

基本款保护足趾防静电安全鞋使用说明书

| 产品名称 | 产品功能 |
|------|---------------|
| 安全鞋 | 足趾保护(200J)防静电 |

一、产品特点:

1. 采用优质牛皮,皮料的耐撕裂性及延展性都有优异的表现。
2. 鞋头的保护使用防砸包头,在15KN的静压下或在(200±4J)的冲击能量冲击后,能有效保护足趾免受伤害。
3. 优质大底,具有耐磨、耐折、耐弱酸碱、轻便等优点(PU底的安全鞋不能用于有大量液体的工作场合)。
4. 内里材料为网布,透气性佳,同时使鞋子看上去具有立体感。
5. 鞋帮高度<103mm-121mm为低帮多功能安全鞋,轻巧方便、行动灵活、外活、外形时尚;鞋帮高度≥103mm-121mm为中帮多功能安全鞋,鞋帮介于低帮与高帮之间,能更好的保护脚踝处不被扭伤。
6. 防静电性能: 检验依据GB21148-2020标准6.4.2要求,电阻值应>100kΩ和≤1000MΩ。
7. 防滑性: 检验依据GB21148-2020标准5.2.5要求,在带有洗涤剂溶液的陶瓷砖面上,后跟向前滑动的摩擦系数大于等于0.28,水平向前滑动的摩擦系数大于等于0.32。
8. 多功能自由搭配、组合。

二、建议使用时间:

通常安全鞋的鞋底由PU材料或橡胶材料制成,这些材料随着时间、使用环境以及穿着者的穿着习惯在物理和化学特性上会产生变化,使得安全鞋的耐磨、胶粘牢度、硬度、舒适性等功能方面逐步减弱。因此,使用者(和仓管人员)应时常留意安全鞋的使用时间、鞋面、鞋底的磨损状况,一旦受到重压或重砸造成鞋内包头变形及鞋底出现软化,熔融等不得再作为安全鞋使用。有防刺穿功能的鞋,应尽量避免接触锐器,一经尖锐物刺穿后不得再做安全鞋使用。

自生产日期起,超过36个月的产品应按照标准GB21148-2020进行检验,符合规定国家测试标准方可销售和使用。

三、产品应用:

适用于钢铁、建筑、电力、汽车制造、机械加工等作业场所。

▲ 本产品属易耗品,不属于世达终身保用范围。

四、注意事项:

1. 不耐强酸、强碱,不适用于经常接触化学品等有腐蚀性介质的场所。
2. 不能长期在高温、涉水环境下使用,否则会严重影响其使用寿命,甚至断底。
3. 定期清理安全鞋,但不应采用溶剂作清洁剂,同时要尽量避免用水直接冲洗,清洗时用软毛刷或微湿抹布除去鞋上灰尘与污物,然后置通风处晾干。
4. 面料为皮革时需经常给鞋面上油,防止皮革龟裂老化。
5. 鞋底亦须经常清扫,避免积聚污垢物,因鞋底导电性或防静电效能会受粘附污垢物多少和曲折情况而影响。
6. 在储存时,应存放在干燥通风的仓库内,存放温度不得超过50°C。防止霉变,堆放离开地面,墙壁0.2m以上,离开一切发热体1m以外。避免受油,酸碱类或其他腐蚀品的影响。
7. 使用者应根据使用场所与防护要求,选择相应的安全鞋。
8. 如果必须通过消散静电荷来使静电积累减至最小,从而避免诸如易燃物质和蒸气的火花引燃危险,同时,如果来自任何电器或带电部件的电击危险尚未完全消除,则必须使用防静电鞋。然而,要注意由于防静电鞋仅仅是在脚和地面之间加入一个电阻,不能保证对电击有足够的防护。如果电击的危险尚未完全消除,避免这种危险的附加措施是必要的。这类措施与下面提到的附加测试一样应成为工作场所事故预防程序的例行部分。经验表明,对于防静电用途,在鞋的整个使用期限内的任何时间,通过产品的放电路径通常应有小于1000 MΩ的电阻。在电压达到250 V操作时,万一出现任何电器故障,为确保对电击或引燃危险提供一些有限的保护,新鞋的电阻最低限值规定为100 kΩ。然而在某些情况下,使用者应知道鞋可能提供不充分的保护且应始终采取附加措施以保护穿着者。这类鞋的电阻会由于屈挠、污染或潮湿而发生显著变化。如果在潮湿条件下穿用,鞋将不能实现其预定的功能。因而必须确保产品在整个使用期限内能实现其消散静电荷的设计功能并同时提供一些保护。建议使用者建立一个内部电阻测试并定期经常地使用它。如果延长穿用周期,I类鞋能吸潮并在潮湿条件下导电。如果在鞋底材料被污染的场所穿用鞋,穿着者每次进入危险区域前应经常检查鞋的电阻值。
9. 在使用防静电鞋的场所,地面电阻不应使鞋提供的防护无效。
10. 在使用中,鞋内底与穿着者的脚之间不得有绝缘部件。如果内底和脚之间有鞋垫,则应检查鞋/鞋垫组合体的电阻值。

