

SRB ZASTITNE CIZME (EN ISO 20345:2022) | RADNE CIZME (EN ISO 20347:2022) (vidi oznaku na donu)
Cizme imaju oznaku CEkojom se dokazuje da su u skladu s Uredbom (EU) 2016/425 za ličnu zaštitnu opremu (LZO). U skladu su s evropskom normom EN ISO 20347:2022 (radne cizme) ili normom EN ISO 20345:2022 (zaštitne cizme).
Sobzirom na rizike od kojih štite, navedene cizme se smatraju LZO-om kategorije II; stoga su podvrgnute "ispitivanju tipa EU-a" prijavljenog tela A.N.C.I. SERVICI S.R.L. A SOCIO UNICO, CIMAC Via Aguzzafava 60/B - Vigevano PV. NB 0465
Cizma je izrađena od materijala koji se smatraju prikladnim prema gore navedenim standardima za kvalitet i performanse.
Don cizama Sertifikovani prema normi EN ISO 20345:2022 označeni su simbolima S4 ili S5.

EN ISO 20345:2022	S4	S5
Ploča otporna na penetraciju (metalni umetak protiv probijanja)	X	X
Zaštitna kapica	X	X
Apsorpcija energije u području pete	X	X
Antistatički don	X	X
Debljina gornjišta u skladu sa standardom	X	X
Debljina donu u skladu sa standardima	X	X

Don cizama sertifikovan prema normi EN ISO 20347:2022 označen je simbolima O4 ili O5.

EN ISO 20347:2022	O4	O5
Ploča otporna na penetraciju (metalni umetak protiv probijanja)	X	X
Apsorpcija energije u području pete	X	X
Antistatički don	X	X
Debljina gornjišta u skladu sa standardima	X	X
Debljina donu u skladu sa standardima	X	X
Debljina donu u skladu sa standardima	X	X

Neki modeli poseduju samo oznaku SB (za osnovni sigurnosni standard EN ISO 20345) ili oznaku OB (za osnovne zahteve EN ISO 20347), po mogućnosti s drugim simbolima, zavisno od dodatnih performansi:

PERFORMANSE	Symbol
Otpornost donu na probijanje (metalni umetak protiv punkcije)	P
Otpornost donu na probijanje (umetak protiv punkcije bez metala PL tip)	PL
Otpornost donu na probijanje (umetak protiv probijanja bez metala PS tip)	PS
Apsorpcija energije u području pete	E
Antistatički don	A
Otpornost donu ugljikovodike	FO
Otpornost na klizanje na standardnom keramičkom dnu s glicerinskim mazivom	SR
Izolacija od toplote	HI
Izolacija od hladnoće	CI
Zaštita gležnja	AN
Otpornost na rezanje gornjišta	CR
Otpornost donu na vruci kontakt	HRO
Prijanjanje uz merdevine	LG

Zaštitna kapica (samo za EN ISO 20345:2022) štiti nožne prste s otpornošću na udarce do 200 džula i otpornošću na kompresiju do maksimalnog opterećenja od 15 kN.

Otpornost na perforaciju ove cipele testirana je u laboratoriji pomoću standardnih šiljka i šila. Šiljak manjeg promera i veća statička ili dinamička opterećenja mogu povećati rizik od bušenja. U takvim okolnostima trebalo bi razmotriti dalje preventivne mere. Tri generičke vrste umetaka otpornih na perforaciju trenutno su dostupne u obuci LZO-a. To su vrste metalnih i nemetalnih umetaka koje treba odabrati prema proceni rizika. Svi umetci nude zaštitu od rizika bušenja, ali svaki od njih ima nekoliko prednosti ili nedostataka:

Metalni umetak protiv probijanja (npr. SBP, S5): Na njega manje utiče oblik šiljastog predmeta (npr. promer, geometrija, hrpavost površine), ali zbog tehnika obrade cipele možda neće pokriti celo donje područje stopala.
Nemetalni (PS ili PL ili kategorija, npr. SBPS, S5L): može biti lakši, fleksibilniji i pružiti veću pokrivenost, ali otpornost na perforaciju može se više razlikovati zavisno od oblika šiljastog objekta (npr. promer, geometrija, hrpavost površine). Postoje dve vrste nemetalnih umetaka protiv probijanja zavisno od ponude zaštite: tip PS može ponuditi prikladniju zaštitu od predmeta manjeg promera od tipa PL.

