

CERTIFICATE OF GUARANTEE

We, Holík International s.r.o., str. Za Dvorem 612, 763 14 Zlín, Czech Republic, in the quality of producer and supplier of firefighting boots for company TechPlanet Srl, willage Piatra, MD-3542 Orhei, Republic of Moldova, guarantee the quality and the execution of the products which will be supplied.

We hereby guarantee that the products are new and incorporate all the recent improvements in the design and structure of the materials. Also, we guarantee the quality of the products delivered on the entire period of transport, handling and storage.

In order to maintain the quality of products in normal conditions, please check carefully the instructions of maintenance and usage supplied along with the product.

Product use: – This product is intended to be used by the firefighting teams and is certified and complies with the European standards EN 15090:2012 and EN ISO 20345:2011. If there are any risks than the ones defined in the European standards EN 15090:2012 and EN ISO 20345:2011 it is recommended to use the adequate products. The performance and safety in use are guarantee only if the product is correctly used. Before use, please check the product if it is clean and does not have ruptures or other changes that may compromise its characteristics.

Limits in using the product – The boots should be used in the situations described in the EN 15090:2012 and EN ISO 20345:2011 standards. The product should not be used in other purposed than the ones described above.

Storage instructions: - The product should be kept in its original packaging, in a cold and dry room, away from sources of heat and light.

Marking: – Each glove will be marked according with the technical specification of the producer and also according with the European standards EN 15090:2012 and EN ISO 20345:2011.

Maintenance: - The maintenance of the product is made by following the instructions of the product label.

Limit in granting the guarantee- The products which have suffered changes, not advised by the producer, or the products which have been deteriorated due to usage or storage in adverse conditions, other than the ones described hereunder, cannot be guaranteed by the producer.

The period of guarantee of the products is 24 months in normal conditions of use and maintenance.

Date: 23.05.2023

For Producer,
Holík International s.r.o.
Ing. Marek Stefan, sales representative



Rules of procedure for possible complaints of Protective, Rescue and Defence gloves and Boots for Firefighters

Company *Holík International s.r.o.* (hereinafter producer) declare to accept claims for gloves and boots with defects under following conditions:

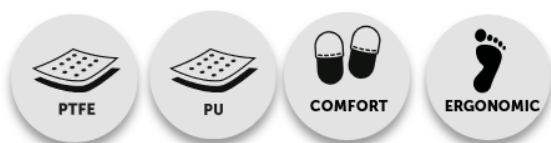
1. For an objective and quick assessment of defects with entitlement for claim acceptance, it is required to electronically send photos of product with defect, carefully captured so the defects are clearly visible
2. The producer, after assessment by responsible person, will provide written declaration about the assessment and whether the defected product is required for final physical assessment at the HQ of the producer.
3. In case of clear misconduct by the producer, clearly visible from the pictures, the producer declares to send new identical product without the necessity to send product with defects to the HQ of producer.
4. The producer has 30 days for the assessment of product with defects
5. Defects which are considered as claim acceptable:
 - a. Broken seams at the most exposed areas of the hand (area around thumb)
 - b. Pulled out material from seam in the most exposed areas around thumb
 - c. Torn – broken – interfered seam
 - d. Torn out loop for hanging, broken straps
 - e. Torn out metal rings
 - f. Broken ribs of the material – damaged construction of knitted material (Defence collection)
 - g. Torn out lining
 - h. Loose face and cracks on the upper leather part in the front area of boots
 - i. Bad overlay of connecting areas between leather part and sole with glue residuum
 - j. Missing or incorrectly attached metal elements used for tightening of the boots
 - k. Asymmetric height of boots
6. Clear defects considered as not acceptable:
 - a. Obvious mechanical damage (upper material, lining)
 - b. Worn out material (most common at the area of fingers)
 - c. Claim after warranty period of 24 months

Important information: Every product leaving the factory of Holík International s.r.o. has leaflet with maintenance instructions which comes with the product. Please read this leaflet carefully before use to avoid damaging the gloves with incorrect maintenance.

Comfort line

LESNA GII

B7126-01 or B7126-02



Upper:

- New TPU toe cap protecting the upper against mechanical damage with
- TPU toe cap protection and heel part have high visible elements for better attraction of the boot
- Composite toe cap
- New narrower shape of the boot for better flexibility, comfort usage and better fitting
- New grip system for more comfortable handling
- Anatomic upholstered collar

Sole:

- EXPLORER rubber sole – ensures more space, comfort and better stability
- Self – cleaning design of the outsole
- Zones with special profiles
- Antistatic, non-slip, resistant to oils, acids and fuel
- Heat resistance 250°C
- Shock absorber

Antiperforation insole:

- special multiple-layer composite textile

Removable inner sole:

- anatomic
- antistatic

Lining:

- 4-layer with PU membrane – art. B7126-01
- available also with PTFE – art. B7126-02

Size chart:

Length of the foot in millimetres	230	240	250	255	260	270	280	285	290	295	300	310	320	325
European size	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
English size	4	5	6	6,5	7	8	9	9,5	10	11	12	13	14	14,5

Comfort line

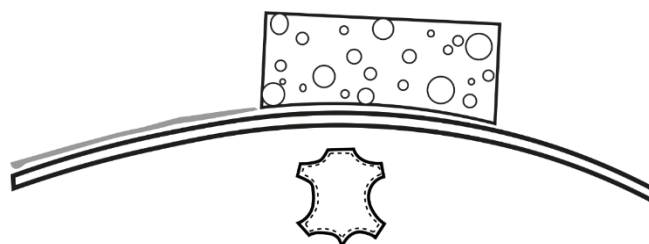
User information:

We have models in stock.

Care and storage:

Remove rough dirt by a suitable brush, wet cloth or eventually with a sponge and let them dry. It is also possible to use a spray designed for treating membrane footwear made of smooth leather.

Store the clean and treated boots in the dry ventilated environment.



Standards:

Boots are in conformity with EN 15090:2012.

EN 15090:2012



F2A HI₃ SRC P T A AN CI

Symbol	Requirement
HI ₃	Heat insulation
SRC	Slip resistance
P	Penetration resistance
T	Energy absorption
A	Antistatic boots
AN	Ankle protection
CI	Cold insulation



Notified Body No. 1023
INSTITUTE FOR TESTING AND CERTIFICATION, Inc.
trida Tomase Bati 299, Louky, 763 02 Zlin, Czech Republic
www.itczlin.cz

EU Type-Examination Certificate

No. 20 0483 T/NB/c

issued in the compliance with the Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC (module B), for personal protective equipment of category III:

Operating Footwear for Firefighters, types:

Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02

Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02

Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02

Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02

Manufacturer:

HOLÍK International s.r.o.

Za Dvorem 612, 763 14 Zlín 12, Czech Republic

Tax Registration No: CZ25322214

This Certificate confirms that above referenced personal protective equipment (PPE) fulfils the essential health and safety requirements as they are stated in the Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council, specified in detail in the harmonized technical standards:

ČSN EN 15090:2012 (EN 15090:2012)

ČSN EN ISO 20345:2012 (EN ISO 20345:2011)

The PPE is produced in compliance with the manufacturer's technical file. The detailed product descriptions, the results of technical file examination as well as the test results including their evaluation are presented in the ITC's Evaluation Report No. 723302411/2023 that is an integral part of this Certificate.

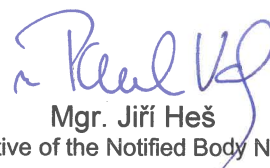
Condition of this certificate use and related information:

- It applies only to the type of the category III PPE submitted to test referenced above.*
- It does not imply that the Notified Body has performed any surveillance or control of PPE manufacture.*
- The manufacturer is obligated to assure that all PPEs of the respective type conform to type approved by this Certificate, which must be used only in conjunction with one of the conformity assessment procedures referred to in Article 19 (c) either of the following: conformity to type based on internal production control plus supervised product checks at random intervals (module C2) set out in Annex VII or conformity to type based on quality assurance of the production process (module D) set out in Annex VIII Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) 2016/425.*
- The manufacturer shall inform the Notified Body of all technological changes in manufacture of the approved type and as consequence of the technical advances he shall regularly keep himself informed of any standard changes as well as modifications of testing methods conducted by Notified Body, which shall approve these changes in necessary cases by the amendment of this Certificate.*
- The manufacturer shall affix to each PPE of the approved type the conformity mark CE followed by Notified Body number, which approves the system of production control in accordance with Annex VII (module C2) or VIII (module D) the Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council, according to the principles laid down in Regulation (EC) no. 765/2008.*

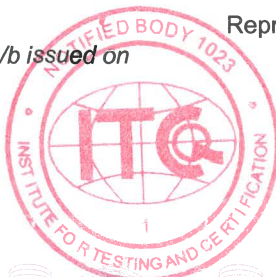
Issued in Zlin, on **28th February 2023**

Valid until: **29th October 2025**

(Replaces the certificate No. 20 0483 T/NB/b issued on 17th January 2021)


Mgr. Jiří Heš

Representative of the Notified Body No. 1023





INSTITUTE FOR TESTING AND CERTIFICATION

trida Tomase Bati 299, Louky, 763 02 Zlin, Czech Republic

EVALUATION REPORT

Ref. No.: 723302411/2023

Customer: **Holík International s.r.o.**
Za Dvorem 612
763 14 Zlín 12
Czech Republic

Product: **Operating Footwear for Firefighters, types:**
Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02
Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02
Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02
Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02

Appendix: **Drawing of the Product**

Author: **Dipl. Ing. Miroslava Dostálová**

Issued on: **2023-02-28**



Mgr. Jiří Heš
Representative of Notified Body No. 1023



Introduction

This Evaluation Report was issued on the basis of Application No. 723302411 for the assessment of conformity of personal protective equipment (PPE) with the basic requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC (hereinafter Regulation (EU) 2016/425).

This assessment should prove the fulfilment of EU legislation requirements for the purpose of the access of the assessed products to the EU market.

It is change procedure to the issued EU-type certificate No. 20 0483 T/NB/a (issued in Institut pro testování a certifikaci, a.s., Zlín, Czech Republic on 2022-01-17, expiration date 2025-10-29). The reason is the next testing of footwear to verify the use of another type of insock. Test results related with the change were applied within this process. Next appropriate test results were taken from Evaluation report ref. No. 723302235/2022, issued in Institut pro testování a certifikaci, a.s., Zlín, dated 2022-01-17. Other changes were not carried out (see document published in Table VIII as D12).

1. Identification of assessed personal protective equipment

A detailed description of the design and structure, including the drawing documentation and specifications of materials used, is given in the file of technical documentation of the product called "Operating Footwear for firefighters, types: Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02, Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02, Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02, Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02". Address of the manufacturing plant is K Farmě 648, 763 14 Zlín 12.

The submitted documentation covers the following models and alternatives of the product:

Operating Footwear for firefighters, types:

Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02

Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02

Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02

Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02

Design and used material:

There is leather cemented operating footwear. Lesna and Lipa are models for direct wearing, without closing mechanism. Zlin and Lukov are models with special mechanism of closing, with zipper and lacing. All of named type is made in two variants of textile lining: Yuma lining by Art. -01 and PTFE lining by Art. -02. The footwear is intended by plastic toe cap and textile impenetrable insert. All the models are in one type series, they have the identical properties essential for assessment. The difference is only in design. These boots have the identical properties essential for assessment from the point of view upper leather with models Kasava and Rusava. The footwear is used with a classic insock from non-woven textile (type Holík) but it can be intended by special orthopaedic insock Novaped by Schein. This orthopaedic insock is characterized by shape variability in heel and arch part. The appropriate shape is chosen according to the user's needs. Similar properties, i.e. shape variability, has a third type of insock named Knitinox (Knitox). Basic material composition of footwear is described in Table I. Drawing of the assessed PPE see on the next page.

Intended use of protective personal equipment:

The product is ranked among the personal protective equipment the fundamental purpose of which is protection of feet from injuries that may be sustained during accidents in the working spheres for which the boots are intended. The boots are made especially as fireman's boots, according to risks connected with the fire-fighting. It is equipped by ankle protection and stiffening toe cap to protect foot toes. It affords protection against 200 J impact and against compression at the compression force of 15 kN. There is the perforation resistant insert on the sole complex.

Footwear meets the requirements of ČSN EN 15090:2012 (EN 15090:2012) with additional requirements for antistatic properties (A), cold resistance (CI), cut resistance (CR) and models Lesna and Zlin have an ankle protection (AN) in addition. In term on insulation against heat there is met the requirement for HI₃. According to the standard above it is footwear for firefighters, type 2, marking F2A. Checked product meets the requirement of ČSN EN ISO 20345 on antiskid properties SRC.

