HONEY RESET P720148

BLACK P720150

HEAVY INDUSTRIAL | INDUSTRIAL | LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

NEXT GEN | CLASSIC

MEN'S | WOMEN'S

PREMIER 8"
WR TX CT S3 HRO SRC

EN ISO 20345:2011 WR TX CT S3 HRO SRC
EN ISO EXPIRY DATE: 09/09/2021

WWW.CAT.COM WWW.CATERPILLAR.COM © 2018 WOLVERINE WORLD WIDE. CAT, CATERPILLAR AND THEIR RESPECTIVE LOGOS, "CATERPILLAR YELLOW" AND "CATERPILLAR CORPORATE YELLOW,"AS WELL AS CORPORATE AND PRODUCT IDENTITY USED HEREIN, ARE TRADEMARKS OF CATERPILLAR AND MAY NOT BE USED WITHOUT PERMISSION.

KEY SELLING FEATURES

WATERPROOF

REINFORCED STITCHING FOR ENHANCED DURABILITY

ERGONOMICALLY DESIGNED UPPER, FOR FITTED COMFORT

SCUFF CAP ON TOE AND HEEL FOR ENHANCED DURABILITY

FLEXIBLE OUTSOLE ALLOWS NATURAL FOOT MOVEMENT AND REDUCES FATIGUE

ENERGY ABSORPTION IN HEEL

HEAT, PENETRATION, FUEL AND OIL RESISTANT OUTSOLE

SPECIFICATIONS

SAFETY RATING: S3 WR HRO

SLIP RESISTANCE RATING: SRC

CONSTRUCTION: CEMENT

UPPER MATERIAL: NUBUCK & FULL GRAIN LEATHER OPTIONS

OUTSOLE MATERIAL: RUBBER

MIDSOLE: PU

TOECAP: COMPOSITE TOE

PENETRATION PLATE: WELMAX

TECHNOLOGIES

ERGOlite COLLECTION

Certification body: SATRA Technology Centre, Kettering, Northants, NN16 9JH, U.K. (Notified Body No. 0321).
ITS (Leicester) LTD., Centre Court, Meridian Business Park, Leicester, LE19 1WR, U.K. (Notified Body No. 0362).

This footwear is classed as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by the European PPE Regulation 2016/425 and has been shown to comply with this Regulation through the European Standard: EN ISO 20345-2011 Safety footwear, EN ISO 20346-2014 Protective footwear or EN ISO 20347-2012 Occupational footwear.

PERFORMANCE AND LIMITATIONS OF USE – The footwear has been tested in accordance with the EN ISO standards for the types of protection defined on the product by the marking codes explained below. However, always ensure that the footwear is suitable for the intended end use.

SLIP RESISTANCE – This footwear has been successfully tested against EN ISO 20345

Marking of product for slip resistance properties	Marking code
Ceramic tile with sodium lauryl sulphate	SRA
Steel with glycerol	SRB
Ceramic tile with sodium lauryl sulphate & Steel with glycerol	SRC

*** Note: Slippage may still occur in certain environments.**

MARKING – The product is marked with information of the following type:

CE	CE mark
8M USA 7 UK 41 EUR	Size
60001	Code representing the manufacturing factory
#0075	Certification body number
STOCK NO. 09911	Product identification
EN ISO 20345:2011	The European norm
S1 P	Category of protection offered (including optional features)
09-15	Date of manufacture (may not be present - see below)

Example of product tongue label

The date of manufacture may be marked in the footwear or a fabric ribbon tag is stitched onto the edge of the tongue of the right shoe with a coding that identifies date of manufacture. This tag has four code letters that begin with W. The W denotes Wolverine, the second letter denotes the month of manufacture (A = January through to L = December). The third letter in the sequence denotes the year of manufacture (N = 2004, P = 2005, Q = 2006, etc.). The final letter in the four letter code represents the factory manufacturing the product (Y = Golden Chang, Ab = Right Rich, etc.), contact Wolverine World Wide, Inc. if further information is required.

