ;

Non-metal : May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area when compared with metal but the penetration resistance may vary more depending on the shape of the sharp object / hazard (ie diameter, geometry, sharpness).

For more information about the type of penetration resistant insert provided in your footwear please contact the manufacturer or supplier detailed on these instructions.

INSOLE

If the shoes are provided with a removable insole, the tests on the required electrical properties (see marking) have been realized with the insole in place. That latter must be replaced only by a similar one. It is important to contact the Commercial Dept for any replacement of insole.

On the other hand, if the shoes were not initially equipped with a removable insole, the tests on the electrical properties have been realized without any insole. Adding an insole may affect protection properties of the shoe.

MARKING ON THE SHOES

If you want to know the protections certified for the shoes, it is necessary to decode the marking which is applied on each foot.

Example :



- 1 Name and adress of the compagny.
- 2 CE marking, followed by the control authority number (see Note).
- 3 Size of the article.
- 4 Reference of the article.
- 5 The reference point used for registration.
- 6 Type of requirements in slipping and types of heat isolation. They can be followed by « P » - « T » ou « R » - « Cl » - « M » - « AN » alone or combined if the properties meet the requirements (see table on the reverse side).
- 7 Year / Month of production.
- 8 Manufacturing batch.

NOTE : According to the model, the marking presentation can be different.

CE marking is followed by the authority number in charge of the manufacturing follow up following the module C2 for the PPE of classification 3.

PICTOGRAM « FIREFIGHTERS » AND SPECIFIC PROTECTIONS FOR EACH MODEL

Example :



Further to the traditionnal marking, the pictogram is hot stamped outside each foot.

« F1 ou F2 » means that the models meet the requirements of the EN 15090 : 2012 standart.

The « A » means that those shoes are antistatic.

USERS INFORMATION

Some of the shoes are provided with replaceable central lacing system in case of failure of the zipper.

To keep all of their thermal properties, these models must never be worn without the removable lacing system.

It is still possible to order a lacing system by contacting our sales department (see the telephone number and postal adress on the information leaflet).

In case of written order, please specify the reference and the size of the relevant shoe.

When the shoes have their sole in two parts (ressemelables), it is stated that the tests were carried out on new shoes.

The textile rods located inside of the upper of the boots must always be retracted inside after putting the shoes on.

USE CONDITIONS

Except for high shoes of Type D (boots at knee height), the shoe must be worn under intervention trousers.

PACKAGING

Keep the shoes in their initial box and store in a dry environment away from light and dust.

CARE

A shoe care is recommended after a daily use.

Smooth leathers : clean with a wet cloth to remove the dirt let by the care product. Then apply a cream composed with a mix of wax, water and the possible colouring agent. Let dry and brush with a dry cloth.

Textile and synthetics : Clean with warm water and scrub with a soft bristle brush. Rinse and let dry.

The complete range of our care products is available. Do not hesitate to contact us

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Declaration UE of conformity available on our website :
 www.boche.fr