Product illustration:



Lesna 7126



Zlin 7125



Lukov 7127



Lipa 7128



Shaped insock with textile cover

Orthopaedic insock
Novaped NormalOrthopaedic insock
Novaped Maximal



Shaped insock for a high instep
Knitinox (without marking)



Shaped insock for medium high
instep Knitinox (No. 2)



Shaped insock for a low instep
Knitinox (No. 3)



Explorer outsole

Table 1: Material composition of footwear

Part of Footwear	Lesna 7126	Zlin 7125	Lukov 7127	Lipa 7128
Upper	Cowhide leather – hydrophobic (thickness from 2.4 to 2.6 mm)			
Toe cap	Plastic – composite Contender			
Ankle protection	Poreten foam, thickness 6 mm		-	
Collar	Cowhide leather (thickness from 0.9 to 1.1 mm)			
Lining	Textile knitwear with membrane Yuma – for art. -01 Textile knitwear with membrane PTFE – for art. -02			
Tongue	-	Cowhide leather – hydrophobic (thickness from 2.4 to 2.6 mm) Cowhide leather (thickness from 0.9 to 1.1 mm)		-
Insole	Insole material Texon antistatic			
Insert	Non-metallic perforation-resistant material KNOX			
Insock	Shaped unwoven fabric covered by non-woven fabric or orthopaedic insock Novaped by Schein or shaped insock Knitinox (Knitox)			
Outsole	Cleated Rubber – Explorer			

Classification of protective personal equipment:

Operating footwear for firefighters, types: Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02, Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02, Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02, Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02 were classified as PPE Category III by the manufacturer.

2. Technical documentation

Technical documentation was submitted in the Czech language to assess the conformity of the Operating footwear for firefighters, types: Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02, Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02, Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02, Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02 on 2023-02-17. The file of technical documentation contains the items in according to Annex III of the Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

3. Assessment of conformity with basic requirements according to the Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council

3.1 Basic requirements for the product and its specification in technical specifications

Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC setting out technical requirements for personal protective equipment.

Tables No. II to IV state the analysis of applicability of basic requirements according to Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 in the right column, supplemented in case of applicable requirements by articles of harmonised standards stated in their harmonisation annex ZA or other technical specifications used for proving the conformity with respective partial requirement. "A" letter in the third column of the tables means that these requirements has been used for the given PPE, the "N/A" abbreviation (not applicable) means the requirement does not apply to the given PPE because it is irrelevant for the given intended use and/or the material used.

Column 4 of Tables No. II – IV states the articles of harmonised standards which are linked, by means of cross links in the harmonisation annex ZA, to the respective basic requirement of Regulation (EU) 2016/425. Meeting these articles of the harmonised standard proves the conformity of the product with the given basic requirement stated in the right column.

The fifth column of Tables No. II - IV states the articles of non-harmonised technical specifications by which the manufacturer proves the conformity with the respective basic requirement which is not included in harmonisation. These can be articles of non-harmonised national or international standards as well as articles of harmonised standards which are not connected with the given requirement by a link in the harmonisation annex ZA. In extraordinary cases, the respective basic requirement can be set quite specifically by the Regulation so the conformity can be assessed directly with this article of the Regulation without any necessity to specify the required by means of a harmonised standard or other technical specification.

In case of applicable requirements, the last column of Tables No. II - IV states the assessment of the given requirement, whether PPE passes or does not pass. "P" letter means PPE passes the given requirement, "N/P" means it does not pass it.

Table II: Overview of basic requirements and technical specifications used in the PPE design. General requirements applicable to all PPE

Requirement number in Annex II	Requirement description	Application A – N/A	Article of the harmonised standard specifying the requirement (according to Annex ZA)	Other technical specification or the manner of proving the compliance with the requirement	Assessment P – N/P
1.1	Design principles	A		See requirements 1.1.1, 1.1.2 below	P
1.1.1	Ergonomics	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 5.3.4		P



Requirement number in Annex II	Requirement description	Application A – N/A	Article of the harmonised standard specifying the requirement (according to Annex ZA)	Other technical specification or the manner of proving the compliance with the requirement	Assessment P – N/P
1.1.2	Levels and classes of protection	A		See requirement 1.1.2.1. and 1.1.2.2 below	P
1.1.2.1	Optimum level of protection	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 5.3.4		P
1.1.2.2	Classes of protection appropriate to different levels of risks	A	EN 15090 Art. 4.3	EN ISO 20345 Art. 6.1	P
1.2	Innocuousness of PPE	A		See requirement 1.2.1, 1.2.1.1, 1.1.2.1 and 1.2.1.3 below	P
1.2.1	Absence of risks and other inherent nuisance factors	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 5.3.2.2, 6.2.1.2, 6.2.1.3, 6.2.5, 6.3, EN 15090 Art. 6.8.1		P
1.2.1.1	Suitable constituent materials	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 5.4.7; 5.4.9, 5.6.2, 5.6.3		P
1.2.1.2	Satisfactory surface condition of all PPE parts in contact with the user	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 5.3.4		P
1.2.1.3	Maximum permissible user impediment	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 5.3.4		P
1.3	Comfort and effectiveness	A		See requirement 1.3.1, 1.3.2 below	P
1.3.1	Adaptation of PPE to user morphology	A		EN ISO 20345 Art. 5.3.4	P
1.3.2	Lightness and design strength	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 5.3.1.2; 5.3.2.5.2, 5.4.3; 5.5.1; 5.5.2; 5.6.1; 5.7.4; 5.8.2; 5.8.3; 5.8.4, 6.2.1.4, 6.4.1, 6.4.2 EN 15090 Art. 6.3.1, 6.8.2, 6.8.3, table 7		P
1.3.3	Compatibility of different classes or types of PPE designed for simultaneous use	N/A			
1.3.4	Protective clothing containing removable protectors	N/A			
1.4	Manufacturer's instructions and information	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 8 EN 15090 Art. 9		P

Table III: Overview of basic requirements and technical specifications used in the PPE designing. Additional requirements common to several classes or types of PPE

Requirement number in Annex II	Requirement description	Application A – N/A	Article of the harmonised standard specifying the requirement (according to Annex ZA)	Other technical specification or the manner of proving the compliance with the requirement	Assessment P – N/P
2.1	PPE incorporating adjustment systems	N/A			
2.2	PPE enclosing the parts of the body to be protected	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 5.4.6, 5.5.3		P
2.3	PPE for the face, eyes and respiratory system	N/A			
2.4	PPE subject to ageing	A		EN 12568 Art. 5.4,7.4	P
2.5	PPE which may be caught up during use	N/A			
2.6	PPE for use in potentially explosive atmospheres	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 6.2.2.2 EN 15090 Art. 6.6.3		P
2.7	PPE intended for rapid intervention or to be put on or removed rapidly	N/A			
2.8	PPE for intervention in very dangerous situations	N/A			
2.9	PPE incorporating components which can be adjusted or removed by the user	N/A			
2.10	PPE for connection to complementary equipment external to the PPE	N/A			
2.11	PPE incorporating a fluid circulation system	N/A			
2.12	PPE bearing one or more identification markings or indicators directly or indirectly relating to health and safety	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 6.1, 7 EN 15090 Art. 8		P
2.13	PPE capable of signalling the user's presence visually	N/A			
2.14	'Multi-risk' PPE	N/A			



Table IV: Overview of basic requirements and technical specifications used in the PPE designing. Additional requirements specific to particular risks

Requirement number in Annex II	Requirement description	Application A – N/A	Article of the harmonised standard specifying the requirement (according to Annex ZA)	Other technical specification or the manner of proving the compliance with the requirement	Assessment P – N/P
3.1	Protection against mechanical impact	A		See requirement 3.1.1, 3.1.2 below	P
3.1.1	Impact caused by falling or ejected objects and collision of parts of the body with an obstacle	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 5.3.2.3, 6.2.4, (6.2.7 by Lesna, Zlin only)		P
3.1.2	Falls	A		See requirement 3.1.2.1 below	P
3.1.2.1	Prevention of falls due to slipping	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 5.3.5		P
3.1.2.2	Prevention of falls from a height	N/A			
3.1.3	Mechanical vibration	N/A			
3.2	Protection against static compression of part of the body	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 5.3.2.4 EN 15090 Art. 6.4		P
3.3	Protection against mechanical injuries	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 6.2.1.1, 6.2.1.5.2, 6.2.8		P
3.4	Protection in liquids	N/A			
3.4.1	Prevention of drowning	N/A			
3.4.2	Buoyancy aids	N/A			
3.5	Protection against the harmful effects of noise	N/A			
3.6	Protection against heat and/or fire	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 6.2.3.1		P
3.6.1	PPE constituent materials and other components	A	EN 15090 Art. 6.3.2, 6.3.3		P
3.6.2	Complete PPE ready for use	A	EN 15090 Art. 6.3.1, table 6		P
3.7	Protection against cold	A	EN ISO 20345 Art. 6.2.3.2		P
3.7.1	PPE constituent materials and other components	N/A			
3.7.2	Complete PPE ready for use	N/A			
3.8	Protection against electric shock	N/A			
3.8.1	Insulating equipment	N/A			
3.8.2	Conductive equipment	N/A			
3.9	Radiation protection	N/A			
3.9.1	Non-ionising radiation	N/A			
3.9.2	Ionising radiation	N/A			
3.9.2.1	Protection against external radioactive contamination	N/A			
3.9.2.2	Protection against external irradiation	N/A			

Requirement number in Annex II	Requirement description	Application A – N/A	Article of the harmonised standard specifying the requirement (according to Annex ZA)	Other technical specification or the manner of proving the compliance with the requirement	Assessment P – N/P
3.10	Protection against substances and mixtures which are hazardous to health and against harmful biological agents	N/A			
3.10.1	Respiratory protection	N/A			
3.10.2	Protection against cutaneous and ocular contact	N/A			
3.11	Diving equipment	N/A			

When designing the product, the manufacturer applied the following standards harmonised to Regulation (EU) 2016/425, see Table V:

Table V: Relevant harmonized standards

Technical standard	Name
ČSN EN 15090:2012 (EN 15090:2012)	Obuv pro hasiče (Footwear for Firefighters)
ČSN EN ISO 20345:2012 (EN ISO 20345:2011)	Osobní ochranné prostředky - Bezpečnostní obuv (Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear)

3.2 Indicators specifying basic requirements and test methods

Indicators specifying applicable basic requirements (marked with "A" in the third column of Tables II to IV):

General requirements – innocuousness and ergonomic requirements according to ČSN EN 15090 (EN 15090) with reference to ČSN EN ISO 20345 (EN ISO 20345):

- Boot design and shape, ergonomic properties – Art. 5.2, 5.3
- Requirements for the complete boots – Art. 5.3
- Requirements for upper – Art. 5.4
- Requirements for lining – Art. 5.5
- Requirements for tongue – Art. 5.6
- Requirements for insole and insock – Art. 5.7
- Requirements for sole – Art. 5.8
- Hygienic properties – Art. 5.3.6

General requirements – performance, ergonomic properties according to ČSN EN 15090 (EN 15090):

- Requirements for the construction – Art. 4.6.1
- Requirements for the complete boots – Art. 6.2, 6.8
- Thermo resistant requirements – Art. 6.3
- Electrical requirements – Art. 6.6
- Requirements for sole – Art. 6.7
- Zipper – Art. 6.8 (Zlin, Lukov only)

Supplementary requirements according to ČSN EN 15090 (EN 15090), Table 4 with reference to ČSN EN ISO 20345 (EN ISO 20345) – Table 18:

- Insulation to cold
- Water resistance
- Cut resistance
- Ankle protection (Lesna, Zlin only)

Marking, information supplied by the manufacturer:

- marking, classification - ČSN EN 15090 Art. 8, ČSN EN ISO 20345 Art. 7
- information to be supplied - ČSN EN 15090 Art. 9, ČSN EN ISO 20345 Art. 8

3.2 Test methods

The submitted samples of the product assessed, safety footwear, were tested employing test methods specified in Table VI:

Table VI: Test methods and standards used for testing

Test method	Used standard
Personal protective equipment - Test methods for footwear - Test methods for whole footwear - Test methods for upper, lining and tongue - Test methods for insole and insock - Test methods for outsole	ČSN EN ISO 20344 (EN ISO 20344) - Art. 5 (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.8.1, 5.8.3, 5.11, 5.12, 5.13, 5.14, 5.15.2, 5.17- Lesna, Zlin only) - Art. 6 (6.2, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 6.12, 6.13, 6.14) - Art. 7 (7.1, 7.2, 7.3) - Art. 8 (8.1, 8.4, 8.6, 8.7)
Footwear for Firefighters - Radiant heat - Flame resistance test - Zipper – Puller attachment strength - Zipper – Lateral strength - Cleat height in the waist area - Heel breast	ČSN EN 15090 (EN 15090) - Art. 7.2 - Art. 7.3 - Art. 7.5.1 - Art. 7.5.2 - Art. 6.7.3, fig. 1 - Art. 6.7.4, fig. 1
Foot and leg protectors - Requirements and test methods for footwear components - Part 4: Non-metallic perforation resistant inserts - Determination of perforation resistance - Determination of flexing resistance - Test methods for the assessment non-metallic perforation resistant inserts in critical environment	ČSN EN ISO 22568-4 (EN ISO 22568-4) - Art. 5.1 - Art. 5.2 - Art. 5.3
Foot and leg protectors - Requirements and test methods for toecaps and penetration resistant inserts - Width of flange - Determination of impact resistance - Test methods for non-metal toecaps - Perforation resistance	ČSN EN 12568 (EN 12568) - Art. 4.2.2.2 - Art. 5.2.2 - Art. 5.4 - Art. 7.2.1
Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - Determination of tear load - Part 2: Double edge tear	ČSN EN ISO 3377-2 (EN ISO 3377-2)
Rubber or plastic-coated fabrics - Determination of tear resistance - Part 1: Constant rate of tear methods	ČSN EN ISO 4674-1 (EN ISO 4674-1)

