



Safety Footwear Instruction Manual

Thank you very much for purchasing ASICS safety footwear.

This safety footwear is designed and developed to make workers in factories and other places more comfortable at their workplaces.

The toe cap made of glass fibre reinforced plastic is adopted for the toe portion, and the following safety footwear standards have been certified.

- Australian Standards 【AS 2210.3:2019 S3 SRC】
- European Norm 【EN ISO 20345:2022 S3S FO SR】

*This safety footwear is equipped with removable insock and was tested with the insock in place.

*Please refer directly to the respective standards for details on performance and test methods.

Legend: [✓] Essential Requirements, [+] Additional Requirements

Requirements	AS 2210.3:2019			EN ISO 20345:2022		
	Performance	S3	Symbol	Performance	S3S	Symbol
Impact resistance (toe cap)	200J≥ 14.0mm(size#9)	✓		200J≥ 14.0mm(size#9)	✓	
Compression resistance (toe cap)	15kN≥ 14.0mm(size#9)			15kN≥ 14.0mm(size#9)		
Slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with NaLS	forward heel slip at≥ 0.28 forward flat slip at≥ 0.32	✓	SRC	forward heel slip at≥ 0.31 backward forepart slip at≥ 0.36	✓	
Slip resistance on surface(※) with glycerine ※AS 2210 Steel floor EN ISO 20345 Ceramic tile floor	forward heel slip at≥ 0.13 forward flat slip at≥ 0.18			forward heel slip at≥ 0.19 backward forepart slip at≥ 0.22	+	SR
Closed heel area	Closed heel area	✓		Closed heel area	✓	
Cleated outsole	d≥ 4mm, d≥ 2.5mm	✓		d≥ 4mm, d≥ 2.5mm	✓	
Antistatic footwear	Between 0.1M and 1000M	✓	A	Between 0.1M and 1000M	✓	A
Energy absorption of seat region	≥ 20J	✓	E	≥ 20J	✓	E
Water penetration and absorption	<0.2g, <30% (after 60min)	✓	WRU	<0.2g, <30% (after 60min)	✓	WPA
Perforation resistance: non-metal insert *AS 2210 P / EN ISO20345 Type PS	≥ 1100N *4.5mm nail	✓	P	≥ 1100N (mean value) ≥ 950N (single value) *3.5mm nail	✓	PS
Resistance to fuel oil	≤ 12%	✓	FO	≤ 12%	+	FO

About the information marked on the footwear

TONGUE LABEL MARKINGS (Example)

SMK41582 AS 2210.3:2019 S3 SRC	
EN ISO 20345:2022 S3S FO SR	
ASICS Corporation 1-2-4 Sannomiyacho Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo 6500021, Japan	

The above includes the following information

- Certification number (SMK)
- Main standard
- Category, functional symbol
- Dual-use standard
- Manufacturer's name and address

TONGUE LABEL MARKINGS (Example)

1273A105		WIDE	
CM	EURO	US	
26.5	42.5	9	
UK	BR	CN	
8	40	265(3.0)	
MADE IN VIETNAM			
FABRIQUE EN VIETNAM			
F050124		FV	
CVSV8NCGCR26V7H			

The above includes the following information

- Article number
- Size
- Month and year of manufacture

Standards Overview

Australian Standards: AS 2210.3, published by the Standards Australia (SA), specifies the basic and additional performance requirements for safety footwear for general use.

EN ISO Standards: EN ISO 20345, published by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN), specifies the basic and additional performance requirements for safety footwear for general use.

CE Marking: The CE Mark clearly indicates that the product has passed the European technical standards applicable to the product. Safety footwear sold in EU member countries are required to have the CE mark affixed.

■ Please observe the following "Precautions for Use" when using this safety footwear.

⚠ Precautions for Use ⚠

This safety footwear has the performance of AS 2210.3 and EN ISO 20345, but that does not guarantee safety. Please use with insock in place. Do not use insock other than those that are compatible with this safety footwear provided by ASICS.

① Purpose of Use

This safety footwear is designed and developed for use in various workplaces such as factories. Please refrain from using the product for purposes other than its intended use, such as sports and leisure activities.

② Putting on and taking off safety footwear

Always loosen the laces and other fasteners before putting on and taking off the safety footwear. The toe portion is equipped with a rigid toe cap, so please be careful when inserting the foot into the shoe. Please tighten the clasps tightly to prevent the footwear from coming off when using safety footwear. Do not use the heel or other parts of the footwear in a deformed condition by stepping on them. When taking off footwear, do not step on them with your foot, but carefully take it off with your hands.

