EN USER INFORMATION

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE STARTING TO USE THE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE). KEEP THIS NOTE FOR ALL DURATION OF PPE, STRICTLY FOLLOWING THIS CONTENT.
The footwear described in this user information will only provide the necessary level of protection if it is used and maintained as described in these instructions. The manufacturer declines all responsibility in the event of improper use or maintenance. If, after reading this user information, you still have any doubts or uncertainty regarding the use, maintenance or level of protection offered by this footwear, please contact the person responsible for safety at the plant in which you work, before starting to use the footwear in question. If necessary, please contact the manufacturer for any other type of information you may require.
The "CE" mark warrants the free movement in the trade of products and goods within the European Economic Community and indicates that this footwear complies with the essential requirements of the European PPE Regulation EU 2016/425 as regards:

- **ergonomics**
- **safety**
- **comfort**

soliditand that the model of footwear has been subjected to EU Type Examination by the following Notified Body:

- A.N.C.I. Servizi Srl– Sezione CIMAC, Notified Body No. 0465 - Corso Brodolini 19, I-27029 Vigevano (PV) Italy

BLUE RIBE SRL footwear may be classed as either Category II or Category III PPE. In view of the type of risks against which they protect the wearer, footwear for professional use is generally considered category II PPE (according to par. 19 b) of EU Regulation 2016/425), which means PPE to which the manufacturer may only append the CE mark after it has received certification following EU Type Examination by a notified body. Category III footwear includes those products of complex design intended to protect against risks of mortal danger or serious and irreversible injuries (for example boots for fire-fighters). Category III PPE is clearly distinguishable from Category II by the number stamped alongside the CE mark, this being the number identifying the notified body that conducted the tests on the manufactured PPE, as foreseen by art. 19 C) of EU Regulation 2016/425.

1. MEANING OF MARKINGS

Safety footwear according to the standard EN ISO 20345:2011- UNI EN ISO 20345:2012
Our safety footwear conforms to all the essential requirements specified in the standard EN ISO 20345:2011- UNI EN ISO 20345:2012. They offer a high level of protection against mechanical risks. In particular, the safety toe cap provides:

- protection against impact and crushing, thanks to an impact resistance of 200 Joule on the toe, with a residual height of 14 mm (size 42)
- protection against crushing, with a compression resistance of 15 KN (approx.1.5 t) with a residual height of 14 mm (size 42)

Marking symbols:

SB	Safety Basic footwear with "200J" safety toe cap
S1	as SB, closed seat region plus E, A and FO
S2	as S1 plus WRU
S3	as S2 plus P, cleated sole

Occupational footwear according to the standard EN ISO 20347:2012 – UNI EN ISO 20347:2012
Our occupational footwear conforms to all the essential requirements specified in the standard EN ISO 20347:2012 – UNI EN ISO 20347:2012
This footwear does not have a safety toe cap and therefore does not protect against physical and mechanical risks of impact and compression on the tip of the foot.
Marking symbols:

OB	Basic requirements
O1	as OB, closed seat region plus E, A
O2	as O1 plus WRU
O3	as O2 plus P, cleated sole

Additional requirements:

Symbol	Characteristic	Minimum performance *
E	Energy absorbing heel	≥ 20 J
A	Antistatic footwear	between 0.1 and 1000 MΩ
WRU	Resistance of upper to water penetration and absorption	≥ 60 min
WR	Waterproof footwear	≤ 3 cm^2 Water penetration area
P	Penetration resistant midsole	≥1100 N
CI	Cold insulation	(tested to – 17° C)
HI	Heat insulation	(tested to 150° C)
HRO	Resistance of the sole to heat on contact	(tested to 300° C)
FO	Resistance of the sole to fuel oil	Increase in volume <12%
CR	Resistance of upper to cutting	Factor ≥ 2.5
AN	Ankle protection	≤ 10 kN
M	Metatarsal protection	≥ 40 mm (size 41-42)
* under test conditions specified in EN ISO 20344:2011 – UNI EN ISO 20344:2012		

Information on slip resistance
Slip resistance according to the Standards EN ISO 20344:2011 and EN ISO 20347:2012 / EN ISO 20345:2011:

Marking/Symbol	Test Condition	Requirement
SRA	Surface: ceramic Lubricant: detergent solution	Heel ≥ 0,28 Flat ≥ 0,32
SRB	Surface: smooth steel Lubricant: glycerol	Heel ≥ 0,13 Flat ≥ 0,18
SRC	SRA + SRB	

NOTE: the sole normally achieves maximum adherence after the new footwear has been in "run in" for a certain period of time (in a similar way to car tyres) to remove any residual silicon and releasing agents and any other surface irregularities of physical and/or chemical nature.