Table VI: Test methods and standards used for testing

Test method	Used standard
Leather - Chemical tests - Determination of pH and difference figure	ČSN EN ISO 4045 (ISO 4045)
Leather - Chemical tests - Determination of chromium(VI) content	ČSN EN ISO 17075-1 (ISO 17075-1) – identical with ČSN EN ISO 17075 (ISO 17075)
Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic – Determination of tear strength – Part 1: Trouser, angle and crescent test pieces	ČSN ISO 34-1 (ISO 34-1)
Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic – Determination of abrasion resistance using a rotating cylindrical drum device	ISO 4649
Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic - Determination of the effect of liquids	ČSN ISO 1817 (ISO 1817)
Protective clothing - Protection against heat and fire - Method of test: Evaluation of materials and material assemblies when exposed to a source of radiant heat	ČSN EN ISO 6942 (ISO 6942)
Protective clothing - Protection against heat and flame - Method of test for limited flame spread	ČSN EN ISO 15025 (ISO 15025)
Visual evaluation of marking, classification, information provided by the manufacturer	ČSN EN ISO 20345 (EN ISO 20345), Art. 7, 8 ČSN EN 15090 (EN 15090), Art. 8, 9

3.4 Place and scope of sampling

Samples of the assessed product were delivered by the customer on 2023-01-18 in compliance with instructions of the designated worker of the Notified Body NB 1023 at the quantity of 4 pairs of footwear and some components. With regard to the fact that this is the EU type examination by a notified body, the Customer asking for assessing the conformity is responsible for selecting a sample (or prototype). The test examination does not include inspection activity focused on the conformity of properties of all products introduced to the market with the assessed (proto)type.

3.5 Place of performing the tests and assessment

Tests were performed in the following accredited testing laboratories: Institut pro testování a certifikaci, a.s., (Institute for Testing and Certification, a.s.), Zlín, AZL No. 1004, VÚBP v.v.i. Praha, AZL No. 1040, AZL No. 1001 Textilní zkušební ústav s.p, Brno, all Czech Republic, Accredited laboratory No. 1003 (Accredia) Ricotest, Pastrengo, Italy, PFI – Prüf und Forschungsinstitut Pirmasens e.V (No. D-ZM-14150-04-00) Pirmasens, Germany. The documentation was examined and visual inspection and product type assessment were performed in Institute for testing and certification, a.s.

3.6 Results of tests and assessment

Results of the personal protective equipment evaluation are summarised in Table VII. Test methods stated in respective part of Table VI were used.



Table VII: Results of assessment of product Operating Footwear for firefighters, types: Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02, Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02, Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02, Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02

Properties essential for assessment	Art. of standard ¹⁾	Value required	Results obtained	Number of document ²⁾	Assessment
Design					
Classification of footwear	ČSN EN 15090 4.1	footwear shall be classified according to tab. 1 EN ISO 20345	leather footwear class I	D4	pass
Design - Lesna - Zlin - Lukov - Lipa	ČSN EN 15090 4.2	footwear shall conform to one of the designs (from B to E) given in figure 3 EN ISO 20345	- design D (knee-height) - design C (half-knee) - design C (half-knee) - design D (knee-height)	D4	pass
Type	ČSN EN 15090 4.3	footwear shall conform to one of the type 1, 2 or 3	type 2 protective toecap perforation resistance	D4	pass
Height of upper - Lesna size 38 size 39 size 40 size 42 size 43 size 47 size 48 - Zlin size 38 size 41 size 42 vel. 44 size 48 - Lukov size 38 size 39 size 41 size 42 size 48	5.2.2	 min. 260 mm min. 270 mm min. 270 mm min. 280 mm min. 290 mm min. 300 mm min. 300 mm min. 165 mm min. 178 mm min. 178 mm min. 185 mm min. 192 mm min. 165 mm min. 172 mm min. 178 mm min. 178 mm min. 192 mm	 291 mm 288 mm 285 mm 304 mm 311 mm 330 mm 335 mm 261 mm 274 mm 269 mm 284 mm 290 mm 266 mm 250 mm 260 mm 280 mm 289 mm	 D4 D4 D3 D4 D4 D4 D4 D4 D4 D4 D3 D4 D4 D3 D4 D4 D4	pass

Table VII: Results of assessment of product Operating Footwear for firefighters, types: Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02, Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02, Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02, Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02

Properties essential for assessment	Art. of standard ¹⁾	Value required	Results obtained	Number of document ²⁾	Assessment
Height of upper - Lipa size 39 size 40 size 42 size 44 size 46	5.2.2	min. 270 mm min. 270 mm min. 280 mm min. 290 mm min. 300 mm	291 mm 295 mm 315 mm 312 mm 318 mm	D3 D4 D4 D4 D4	pass
Specific ergonomic features - Lesna - Zlin - Lukov - Lipa	5.3.4	all the answers in the questionnaire shall be positive	all the answers are positive positive positive positive	D4	pass
Water resistance - area of water penetration	6.2.5	max. 3 cm ²	0 cm ²	D4	pass
Seat region - Lesna - Zlin - Lukov - Lipa	5.2.3	shall be closed	closed closed closed closed	D4	pass
Seat region - holes - Lesna - Zlin - Lukov - Lipa	5.2.3	for design B, C, D, E without holes below the height of design A	without holes without holes without holes without holes	D4	pass
Whole footwear – manufacturing performance					
Construction - footwear with insole	5.3.1.1	insole (if it is used) cannot be removed without damaging the footwear	insole cannot be removed without damaging the footwear	D4	pass
Upper/outsole bond strength	5.3.1.2	min. 4.0 N/mm	4.69 N/mm	D4	pass
Insulation against heat - temperature increase on the insole after 10 minutes 250°C temperature action	ČSN EN 15090 6.3.1	max. 42°C	26.5°C - 33.1°C	D4, D5	pass

Table VII: Results of assessment of product Operating Footwear for firefighters, types: Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02, Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02, Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02, Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02

Properties essential for assessment	Art. of standard ¹⁾	Value required	Results obtained	Number of document ²⁾	Assessment
Insulation against heat footwear degradation after 40 min. of 250°C temperature action - cracks in the outsole length width - upper/outsole separation length width - change of cleat height	ČSN EN 15090 6.3.1	max. 10 mm max. 3 mm max. 15 mm max. 5 mm under 1.5 mm	0 mm 0 mm 0 mm 0 mm 0 mm	D4, D5	pass
Insulation against heat footwear degradation after 40 min. of 250°C temperature action - upper changes - insock deformation	ČSN EN 15090 6.3.1	max. damage according to Annex B	only allowed damage according to Annex B	D4	pass
Classification according to footwear degradation	ČSN EN 15090 6.3.1	HI ₁ , HI ₂ or HI ₃	HI ₃	D3	pass
Slip resistance - friction coefficient - test condition A - test condition B - test condition C - test condition D	5.3.5	min. 0.28 min. 0.32 min. 0.13 min. 0.18	0.40 0.46 0.14 0.19	D4	pass
Slip resistance – symbol	5.3.5	SRA, SRB or SRC	SRC	D4	pass
Innocuousness	5.3.6	Information about footwear innocuousness shall be supplied. These information shall be checked	Information has been supplied. It was checked	D3, D11	pass
Energy absorption of seat region - with Holík insock - with Novaped insock - with Knitinox insock	6.2.4	min 20 J	28.2 J 39.9 J – 43.3 J 30.6 J - 34.6 J	D4 D7 D5	pass
Flame resistance – outsole - after-flame time - after-glow time	ČSN EN 15090 6.3.3	max. 2 s max. 2 s	0 s 0 s	D4	pass
Flame resistance – outsole – appearance after test	ČSN EN 15090 6.3.3	without damage according to the Annex B	without damage according to the Annex B	D4	pass

Table VII: Results of assessment of product Operating Footwear for firefighters, types: Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02, Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02, Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02, Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02

Properties essential for assessment	Art. of standard ¹⁾	Value required	Results obtained	Number of document ²⁾	Assessment
Penetration resistance – footwear with non-metallic insert and insole - penetration force	6.2.1.1.1	min. 1100 N	1415 N	D4	pass
Penetration resistance – footwear with non-metallic insert - behaviour by the test	6.2.1.1.2	by using of test force min. 1100 N the tip of test nail shall not protrude from the test piece	test nail did not protrude from the test piece	D4	pass
Construction of the penetration-resistant insert	6.2.1.2	it cannot be removed without damaging the footwear	it cannot be removed without damaging the footwear	D4	pass
Construction of the penetration-resistant insert	6.2.1.2	the insert shall not be attached to toecap	insert and toecap are not attached	D4	pass
Construction of the penetration-resistant insert	6.2.1.2	the insert shall not lie above the flange of the toecap	it is not above the flange of the toecap	D4	pass
Dimensions of the penetration-resistant insert - dimension (X) - dimension (Y) - number of holes - diameter of holes - location of holes	6.2.1.3	max. 6.5 mm max. 17 mm max. 3 max. 3 mm outside of the shaded area (1) – see picture 4	0 mm 0 mm 0 - -	D4	pass
Flex resistance of penetration-resistant insert - appearance after test	6.2.1.4	without cracking	without cracking	D4	pass
Penetration-resistant non-metallic inserts	6.2.1.5.2	shall comply with the requirements of EN 12568 Art. 6.4	comply	D4	pass
Resistance to nail perforation - behaviour by the test - realized force	4.4 ČSN EN ISO 22568-4	using force 1100 N the tip of test nail shall not penetrate through the test piece min. 1100 N	the tip of test nail did not penetrate 1315 N	D4	pass
Stability against ageing and environmental influence – behaviour by the test after effect of - high temperature - acid - alkali - fuel oil	4.4 ČSN EN ISO 22568-4	by using of test force min. 1100 N the tip of test nail shall not protrude from the test piece	the tip of test nail did not protrude did not protrude did not protrude did not protrude	D4	pass

Table VII: Results of assessment of product Operating Footwear for firefighters, types: Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02, Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02, Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02, Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02

Properties essential for assessment	Art. of standard ¹⁾	Value required	Results obtained	Number of document ²⁾	Assessment
Stability against ageing and enviromental influence – realized force - effect of high temperature - effect of acid - effect of alkali - effect of fuel oil	4.4 ČSN EN ISO 22568-4	min. 1100 N	1327 N 1233 N 1371 N 1295 N	D4	pass
Toe protection					
Toe protection General	5.3.2.1	protective toe cap cannot be removed without damaging the boot	the toe cap cannot be removed without damaging the boot	D4	pass
Toe protection General	5.3.2.1	the protective toe cap must be covered by a lining	the toe cap is covered by lining	D4	pass
Toe protection – covering of the rear edge of the toecap - under the toe cap - in the opposite direction - thickness	5.3.2.1	min. 5 mm min. 10 mm min. 1 mm	7.0 mm 13.1 mm 1.44 mm	D4	pass
Toe protection - width of flange	4.2.2.2 ČSN EN 12568	max. 10 mm	8.4 mm	D4	pass
Internal length of toecap - size 42	5.3.2.2	min. 39 mm	42.3 mm	D4	pass
Impact resistance footwear with Holík insock - size 42	5.3.2.3	min. 14.0 mm	14.7 mm	D4	pass
Impact resistance footwear with Novaped insock - size 39 - size 43 - size 48	5.3.2.3	min. 13.5 mm min. 14.5 mm min. 15.0 mm	14.2 mm 17.0 mm 17.6 mm	D7	pass
Impact resistance footwear with Knitinox insock - size 39 - size 43 - size 48	5.3.2.3	min. 13.5 mm min. 14.5 mm min. 15.0 mm	14.2 – 14.4 mm 16.2 - 17.4 mm 17.8 – 18.5 mm	D5	pass

Table VII: Results of assessment of product Operating Footwear for firefighters, types: Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02, Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02, Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02, Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02