③ When to discontinue use or replace

Please check carefully the condition of the footwear before use to make sure there are no abnormalities. If the upper or outsole is severely damaged, discontinue use immediately and replace with new safety footwear. Safety footwear that has been subjected to impact or compression should be discontinued immediately and replaced with new safety footwear, regardless of its appearance. If you notice any abnormalities on your feet, such as rash or itching, stop using the product immediately and seek medical advice from a specialist.

*Please refer to Annex B of EN ISO 20345:2022 for information on determining when to discontinue use or replace.

④ Maintenance

Please refrain from using highly penetrating cleaning agents for maintenance. It may accelerate the destruction of the upper material and the adhesive area. Please use a damp cloth or a soft brush to remove dirt from the surface for maintenance.

⑤ Storage

When storing the footwear, avoid high temperature and humidity and keep it in a well-ventilated place. If the inside of the footwear gets wet, stuff a dry cloth or paper into the footwear and dry them in the shade in a well-ventilated place.

*Forced drying with a stove or hair dryer may cause deformation, damage, or peeling of the outsole.

*Please dry the stuffed cloth or paper in the shade while replacing it periodically.

⑥ Modification of safety footwear

Never modify the safety footwear except for orthopaedic adaptations according to Annex A of EN ISO 20345:2022.

*Please conduct your own tests according to Annex A to confirm that the footwear has the specified performance after modification.

Never drill holes or otherwise modify the tip of the toe section (toe cap), as this will lead to a significant reduction in performance from the original performance.

*In the case of any modification to the safety footwear, regardless of the reason, the original performance of the safety footwear cannot be guaranteed.

⑦ 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 mains voltage equipment cannot be 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 static discharge 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 DC voltage exists, then electrical insulating footwear shall be used to protect from against serious injury. The electrical resistance of antistatic 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. Class II footwear is resistant to moist and wet conditions and should be used if the risk of exposure exists. If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the antistatic 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 antistatic socks. "It is, therefore, necessary to ensure, that the combination of the footwear its wearers and their environment is capable, to fulfil 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 in-house test for electrical resistance, which is carried out at regular and frequent intervals."

⑧ Slip resistance

In any situation involving slippage, the floor surface itself and other environmental factors affect footwear performance. Therefore, it is impossible to make footwear that are slip-resistant under all conditions that may be encountered during wear. This safety footwear complies with AS 2210.3:2019 and EN ISO 20345:2022 and has the following slip resistance.

*Slippage may still occur in certain environments.

* Please refer to Annex C of EN ISO 20345:2022 for more detailed information.

	AS 2210.3:2019		EN ISO 20345:2022	
	Test Conditions	Coefficient of friction	Test Conditions	Coefficient of friction
Footwear resistant to slip on a ceramic tile floor with NaLS	Condition A (forward heel slip)	≥ 0.28	Condition A (forward heel slip)	≥ 0.31
	Condition B (forward flat slip)	≥ 0.32	Condition B (backward forepart slip)	≥ 0.36
Footwear resistant to slip on surface(※) with glycerine ※AS2210 Steel floor EN ISO 20345 Ceramic tile floor	Condition C (forward heel slip)	≥ 0.13	Condition C (forward heel slip)	≥ 0.19
	Condition D (forward flat slip)	≥ 0.18	Condition D (backward forepart slip)	≥ 0.22

⑨ Perforation resistance (non-metal insert)

"The perforation resistance of this footwear has been measured in the laboratory using standardized nails and forces. Nails of smaller diameter and higher static or dynamic loads will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances, additional preventative measures should be considered. Three generic types of perforation resistant inserts are currently available in PPE footwear. These are metal types and those from non-metal materials, which shall be chosen on basis of a job-related risk assessment. All types give protection against perforation risks, but each has different additional advantages or disadvantages including the following: Metal (e.g. S1PS, S3): Is less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoemaking techniques may not cover the entire lower area of the foot. Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g. S1PS, S3L): May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area, but the perforation resistance may vary more depending on the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness). Two types in terms of the protection afforded are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL.

⑩ Note on the usage environment

Do not use the outsole in extremely cold environments, as it may harden and reduce slip resistance. Also, do not use the outsole on extremely hot surfaces, as it may soften, deteriorate, or change its shape. Please be careful in environments where chemicals such as acids, alkalis, and organic solvents are used, as they may cause the uppers and outsoles to peel or break.

⑪ Lifespan of footwear

The lifespan of footwear varies greatly depending on the environment in which they are used, frequency of use, workload, storage conditions, etc. Therefore, it is not possible to give a numerical indication of the lifespan. *Please refer to "③" for discontinuation of use or replacement timing.

Annex

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