五、鞋垫:

产品均提供了可移动鞋垫,测试是鞋垫在鞋内时进行的,并且不允许有任何不与鞋底边缘贴合的操作(如移位、卷曲、滑动、尺寸不符等)。鞋只在适当位置使用鞋垫及鞋垫最好由原鞋制造商提供的同等鞋垫代替。

六、无害性申明及相关安全性信息:

我司产品选用的原材料以及加工制作过程的各种化学助剂,满足GB/T31009-2020中对限量物质要求和安全性要求的规定,并对上述声明内容及相关技术支持文件的真实性、完整性、一致性负责。

七、执行标准:

GB21148-2020

Operation Instruction for Anti-Impact Anti-Static Safety Shoes

| Name | Functions |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| Safety Shoes | Anti-Impact+ Anti-Static |

I. Product Features:

1. It is made of high-quality cowhides featuring excellent tear resistance and ductility.
2. Antisquashy toe cap can effectively protect the toes from injury under a static pressure of 15KN or impact energy of (200±4).
3. The high-quality outsole features good resistance to wear, folding, weak acids and alkalis, and light weight, etc. (the safety shoes with PU sole are not suitable for a workplace containing a lot of liquid).
4. The lining material is mesh cloth, good air permeability, and make the shoes look three-dimensional.
5. If the height of the upper is less than 103-121mm, it is a pair of low-upper multi-function safety shoes which are light and stylish. If the height of the upper is no less than 103-121mm, it is a pair of multi-function safety shoes with medium upper for better protection of the ankles from sprains.
6. Anti-static performance: test according to GB21148-2020 standard 6.4.2 requirements, The resistance value should be greater than 100kΩ and ≤1000MΩ.
7. Skid resistance: according to the standard GB21148-2020 requirements of 5.2.5, on the ceramic tile surface with detergent solution, the friction coefficient of heel sliding forward is greater than or equal to 0.28, and the friction coefficient of horizontal sliding forward is greater than or equal to 0.32.
8. The multi-function safety shoes can be used in any combination.

II. Recommended usage time:

Generally, the sole of safety shoes is made of PU material or rubber material. These materials will change in physical and chemical properties with time, use environment and wearer's wearing habits, gradually weakening the wear resistance, adhesive fastness, hardness, comfort and other functions of safety shoes. Therefore, users (and warehouse keepers) should always pay attention to the service time of safety shoes and the wear of uppers and soles. Once they are heavily pressed or smashed, resulting in deformation of toe wrap in shoes and softening and melting of soles, they should not be used as safety shoes again. Shoes with anti piercing function shall avoid contacting sharp tools as far as possible. Once pierced by sharp objects, they shall not be used as safety shoes.