Properties essential for assessment	Art. of standard ¹⁾	Value required	Results obtained	Number of document ²⁾	Assessment
Impact resistance - performance after test footwear with - Holík insock - Novaped insock - Knitinox insock	5.3.2.3	without cracks through the material	without cracks without cracks without cracks	D4 D7 D5	pass
Compression resistance footwear with Holík insock - size 42	5.3.2.4	min. 14.0 mm	14.2 mm	D4	pass
Compression resistance footwear with Novaped insock - size 39 - size 43 - size 48	5.3.2.4	min. 13.5 mm min. 14.5 mm min. 15.0 mm	16.5 mm 17.8 mm 19.3 mm	D7	pass
Compression resistance footwear with Knitinox insock - size 39 - size 43 - size 48	5.3.2.4	min. 13.5 mm min. 14.5 mm min. 15.0 mm	16.2 – 17.6 mm 15.7 - 17.3 mm 19.1 – 20.3 mm	D5	pass
Behaviour of toecaps Non-metallic toecaps	5.3.2.5.2	shall comply with the requirements of EN 12568, Art. 4.2, 4.4	comply the requirements	D4	pass
Impact resistance of non-metallic toecaps size 42 – minimum clearance after ageing and impact after effect of - high temperature - low temperature - acid - alkali - fuel oil	4.4 ČSN EN 12568	min. 21.0 mm	27,0 mm 25,5 mm 26,2 mm 26,6 mm 26,0 mm	D4	pass
Impact resistance of non-metallic toecaps – performance after ageing and impact after effect of - high temperature - low temperature - acid - alkali - fuel oil	4.4 ČSN EN 12568	no cracks no cracks no cracks no cracks no cracks through the material	no cracks no cracks no cracks no cracks no cracks through the material	D4	pass

Table VII: Results of assessment of product Operating Footwear for firefighters, types: Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02, Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02, Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02, Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02

Properties essential for assessment	Art. of standard ¹⁾	Value required	Results obtained	Number of document ²⁾	Assessment
Complete footwear – electric properties, resistance to imical environment, accessories					
Electrical properties Antistatic footwear - dry atmosphere – footwear with insock: - Holík insock - Novaped (size 39, 41, 43) - Knitinox (size 39, 43, 48)	ČSN EN 15090 6.6.3	1x10 ⁵ to 1x10 ⁹ Ω	9,80.10 ⁸ Ω 8,60.10 ⁷ Ω to 9,70.10 ⁸ Ω 3,91.10 ⁷ Ω to 4,99.10 ⁷ Ω	D4 D7 D5	pass
Electrical properties Antistatic footwear - wet atmosphere – footwear with insock: - Holík insock - Novaped (size 39, 41, 43) - Knitinox (size 39, 43, 48)	ČSN EN 15090 6.6.3	1x10 ⁵ to 1x10 ⁹ Ω	6,50.10 ⁸ Ω 5,00.10 ⁷ Ω až 1,71.10 ⁸ Ω 6,50.10 ⁷ Ω až 1,32.10 ⁸ Ω	D4 D7 D5	pass
Cold insulation of sole complex (symbol CI) - temperature decrease on the insole - with Holík insock - with Novaped insock - with Knitinox insock	6.2.3.2	max. 10°C	5.1 °C 4.7 °C 4.0 – 5.5 °C	D4 D7 D5	pass
Cold insulation of sole complex (symbol CI) - insulation building	6.2.3.2	it cannot be removed without damaging the footwear	it cannot be removed without damaging the footwear	D4	pass
Cut resistance - design of zone of protection	6.2.8	see fig. 4 of EN ISO 20345	zone of protection is formed by used lining (Yuma or PTFE) which covers all inside surface	D4	pass
Cut resistance - design of zone of protection	6.2.8	there shall be no gap between the toecap and the protective material	there is no gap between the toecap and the protective material	D4	pass
Cut resistance - design of zone of protection	6.2.8	the protective material shall be permanently attached to the footwear	the protective material is permanently attached to the footwear	D4	pass

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Properties essential for assessment	Art. of standard ¹⁾	Value required	Results obtained	Number of document ²⁾	Assessment
Cut resistance - cut-resistant index upper with Yuma lining upper with PTFE lining	6.2.8	min. 2.5	43.7 34.7	D4	pass
Zippers - zipper construction	ČSN EN 15090 6.8 6.8.1	they shall have an interlocking mechanism	they have an interlocking mechanism	D4	pass
Zipper (slide fastener) puller attachment strength	ČSN EN 15090 6.8.2	min. 250 N	692 N	D8	pass
Zipper (slide fastener) lateral strength	ČSN EN 15090 6.8.3	min. 500 N	785 N	D8	pass
Ankle protection (symbol AN) – Lesna, Zlin - average value - the highest single value - performance after test	6.7	max. 10 kN max. 15 kN without damage	9.2 kN 9.3 kN without damage	D4	passes
Upper – general					
Area with fulfilled upper requirements	5.4.1				pass
- Lesna, design D size 38 size 39 size 40 size 42 size 43 size 47 size 48		min. 175 mm min. 182 mm min. 182 mm min. 188 mm min. 195 mm min. 202 mm min. 202 mm	249 mm 250 mm 246 mm 259 mm 272 mm 280 mm 279 mm	D4 D4 D3 D4 D4 D4 D4	
- Zlin, design C size 38 size 41 size 42 size 44 size 48		min. 115 mm min. 123 mm min. 123 mm min. 127 mm min. 131 mm	230 mm 238 mm 238 mm 240 mm 255 mm	D4 D4 D4 D3 D4	
- Lipa, design D size 39 size 40 size 41 size 44 size 46		min. 182 mm min. 182 mm min. 188 mm min. 195 mm min. 202 mm	285 mm 287 mm 296 mm 304 mm 315 mm	D3 D4 D4 D4 D4	

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Properties essential for assessment	Art. of standard ¹⁾	Value required	Results obtained	Number of document ²⁾	Assessment
Construction - water resistant upper - Lesna - Zlin - Lukov - Lipa	6.3	non-functional and decorative stitching shall not be used	not used not used not used not used	D4	pass
Construction - water resistant upper - Lesna - Zlin - Lukov - Lipa	6.3	perforations shall not be used	perforations are not used not used not used not used	D4	pass
Construction - water resistant upper - Lesna - Zlin - Lukov - Lipa	6.3	water resistance must be passed	water resistance was measured was measured was measured was measured with passed result	D4	pass
Upper - Cowhide leather – hydrophobic (thickness from 2.4 to 2.6 mm)					
Tear strength	5.4.3	min. 120 N	345 N	D4	pass
Water vapour permeability	5.4.6	min. 0.8 mg/(cm ² .h)	8.22 mg/(cm ² .h)	D4	pass
Coefficient of water vapour permeability	5.4.6	min. 15.0 mg/cm ²	84.7 mg/cm ²	D4	pass
pH value	5.4.7	min. 3.2	3.60	D4	pass
Difference figure	5.4.7	max. 0.7	0.60	D4	pass
Chromium VI content	5.4.9	max. 3.0 mg/kg	less than 3.0 mg/kg	D4	pass
Water penetration - mass increase of the absorbent cloth after 60 min.	6.3.1	max. 0.2 g	0.01 g	D4	pass
Water absorption	6.3.1	max. 30 %	3.91 %	D4	pass
Radiant heat – increase of temperature - upper with lining Yuma - upper with lining PTFE - covered zipper mechanism	ČSN EN 15090 6.3.2	max. 24°C	7,1 °C 1,2 °C 1,2 °C	D4	pass
Radiant heat – performance after test - upper with lining Yuma - upper with lining PTFE - covered zipper mechanism	ČSN EN 15090 6.3.2	no visible damage according to Annex B	no visible damage no visible damage no visible damage according to An. B	D4	pass



Table VII: Results of assessment of product Operating Footwear for firefighters, types: Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02, Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02, Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02, Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02

Properties essential for assessment	Art. of standard ¹⁾	Value required	Results obtained	Number of document ²⁾	Assessment
Flame resistance - after-flame time - after-glow time	ČSN EN 15090 6.3.3	max. 2 s max. 2 s	0 s 0 s	D4	pass
Flame resistance - appearance after test	ČSN EN 15090 6.3.3	without damage published in Annex B	without damage published in Annex B	D4	pass
Collar, lining of collar - Cowhide leather (thickness 0.9 to 1.1 mm)					
Tear strength	5.5.1	min. 30 N	51.1 N	D4	pass
Abrasion resistance - 25600 cycles when dry - 12800 cycles when wet	5.5.2	without holes without holes	without holes without holes	D4	pass
pH value	5.4.7	min. 3.2	3.53	D4	pass
Difference figure	5.4.7	max. 0,7	0,67	D4	pass
Chromium VI content	5.4.9	max. 3.0 mg/kg	less than 3.0 mg/kg	D4	pass
Vamp and quarter lining - Textile knitwear with membrane Yuma					
Tear strength	5.5.1	min. 15 N	32.8 N	D4	pass
Abrasion resistance - 51200 cycles when dry - 12800 cycles when wet	5.5.2	without holes without holes	without holes without holes	D4	pass
Water vapour permeability	5.5.3	min. 2.0 mg/(cm ² .h)	4.28 mg/(cm ² .h)	D4	pass
Coefficient of water vapour permeability	5.5.3	min. 20.0 mg/cm ²	36.5 mg/cm ²	D4	pass
Vamp and quarter lining - Textile knitwear PTFE					
Tear strength	5.5.1	min. 15 N	35.0 N	D4	pass
Abrasion resistance - 51200 cycles when dry - 25600 cycles when wet	5.5.2	without holes without holes	without holes without holes	D4	pass
Water vapour permeability	5.5.3	min. 2.0 mg/(cm ² .h)	16.3 mg/(cm ² .h)	D4	pass
Coefficient of water vapour permeability	5.5.3	min. 20.0 mg/cm ²	132 mg/cm ²	D4	pass
Tongue - Cowhide leather – hydrophobic (thickness 2.4 to 2.6 mm)					
Tear strength	5.6.1	min. 36 N	345 N	D4	pass
pH value	5.6.2	min. 3.2	3.60	D4	pass
Difference figure	5.6.2	max. 0.7	0.60	D4	pass
Chromium VI content	5.6.3	max. 3.0 mg/kg	less than 3.0 mg/kg	D4	pass
Tongue - Cowhide leather – hydrophobic (thickness 0.9 to 1.1 mm)					
Tear strength	5.6.1	min. 36 N	51.1 N	D4	pass

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Properties essential for assessment	Art. of standard ¹⁾	Value required	Results obtained	Number of document ²⁾	Assessment
pH value	5.6.2	min. 3.2	3.53	D4	pass
Difference figure	5.6.2	max. 0,7	0,67	D4	pass
Chromium VI content	5.6.3	max. 3.0 mg/kg	less than 3.0 mg/kg	D4	pass
Insole – Texon Antistatic					
Thickness	5.7.1	min. 2.0 mm	2.6 mm	D4	pass
Water absorption	5.7.3	min. 70 mg/cm ²	120 mg/cm ²	D4	pass
Water desorption	5.7.3	min. 80 %	97.7 %	D4	pass
Abrasion resistance - appearance after 400 cycles	5.7.4.1	acceptable abrasion damage according to reference sample	without damage - according to reference sample	D4	pass
Insole – Penetration resistant material KNOX					
Thickness	5.7.1	min. 2.0 mm	4.16 mm	D4	pass
Water absorption	5.7.3	min. 70 mg/cm ²	126 mg/cm ²	D4	pass
Water desorption	5.7.3	min. 80 %	99.9 %	D4	pass
Abrasion resistance - appearance after 400 cycles	5.7.4.1	acceptable abrasion damage according to reference sample	without damage - according to reference sample	D4	pass
Insock – Shaped unwoven fabric covered by unwoven fabric Holík					
Water absorption	5.7.3	min. 70 mg/cm ²	231 mg/cm ²	D4	pass
Water desorption	5.7.3	min. 80 %	99.9 %	D4	pass
Abrasion resistance	5.7.4.2	without holes after: 25600 cycles when dry 12800 cycles when wet	without holes without holes	D4	pass
Insock – Novaped orthopaedic insock					
Water permeable insock - water penetration time of insock	Tab. 3	max. 60 s	less than 60 s	D10	pass
Abrasion resistance	5.7.4.2	without holes after: 25600 cycles when dry 12800 cycles when wet	without holes without holes	D10	pass
Insock – Knitinox orthopaedic insock					
Water absorption	5.7.3	min. 70 mg/cm ²	125 - 245 mg/cm ²	D6	pass
Water desorption	5.7.3	min. 80 %	100 %	D6	pass
Abrasion resistance	5.7.4.2	without holes after: 25600 cycles when dry 12800 cycles when wet	without holes without holes	D9	pass

Table VII: Results of assessment of product Operating Footwear for firefighters, types: Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02, Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02, Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02, Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02