POTENCIJALNE UPOTREBE: Ove cizme su prikladne (u granicama performansi koje nudi vaš određeni model) za sledeće aktivnosti: - industrijske primene; - poljoprivreda; - građevina; - slobodno vreme.
RIZICI: Obuća pruža odgovarajuću zaštitu od sledećeg:

- klizanje.
 - udarne i kompresijske povrede prstiju (samo modeli s EN oznaka ISO 20345:2022);
 - probijanje donu stopala (samo modeli s oznakama S5, SB-P, O5 ili OB-P);
 - udar u petu (samo modeli s oznakama S4, S5, SB-E, O4, O5 ili OB-E);
 - elektrostatičke šokove (samo modeli s oznakama S4, S5, SB-A, O4, O5 ili OB-A; pažljivo pročitajte dodatne informacije).
- Ove cipele zadovoljavaju sledeće obavezne zahteve otpornosti na klizanje na keramičkoj površini prekrivenoj vodom i deterdžentom (NaLS):

USLOVI ISPITIVANJA	KOEFICIJENT TRENJAJ
Uslov A (klizanje pete prema napred, s cipelom nagnutom na 7°)	≥0,31
Stanje B (klizanje nožnog prsta unazad, s cipelom nagnutom 7°)	≥0,36

Osim toga gde je dodatni zahtev "SR" označen, ispunjavaju se sledeći dodatni zahtevi otpornosti na klizanje na keramičkoj površini prekrivenoj glicerinom:

USLOVI ISPITIVANJA	KOEFICIJENT TRENJAJ
Stanje C (klizanje pete prema napred s cipelom nagnutom 7°)	≥0,19
Stanje D (klizanje nožnog prsta nagnuto unazad 7°)	≥0,22

Zahtev "SR" zamišljen je kao generički test za procenu efikasnosti na više viskozih kontaminanata kao što je ulje. Imajte na umu da je ovo testno stanje posebno izoborno i rezultati ovog testa obično su sami po sebi niski. Poželjnije je koristiti zaštitne uređaje koji su pokazali dobre performanse u ispitnim uslovima što je moguće bliže uslovima korišćenja. Maksimalno prijanjanje donu obično se postiže nakon što je nova obuća "razgažena" (poput razdobija uhodavanja novih automobilskih guma). To pomaže uklanjanjem ostataka silikona, sredstava za otpuštanje i svih drugih fizičkih ili hemijskih nepravilnosti s površine. Otpornost na klizanje takođe se može razlikovati zavisno o stanju trošenja donu u skladu sa specifikacijama, ali garantuje upotrebu bez klizanja u svim uslovima.
Ova obuća nije prikladna za prikladnost ili opasnosti koje nisu navedene u ovoj Informativnoj belešci/ posebno, onih obuhvaćenih Kategorija II ili OZO.

IZBIR I ODBIR PRIKLADNOG MODELJA: Odgovarajući model mora se odabrati na temelju specifičnih zahteva radnog mesta, vrste rizika i relevantnih uslova. Poslodavci su odgovorni za identifikaciju i odabir prikladnih, odgovarajućih cizama (LZO).

Prema tome, pre upotrebe uvek proverite jesu li karakteristične odabrano modela prikladne za specifične zahteve upotrebe.
UPUSTVA ZA UPOTREBU I ODRŽAVANJE/SKLADIŠTENJE/ZAMENA:

- Za cizme s oznakom EN ISO 20345:2022 proverite je li sigurnosna kapica prisutna pre prve upotrebe. - Za cizme s tabanicom otpornom na prodor proverite je li tabanica prisutna prije prve upotrebe. - Proverite fizički integritet cizama pre svake upotrebe; Ako su oštećeni, zamenite ih. - Izbegavajte dugotrajno izlaganje suncu. - Očistite neutralnim deterdžentom. - NIKADA ne koristite materijale kao što su alkohol, metil etil, razredzivači, benzeni, nafta ili bilo koje drugo hemijsko sredstvo za čišćenje cizama. Te materije mogu oštetiti materijal i neprimetno oslabiti obuću, narušavajući tako njena izvorna zaštitna svojstva. Nikada ne stavljajte mokre cizme u direktan kontakt s izvornom toplote nakon upotrebe. Uvek ostavite cizme da se osuše na dobro prozračenom mestu na temperaturi okoline. - Nove cizme su prikladne za upotrebu ako je njihovo originalno pakovanje netaknuto. Kada se čuvaju u skladu s preporučenim uslovima skladištenja, cizme ostaju prikladne za upotrebu dugo vremena.

Stoga se pokazalo neizvodljivo odrediti "datum isteka" nakon kojeg se novi proizvod više ne bi trebao upotrebljavati. Međutim, razumno je pretpostaviti da cizme ove vrste mogu trajati 5 godina od datuma proizvodnje, ako su pravilno održavane. - Kako bi se izbegao rizik od propadanja, cizme treba transportovati i čuvati u originalnoj ambalaži, u svim okruženjima i bez izlaganja prekomernoj toploti.

