

## **CRISPI SPORT SRL**

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### **INFORMATION NOTICE**

**ATTENTION:** PLEASE READ CAREFULLY THIS INFORMATION NOTICE BEFORE USING OUR FOOTWEAR.

**The declaration of Conformity UE is available to the website [www.crispi.it](http://www.crispi.it)**

The safety footwear has to be considered Personal Protection Equipment (PPE). They are submitted to the basic requirements contained in the Regulation (UE)2016/425 – that has the compulsory CE marking for its trading distribution .

Cutproof boots for foot protection when using chain saws are Class III PPE and have been awarded with Certification by the Notified Body RICOTEST N. 0498, Via Tione 9 – 37010 Pastrengo VR – Italy ( HYPERLINK "http://www.ricotest.com" www.ricotest.com) and are subject of the conformity assessment procedure based on internal production control plus supervised product checks at random intervals (module C2) under the supervision by the Notified Body RICOTEST (n°0498).

**MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURE:** all the materials used, whether natural or synthetic, as well as the manufacturing techniques applied, have been selected to meet the requirements of the above mentioned European Directive in terms of safety, ergonomics, comfort, solidity and non-toxicity.

**IDENTIFYING AND SELECTING THE APPROPRIATE MODEL:** Employers are responsible by law for the suitability of the PPE used for the type of risk present in the workplace and the respective environment conditions. Before use, make sure that the specifications of the chosen model correspond to the specific requirements for use.

**PROTECTION CLASSES AND RISK LEVELS:** Our safety footwear is designed and manufactured to ensure suitable protection, of the highest possible level, for the type of risk in question.

Our footwear complies with the basic requirements of the standard of the norm EN ISO 17249 and are marked with the following pictogram :



X =performance level

For safety footwear with protection against sawing by hand chain saw, there are 3 performance levels according to the speed of the saw used

LEVEL 1: resistance with saw speed of 20 meters per second

LEVEL 2: resistance with saw speed of 24 meters per second

LEVEL 3: resistance with saw speed of 28 meters per second

No personal protective equipment can guarantee 100% protection against portable saw-cuts.

The resistance to cutting from a portable chain saw is tested under laboratory conditions on the front parts of the shoe (area of the tongue and the tip); however, it is possible for cutting injuries to occur in the areas mentioned. However, experience has shown that it is possible to design equipment that offers a degree of protection.

Several functional principles that can be used to provide protection include:

- sliding of the chain to the contact, in such a way that it cannot cut the material;
- accumulation of fibers which, once they enter the chain's gears, cause them to stop;
- slowing down the chain by means of fibers with high shear strength capable of absorbing the kinetic energy, thus reducing the speed of the chain.

More than one principle is often applied. It is recommended to choose the shoe according to the speed of the chain saw.

The choice of PPE must be such as to guarantee the overlap of the protective areas of footwear and trousers.

**Note for the perforation resistance footwear**

Perforation resistance was tested in the laboratory using a conical truncated nail with a diameter of 4,5 mm and a force of 1100 N (about 112kg). Greater forces or nails with a smaller diameter increase the risk of perforation. In such circumstances it is better to consider alternative prevention measures.

Two types of antiperforation inserts are currently available: metallic and non-metallic.

Both meet the minimum requirements for the puncture resistance of the standard marked on the shoe, but each has different advantages or disadvantages, including the following:

- Metal insert: the risk is less influenced by the shape of the piercing object (eg diameter, geometry, sharpening) but, due to the construction limits of the shoe, it does not cover the entire lower area of the shoe itself.
- Non-metallic insert: it can be lighter, more flexible and provide a greater coverage area, compared to the metal insert, but the puncture resistance can vary more depending on the shape of the piercing object (eg diameter, geometry , sharpening). The choice must be based on the assessment of the risk linked to real working conditions. For more information on the type of anti-puncture insert in your footwear contact the manufacturer or supplier mentioned in these instructions.

As well as the compulsory basic requirements (SB), envisaged by the Standard, other characteristics may be necessary. Additional requirements for special applications are marked with Symbols (see table I) and/or Classes (Table II). The classes are the most common combinations of basic and additional requirements.