Properties essential for assessment	Art. of standard ¹⁾	Value required	Results obtained	Number of document ²⁾	Assessment
Outsole – Rubber Explorer, cleated					
Design	5.8.1	cleated or non-cleated outsole	cleated outsole	D4	pass
Outsole classification - density	-	$\rho > 0.9 \text{ g/cm}^3$ $\rho \leq 0.9 \text{ g/cm}^3$	$\rho > 0.9 \text{ g/cm}^3$ -	D4	pass
Tear strength	5.8. 2	min. 8 kN/m	10.6 kN/m	D4	pass
Abrasion resistance	5.8.3	max. 150 mm ³	95 mm ³	D4	pass
Flexing resistance - cut growth	5.8.4	max. 4 mm	0 mm	D4	pass
Fuel resistance - volume growth	6.4.2	(-1) % to 12 %	2.76 %	D4	pass
Outsole thickness d ₁	5.8.1.1	min. 4 mm	4.4 mm	D4	pass
Cleated area	5.8.1.2	outsole shall be provided with a cleated surface, cleats shall be open to the side	the sole is provided with a pattern, cleat is open to the side	D4	pass
Cleated area – cleate length - front part - back (heel) part	5.8.1.2	min. 0.45xL min. 0.25xL	0.50xL 0.30xL	D4	pass
Cleat design	ČSN EN 15090 6.7.1	any continuous linear transverse valleys shall not be across the sole	any continuous linear transverse valleys are across the sole	D4	pass
Cleat height - d ₂	ČSN EN 15090 6.7.2	min. 3 mm	5.9 mm	D4	pass
Cleat height in the waist area <u>d</u>	ČSN EN 15090 6.7.3	min. 1.5 mm	1.6 mm	D4	pass
Heel breast	ČSN EN 15090 6.7.4	the outsole shall have an inclined-breast heel	the outsole has an inclined-breast heel	D4	pass
Proportions of heel and waist - distance <u>a</u> - dimension <u>b</u> - ankle α	ČSN EN 15090 6.7.4	min. 35 mm min. 10 mm 90° to 120°	56.1 mm 15.6 mm 93°	D4	pass
Resistance to hot contact	6.4.1	outsoles shall not melt and shall not develop no cracks when bent around the mandrel	no melting no cracks	D4	pass



Table VII: Results of assessment of product Operating Footwear for firefighters, types: Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02, Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02, Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02, Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02

Properties essential for assessment	Art. of standard ¹⁾	Value required	Results obtained	Number of document ²⁾	Assessment
Marking and information					
Marking	7 ČSN EN 15090/8	data a) – f) in each halfpair of footwear	published	D4	pass
Marking	ČSN EN 15090/8	Pictogram for footwear for firefighters	published	D4	pass
Information provided by the manufacturer	8 ČSN EN 15090 / 9	information in the official language(s) of the country of destination, general data, special appropriates details	published	D4	pass

Notes:

1) appropriate articles of ČSN EN ISO 20345 standard

2) The documents placed in this column are the basis for assessment. Their identification see in Table VIII

3.7 Assessment of product conformity with technical specifications and basic requirements

The assessed product – Operating Footwear for firefighters, types: Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02, Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02, Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02, Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02, specified in Item 1 hereof – complies with the requirements set by the following technical standards with regard to its design and submitted documentation:

ČSN EN 15090:2012 (EN 15090:2012)

ČSN EN ISO 20345:2012 (EN ISO 20345:2011)

Results of the evaluation of the personal protective equipment stated in Table VII hereof prove the conformity of all indicators specifying general basic requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/425, additional basic requirements common for more types of PPE and additional basic requirements for special risks applicable to the evaluated type of product.

4. Conclusion

Notified Body NB 1023 performed EU Type-Examination of the personal protective equipment

Operating Footwear for firefighters, types:

Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02

Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02

Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02

Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02

Technical specifications used by the manufacturer are in compliance with basic requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC.

The sample of the personal protective equipment was produced in compliance with the technical documentation of the manufacturer and can be fully safely used for its intended purpose.



The sample of the personal protective equipment meets all the provisions of the Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC.

The Notified Body No. 1023 decided to make a change of the EU Type Certificate No. 20 0483 T/NB/b and issue it as the EU Type Certificate No. No. 20 0483 T/NB/c.

5. List of documents used for the preparation of the Evaluation Report

List of documents used by Notified Body NB 1023 by EC type examination of product, is presented in the Table VIII. Numbers of documents in second column correspond with numbers of documents published in the Table VII with assessment of product properties.

Table VIII: List of documents

Name of document	Marking
The application of company HOLÍK International s.r.o., Zlín, dated 2023-02-17	-
Technical documentation of company HOLÍK International s.r.o., Zlín for the Operating Footwear for firefighters, types: Lesna 7126 art. 7126-01, art. 7126-02, Zlin 7125, art. 7125-01, art. 7125-02, Lukov 7127, art. 7127-01, art. 7127-02, Lipa 7128, art. 7128-01, art. 7128-02 (description of the product, technical specification, instructions for use and maintenance, picture of the product, description of the means used by the manufacturer during the production of the PPE, etc.), submitted on 2023-02-17	D1
Check list / a list of basic health and safety requirements issued by HOLÍK International s.r.o., Zlín on 2023-01-17	D2
EU-type certificate No. 20 0483 T/NB/b, Notified Body NB 1023, ITC Zlín	-
Document on receipt of samples (Sample Registration Book of the ITC's Centre 260)	-
Assessment Record No. 723302411/A, Notified Body NB 1023, ITC Zlín	D3
Evaluation Report ref. No. 723302235/2022, Notified Body NB 1023, ITC Zlín	D4
Accredited laboratory test report ref. No. 412603347-03, issued in testing accredited laboratory AZL 1004, Institut pro testování a certifikaci, a.s., Zlín	D5
Accredited laboratory test report ref. No. 412603347-11, issued in testing accredited laboratory AZL 1004, Institut pro testování a certifikaci, a.s., Zlín	D6
Accredited laboratory test report ref. No. 412603349-01, issued in testing accredited laboratory AZL 1004, Institut pro testování a certifikaci, a.s., Zlín	D7
Accredited laboratory test report ref. No. 343300291-01, issued in testing accredited laboratory AZL 1004, Institut pro testování a certifikaci, a.s., Zlín	D8
Test report ref. No. AZL 22/0465, issued in testing accredited laboratory AZL 1001, Textilní zkušební ústav s.p., Brno	D9
Expertise Report No. 2103585-01-00-01, issued in accredited testing laboratory No. D-ZM-14150-04-00 PFI – Prüf und Forschungsinstitut Pirmasens e.V., Pirmasens, Germany	D10
Declaration about innocuousness for human health of materials used on the product, issued in company HOLÍK International s.r.o., Zlín, Czech Republic on 2023-01-17	D11
Declaration about keeping of material and construct composition of products, issued in company HOLÍK International s.r.o., Zlín, Czech Republic dated 2023-02-09	D12



Czech

CERTIFICATE

Certification Body Management System No. 3053
TÜV SÜD Czech s.r.o.

certifies that



Holík International s.r.o.

Za Dvorem 612
CZ - 763 14 Zlín, Štípa
Ident. No.: 25322214

The list of sites / associated certificates is stated in the annex to this certificate, the annex is its integral part and contains 1 page.

has established and applies
a Quality Management System for

development, production and sales of special protective items

An audit was performed, Report No. **14.101.624**

Proof has been furnished that the requirements
according to

ČSN EN ISO 9001:2016

are fulfilled.

The certificate is valid from **26.10.2021** until **22.10.2024**

Certificate Registration No. **14.101.585**



Prague, 26.10.2021



The list of sites / associated certificates

Name and address of the site	Scope of audited activity	Registration No. of the associated certificate
Holík International s.r.o. Za Dvorem 612 CZ - 763 14 Zlín, Štípa	development, production and sales of special protective items	-
Holík International s.r.o. K Farmě 648 CZ - 763 14 Zlín, Štípa	production of special protective items	-
Holík International s.r.o. Vazová 2497 CZ - 688 01 Uherský Brod	production of special protective items	-





Czech

CERTIFICATE

Certification Body Management System No. 3053
TÜV SÜD Czech s.r.o.

certifies that



Holík International s.r.o.

Za Dvorem 612
CZ - 763 14 Zlín, Štípa
Ident. No.: 25322214

The list of sites / associated certificates is stated in the annex to this certificate, the annex is its integral part and contains 1 page.

has established and applies
the Environmental Management System for
development, production and sales of special protective items

An audit was performed, Report No. **14.101.624**

Proof has been furnished that the requirements
according to

ČSN EN ISO 14001:2016

are fulfilled.

The certificate is valid from **26.10.2021** until **22.10.2024**

Certificate Registration No. **14.101.588**



Prague, 26.10.2021



The list of sites / associated certificates

Name and address of the site	Scope of audited activity	Registration No. of the associated certificate
Holík International s.r.o. Za Dvorem 612 CZ - 763 14 Zlín, Štípa	development, production and sales of special protective items	-
Holík International s.r.o. K Farmě 648 CZ - 763 14 Zlín, Štípa	production of special protective items	-
Holík International s.r.o. Vazová 2497 CZ - 688 01 Uherský Brod	production of special protective items	-



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www.holik-america.com



Instrukcja użytkowania

Szanowny Kliencie, dziękujemy za zakup naszego produktu. Obuwie skórzane wyprodukowane przez firmę Holík International, s.r.o. przeznaczone jest dla jednostek strażackich do interwencji gaśniczych ratunkowych. Norma ta odpowiada normie europejskiej EN 15090:2012 – Obuwie dla strażaków oraz normie.

Oceny zgodności produktu z wymienioną powyżej normą dokonała jednostka notyfikowana nr 1023, Institut pro testování a certifikaci a.s., Zlín, Republika Czeska. Skórzane obuwie strażackie, typ 2 H13, nadaje się do stosowania podczas gaszenia pożarów, ochrony mienia w budynkach, na zamkniętej przestrzeni, do ochrony pojazdów, zbiorników lub innego mienia objętego pożarem lub znajdującego się w sytuacji krytycznej. Obuwie zapewnia ochronę tylko do temperatury 250°C. Nie zapewnia ochrony przed zagrożeniem chemicznym. Obuwie z podszewką membranową jest nieprzemakalne (nie dotyczy modeli basio). Podeszwa jest odporna na paliwa. Obuwie jest wyposażone w specjalną wysiółkę napinającą zapobiegającą przebieciu, zapobiegającą przebieciu. Obuwie jest wyposażone w podnosek kompozytowy, który zapewnia ochronę przed uderzeniem i naciskiem zgodnie z normą EN ISO 20345.

Każda wyprodukowana para obuwia posiada oznaczenie:
CE 1023 Oznakowanie zgodności z numerem jed-
nostki notyfikowanej
EN 15090:2012 Numer i rok ogłoszenia normy
Holík International, s.r.o. Identyfikacja producenta obuwia
7127 Oznaczenie typu przez producenta – numer wzoru obuwia
42 Rozmiar obuwia
IV/Q/2022 Data produkcji
F2A Symbole w piktogramie odpowiadające
ochronie, które nie zostały ujęte w piktogra-
mie (patrz tabela poniżej)

Piktogram określający typ i zakres ochrony obuwia strażackiego



EN 15090:2012 F2A

Objaśnienia symboli, które nie zostały ujęte w piktogramie:

Typ obuwia	Symbol	Spełnienie wymagań dla obuwia strażackiego	HI ₁	Izolacja cieplna
		Wymagania podstawowe	SRC	Oporność na poślizg
		Właściwości antystatyczne	T	Oporność na przebiecie
			Nosek odporny na uderzenia	P
			A	Obuwie antystatyczne
			AN	Ochrona kostki
			CI	Izolacja przed zimnem

Instrukcja użytkowania

Obuwie antystatyczne powinno być używane w sytuacjach, w których wymagana jest minimalizacja akumulacji statyczności elektrycznej przez odprowadzenie ładunku elektrycznego, aby zapobiec niebezpieczeństwu skrzekania, np. w przypadku substancji palnych oraz oparów, a także w przypadku, gdy nie można całkowicie wykluczyć ryzyka porażenia prądem elektrycznym z urządzenia elektrycznego lub elementu znajdującego się pod napięciem. Należy zwrócić uwagę na fakt, że obuwie antystatyczne nie zapewnia wystarczającej ochrony przed porażeniem prądem elektrycznym, ponieważ wytwarza jedynie opór między ziemią i podeszwą. Jeżeli nie można całkowicie wykluczyć ryzyka porażenia prądem elektrycznym, niezbędne jest podjęcie dalszych kroków prowadzących do wykluczenia tego ryzyka. Powyższe środki wraz z opisanymi poniżej testami powinny stanowić standardowy element programu zapobiegania zranieniom podczas pracy. Doświadczenie wykazuje, że w celach antystatycznych produkt przez cały okres żywotności powinien cechować się rezystancją poniżej 1000 MΩ. Wartość 100 KΩ stanowi najniższą granicę rezystancji elektrycznej nowego produktu, gwarantującą ograniczoną ochronę przed niebezpieczeństwem porażenia prądem elektrycznym lub przed wybuchem pożaru w przypadku awarii urządzenia elektrycznego znajdującego się pod napięciem 250 V. Użytkownicy powinni być jednak świadomi faktu, że w pewnych warunkach obuwie może nie zapewniać wystarczającego zabezpieczenia, w związku z czym zawsze należy stosować dodatkowe środki bezpieczeństwa służące do ochrony użytkownika. Rezystancja elektryczna obuwia tego typu może ulegać znacznym zmianom pod wpływem wyginania, zanieczyszczenia lub wilgotności. W środowisku mokrym obuwie może nie spełniać zakładanej funkcji. Dlatego należy zagwarantować, by produkt spełniał zakładaną funkcję odprowadzania ładunku elektrostatycznego oraz zapewniania odpowiedniego zabezpieczenia przez cały czas żywotności. Zalecamy częste przeprowadzanie własnych prób rezystancji elektrycznej w regularnych odstępach czasu. Jeżeli obuwie klasy I noszone jest przez dłuższy czas, może absorbować wilgoć, skutkiem czego w wilgotnym lub mokrym środowisku może nabyć właściwości przewodzących. Jeżeli noszone jest w warunkach, w których dochodzi do zanieczyszczenia materiału podeszwy, użytkownicy powinni kontrolować właściwości elektryczne obuwia każdorazowo przed wejściem na zagrożony teren. W miejscach, gdzie używane jest obuwie antystatyczne, rezystancja podłogi powinna być taka, aby nie znosiła właściwości ochronnych obuwia. W trakcie użytkowania pomiędzy brandzłem obuwia a stopą użytkownika nie powinny znajdować się żadne elementy izolacyjne. W przypadku umieszczenia pomiędzy brandzłem a stopą użytkownika jakiegokolwiek wkładki należy sprawdzić właściwości elektryczne połączenia obuwia z wkładką. Obuwie z wymiowanym brandzłem powinno być używane wyłącznie z brandzłem włożonym na miejscu. Jest to spowodowane faktem, że przeprowadzane testy obuwia odbywały się z brandzłem umieszczonym w obuwu. Oryginalny brandzel wymienić można tylko na egzemplarz o porównywalnych właściwościach dostarczony przez producenta oryginalnego obuwia.