UPOZORENJE: obuća je u skladu s navedenim specifikacijama samo ako savršeno pristaje i ako je u savršenoj stanju. Obačava koja ne prihvata nikakvu odgovornost za bilo kakvu štetu ako su posjedice uzrokovane nepravilnom upotrebom.
OZNAKE: don za pokretanje ima sledeću oznaku:
-stavka/model
-veličina
-referentni standard + simboli zaštite
-datum proizvodnje (sa satom koji označava mesec/godinu proizvodnje)
-naziv proizvođača ili registrovanog zaštitnog znaka (označen na donu ili otnisnut neizbrisivom tintom na podlozi).

INFORMACIJE ZA ANTISTATIČKU OBUČU:
Koristite antistatičku obuću ako je potrebno smanjiti nakupljanje elektrostatičkih naelektrisanja čime se izbegava rizik od paljenja iskri, na primer tokom upotrebe zapaljivih materijala i para, te ako nije moguće u potpunosti ukloniti rizik od statičkog udara od mekane opreme s radnog mesta. Antistatičke cipele uvode otpornost između stopala i tla, ali ne mogu pružiti potpunu zaštitu. Antistatička obuća nije prikladna za rad na električnim instalacijama kod napona. Međutim, treba napomenuti da antistatička obuća ne može pružiti odgovarajuću zaštitu od električnog udara od statičkog pražnjenja jer uvodi samo otpor između stopala i poda. Ako rizik od elektrostatičkog pražnjenja nije u potpunosti uklonjen, moraju se poduzeti dodatne mere kako bi se izbegao taj rizik. Te mere, kao i dodatna ispitivanja navedena u nastavku, trebala bi biti ključan deo programa za sprečavanje nesreća na radu. Antistatička obuća ne pruža zaštitu od strujnog udara zbog nazemničkog ili jednosmernog napona. Ako postoji opasnost od izlaganja bilo kojeg naizmeničnom ili jednosmernom naponu, koristite električno izolacijsku obuću. Električni otpor antistatičke obuće može se značajno promeniti savijanjem, kontaminacijom ili vlagom. Ove cipele ne smeju obavljati predviđenu funkciju ako se nose u vlažnim uslovima. Obačava klase I može apsorbovati vlagu i može postati provodna ako se duže vreme nosi u vlažnim uslovima.

Obačava klase II može apsorbovati vlagu i može postati vodopropusna ako se duže vreme nosi u vlažnim uslovima. Obačava klase II otporna je na mokre i vlažne uslove i trebala je koristiti ako postoji opasnost od izlaganja. Ako se cipele nose u uslovima kada je jedini materijal kontaminiran, nositelj uvek treba proveriti antistatička svojstva cipele pre ulaska u opasno područje. Kada se koristi antistatička obuća, električni otpor pada treba biti takav da ne ponistava zaštitu koju pruža obuća. Preporučuje se antistatička čarapa. Stoga je potrebno osigurati da kombinacija obuće može ispunjavati predviđenu funkciju rasipanja elektrostatičkih nabojai i pružiti određenu zaštitu tokom celog života. Stoga se preporučuje da korisnik uspostavi unutrašnji test električnog otpora, koji se sprovodi u redovnim i čestim intervalima.

ULOŽAK KOJI SE MOŽE UKLONITI: OVE SU CIZME TESTIRANE I ODOBRENE BEZ ULOŠKA. Stoga proizvođač preporučuje da ne koristite uložak, jer bi u protivnom zaštitne funkcije cizama mogle biti narušene.

ODLAGANJE: završite korišćenje cizama iste ne bacajte u prirodu. Molimo vas da sledite svoje nacionalne propise o životnoj sredini te ih otklonite na odgovarajući način. Propisi za zbrinjavanje otpada mogu se dobiti od lokalnih vlasti. Izjava EU-a o sukladnosti dostupna je na sledećoj adresi www.lacuna.rs

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ENG SAFETY BOOTS (EN ISO 20345:2022) | WORK BOOTS (EN ISO 20347:2022) (see marking on outsole)
These boots have the EC marking to show that they conform to Regulation (EU) 2016/425 for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). They conform to harmonised European standard EN ISO 20347:2022 (work boots) or EN ISO 20345:2022 (safety boots). Given the risks that they protect against, your boots are considered category-II PPE; therefore, they have undergone an "EU-type examination" by the Notified Body A.N.C.I. SERVICI S.R.L. A SOCIO UNICO, CIMAC Via Aguzzafava 60/B - Vigevano PV. NB 0465. The boot is made of materials considered suitable under the above standards for both quality and performance. The outsoles of boots certified to the EN ISO 20345:2022 standard are marked with the symbols S4 or S5.