Information on footwear with penetration resistance
For models including penetration resistant inserts the penetration resistance has been measured in the laboratory using a truncated nail of diameter 4.5 mm and a force of 1100N. Higher forces or nails of smaller diameter will increase the risk of penetration occurring. In such circumstances alternative preventive 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, and of the standard EN 12568:2010 concerning penetration resistant inserts, 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 detailed on these instructions.
Warning: no PPE can assure total protection.
Safety footwear, as a general rule (see par. 4), is recommended for the following applications/ activities, and where is necessary to protect the foot toes from impacts and/ or crushing:

- Municipal cleansing, Forestry services, Security services, Civil Defence
- Mechanical workshops, Carpentry workshops, Metal and Hydraulic work
- Construction work, Agriculture, Warehouses

Occupational footwear as a general rule (see par. 4), is recommended for the following applications/activities:

- Police services, Forestry services, Security services, Civil Defence
- Carpentry workshops, Metal and Hydraulic work
- Agriculture, Warehouses and industries in general

2. WARNINGS FOR ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR

Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimise 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 with 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 foot and floor.** In cases where the risk of electric shock has not been completely eliminated, additional measures must be taken to ensure safety. These measures, as well as the additional tests, should form part of a programme of periodic checks to prevent accidents in the workplace. For antistatic purposes, experience has shown that material through which the charge is dissipated must have an electrical resistance of less than 1000 MΩ under normal conditionals and at any time during the useful life of the product. In order to provide some degree of protection against electric shock from 250 V mains or fire risk, a value of 100 KΩ is specified as the lowest limit of resistance of a new product. However, under certain conditions, users should be aware that the footwear might give inadequate protection and additional measures must be taken to ensure the user's personal safety at all times.
The electrical resistance of this type of footwear can be altered significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. This footwear will not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions. Consequently, it is important to check the product's ability to dissipate electrostatic charges and provide an adequate degree of protection throughout its entire useful life. It is recommended that the user carries out an electrical resistance test on site, repeating it at regular and frequent intervals. When worn for long periods of time, class I footwear may absorb humidity; in this case, and when working in wet conditions, they may become conductive.
If the footwear is worn in conditions where the sole material becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the electrical properties of the footwear before entering a hazard area.
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 footwear should be checked for its electrical properties.

3. INFORMATION ON REMOVABLE INNER SOLES

If, when purchased, the footwear has a removable inner sole supplied by BLUE RIBE SRL, this guarantees that the performance of that item of footwear was determined by testing footwear that was complete with the removable inner sole in question. Should it be necessary to replace the inner sole, it must be replaced by an identical one supplied by BLUE RIBE SRL.
If, when purchased, the footwear does not have a removable inner sole, this guarantees that the performance of that item of footwear was determined by testing footwear that was not fitted with the removable inner sole in question. The introduction of a removable inner sole might negatively affect the protection functions of footwear.

4. CHOOSING THE RIGHT MODEL

The right choice of footwear is dependent on the specific requirements of the work place and the types of risk and environmental conditions encountered. It is the responsibility of the employer to identify and choose suitable footwear (PPE). We recommend that the wearer checks the suitability of the model for his/her specific requirements BEFORE USE.

5. PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND USE: WARNINGS

Before use, inspect the footwear to check that it is in perfect condition, clean and fully intact. Should the footwear show signs of wear or malfunction it must not be used until it has been restored to full working conditions if possible, or discarded.
In particular, you should check that:

- the fastening systems and the quick removal system (if there is one) are working properly
- the sole is undamaged
- the safety toe cap is present (only for EN ISO 20345:2011 – UNI EN ISO 20345:2012 footwear)
- the size and ergonomics (try it for fit).

