

Manufacturer information

We have built your VÖLKL Fire fighter shoes with care to give you best wear comfort, maximum functionality and long product life. The shoes comply with all normative requirements according to the European standard EN 15090:2012 – Shoes for fire brigades, Code I, Type 2 and protect you by fire fighting and technical assistance against injuries in the foot area due to mechanical and thermic impact. The shoes have been tested and certified by *Prüf- und Forschungsinstitut Pirmasens e. V. – Marie-Curie-Str. 19 – D-66953 Pirmasens (Kennnummer: 0193)*

Declaration of conformity: <http://www.voelkl-professional.com/de/unternehmen/downloads/>

Purchasing tips

We recommend to do some walking tests and to ensure that the shoes fit well, specially that you have sufficient space for your toes. For models with membrane (Sympatex lining), you should use functional socks, which rapidly transfer any foot moisture to the lining material (list of suppliers available by the manufacturer), otherwise the functionality of the membrane can be extremely reduced. Take enough time for the first adaptation from the zip/lace system to your foot in order to insure wear comfort and optimum protection.

How to care your fire fighter shoes

- open the zip/lace systems completely by unfastening the laces from the hooks
- clean the shoes with water and a brush
- remove the insoles and dry the shoes by normal room temperature (never on a radiator!)
- use commercial non-greasy shoe care and impregnation media or products recommended by VÖLKL
- store the shoes in a dry and ventilated place, in the shoebox if possible

How to check your fire fighter shoes before use

Fire fighter shoes should be checked before each use for visible damage and always be replaced when one of following faults is detected (this also applies to individual parts not firmly attached to the shoes, e.g. insoles, zip flaps, laces):

- cracks on the upper surface that have affected more than half of the thickness of the material
- wear of the upper surface, especially if the protective toe cup is showing
- deformations, signs of burns or melting, blisters or ruptured seams on the upper section of the shoes
- cracks of more than 10 mm long and 3 mm deep in the soles
- if the sole has come apart from the upper section over an area larger than 10 to 15 mm long and 5 mm wide
- Profile depth less than 1,5 mm
- Deformations and cracks on the original insoles
- internal damage to the lining and seams, visible protective toe cap
- operational reliability of the fasteners (zip fasteners, laces, eyelets, etc.)

The durability of fire fighters boots depends on the field of application, the frequency of use and all points mentioned above.

Slipping resistance

VÖLKL Fire fighter shoes comply with the maximum requirements concerning the slipping resistance. According to EN ISO 20345:2004+AC:2007+A1:2007 correspond to the label SRC.

Insoles

All tests were implemented with insoles. The fire fighter boots should therefore only be used with original soles, as this is the only way to ensure that the tested properties of the boots are maintained.

Accessories and spare parts

Zip flaps, sliders, laces, leather handle pieces and insoles are available as spare parts. Care products are also deliverable.

Classification of shoes for fire brigades in compliance with EN 15090:2006

Code I: Shoes made of leather or other materials, not included full rubber or full polymer shoes

Code II: Shoes made of full rubber or full polymer

Types of shoes for fire brigades in compliance with EN 15090:2006

Type 1: suitable for general technical assistance (e.g. Type1 HI1) and fire fighting only in the open (e.g. Type 1 HI2, Type1 HI3)

Type 2: heavy-duty basic protection shoes, suitable for indoor and all other types of fire; standard fire fighter boots (e.g. Type 2 HI2, Typ 2 HI3)

Type 3: special protection shoes, suitable for missions involving unusual risks, such as hazardous goods equally suited for all types of fire fighting (e.g. Type 3 HI3)

Meaning of the marking symbols

F2A: F = complies with all normative requirements according to EN 15090:2006 Table 4

2 = Type 2, protection shoes with integrated protective toe cap against

shocks

up to 200 Joule

A = antistatic shoes

CI: Cold insulation of sole complex

HI 3: Heat insulation level of sole complex at 250° C / 40 min

SRC: complies with all requirements for tests on floors made of ceramic tiles with cleansing material and on steel floors with glycerol



The Fire fighter boots are marked with:

Manufacturer (VÖLKL), identification code of the testing laboratory, article code, protection level HI3 CI and pictogram F2A, which attests that the shoes are **für den Feuerwehreinsatz ausweist**, shoe size, production month, production year, applicable standard.

Antistatic shoes

Antistatic shoes should be used when it is necessary to reduce electrostatic charging by conducting away electrical charges so that the danger of igniting flammable substances, vapours, etc. by sparking is excluded and also where the danger of electric shock from an electric device or live component cannot be fully excluded. It should however be noted that antistatic shoes cannot offer sufficient protection against electric shock as they only create a resistance between floor and foot. If the danger of electric shock cannot be fully excluded, additional measures to avoid this danger should be implemented. Such measures and the tests shown below should be part of the regular accident prevention programs at the workplace.

Experience has shown that for antistatic purposes the route through a product should have an electrical resistance of below 1.000 MΩ through its entire service life. A value of 100 kΩ is specified as the lowest limit for the resistance of a new product to ensure limited protection against dangerous electric shocks or ignition though a defect in electrical devices when working up to 250 V. It must however be noted that the shoe does not offer sufficient protection under certain circumstances; the user of the shoe should therefore implement additional safety measures.

The electrical resistance of this shoe type can be altered significantly by flexing, dirt or moisture. These shoes do not meet their specified functions if worn under wet conditions. It is therefore necessary to ensure that the product is capable of meeting the specified function of conducting away electrostatic charges and providing protection during the period of use. The user is therefore recommended to implement an on-site test of the electrical resistance where necessary and to implement this test regularly and at short intervals. Shoes in classification I can absorb moisture if worn for long periods and become conductive under moist and wet conditions.

If the shoes are worn in conditions where the sole material becomes contaminated, the user should check the electrical properties of the shoes each time before entering a dangerous area.

In areas where antistatic shoes are worn, the floor resistance should be such that the protective function provided by the shoe is not cancelled out

During use, isolating components should not be inserted between the shoe insole and the wearer's foot apart from normal socks. If an insole is inserted between the inner sole of the shoe and the wearer's foot, the shoe/insole combination should be checked for the electrical properties.