EXPLANATION OF MARKING CODES USED TO DEFINE LEVEL OF PROTECTION PROVIDED:

EN ISO 20345 - SB	Protective toecap fitted and tested with 200 J impact and 15 kN compression force
EN ISO 20346 - PB	Protective toecap fitted and tested with 100 J impact and 10kN compression force
EN ISO 20347 - OB	WARNING - No protective toecap fitted but the footwear must provide one of the 'optional' protective features shown below that is marked with †

Marking codes for optional categories of protection:

HRO	Heat resistant outsole compound tested at 300ºC
P†	Penetration resistant outsole tested at 1100 newtons
A†	Electrical resistance between foot and ground of between 0.1 and 1000 Mega Ohms *
C†	Electrical resistance between foot and ground of less than 0.1 Mega Ohms *
CI†	Insulation against the cold
HI†	Insulation against heat
E†	Energy absorption of the seat region tested at 20 joules
WRU	Water resistant upper leather
AN†	Ankle protection
WR†	Water resistant footwear
CR	Cut resistant footwear (not applicable to EN ISO 20347footwear)
M	Metatarsal protection 100J impact energy (not applicable to EN ISO 20347 footwear)
FO	Fuel oil resistance

*** - See additional user instructions below**

In addition there are the following short codes for commonly used combinations of EN ISO 20345 optional categories of protection:

S1 = Upper from material other than all rubber or polymeric + Closed seat region + SB + A + E + FO

S2 = S1 + WRU

S3 = S2 + P + Cleated Outsoles

Similar short codes exist for EN ISO 20346 footwear (P1 to P3) and EN ISO 20347 footwear (O1 to O3).

FOOTWEAR PENETRATION:

The penetration resistance of this footwear has been measured in the laboratory using a truncated nail of diameter 4.5 mm and a force of 1100 Newton. Higher forces or nails of smaller diameter will increase the risk of penetration occurring. In such circumstances alternative preventative 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 but each has different additional advantages or disadvantages including the following:

Metal – is less affected by the shape of the sharp object / hazard (i.e. 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 (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness).

For more information about the type of penetration resistant insert provided in your footwear please contact the manufacturer or supplier detailed on these instructions.

***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 the risk of electric shock form any electrical apparatus or 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. If the risk of electric shock has not been completely eliminated, additional measures to avoid the risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme of the workplace.

Experience has shown that, for antistatic purposes, the discharge path through the product should normally have an electrical resistance of less than 1000MΩ at any time throughout its useful life. A Value of 100KΩ is specified as the lowest limit of resistance of a product when new, in order to ensure some limited protection against dangerous electric shock or ignition in the event of any electrical apparatus becoming defective when operating at voltages up to 250V. However, under certain conditions, users should be aware that the footwear might give inadequate protection and additional provisions to protect the wearer should be taken at all times.

The electrical resistance of this type of footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. This footwear will not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the product is capable of fulfilling its designed function in dissipating electrostatic charges and also giving some protection during the whole of its life. The user is recommended to establish an in-house test for electrical resistance and use it at regular and frequent intervals.

Shoes of Class I can, over a long period of use, absorb moisture and may start to conduct electricity in moist or wet conditions.

If the footwear is worn in wet conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the electrical properties of the footwear before entering a hazard area.

Where antistatic footwear is in use, the resistance of the flooring surface should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear.

In use, no insulating elements with the exception of normal hose 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 combination footwear/insert should be checked for its electrical properties.

***CONDUCTIVE FOOTWEAR**

Electrically conductive footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic charges in the shortest possible time, e.g. when handling explosives. Electrically conductive footwear should not be used if the risk of shock from any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated. In order to ensure that this footwear is conductive, it has been specified to have an upper limit of resistance of 100 kΩ in its new state.

During service, the electrical resistance of footwear made from conducting material can change significantly, due to flexing and contamination, and it is necessary to ensure that the product is capable of fulfilling its designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges during the whole of its life. Where necessary, the user is therefore recommended to establish an in-house test for electrical resistance and use it at regular intervals. This test and those mentioned below should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme at the workplace.

If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated with substances that can increase the electrical resistance of the footwear, wearers should always check the electrical properties of their footwear before entering a hazard area.

Where conductive footwear is in use, the resistance of the flooring should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear.

In use, no insulating elements, with the exception of normal hose, 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 combination footwear/insert should be checked for its electrical properties.