BOOT WITH EN ISO EN ISO 20345:2022 MARKING	S4	S5
Penetration-resistant plate (metal anti puncture insert)	X	X
Safety toecap	X	X
Shock absorption in heel area	X	X
Antistatic outsole	X	X
Upper thickness in compliance with standards	X	X
Outsole thickness in compliance with standards	X	X

The outsoles of boots certified to the EN ISO 20347:2022 standard are marked with the symbols O4 or O5.

BOOT WITH EN EN ISO EN ISO 20347:2022 MARKING	O4	O5
Penetration-resistant plate (metal anti puncture insert)	X	X
Shock absorption in heel area	X	X
Antistatic outsole	X	X
Upper thickness in compliance with standards	X	X
Outsole thickness in compliance with standards	X	X
Debljina donu u skladu sa standardima	X	X

Some models have only the SB mark (for the basic EN ISO 20345 safety standard) or the OB mark (for the basic EN ISO 20347 requirements), possibly with other symbols, depending on the additional performance provided:

PERFORMANCE	Symbol
Penetration-resistance of the bottom (metal anti puncture insert)	P
Penetration-resistance of the bottom (metal free anti puncture insert PL type)	PL
Penetration-resistance of the bottom (metal free anti puncture insert PS type)	PS
Shock absorption in heel area	E
Antistatic outsole	A
Tread resistance to hydrocarbons	FO
Slip resistance on standard ceramic bottom with glycerine lubricant	SR
Insulation against heat	HI
Insulation against cold	CI
Ankle protection	AN
Cut resistance of the upper	CR
Outsole resistance to hot contact	HRO
Ladder grip	LG

The safety toecap (for EN ISO 20345:2022 only) protects the toes with impact resistance to 200 Joules and compression resistance up to a maximum load of 15 kN.

The perforation resistance of this shoe was tested in the laboratory using standard nails and forces. Smaller diameter nails and higher static or dynamic loads can increase the risk of drilling. In such circumstances, further preventive measures should be considered. Three generic types of perforation resistant inserts are currently available in PPE footwear. These are the types of metal and non-metallic inserts that should be chosen according to the risk assessment. All inserts offer protection against the risks of drilling, but each of them has several advantages or disadvantages:

Metal anti-puncture insert (e.g. SBP, S5): It is less affected by the shape of the pointed object (e.g. diameter, geometry, surface roughness) but due to shoe production techniques it may not cover the entire lower area of the foot.
Non-metallic (PS or PL or category e.g. SBPS, S5L): can be lighter, more flexible and provide more coverage area, but the resistance to perforation can vary more depending on the shape of the pointed object (e.g. diameter, geometry, surface roughness). There are two types of non-metallic anti-puncture inserts depending on the protection offered: the PS type can offer more appropriate protection from objects of smaller diameter than the PL type.

POTENTIAL USES: These boots are generally suitable (within the limits of the performance offered by your particular model) for the following activities: - industrial applications in general; - agricultural applications; - construction site applications; - leisure use.

RISKS: The footwear provides suitable protection against the following: - slipping, impact and compression injuries to the toes (only models with the EN ISO 20345:2022 mark); - puncturing to the sole of the foot (only models with the S5, SB-P, O5, or OB-P markings); - impact to the heel from contact with the ground (only models with the S4, S5, SB-E, O4, O5, or OB-E markings); - electrostatic shocks (only models with the S4, S5, SB-A, O4, O5, or OB-A markings; please read the additional information carefully). These shoes meet the following mandatory slip resistance requirements on a ceramic surface covered with water and detergent (NaLS):

TEST CONDITIONS	FRICITION COEFFICIENT
Condition A (slipping of the heel towards the front, with shoe inclined at 7°)	≥0,31
Condition B (slipping of the toe backwards, with shoe inclined 7°)	≥0,36

In addition, these shoes, where the additional requirement "SR" is marked on the flag, meet the following additional slip resistance requirements on a ceramic surface covered with glycerine:

TEST CONDITIONS	FRICITION COEFFICIENT
Condition C (slipping of the heel towards the front with shoe inclined 7°)	≥0,19
Condition D (slipping of the toe inclined backward 7°)	≥0,22

The "SR" requirement is intended as a generic test to evaluate performance on more viscous contaminants such as oil. Note that this test condition is particularly challenging and the results in this test tend to be inherently low. It is preferable to use protective devices that have demonstrated good performance under test conditions as close as possible to the conditions of use. The outsole's maximum grip is generally achieved after the new footwear has been suitably "broken in" (like the running-in period for new car tyres). This helps by removing residues of silicone, release agents, and any other physical or chemical irregularities from the surface. Slip-resistance can also vary according to the outsole's state wear conformance to the specifications does not, however guarantee slip-free usage under all conditions.