Instrukcja użytkowania

Pomiaru oporności obuwia ochronnego na przekłucia dokonano w laboratorium z wykorzystaniem kolca o średnicy 4,5 mm i sily 1100 N. Wysokie sily oddziałujące na kolce o małej średnicy zwiększają ryzyko przekłucia. Tym też należy się kierować przy doborze środków zapobiegawczych.

Przechowywanie i czyszczenie

Aby obuwie służyło przez długi czas, należy przestrzegać następujących zasad:

- Obuwie należy konserwować codziennie lub po każdym noszeniu;
- Większe zanieczyszczenia należy usunąć za pomocą odpowiedniej szczotki, mokrej szmatki lub gąbki, po czym obuwie wysuszyć;
- Obuwie suszyć w temperaturze do 40°C, nigdy nie umieszczając go bezpośrednio na źródłach ciepła;
- Suche i wyczyszczone obuwie konserwować za pomocą pasty zawierającej środek hydrofobowy;
- Często pastować;

- Chronić obuwie przed gwałtownym suszeniem, rozpuszczalnikami organicznymi, ługiem, kwasami i olejami;
- Można również zastosować odpowiedni spray, który jest przeznaczony do pielęgnacji obuwia wyprodukowanego ze skór gładkich.
- Obuwie przechowywać wyczyszczone zakonserwowane, w suchym, wentylowanym miejscu;
- Ze względów higienicznych należy regularnie wyjmować brandzel i prać ręcznie w celu oczyszczenia z potu, następnie wysuszyć;

Przed użyciem obuwia należy je odpowiednio zasznurować tak, aby po zapięciu obuwia na zamek, było ono stabilne i należycie upięte w okolicach śródstopia. Przy każdym kolejnym wkładaniu i zdejmowaniu butów będzie można korzystać już tylko z zamka błyskawicznego. Obuwie można nosić tylko zapięte, tj. z zapiętym zamkiem oraz zawiązanymi sznurowadłami. (Dotyczy tylko obuwia z zamkiem i sznurowadłami.)

Odpowiednia konserwacja oraz użytkowanie obuwia przedłuża jego żywotność.

Ocena stanu obuwia przez użytkownika

Obuwie strażackie powinno być regularnie kontrolowane i wymieniane na nowe, jeżeli widoczny jest którykolwiek z wymienionych objawów uszkodzenia. Niektóre z poniższych kryteriów mogą się różnić w zależności od typu obuwia i użytych materiałów.

- Pojawiające się widoczne, głębokie pęknięcia sięgające do połowy grubości materiału wierzchniego;
- Znaczne zużycie materiału wierzchniego, zwłaszcza jeśli szpic lub nosek są widoczne;
- Powierzchnia przyszwyc jest miejscami zdeformowana, spalona, nadtopiona, ma pęcherze lub naruszone szwy w części łokkowej;
- Podeszwa posiada pęknięcia dłuższe niż 10 mm i głębsze niż 3 mm; nastąpiło oddzielenie przy szwy od podeszwy na długości większej niż 10–15 mm i o szerokości (głębokości) 5 mm;
- Wypuska w miejscu zginania jest mniejsza niż 1,5 mm;
- Oryginalny brandzel (jeśli jest) posiada widoczne deformacje i uszkodzenia;
- Działanie mechanizmów zamykających (zamek błyskawiczny, sznurowadła, kraczki, zatrzaski);
- Termin żywotności obuwia nie może zostać przekroczony;
- Żywotność obuwia zależy od sposobu użytkowania i stosowania się do powyższych uwag.
- Od czasu do czasu należy ręką sprawdzić wnętrze obuwia w poszukiwaniu ewentualnych zniszczeń podeszwy lub ostrych krawędzi noska ochronnego, które mogłyby doprowadzić do zranienia.

Wymiana obuwia strażackiego oznacza w tym kontekście wymianę uszkodzonych części, które dołączone są do obuwia, np. brandzli, zamków błyskawicznych, języków, sznurowadeł.

Instrukcję wiązania sznurowadeł w butach Zlín znajdują Państwo na naszej stronie internetowej:

www.holik-international.com

Dostępne rozmiary: 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50

Informationen und Gebrauchsanleitung

Sehr geehrter Kunde, wir freuen uns, dass Sie sich für unser Produkt entschieden haben. Dieses Schuhwerk, das von Holík International s.r.o. hergestellt wird, ist ausgelegt für Einsatzkräfte der Feuerwehren und Notfallteams und entspricht den europäischen Normen EN 15090:2012 Schuhwerk für die Feuerwehr. Die Prüfung und Zertifizierung der Konformität des Produktes mit der o.g. Norm wurde von der notifizierten Stelle Nr. 1023, ITC, Zlín, Tschechische Republik, durchgeführt. Es ist nötig darauf hinzuweisen, dass antistatisches Schuhwerk keinen ausreichenden Schutz vor Verletzung durch einen Stromschlag bieten kann, da es nur einen Widerstand zwischen Fuß und Boden schafft. Wenn die Gefahr eines Stromschlages nicht völlig ausgeschlossen werden kann, sind weitere Maßnahmen erforderlich. Diese Maßnahmen und andere Prüfungen, siehe weiter unten, sollte ein gängiger Bestandteil des Unfallverhütungsprogrammes sein. Die Erfahrung hat gezeigt, dass der Schuh, um den antistatischen Anforderungen zu genügen, während seiner gesamten Lebensdauer einen elektrischen Durchgangswiderstand von unter 1.000 MΩ aufweisen soll. Der Wert von 100 KΩ wird als unter Grenzwert des Widerstandes für einen neuen Schuh festgelegt. Dieser Wert sichert einen begrenzten Schutz gegen die Gefahr eines Stromschlages oder gegen Feuer im Falle eines Defektes von elektrischen Geräten mit einer Spannung von 250 V zu. Die Benutzer sollen sich jedoch der Tatsache bewusst sein, dass unter bestimmten Voraussetzungen der Schuh keinen ausreichenden Schutz gewährleisten kann und zusätzliche Sicherheitsmaßnahmen für den Benutzer permanent angewendet werden müssen. Der elektrische Widerstand dieses Stiefels kann sich wesentlich durch Biegung, Verunreinigung oder Feuchtigkeit verändern. Es kann sein, dass die geforderten Funktionen in nasser Umgebung nicht erreicht werden. Es ist deshalb sicher zu stellen, dass das Produkt die geforderte Funktion der Ableitung der elektrostatischen Ladung erfüllt und die Funktion während der gesamten Lebensdauer gewährleistet wird. Wir empfehlen die Einführung eigenständiger Prüfungen des elektrischen Widerstandes und deren regelmäßige Durchführung. Wenn Schuhwerk der Klasse I über einen längeren Zeitraum getragen wird, kann es Feuchtigkeit aufnehmen und in feuchter und nasser Umgebung leitfähig werden. Sollten die Schuhe unter Bedingungen getragen werden, mit denen die Verschmutzung der Sohle einhergeht, dann sollte der Träger die elektrischen Eigenschaften der Schuhe immer vor dem Betreten eines gefährlichen Bereiches überprüfen. Während des Gebrauchs antistatischer Schuhwerks sollte der Widerstand des Bodens solcherart sein, dass die Schutzfunktion der Schuhe nicht beeinträchtigt wird. Beim Einsatz der Stiefel darf kein isolierendes Teil zwischen der Innensohle und dem Fuß eingebracht werden. Falls eine Einlage zwischen Fuß und Innensohle eingelegt wird, müssen die elektrischen Eigenschaften der Kombination Stiefel/Einlage überprüft werden. Falls die Stiefel mit austauschbaren Einlegesohlen ausgestattet sind, dürfen die Stiefel auch nur mit eingelegten, austauschbaren Innensohlen getragen werden. Dies liegt darin begründet, dass auch bei den Prüfungen ein solcher Aufbau im Stiefel vorhanden war. Die Original-Einlegesohle darf nur durch eine vergleichbare Einlegesohle des Stiefelherstellers ersetzt werden.

Alle hergestellten Schuhe tragen folgende Bezeichnung:
CE 1023 Zeichen der Konformität mit Nummer der notifizierten Stelle
EN 15090:2012 Die Nummer und das Jahr der Ausgabe der Norm
Holík International, s.r.o. Identifizierung des Herstellers
7127 Typbezeichnung des Herstellers – Nummer des Schuhmusters
42 Schuhgröße
IV/Q/2022 Herstelldatum
F2A Symbole im Piktogramm, die die Schutzklasse und Type ausweisen
H13 SRC P T A AN CI Symbole im Piktogramm, die weitere Eigenschaften ausweisen, die im Piktogramm nicht enthalten sind (Siehe u.a. Tabelle)

Piktogramm mit der Bezeichnung des Typs und der Schutzklasse für die Feuerwehr



EN 15090:2012 F2A

Erläuterung der Symbole, welche im Piktogramm nicht eingeschlossen sind:

Typ der Schuhe	Symbol	Erfüllung der Anforderung und Eigenschaft der Feuerwehrstiefel	HI ₁	Isolierung gegen Hitze
		Grundanforderungen	Antistatische Eigenschaften	SRC
				P
				T
				A
				AN
				CI



Informationen und Gebrauchsanleitung

Antistatische Schuhe sollen dort getragen werden, wo es nötig ist, die Akkumulation elektrostatischer Ladung durch Ableitung zu minimieren, um die Gefahr einer Entzündung von z.B. entflammbaren Substanzen und Dämpfen auszuschließen und wenn die Gefahr eines Stromschlages von elektrischen Geräten oder anderen spannungsführenden Teilen nicht völlig ausgeschlossen werden kann. Es ist nötig darauf hinzuweisen, dass antistatisches Schuhwerk keinen ausreichenden Schutz vor Verletzung durch einen Stromschlag bieten kann, da es nur einen Widerstand zwischen Fuß und Boden schafft. Wenn die Gefahr eines Stromschlages nicht völlig ausgeschlossen werden kann, sind weitere Maßnahmen erforderlich. Diese Maßnahmen und andere Prüfungen, siehe weiter unten, sollte ein gängiger Bestandteil des Unfallverhütungsprogrammes sein. Die Erfahrung hat gezeigt, dass der Schuh, um den antistatischen Anforderungen zu genügen, während seiner gesamten Lebensdauer einen elektrischen Durchgangswiderstand von unter 1.000 MΩ aufweisen soll. Der Wert von 100 KΩ wird als unter Grenzwert des Widerstandes für einen neuen Schuh festgelegt. Dieser Wert sichert einen begrenzten Schutz gegen die Gefahr eines Stromschlages oder gegen Feuer im Falle eines Defektes von elektrischen Geräten mit einer Spannung von 250 V zu. Die Benutzer sollen sich jedoch der Tatsache bewusst sein, dass unter bestimmten Voraussetzungen der Schuh keinen ausreichenden Schutz gewährleisten kann und zusätzliche Sicherheitsmaßnahmen für den Benutzer permanent angewendet werden müssen. Der elektrische Widerstand dieses Stiefels kann sich wesentlich durch Biegung, Verunreinigung oder Feuchtigkeit verändern. Es kann sein, dass die geforderten Funktionen in nasser Umgebung nicht erreicht werden. Es ist deshalb sicher zu stellen, dass das Produkt die geforderte Funktion der Ableitung der elektrostatischen Ladung erfüllt und die Funktion während der gesamten Lebensdauer gewährleistet wird. Wir empfehlen die Einführung eigenständiger Prüfungen des elektrischen Widerstandes und deren regelmäßige Durchführung. Wenn Schuhwerk der Klasse I über einen längeren Zeitraum getragen wird, kann es Feuchtigkeit aufnehmen und in feuchter und nasser Umgebung leitfähig werden. Sollten die Schuhe unter Bedingungen getragen werden, mit denen die Verschmutzung der Sohle einhergeht, dann sollte der Träger die elektrischen Eigenschaften der Schuhe immer vor dem Betreten eines gefährlichen Bereiches überprüfen. Während des Gebrauchs antistatischer Schuhwerks sollte der Widerstand des Bodens solcherart sein, dass die Schutzfunktion der Schuhe nicht beeinträchtigt wird. Beim Einsatz der Stiefel darf kein isolierendes Teil zwischen der Innensohle und dem Fuß eingebracht werden. Falls eine Einlage zwischen Fuß und Innensohle eingelegt wird, müssen die elektrischen Eigenschaften der Kombination Stiefel/Einlage überprüft werden. Falls die Stiefel mit austauschbaren Einlegesohlen ausgestattet sind, dürfen die Stiefel auch nur mit eingelegten, austauschbaren Innensohlen getragen werden. Dies liegt darin begründet, dass auch bei den Prüfungen ein solcher Aufbau im Stiefel vorhanden war. Die Original-Einlegesohle darf nur durch eine vergleichbare Einlegesohle des Stiefelherstellers ersetzt werden.