Since the production date, products older than 36 months shall be inspected in accordance with the standard GB21148-2020, and can be sold and used only when they meet the specified national test standards.

III. Application of product:

Suitable for steel, construction, electric power, automobile manufacturing, machining and other industries.

▲ This item is consumable, and is not covered under SATA lifetime warranty.

IV. Precautions:

1. It is not resistant to strong acid and alkali and is not suitable for places that are often exposed to corrosive media such as chemicals.
2. It cannot be used in high temperature and wading environment for a long time, otherwise its service life will be seriously affected and even the bottom will be broken.
3. Clean the safety shoes regularly, but do not use solvent as cleaner. Try to avoid direct flushing with water. When cleaning, remove the dust and dirt on the shoes with a soft brush or slightly wet rag, and then place them in a ventilated place to dry.
4. When the fabric is leather, the upper needs to be often oiled to prevent leather cracking and aging.
5. Soles should also be cleaned frequently to avoid accumulation of dirt, because the conductivity or anti-static performance of soles will be affected by the amount and amount of dirt adhered. Affected by folding.
6. During storage, it shall be stored in a dry and ventilated warehouse, and the storage temperature shall not exceed 50 °C. Prevent mildew and stack away Open the ground, the wall is more than 0.2m, and 1m away from all heating elements. Avoid being exposed to oil, acid, alkali or other corrosive substances influence.
7. Users should select corresponding safety shoes according to the use place and protection requirements.
8. If electrostatic charge must be dissipated to minimize electrostatic accumulation, such as flammable substances and The danger of spark ignition from steam, and the danger of electric shock from any electrical appliance or live part is not complete All eliminate, must use anti-static shoes. However, be aware that anti-static shoes are only on the feet and the ground Adding a resistor between the two does not guarantee adequate protection against electric shock. If the danger of shock is not complete Additional measures are necessary to avert the danger. Such measures are the same as the additional tests mentioned below Should be a routine part of workplace accident prevention procedures. Experience shows that for anti-static use, the shoe is placed through the product at any time throughout its life Electrical paths usually have a resistance of less than 1000 M ω. When the voltage reaches 250 V operation, in case of any electrical appliances Fault, to ensure that some limited protection is provided against electric shock or igniting hazards, new shoe resistance minimum limits are regulated Let's say 100 k ω. However, in some cases, users should be aware that the shoes may provide inadequate protection and should not be used Additional measures are eventually taken to protect the wearer. The electrical resistance of such shoes can change significantly due to flexing, contamination or moisture. If worn in wet conditions With, the shoe will not be able to perform its intended function. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that the product can be realized throughout its life It is designed to dissipate static charge while providing some protection. Users are advised to build an internal resistor Test it and use it regularly and often. Class I shoes can absorb moisture and conduct electricity in wet conditions if they last longer. If shoes are to be worn in an area where the sole material is contaminated, the wearer should check them frequently before entering a hazardous area Check the resistance of the shoe.
9. In places where anti-static shoes are used, the ground resistance shall not invalidate the protection provided by the shoes.
10. In use, there shall be no insulating parts between the insole and the wearer's feet. If there is a gap between the insole and the foot For insoles, check the resistance value of the shoe / insole assembly.

V. About insoles:

All products are provided with removable insoles. The test is carried out when the insoles are in the shoes, and there is no incompatibility with the insoles. Operation of sole edge fitting [such as displacement, curling, sliding, inconsistent size, etc.]. Shoes use shoes only in place. Pads and insoles shall preferably be replaced by equivalent insoles provided by the original shoe manufacturer.

VI. Harmlessness declaration and relevant safety information:

The raw materials selected for our products and various chemical auxiliaries in the processing process meet the requirements of GB/T31009-2020 The provisions of limited substance requirements and safety requirements, and the contents of the above declaration and related technical supporting documents Responsible for authenticity, integrity and consistency.

VII. Executive standard:

GB21148-2020