Our footwear is not suitable to protect against hazards that are not specified in this Information Note / in particular, those covered by Category II or OZO.

IDENTIFYING AND CHOOSING A SUITABLE MODEL: The appropriate boot model must be chosen based on the specific requirements of the workplace, the type of risk, and the relevant environmental conditions. Employers are responsible for identifying and selecting suitable, adequate boots (PPE). Consequently, before use, always check that the selected model's characteristics are suitable for the specific usage requirements.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE/CONSERVATION AND FOR MAINTENANCE/STORAGE/REPLACEMENT:

- For boots with EN ISO 20345:2022 marking, check that the safety toecap is present before using the first time. - For boots with a penetration - resistant plate, check that the plate is present before using for the first time. - Check the physical integrity of the boots before each use; if they are damaged, replace them. - Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight. - Clean with a neutral detergent. - NEVER use substances such as alcohol, methyl ethyl ketone, thinners, benzene, petroleum or any other chemical agent to clean the boots. These substances could damage the construction materials and imperceptibly weaken the footwear, thus impairing its original protective properties. Never place wet boots in direct contact with heat sources after use. Always leave boots to dry in a well-ventilated location at ambient temperature. - New boots are generally fit for use if their original packing is intact. When kept according to the recommended storage conditions, the boots remain fit for use for a long time.

Therefore, it has proved impracticable to set an "expiry date" after which the new product should no longer be used. However, it is recommended to assume that boots of this type may last for 5 years from the date of manufacture, if kept properly. - To avoid the risk of deterioration, the boots should be transported and stored in their original packaging, in dry environments, and without exposure to excessive heat.

WARNING: the footwear complies with the stated specifications only if it is a perfect fit and if it is in perfect condition. The company accepts no liability for any damage if consequences that are due to improper use.

MARKING: the boot outsole has the following marking:
-item/model
-size
-reference standard + protection symbols
-date of manufacture (with a clock indicating the month/year of production)
-name of manufacturer or registered trademark (marked on the outsole or printed with indelible ink on the lining).

INFORMATION FOR ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR:
Use antistatic footwear if it is necessary to minimise the accumulation of electrostatic charges by dissipation of electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of ignition of sparks, for example during the use of flammable substances and vapours, and if it is not possible to completely eliminate the risk of electric shock from mains voltage equipment from the workplace. Antistatic shoes introduce a resistance between the foot and the ground but cannot offer complete protection. Antistatic footwear is not suitable for work on electrical installations under voltage. It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot provide adequate protection against electric shock from a static discharge as it introduces only a resistance between foot and floor. If the risk of electrostatic discharge has not been completely eliminated, additional measures must be taken to avoid this risk. These measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be an essential part of the occupational accident prevention programme. Antistatic footwear does not provide protection against electric shock due to AC or DC voltages. If there is a risk of being exposed to any AC or DC voltage, use electrically insulating footwear. The electrical resistance of antistatic footwear can be significantly changed by bending, contamination or moisture. These shoes may not perform the intended function if worn in wet conditions. Class I footwear can absorb moisture and can become conductive if worn for prolonged periods in humid and wet conditions. Class II footwear can absorb moisture and can become conductive if worn for prolonged periods in humid and wet conditions. Class II footwear is resistant to wet and wet conditions and should be used if there is a risk of exposure. If shoes are worn in conditions where the sole material is contaminated, the wearer should always check the anti-static properties of the shoe before entering a hazardous area. When using antistatic footwear, the electrical resistance of the flooring should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by footwear. An antistatic sock is recommended. It is therefore necessary to ensure that the footwear combination is capable of fulfilling the intended function of dissipating electrostatic charges and giving some protection throughout their life. Therefore, it is recommended that the user establish an internal test for electrical resistance, which is carried out at regular and frequent intervals.

REMOVABLE INSOLE: these boots have been tested and approved with no insole. Hence, the manufacturer recommends that you do not use any insole, as otherwise the boots' protective functions could be impaired.

DISPOSAL: At the end of their useful lives, do not leave your boots in the environment; please follow your national environmental regulations and dis- pose of them in an appropriate manner. Regulations for waste disposal can be obtained from local authorities. The EU declaration of conformity is available at the following address: www.lacuna.hr

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