Die Benutzer sollen sich jedoch der Tatsache bewusst sein, dass unter bestimmten Voraussetzungen der Schuh keinen ausreichenden Schutz gewährleisten kann und zusätzliche Sicherheitsmaßnahmen für den Benutzer permanent angewendet werden müssen. Der elektrische Widerstand dieses Stiefels kann sich wesentlich durch Biegung, Verunreinigung oder Feuchtigkeit verändern. Es kann sein, dass die geforderten Funktionen in nasser Umgebung nicht erreicht werden. Es ist deshalb sicher zu stellen, dass das Produkt die geforderte Funktion der Ableitung der elektrostatischen Ladung erfüllt und die Funktion während der gesamten Lebensdauer gewährleistet wird. Wir empfehlen die Einführung eigenständiger Prüfungen des elektrischen Widerstandes und deren regelmäßige Durchführung. Wenn Schuhwerk der Klasse I über einen längeren Zeitraum getragen wird, kann es Feuchtigkeit aufnehmen und in feuchter und nasser Umgebung leitfähig werden. Sollten die Schuhe unter Bedingungen getragen werden, mit denen die Verschmutzung der Sohle einhergeht, dann sollte der Träger die elektrischen Eigenschaften der Schuhe immer vor dem Betreten eines gefährlichen Bereiches überprüfen. Während des Gebrauchs antistatischer Schuhwerks sollte der Widerstand des Bodens solcherart sein, dass die Schutzfunktion der Schuhe nicht beeinträchtigt wird. Beim Einsatz der Stiefel darf kein isolierendes Teil zwischen der Innensohle und dem Fuß eingebracht werden. Falls eine Einlage zwischen Fuß und Innensohle eingelegt wird, müssen die elektrischen Eigenschaften der Kombination Stiefel/Einlage überprüft werden. Falls die Stiefel mit austauschbaren Einlegesohlen ausgestattet sind, dürfen die Stiefel auch nur mit eingelegten, austauschbaren Innensohlen getragen werden. Dies liegt darin begründet, dass auch bei den Prüfungen ein solcher Aufbau im Stiefel vorhanden war. Die Original-Einlegesohle darf nur durch eine vergleichbare Einlegesohle des Stiefelherstellers ersetzt werden.

Durchtrittssicherheit

Die Durchtrittssicherheit der Sicherheitsschuhe wurde im Labor unter Anwendung eines Dorns mit einem Durchmesser von 4,5 mm und der Kraft von 1100N getestet. Höhere Kräfte, die auf einen Dorn mit kleinerem Durchmesser einwirken, erhöhen das Durchtrittsrisiko. Unter diesen Umständen sollte die Möglichkeit von vorbeugenden Maßnahmen erwogen werden.

Reinigung und Lagerung

Damit die Stiefel von Ihnen möglichst lange getragen werden können, sollten Sie folgende Punkte beachten:

- Pflegen Sie die Stiefel täglich oder nach jedem Tragen.
- Entfernen Sie groben Schmutz mit einer geeigneten Bürste, mit einem nassen Tuch oder mit einem Schwamm und lassen die Stiefel danach trocknen.

- Trocknen Sie die Stiefel bei Temperaturen bis 40°C, jedoch niemals in direktem Kontakt zu einer Wärmequelle.
- Tragen Sie Waterproof-Schuhcreme auf die trockenen und sauberen Stiefel auf.
- Behandeln Sie die Stiefel häufig und regelmäßig mit Schuhcreme.
- Es ist auch möglich, ein geeignetes Spray zur Behandlung von Membranschuhen aus Glattleder anzuwenden.
- Schützen Sie die Stiefel gegen beschleunigtes Trocknen, vor organischen Lösungsmitteln, Laugen, Säuren und Ölen.
- Lagern Sie die geputzten Stiefel in einer trockenen Umgebung.
- Entfernen Sie aus Hygienegründen regelmäßig die Einlegesohlen und waschen Sie diese von Hand, um den Schweiß zu entfernen. Lassen Sie die Einlegesohlen anschließend trocknen.
- Vor der Benutzung ist es angebracht, die Schnürung so einzustellen, dass die Stiefel nach dem Schließen des Reißverschlusses ausreichend eng und stabil sitzen. Bei jedem An- und Ausziehen ist der Reißverschluss zu schließen bzw. zu öffnen.

Die Stiefel dürfen nur im geschlossenen Zustand getragen werden, d.h. mit geschlossenem Reißverschluss und nach vorher erfolgter Schnüreinrichtung. (Das gilt nur für Stiefel mit Reißverschluss und Schnürung.)

Durch die richtige Pflege und Nutzung verlängern Sie die Lebensdauer Ihrer Stiefel.

Beurteilung des Zustandes der Stiefel durch den Benutzer

Stiefel für Feuerwehrleute müssen regelmäßig kontrolliert werden und sollten durch neue Stiefel ersetzt werden, sobald einer der u.g. Indikatoren auftritt. Einige von diesen Punkten können variieren, je nachdem um welchen Schuhtyp oder um welches Material es sich handelt.

- Beginnende deutliche und tiefe Risse bis zur halben Stärke des Obermaterials.
- Substanzieller Verschleiß des Obermaterials, besonders im Bereich der Schuhspitze (Stahlkappe und Überkappe).
- Obermaterial weist Stellen mit Deformationen, mit Brandspuren, mit Blasen auf oder Obermaterial ist geschmolzen. Auch zerstörte Nähte im Wadenbereich gehören dazu.
- Risse in der Sohle, die länger als 10 mm und tiefer als 3 mm sind. Ablösungen im Übergang Sohle/Oberleder auf einer Länge von 10 bis 15 mm und mit einer Tiefe von 5 mm und mehr.
- Profilhöhe der Laufsohle im Beugebereich weniger als 1,5 mm.
- Die Original-Einlegesohle – soweit vorhanden – zeigt deutliche Verformungen oder Beschädigungen.
- Die Funktionstüchtigkeit der Verschlussmechanismen (Reißverschluss, Schnürsenkel, Druckknöpfe und Ösen).
- Der Ablauftermin der Lebensdauer sollte nicht überschritten werden.
- Die Lebensdauer der Stiefel hängt vom Grad ihrer Nutzung und der Regelmäßigkeit der oben aufgeführten Kontrollen ab.
- Es ist zweckmäßig, die Innenseite der Stiefel in regelmäßigen Abständen von Hand zu überprüfen mit besonderem Schwerpunkt darauf, ob das Innenfutter beschädigt ist oder scharfe Kanten im Bereich der Stahlkappen vorliegen, die zu Verletzungen führen können.

In diesem Zusammenhang bedeutet der Austausch der Feuerwehrstiefel auch der Austausch von beschädigten Funktionsteilen wie Einlegesohlen, Reißverschlüssen, Laschen und Schnürsenkeln.

Die Anleitung zum Binden der Schnürsenkel bei Modell ZLIN finden Sie auf unserer Webseite:

www.holik-international.com

Lieferbare Größen: 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50



CSN EN ISO 14001:2016
CSN EN ISO 9001:2016

CE 1023



EN 15090:2012



- 1 Lining

2 Membrane

3 Inner upholstery of breathable material

4 Leather

5 Shock absorber

6 TPR protection

7 Ankle protection

8 Flexible segmentation

9 GRIP system

10 Flexible segmentation

11 TPU toe cap protection

12 Composite toe cap

13 Membrane protector

14 Removable inner sole

15 Antiperforation insole

16 Rubber sole
- 1 Podszewka

2 Membrana

3 Wewnętrzna wyściółka amorfizująca

4 Skóra

5 Shock absorber

6 Gumowa ochrona pięty

7 Ochraniacz kostki

8 Czeszcz elastyczna

9 System Grip

10 Czeszcz elastyczna

11 Ochrona czubka z TPU

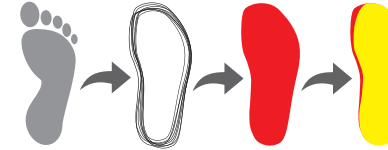
12 Podnosek kompozytowy

13 Membrana przesiadka

14 Wyjmowana wkładka

15 Napinająca wyściółka antyprzebiadająca

16 Gumowa podeszwa



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Model	Legenda - Legend - Legende - Legenda															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Zlin Gil	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lesna Gil	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lukov Gil	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lipa Gil	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

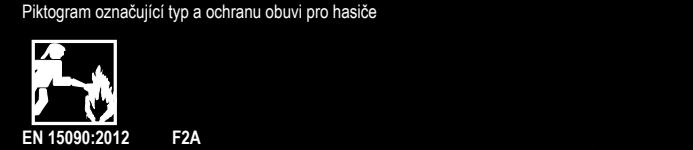


Návod na použití

Vážený zákazniku, děkujeme, že jste si zakoupil náš výrobek. Tato usňová obuv, vyrobená společností Holík International, s.r.o., je určená pro práci hasičských zásahových jednotek pro hasení požárů a je v shodě s evropskou normou EN 15090:2012 Obuv pro hasiče. Posouzení shody výrobku s výše uvedenou normou, vykonala notifi kovaná osoba č. 1023, Institut pro testování a certifikaci a.s., Zlín, Česká republika. Jde o usňovou obuv pro hasiče typ 2 H13, která je vhodná k používání při hašení požárů, záchraně majetku v budovách a uzavřených prostorech, záchraně vozidel, nádrží nebo podobného majetku, který je postižen požárem nebo se nachází v nouzové situaci. Tato obuv poskytuje ochranu pouze do 250°C. Neposkytuje ochranu proti chemickým nebezpečím. Obuv s membránovou podšívkou je odolná vůči vodě (nepatří pro modely basic). Podešev je odolná proti pohonným hmotám. Obuv má zabudovanou speciální napínací stélku – odolnou proti propichnutí. Obuv je ve špičce vybavena kompozitní tužinkou, která poskytuje ochranu proti nárazu a proti tlaku podle normy EN ISO 20345.