CAUTION: the footwear shall not be used without socks and will only meet safety requirements when worn and laced/fastened properly and kept in good condition. The Manufacturer accepts no liability for any damage or injury resulting from improper use or in case the footwear has been subject to any modification differing from the certified product.
The presence of one of the defects described here below excludes the possibility to use the footwear:

			
Beginning of cracking affecting the upper material	Abrasion of the upper material	The upper shows deformations or split seams	In case of an impact the footwear shall be completely replaced even if not showing visible damage
			
The outsole shoes cracks and/or upper/ sole separation	Cleat height is lower than 1.5 mm	Regular manual control of the inside of the footwear to avoid damages	In case of a perforation, the footwear shall be completely replaced even if not showing visible damage

6. STORAGE AND LIFETIME

To avoid risk of deterioration, this footwear should be transported and stored in its original packaging in dry places away from excessive heat. New footwear, if undamaged when first removed from its original packaging, may be considered suitable for use.
Because of numerous factors that can influence the service life of this shoes while using them, it is not possible to establish their wear for certain. In general, for footwear with PU/TPU soles the maximum term of storage is three years supposedly, for new footwear in controlled environmental conditions. For other footwear types it is supposed to be max ten years.

7. USE AND MAINTENANCE

To get the best service from your footwear, we recommend:
1. Choose the right model to suit the specific requirements of the work place and the relative environmental/atmospheric conditions.
2. Choose the right size, preferably by trying the boots/shoes on.
3. When not in use, keep your footwear in a dry, well-ventilated place.
4. Inspect your footwear for signs of damage before each use.
5. Clean your footwear regularly as follows:
   - full grain leather uppers: use a soft brush, cleaning paper, cloth, and clean with tepid water
   - nabuk or suede uppers: use a small piece of natural rubber or use a wire / hard plastic brush; as an alternative you can also use thin sandpaper. Clean with tepid water.
   - fabric uppers (Kevlar®, Cordura®, etc): clean with a sponge or cloth and water, then dry with a soft cloth.

The frequency with which you need to clean your footwear will depend on the conditions of use. After every use it is recommended to check the footwear and to take away the removable inner sole so that drying is accelerated. It is also suggested to wash the inner sole regularly at 30°C by hand washing and possibly with some neutral soap (except for leather inner soles).
6. Do not use aggressive cleaning products (petrol, acids, solvents, alkalis, etc.) as these could compromise the quality, safety and durability of the PPE.
7. Do not dry your footwear near or in direct contact with heat sources (stoves, radiators, open fireplaces, direct sunlight, etc.).

8. DISPOSAL

This footwear has been manufactured without using any toxic or harmful materials.
They have to be considered as a non-hazardous industrial waste and identified according to the European Waste Catalogue (EWC):

- Leather: 04.01.99
- Textiles: 04.02.99
- Cellulose material: 03.03.99
- Metallic material: 17.04.99 or 17.04.07
- PU and PVC coated fabrics, elastomeric and polymeric material: 07.02.99

9. MARKINGS

The following information is marked on the footwear, and can be hot stamped on the footwear or printed on textile label sewn inside of footwear:

Marking	Description
CE	the CE mark on the PPE indicates its conformity to all the provisions of the EU Regulation 2016/425
0465 (example)	Identification N° of the notified body that carried out testing on the manufactured PPE in accordance with par. 19 c) of EU Regulation 2016/425. **This marking is only present on category III footwear.**
R I B E / B L U E L I N E	Manufacturer's Trademark
ITALY (example)	Country of manufacture
XFLY OI SRC / XFLY S1 (example)	Designation of the name of the shoe The LUXOR / XBLUE code is an example: for each shoe model corresponds to a different code, so marked will find the specific code of the model purchased
UNI EN ISO 20347:2012 (example)	harmonised technical standard If the footwear conforms to more than one standard, all those applicable will be marked
O2 FO SRC (example)	Safety code in accordance with EN ISO 20347:2012 or other applicable standards. Depending on its additional properties, your footwear may be marked with other codes.
42 (example)	size
07/19 (example)	month and year of production
BLUE RIBE SRL Via Del Lavoro n.8 35010 Vigodarzere (PD) - Italy	Manufacturer's company name and complete address

10. EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

The EU Declaration of Conformity for each model is available in the web site: **www.ribeclog.com**