

Dromex



ARMOUR GUMBOOTS



DF-ARMOUR

Description

Dromex® ARMOUR knee high, PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride)/Nitrile, slip resistant gumboots are lightweight safety protective footwear designed for use in food processing, fisheries, agricultural environments, hygiene and janitorial and associated industries.

These boots protect the user from the following perils, physical slipping hazards, and mild chemical and liquid splash hazards.

The Armour gumboots provide excellent grip and sole support and features the following:

- A slip resistant outsole, SR (Slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with sodium lauryl sulphate (NaLS) solution.
- Re-inforced shin and ankle protection.
- Easy to pull off tab construction.
- An energy absorbing heel.
- Antistatic, reducing the chance of electrostatic discharges.
- An oil resistant and cleated outsole providing additional traction on a slippery surface.
- A broad fitting toe region allowing a comfortable fit, ideal when worn over long periods of time.

As these boots have antistatic properties, they protect workers, sensitive equipment and components from electrostatic discharges, present in the industry they work in.

Special Instructions

- Footwear made entirely of plastic or rubber is classified as water resistant.
- None of the materials or processes used in the manufacture of these products are known to be harmful to the wearer.
- The manufacturer has examined under the system for ensuring quality of production by means of monitoring and inspection.
- These safety gumboots are designed to accommodate the basic safety requirements and standards for Personal Protective Equipment.

- The information contained herein is intended to assist the wearer in the selection of personal protective equipment.
- Actual conditions of use cannot be directly simulated in a test environment therefore it is the responsibility of the end user and not the manufacturer or supplier to determine the boots suitability for the intended use.
- Do not use in environments exposed to heat, fire open flames.
- It is important to note that footwear is subject to many different conditions encountered in everyday use and that it is impossible to make footwear resistant to slip in all conditions nevertheless it is generally accepted that problems are minimized if the guideline coefficients of friction are achieved.
- Should the footwear be cared for and worn in the correct working environment and stored in dry ventilated conditions, it should give a good wear life, without premature failure of the outsole, upper and upper stitching.
- The actual wear life for footwear is dependent on the type of footwear, environmental conditions which can affect the wear, contamination and degradation of the product.
- Do not modify this footwear as modification can invalidate type approval except for orthopaedic adaptations according to Annex A of EN ISO 20347:2022.
- Make allowance for extra socks or special arch supports when buying safety boots.
- It is important that the footwear selected for use must be suitable for the protection required and wear environment.
- Where a wear environment is not known, it is very important that consultation is carried out between the seller and the purchaser to ensure, where possible, the correct footwear is provided.

Compliance & Conformity

Complies with the requirements of CE type examinations, EN ISO 20347:2022, specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for occupational footwear used for general purpose. It includes, for example, mechanical risks, slip resistance, thermal risks and ergonomic behaviour for compliance with EU Type Examination in accordance with PPE Regulation EU 2016/425 Category II Products.

Specifications

Style: Type II, uni-sex, knee length gum boots

Materials:

Out Sole: PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride)/Nitrile
 Upper: PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride)/Nitrile
 Weight: 1.8 - 1.9 kg's (size dependant)

Packaging, Storage & Obsolescence

- ARMOUR boots are packed as individual pairs in a polybag.
- Store in a cool dry place away from sunlight.
- Should the footwear become damaged, it will not continue to give the specified level of protection and to ensure that the wearer continues to receive the maximum protection, the footwear should immediately be replaced.
- The packaging provided with the footwear at the point of sale is to ensure that the footwear is delivered to the customer in the same condition as when dispatched. The packaging box can also be used for storing the footwear when not in use.
- When the boots are in storage, do not place heavy objects on top of it as this could cause breakdown of its packaging and possible damage to the footwear.



KEEP UN-USED BOOT IN ITS PACKAGING AND STORE IN A DRY NON-CONTAMINATED AREA BETWEEN 2° C (Celsius) AND + 55 °C (Celsius)



KEEP UN-USED BOOTS IN ITS PACKAGING AND STORE IN A DRY NON-CONTAMINATED AREA AT A RELATIVE HUMIDITY UNDER 75%



KEEP AWAY FROM WATER

Fitting

- Only wear footwear of a suitable size.
- Footwear that is either too loose or too tight will restrict movement and will not provide the optimum level of protection.
- The size of the product is marked on the boots.
- Try on your new safety boots with the supports or socks you usually wear at work.
- Always wear gumboots with socks to keep your feet warm and protect them from rubbing and blistering.

Cleaning & Maintenance

- All safety protective footwear should be thoroughly inspected before use to ensure no damage is present.
- After each use, wipe dirt and mud off boots with a damp (not wet) cloth and a mild soap.
- Do not use any caustic cleaning agents.
- Allow boots to air dry at room temperature thoroughly between wearings.
- Do not dry boots on or near a heat source, as PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride)/Nitrile melts and emits harmful fumes.
- Dry your boots carefully when wet and avoid abrupt temperature change. Dry naturally in a cool, dry area. Do not force dry as this can cause deterioration of the upper material.
- Never spray your perfume or deodorant in the interior of your boots to ward off the odour. Instead, keep silica packets inside them when not in use.
- Safety boots should not be left in contaminated condition if re-use is intended especially if potential hazards exist.
- Harsh cleaning agents will further damage the PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride)/Nitrile resulting in cracking of the upper and sole.
- Due to a wide variety of possible constructions and combinations with other materials we recommend to always consult your professional cleaning service to determine the best suitable cleaning method.
- To ensure the best service and wear from footwear, it is important that the footwear is regularly cleaned and treated with a good proprietary cleaning product.