Každá vyrobená obuv nese označení:
CE 1023
EN 15090:2012
Holík International, s.r.o.
7127
42
IV.Q/2022
F2A
H13 SRC P T AAN CI

Značka shody s číslem notifi kované osoby
Číslo a rok vydání normy
Identifikace výrobce obuvi
Typové označení výrobce obuvi – číslo vzoru obuvi
Velikostní číslo obuvi
Datum výroby
Symboly v pictogramu odpovídající poskytované ochraně
Symboly odpovídající poskytované ochraně, které nejsou zahrnuté v pictogramu. (Viz. níže uvedená tabulka)



Vysvětlení symbolů, které nejsou zahrnuté v pictogramu:			
Typ obuvi	Symbol	Plnění požadavků obuvi pro hasiče	
		Základní požadavky	Antistatické vlastnosti
2	F2A	x	x

HL	Izolace proti teplotě
SRC	Odolnost proti smyku
P	Odolnost proti propichnutí
T	Odolnost proti nárazu
A	Antistatická obuv
AN	Ochrana kotníku
CI	Izolace proti chladu

Antistatická obuv

Antistatická obuv by se měla používat tam, kde je nutné minimalizovat akumulaci statické elektřiny odváděním elektrostatického náboje, aby se vyloučilo nebezpečí zapálení jiskrou, např. hořlavých látek a par a když není úplně vyloučeno riziko úrazu elektrickým proudem z elektrického zařízení nebo součástí pod napětím. Je třeba upozornit na to, že antistatická obuv nemůže poskytovat dostatečnou ochranu proti úrazu elektrickým proudem, neboť vytváří pouze odpor mezi zemí a chodidlem. Pokud se riziko úrazu elektrickým proudem nedá úplně vyloučit, jsou nezbytná další opatření k odvrácení tohoto rizika. Tato opatření a další zkoušky uvedené níže by měly být běžnou součástí programu prevence pracovních úrazů. Zkušenosti ukázaly, že pro antistatické účely má mít výrobek po celou dobu efektivní životnosti průchodný elektrický odpor menší než 1000 MΩ. Hodnota 100 KΩ je stanovena jako nejvyšší mez elektrického odporu nového výrobku, která zajišťuje omezenou ochranu proti nebezpečí úrazu elektrickým proudem nebo proti vzniku požáru v případě závady na elektrickém zařízení, které je pod napětím 250V. Uživatelé by si však měli být vědomi toho, že za určitých podmínek obuv nemusí poskytovat dostatečnou ochranu a měla by se neustále provádět dodatečná bezpečnostní opatření na ochranu uživatele. Elektrický odpor tohoto typu obuvi se může značně změnit vlivem ohýbání, kontaminace nebo vlhkosti. Tato obuv nemusí v mokřem prostředí splňovat požadovanou funkci. Proto je nutné zajistit, aby výrobek plnil požadovanou funkci odvádění elektrostatického náboje a aby poskytoval ochranu po celou dobu životnosti. Doporučuje se zavést vlastní zkoušení elektrického odporu a provádět je často v pravidelných intervalech. Pokud je obuv třídy I nošena delší dobu, může absorbovat vlhkost a ve vlhkém a mokřem prostředí se může slát vodivou. Pokud je nošena v podmínkách, kdy dochází ke kontaminaci materiálu podešve, by měli uživatelé kontrolovat elektrické vlastnosti obuvi vždy před vstupem do nebezpečného prostoru. Tam, kde se používá antistatická obuv, by měl být odpor podlahy takový, aby se nezrušila ochranná funkce obuvi. Při používání by se neměli mezi napínací stélkou obuvi a chodidlem uživatele vyskytovat žádné izolační součásti. V případě, že se mezi stélkou a chodidlo uživatele umístí jakákoliv vložka, měly by se přezkoušet elektrické vlastnosti kombinace obuvi/vložka. V případě, že v obuvi jsou vložené vyjímatelé stélky, obuv se musí používat pouze s vloženou vyjímatelou stélkou. A to z důvodu, že toto zkoušení obuvi bylo provedeno s touto stélkou umístěnou v obuvi. Původní stélka musí být nahrazena pouze porovnatelnou stélkou, dodávanou výrobcem původní obuvi.

Odolnost proti propichnutí

Odolnost bezpečnostní obuvi proti propichnutí byla změřena v laboratoři při použití trnu s průměrem 4,5 mm a silou 1100N. Vyšší síly působící na tm menšího průměru zvyšují riziko propichnutí. Za těchto okolností by měla být zvažována možnost preventivních opatření.

Odolnost proti propichnutí

- Abyste Vám obuv dlouho sloužila k Vaší spokojenosti, je potřebné dodržovat následující zásady:
- Obuv ošetřujte denně nebo po každém nošení;
 - Hrubě nečistoty odstraňte vhodným kartáčem, mokřým hadrem, případně houbou a nechte uschnout;
 - Obuv vysušte při teplotě do 40°C, nikdy ne na přímých tepelných zdrojích;
 - Suchou a očištěnou obuv ošetřete krémem s hydrofobizačním prostředkem;
 - Často ošetřujte krémem;
 - Je možné použít také vhodný spray určený pro ošetřování membránové obuvi vyrobené z hla kých usní;
 - Obuv chraňte před násilným sušením, před organickými rozpouštědly, luhem, kyselinami a oleji;
 - Obuv skladujte očištěnou, ošetřenou, v suchém větraném prostředí;
 - Vnitřní stélku, z hlediska hygieny, pravidelně vyjímajte a ručním praním zbavte potu, poté vysušte;

Před použitím obuvi je vhodné trvalejší nastavení šířky tkaniček tak, aby po zapnutí obuvi zipem byla obuv v oblasti nártu dostatečně upnutá a stabilní. Pro každé obutí a vyzutí je výhodné použít

již pouze zipový uzávěr. Obuv se musí nosit jen uzavřená, tj. s uzavřeným zipem a zavázanými tkaničkami. (Pouze pro obuv se zipem a tkaničkami.)

Správnou údržbou obuvi prodloužíte její životnost.

Posouzení stavu obuvi uživatelem

- Obuv pro hasiče by měla být kontrolována v pravidelných intervalech a měla by být nahrazena, pokud byla sledována jakákoliv z níže popsaných známek opotřebení. Některá z těchto kritérií se mohou měnit podle typu obuvi a použitých materiálů.
- Počínající zřetelné a hluboké popraskání zasahující do poloviny tloušťky vrchového materiálu;
 - Značné opotřebení vrchového materiálu, zejména pokud je odkryta špička nebo tužinka;
 - Svršek vykazující plochy s deformacemi, spáleninami, roztaveními nebo bublinkami nebo porušenými švy v lýtkové části;
 - Podešev vykazující praskliny delší než 10 mm a hluboké 3 mm; mezi svrškem/podešví došlo k oddělení v délce více než 10 mm – 15 mm a šířce (hloubce) 5 mm;
 - Výška výstupku v místě ohybu je nižší než 1,5 mm;
 - Původní stélka (pokud je) vykazuje zjevné deformace a poškození;
 - Funkčnost zavíracích mechanismů (zdrhovadlo, šněrovadla, obuvnické kroužky, druky);
 - Konečný termín životnosti by neměl být překročen;
 - Životnost obuvi závisí na úrovni používání a výše uvedených pozorováních;
 - Je vhodné čas od času rukou zkontrolovat vnitřek obuvi, se zaměřením na odhalení destrukce podšívkou nebo ostrých okrajů ochranné tužinky, které by mohly způsobit zranění.

Výměna obuvi pro hasiče v této souvislosti znamená rovněž výměnu poškozených částí, které jsou k obuvi připojené, například stélek, zipů, jazyků, tkaniček. Návod na zavázání tkaniček u obuvi Zlin najdete na našich webových stránkách:

www.holik-international.cz

Dostupné rozměry: 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50

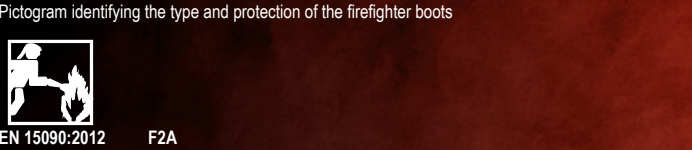


User instructions

Dear customer, thank you for purchasing our product. These leather boots manufactured by Holík International, s.r.o., have been designed for firefi ghter unit actions – fi re-fi ghting and rescue interventions – and they are in conformity with the EN 15090:2012 European standard concerning boots for fi re-fi ghters. The assessment of the product conformity with the above stated standard was performed by notifi ed person No. 1023, Institution for Testing and Certifi cation a.s., Zlín, Czech Republic. These leather boots for fi re-fi ghters of 2 H13 type are convenient for use in firefighting, rescue of possessions in buildings and closed rooms, rescue of vehicles, tanks or similar properties, which are on fi re or in an emergency situation. These boots only provide protection up to 250°C. The boots do not provide protection against chemical hazard. The boots with membrane lining are water-resistant (except basic models). The sole is fuel resistant. The boots are equipped with a special antiperforation insole. The boots are also equipped with a composite toe cap, which provides protection against impact and pressure according to standard EN ISO 20345.

Each pair of boots is marked with:
CE 1023
EN 15090:2012
Holík International, s.r.o.
7127
42
IV.Q/2022
F2A
H13 SRC P T AAN CI

The symbol of conformity with notifi ed person number
Year of issue and the standard number
Boots manufacturer identification
Manufacturer type marking - boot model number
Boot size
Date of manufacture
Symbols in the pictogram corresponding to the provided protection
Symbols corresponding to the provided protection, which are not included in the pictogram (See the table below))



Explanation of the symbols, which are not included in the pictogram:					
Type of boot	Symbol	Conformity with fire-fighter boot requirements		HL	Heat insulation
		Basic requirements	Antistatic properties	SRC	Slip resistance
				P	Penetration resistance
				T	Energy absorption
2	F2A	x	x	A	Antistatic boots
				AN	Ankle protection
				CI	Cold insulation

Antistatic boots

Antistatic boots should be used where it is necessary to minimize accumulation of static electricity by taking away electrostatic charge to exclude danger of ignition by a spark of e.g. flammable substances and vapours, and when the risk of injury by electric current from electrical equipment or live parts is not fully excluded. It is necessary to note that antistatic boot cannot provide suffi cient protection against injury by electric current because it only creates resistance between the ground and the foot. If the risk of injury by electric current cannot be fully excluded, further measures to avoid this risk are necessary. These measures and other tests given below should become the usual part of the programme for prevention of job-related injuries. The experience has showed that for the antistatic purposes the product should have transfer electric resistance below 1,000 MΩ during the entire period of its effective service life. A value of 100 KΩ is given as the lowest limit of electric resistance of the new product which provides limited protection against the risk of injury by electric current or against fi re in case of the failure of electric equipment, which is under voltage of 250 V. The users should be aware of the fact that under certain conditions, the boot does not have to provide suffi cient protection, and the additional safety measures to protect the users should be carried out permanently. The electric resistance of this type of boot can substantially change due to bending, contamination, or humidity. This boots does not have to meet the required function in a wet environment. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the product meets the required function of taking away electrostatic charge and provides protection during the entire period of its life service. We recommend introducing own electric resistance testing and perform it at regular and frequent intervals. If the 1st class boots is worn for a longer period of time, it can absorb humidity and become conductive in a wet environment. If the boots are worn under conditions that contaminate the sole material, the user should always check electric properties of the boots before entering any dangerous area. Where the antistatic boots are used, the fl oor resistance should be in such conditions that it would not reduce the protective function of the boots. When used, no insulation parts should occur between the boot tension innersole and the user's foot. If any insert is placed between the innersole and the user's foot, electric properties of the boot/insert combination should be re-examined. If the removable innersoles are placed in the boots, the boots always must be used with an inserted removable innersoles. The reason is that such a testing was carried out with this innersole placed in the boots. The original innersole must be replaced only by a comparable innersole supplied by the original boots manufacturer.

Resistance to perforation

The resistance of footwear to perforation was measured in the laboratory by using a pin with a diameter of 4.5 mm and force of 1100N. Higher forces affecting the pin of smaller diameter increase the risk of perforation. Under such conditions, the possibility of preventive measures should be considered.

Cleaning and Storing

- To feel comfortable in the boots for a long period of time, it is necessary to observe the following principles:
- Treat the boots every day or after each use;
 - Remove rough dirt by a suitable brush, wet cloth or eventually with a sponge and let them dry;
 - Dry the boots at a temperature up to 40°C but never place them on direct heat sources;
 - Put waterproof cream on the dry and clean boots;
 - Often use the cream for treatment;
 - It is also possible to use a spray designed for treating membrane footwear made of smooth leather;
 - Protect the boots against forced drying, against organic solvents, lye, acids and oils;
 - Store the clean and treated boots in the dry ventilated environment;
 - With regard to hygiene, remove regularly the innersoles and wash them by hand to remove sweat and dry them finally;

Before wearing the boots, it is convenient to set the width of laces so that the boots are sufficiently tight and stable after zipping them up. It is convenient to use only the zip for each putting on and

taking off. The boots must be worn closed, i.e. with the closed zip and tied up laces. (Only for boots with zip and laces.)

You extend the boots' life-time period by appropriate maintenance and use.

The assessment of the state of boots by a user

- The boots for fi re-fi ghters should be inspected in regular intervals, and should be replaced by new once, if any of the signs of damage below appear. Some of these criteria might change according to the type of the boots and materials used.
- Beginning of pronounced and deep cracks reaching half of the upper material thickness;
 - Considerable abraded of the upper material mainly when the toe cap or steel toe cap are uncovered;
 - Upper shows the areas with deformation, burning, melting or bubbles or damaged seams in the calf part;
 - The outsole shows cracks higher than 10 mm long and 3 mm deep; there occurs separation between upper/sole in length of more than 10 mm – 15 mm and width (depth) 5 mm;
 - Height of protrusion in bending place is lower than 1.5 mm;
 - The original innersole (if there) shows visible deformation and damage;
 - Functionality of closing mechanisms (zip, shoelaces, boot rings, poppers);
 - Final date of the lifetime period should not be exceeded;
 - The boots lifetime period depends on the level of use and the observations stated above.
 - It is convenient to check the inside of the boot by hand from time to time to focus on discovering destruction of lining or sharp edges of the protecting steel toe cap that could cause injury.

In connection with this, the replacement of the boots for fi re-fi ghters also means the replacement of damaged parts attached to the boots, e.g. innersoles, zips, fl aps, or laces.

You can fi nd the instructions for tying laces of Zlin footwear on our website:

www.holik-international.com

Size range: 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50