**TABLE 1**

Symbol	Requirements/Specifications	Required performance
<b>P</b>	Penetration resistance	≥ 1100 N
<b>E</b>	Energy absorption of seat region	≥20 J
<b>A</b>	Antistatic footwear	0.1 to 1000 MΩ
<b>WRU</b>	Water penetration and absorption of upper	≥ 60 min
<b>CI</b>	Cold insulation of sole complex	at - 17° C
<b>HI</b>	Heat insulation of sole complex	To 150° C
<b>HRO</b>	Resistance to hot contact of the outsole	To 300° C
<b>FO</b>	Resistance of sole to fuel oil	≤ 12 %
<b>WR</b>	Water-resistant footwear	≤ 3 cm <sup>2</sup>
<b>M</b>	Metatarsal protection (for EN ISO 20345 only)	≤ 40 mm (size41/42)
<b>AN</b>	Ankle protection	≤ 10 kN

<b>CR</b>	Cut resistance of the upper (for EN ISO 20345 only)	≥ 2,5 (index)
<b>SRA</b>	<b>slipping resistance</b> – surface: ceramic – lubricant: detergent solution	min. 0,28 min. 0,32
<b>SRB</b>	<b>slipping resistance</b> – surface: smooth steel – lubricant: glycerol	min. 0,13 min. 0,18
<b>SRC</b>	SRA + SRB	

Maximum grip of the sole is generally achieved after new footwear has been in use for a certain amount of time (similar to the case of new tyres on a car), in order to remove traces of silicone and loose parts, and any other irregularities of a physical and/or chemical nature on the surface.

In addition, slip resistance may change depending on the degree of wear of the sole; compliance with specifications does not in any case guarantee total slip resistance under all types on conditions.

#### MARKING OF PRODUCTS :

This is an example on the model WF 4830 LATEMAR KL3 GTX and it contains:

00 **CE 0498** CRISPI SPORT SRL  
00 EN ISO 17249: 2013 LIVELLO 3  
+00 PI CI E WR WRU SRA  
03 WF 4830 LATEMAR KL3 GTX  
06 FEB 2018 TAGLIA EUR 42  
001 CM(2.5) 27 UK 8 US 9 UL 10

CE 0498: Indicates compliance with all the requirements of Regulation 2016/425 and with the Notified Body Ricotest N.0498 in charge of the annual inspection of the PPE

CRISPI SPORT: Name of manufacturer;

EN ISO 17249:2013: Reference harmonized technical standard;

PI CI E WR WRU SRA :Safety performance symbols;

WF 4830 LATEMAR KL3 GTX article code;

Feb 2018: month and year of production;

Taglia 42: reference size;

In the upper: pictogram indicating the Norm and performance level

The interpretation of the symbols and categories shown on the marking of our products makes it possible to choose the best suited to the type of risk present, as per the specifications attached:

IMPACT AND/OR CRUSHING OF THE TOETIPS: all the footwear certified with EN ISO 17249

IMPACT SHOCK OF THE HEEL AGAINST THE GROUND: footwear with Markings E SLIPPING: all footwear

COLD: footwear with marking CI

HEAT: footwear with marking HI

WATER: footwear with marking WRU or WR (hydro repellent upper) or WR (boots water resistant)

HOT CONTACT OF THE OUTSOLE: marking HRO

STATIC ELECTRICITY CHARGES: footwear marked A

ANKLE BONE IMPACT: AN

PERFORATION RESISTANCE OF SOLE: footwear with marking P.  
HYDROCARBONS: footwear marked FO

**RECOMMENDED USES:** lumberjacks, forest rangers, farmers ecc..

**PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND USE:** safety footwear meets the relevant safety specifications only if worn properly and in perfect condition. Before use visually inspect to ensure perfect condition and try the footwear on. If it is not in sound condition and shows visible signs of damage such as broken stitching, excessive wear on the sole, breaks or soiling, replace it.

### **USE AND MAINTENANCE**

For a correct use of your footwear:

- select the correct model according to the specific requirements of the work place and the respective ambient/atmospheric conditions;
- choose the right size, preferably by trying the footwear on;
- when not in use, keep the footwear in a dry, clean, ventilated place;
- check that the footwear is in good condition before each use;
- clean your footwear regularly with brushes, shop-cloths, rags etc.; cleaning intervals depend on the conditions in the work place;
- periodically treat the upper with suitable polish – grease, wax or silicone based, etc.;
- do not use aggressive products such as petrol, acids and solvents, which may adversely affect the quality, safety and durability of the PPE;
- do not dry your footwear next to or in direct contact with heaters, radiators and other sources of heat;
- changes or modifications in environmental conditions (for example extreme temperatures or humidity) can reduce the performance of the footwear in a significant way.