Sizes Available

- Sizes: 4 -13

UK SIZE	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
US SIZE	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EU SIZE	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47

References

ISO 20347:2022 Standard.

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Additional requirements for special applications

Additional protection may be provided and this is identified on the product by its marking as follows:

Requirement	Clause of this standard	Classification				Symbol
		Class I	Class II	Mounted	hybrid Mounted	
Whole footwear	Penetration resistance (metal Insert type P) ²					P
	Performance resistance (non-metal insert) Type PL ²	6.2.1	X	X	X	PL
	Type PS ²		X	X	X	PS
	Electrical properties	6.2.2				
	- partially conductive footwear	6.2.2.1	X	X	X	C
	- antistatic footwear	6.2.2.2	X	X	X	A
	Resistance to inimical environments:	6.2.3				
	- heat insulation of outsole complex	6.2.3.1	X	X	X	HI
	- cold insulation of outsole complex	6.2.3.2	X	X	X	CI
	Energy absorption of seat region	6.2.4	X	X	X	E
	Water resistance	6.2.5	X			WR
	Amide protection	6.2.6	X	X	X	AN
	Cut resistance	6.2.7	X	X	X	CR
	Scuff cap abrasion	6.2.8	X	X	X	SC
Slip resistance	6.2.9					
- on ceramic tile floor with glycerine		X	X	X	SR	
Upper	Water penetration and absorption	6.3	X			WPA
Outsole	Resistance to hot contact	6.4.1	X	X	X	HRO
	Resistance to fuel oil	6.4.2	X	X	X	FO
	Ladder grip	6.4.3	X	X	X	LG

* One of the three shall be chosen.
 * One of the two shall be chosen.
 NOTE The applicability of a requirement to a particular property is indicated in Table by an X.

Marking categories of safety footwear

CATEGORIES OF SAFETY FOOTWEAR

CATEGORY	TYPE (*I) and (**II)	REQUIREMENTS
0B	I II	Basic occupational footwear
01	I	Closed seat region Anti-static properties Energy absorption and water absorption
02	I	As 02 plus Water penetration and water abso
03	I	As 02 plus Penetration resistance Cleated outsole
04	II	Anti-static properties Resistance to fuel oil Energy absorption of seat region Closed seat region
05	II	As 04 plus Penetration resistance Cleated outsole

* Type I footwear is made from leather and other materials excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric footwear
 ** Type II All rubber (i.e. entirely vulcanised; or all-polymeric (i.e. entirely moulded) footwear

Slip resistance requirement

This footwear has been successfully tested against the EN ISO 20344:2022, clause 5.14.

Footwear resistant to slip on a ceramic tile floor with sodium lauryl sulphate (NaLS) solution.

Test condition	Coefficient of friction
Condition A (forward heel slip)	≥0,31
Condition B (backward forepart slip)	≥0,36

Antistatic footwear

Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic build-up by dissipating electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of spark ignition of, for example, flammable substances and vapours, and if the risk of electric shock from any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated from the workplace. Antistatic footwear introduces a resistance between the foot and ground but may not offer complete protection. Antistatic footwear is not suitable for work on live electrical installations.

It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shock from a static discharge as it only introduces a resistance between foot and floor. If the risk of electric shock has not been completely eliminated, additional measures to avoid this risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme at the workplace.

Antistatic footwear will not provide protection against electric shock from AC or DC voltages. If the risk of being exposed to any AC or DV voltage exists, then electrical insulating footwear shall be used to protect against injury.

The electrical resistance of this type of footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. This footwear might not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions.

Class I footwear can absorb moisture and can become conductive if worn for prolonged periods in moist and wet conditions.

If the footwear is worn in 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 should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear.

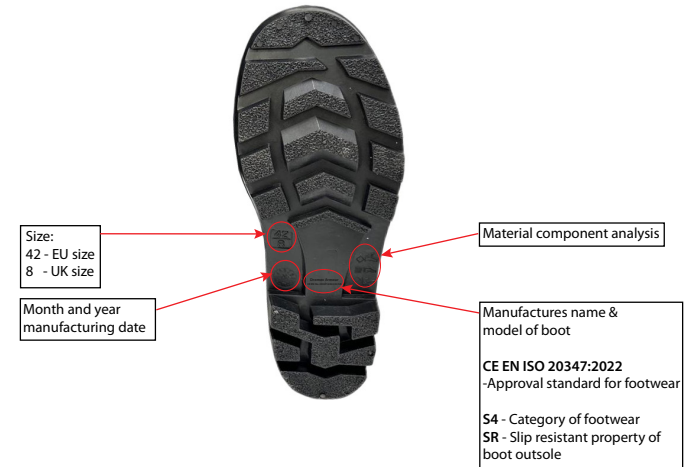
It is recommended to use an anti-static sock.

It is therefore necessary to ensure that the combination of the footwear, its wearers and their environment is capable to fulfill the designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges and of giving some protection during its entire life. Thus it is recommended that the user establish an inhouse test for electrical resistance which is carried out at regular and frequent intervals.

Marking

Marking on footwear denotes that the footwear is licensed according to the PPE Directive and is as follows:

Outer boot markings



Gumboot Stamp



ARMOUR
CE EN ISO 20347:2022
04 SR
TYPE II

Outsole labelling

Dromex Armour
CE EN ISO 20347:2022 04 SR

Warranty & Returns

Returns and warranties are assessed on an individual basis. Our returns and warranty policy is available upon request.

Disposal

All industrial waste should be disposed of correctly according to local regulations and good disposal practice. Safety protective boots should be disposed of considering the hazardous substance they were used for. Please consider recycling.

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