## **Protective Footwear EU Standards**

Main standards concerning Footwear Protection.

#### EN345-1/EN ISO 20345

Specification for safety footwear for the workplace. In reference to standard EN345-1/EN ISO 20344, this European standard defines the basic and the additional (optional) requirements for safety footwear for the workplace marked "S"

The shoe was designed, and is equipped with safety toe caps designed to withstand a maximum impact of 200 joules and crushing up to 15kN

| CLASS 1 or 2  | EN345-1/EN ISO 2034   | <b>1</b> 5 |
|---|---|------------|
| ALL MATERIALS   | SB: basic properties  | SB         |
| CLASS 1 ALL MATERIALS EXCEPT FOR NATURAL OR SYNTHETIC | S1: basic properties plus:<br>- closed back<br>- anti-static<br>- energy absorbing heel | <b>S1</b>  |
|   | S2: the same as S1 plus:<br>- water resistant upper leather                             | <b>S2</b>  |
|   | S3: the same as S2 plus:<br>- penetration resistant midsole<br>- cleated outsole        | 53         |
| CLASS 2<br>NATURAL AND<br>SYNTHETIC<br>POLYMERS       | S4: basic properties<br>- anti-static<br>- energy absorbing heel                        | 54         |
|   | S5: the same as S4 plus:<br>- penetration resistant midsole<br>- cleated outsole        | <b>S5</b>  |

All footwear have energy absorbing heels indicated by the following icon:



### SYMBOLS FOR INDIVIDUAL SPECIFICATIONS ARE DEFINED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE

|               | Penetration resistant midsole                             | Р   |          |
|---------------|---|-----|----------|
|               | RESISTANCE TO AGGRESSIVE ENVIRONMENTS Heat-insulated sole | HI  |          |
| WHOLE<br>SHOE | Safety Toe Cap  | STC |          |
|               | Water-resistant sole/upper juncture in leather shoes      | WR  |          |
|               | Antistatic Protection                                     | А   | <b>3</b> |
| UPPER         | Water-resistant upper for leather shoes                   | WRU | WRU      |
| OUTSOLE       | Contact-heat resistant outsole                            | HRO |          |

| RESISTANCE TO SLIPPING  |         |     |  |  |  |  |
|---|---------|-----|--|--|--|--|
| FLOOR TYPES   | SYMBOLS |     |  |  |  |  |
| Hard industrial floors, for indoor use (such as food industry tiled flooring                      | SRA     | SRA |  |  |  |  |
| Hard industrial type floors for indoor or outdoor uses (paint or resin type flooring in industry) | SRB     | SRB |  |  |  |  |
| All types of hard floors for multiple uses indoors or outdoors                                    | SRC     | SRC |  |  |  |  |

| SIZE CORRESPONDENCE TABLE |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| EUR0                      | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| UK                        | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |

# WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STEEL AND COMPOSITE TOE CAPS?

### **Steel Toe Caps**

Traditional. Tough piece of steel covering the toes, preventing objects from falling on and crushing them.

### **Composite Toe Caps**

Contain no metal, so they are made from materials such as plastics, carbon fibre and rubbers.

|       | Steel<br>Toe Caps  | Composite<br>Toe Caps   |
|-------|--|---|
| Pro's | - Puncture protection - Shatter proof - Tend to cost less                  | - Lightweight - Better electrical resistance (when exposed) - Does not set of metal detectors - Great insulation in cold climates |
| Con's | - Weighs more - Poor insulation in cold climates - Sets of metal detectors | - Puncture protection not as great<br>- Tends to be more expensive  |