### **STORAGE**

To prevent the risk of deterioration, safety footwear must be carried and stored in its original pack, in a dry place, not too hot. New footwear, if taken from the original, undamaged pack, can generally be considered to be suitable for use. In recommended storage conditions, the footwear retains its suitability for use for a long time, so it is impracticable to indicate a “use by” (= expiration) date. If stored in normal conditions (light, temperature and relative humidity), obsolescence, starting from the date of manufacture of a shoe, is generally estimated in:

10 years for shoes with leather, rubber and thermoplastic materials (such as SEBS, etc.) and EVA

5 years for shoes that include PVC

3 years for shoes that include PU and TPU

**REMOVABLE INSOLE:** If the safety footwear is equipped with a removable insole, the certified ergonomic and protective functions refer to the footwear complete with its insole. Always use the footwear with its insole in place! Replace the insole only with an equivalent model from the original supplier. Safety footwear without removable insoles must be used without insole, because the introduction of an insole could adversely affect the protective functions.

### **WASTE DISPOSAL**

Do not leave your footwear in the environment when they have finished their use. Please follow your national environmental laws, and respect the proper disposal rules .

The Regulations are available by the local authorities .

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

### **Anti-static footwear**

Anti-static footwear should be used when it is necessary to dissipate electrostatic charges so as to reduce their accumulation to a minimum – thus preventing the risk of fire when working with inflammable substances and vapours – and if the risk of electric shock from an electrical appliance or other equipment under voltage has not been completely eliminated. It must be noted, however, that anti-static footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shocks because it introduces only an electrical resistance between the foot and the ground. If the risk of electric shock has not been completely eliminated, additional precautions must be taken. These precautions, together with the additional tests listed below, should form part of the periodic checks envisaged in the programme for preventing accidents in the work place.

Experience has shown that for anti-static purposes, the discharge route through a product must, in normal conditions, have an electrical resistance of less than 1000 M $\Omega$  at any moment in the life span of the product. 100 K $\Omega$  has been set as a lower limit of resistance for products when new, so as to ensure a certain protection against dangerous electric shocks and fire, in the event that an electrical appliance has defects when operating with voltages of up to 250 V. Users should be informed, however, that in certain conditions, the protection provided by the footwear could be ineffective and that other methods must be used to protect the wearer at any time. The electrical resistance of this type of footwear can be changed significantly by bending, contamination or humidity. This type of footwear will not perform its proper function if worn and used in damp environments. It is therefore necessary to ascertain whether the product will be capable of performing its proper function of dissipating electrostatic charges and providing a certain protection throughout its life span. The user is recommended to carry out a test of electrical resistance on site and to repeat it at frequent, regular intervals. If worn for long periods, class I footwear can absorb humidity; in such cases, as well as in wet conditions, it can become conductive.

If the footwear is used in conditions which cause the material of which the soles are made to be contaminated, the wearer must always check the electrical properties of the footwear before entering a hazardous area.

During the use of anti-static footwear, the resistance of the ground must be such that the protection provided by the footwear is not cancelled out.

During use, no insulating element must be placed between the mid-sole of the footwear and the foot of the wearer. If an insole is inserted between midsole and foot, the electrical properties of the footwear/insole combination must be checked.

#### **A.1 – General notions**

the following list and the relative drawings can help the user to inspect the state of the footwear.

#### **A.2 – Parameters for the inspection of the state of the footwear:**

Cutproof boots for foot protection when using chain saw must be checked / inspected at regular intervals, or at least before each use, and must be changed when any of the following signs of wear is identified.

Some of these parameters may vary depending on the type of footwear and materials used:

- beginning of pronounced and deep abrasions / cuts in the middle part of the upper (Fig. a);
- strong abrasion of the upper, especially in the toe-caps area (Fig. b);
- cut or damaged seams caused by the contact for example with the chain saw (Fig. c);
- the sole has splits/cuts longer than 10 mm and deeper than 3 mm (Fig.d);
- detachment of the upper from the sole greater than 10 mm-15mm in length and 5 mm in width (depth);
- height of the reliefs in the flex area of less than 1,5 mm (Fig. e);
- original insole (in case there is one): it must not show pronounced deformations or breakage;
- it is advisable to manually check the inside of the shoe from time to time to check for any destruction of the lining or the presence of sharp edges of the toe-caps that can cause injuries (Fig.f);
- the locking system must work well (hinges, laces, velcros);
- the period of obsolescence must not be exceeded

