



Yakupoglu A.S.



F I R E F I G H T E R

F O O T W E A R

**U S E R
I N S T R U C T I O N S**



CAREFULLY READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

This footwear is designed to minimise the risk of injury from the specific hazards as identified by the marking on the particular product (see marking codes below). **However, always remember that no item of PPE can provide full protection and care must always be taken while carrying out the risk-related activity.**

PERFORMANCE AND LIMITATIONS OF USE These products have been tested in accordance with EN 15090:2006 for the types of protection defined on the product by the marking codes explained below. However, always ensure that the footwear is suitable for the intended end use.

APPLICATION This footwear is suitable for:

General purpose rescue, fire suppression, firefighting suppression action involving a fire in vegetative fuels such as forest, crops, plantations, grass or farmland

Fire rescue, fire suppression and property conservation in buildings, enclosed structures, vehicles, vessels or like properties that are involved in a fire or emergency situation.

FITTING AND SIZING To put on and take off products, always fully undo the fastening systems. Only wear footwear of a suitable size and ALWAYS ensure that the product is fully fastened when in use. Products which are either too loose or too tight will restrict movement and will not provide the optimum level of protection. The size of these products are marked on sewn on label on the product.

COMPATIBILITY To optimise protection, it will be necessary to use this footwear with additional PPE such as protective trousers or over gaiters. In this case, before carrying out the risk-related activity, consult your supplier to ensure that all your protective products are compatible and suitable for your application.

WARNINGS 1. The footwear must not be worn without hose. 2. This PPE has only been tested in accordance with the EN 15090:2006 categories of protection identified by the product marking and explained in this leaflet. For information regarding protection in other situations, please contact the manufacturer.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT When not in use, store the footwear in a well-ventilated area away from extremes of temperature. Never store the footwear underneath heavy items or in contact with sharp objects. If the footwear is wet, allow it to dry slowly and naturally away from direct heat sources before placing it into storage. Use suitable protective packaging to transport the footwear e.g. the original container.

REPAIR If the footwear becomes damaged, it will NOT provide the optimum level of protection, and therefore should be replaced as soon as is practicable. Never knowingly wear damaged footwear while carrying out a risk related activity. If in doubt about the level of damage consult your supplier before using the footwear. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REPAIR OR MODIFY YOUR FOOTWEAR**

CLEANING & DECONTAMINATION Clean your footwear regularly using high quality cleaning treatments recommended as suitable for the purpose. NEVER use caustic or corrosive cleaning agents. Contaminated footwear should first be decontaminated following correctly outlined procedures before being cleaned.

WEAR LIFE The exact useful life of the product will greatly depend on how and where it is worn and cared for. It is therefore very important that you carefully examine the footwear before use and replace as soon as it appears to be unfit for wear. Careful attention should be paid to the condition of

the upper stitching, wear in the outsole tread pattern and the condition of the upper/outsole bond

ASSESSING THE PERFORMANCE Footwear for firefighters should be assessed at regular intervals of not more than weekly, by inspection and should be replaced when any of the signs of wear identified below are found. Some of these criteria can vary according to the type of footwear and materials used.

Guidelines for wearer assessment:

Beginning of pronounced and deep cracking affecting half of the upper material thickness (Figure 01)

Strong abrasion of the upper material, especially if the toepuff or toecap is visible (Figure 02)

The upper shows areas with deformations, burns, fusions or bubbles, split seams in the leg (Figure 03)

The outsole shows cracks of more than 10mm in length and 3mm deep (Figure 04)

Upper/sole separation of more than 10mm -- 15mm long and 5 mm wide

Cleat height in the flexing area lower than 1.5mm (Figure 05)

Original insock (if any) showing pronounced deformation and crushing

It is convenient to check manually the inside of the footwear from time to time, aiming at

detecting destruction of the lining or sharp borders of the toe protection which could cause wounds (Figure 06)

The fastening system is in working order (zip, laces, eyelets, touch and close system)

The obsolescence deadline should not be exceeded

The footwear durability depends on the level of use and remarks made above (the date of obsolescence of foot wear containing polyurethane is 3 years)

SLIP RESISTANCE This footwear has been tested and meets the following requirements for slip resistance when tested against EN ISO 20345:2004 (+A1:2007) using EN 13287:2004,

INSOCKS The footwear is supplied with a removable insock which was in place during testing. The insock should remain in place whilst the footwear is in use. It should only be replaced by a comparable insock supplied by the original manufacturer.

SPECIAL LINING Footwear with lining which provides liquid penetration against blood and body fluids and/or with antibacterial treatment will have label with the specific indication

CUT RESISTANCE Footwear with such protection (UNI EN ISO 20345:2004, protection CR) will be marked by specific label.



Figure 01



Figure 02



Figure 03



Figure 04



Figure 05



Figure 06

MARKING The product is marked with:

CE	CE mark
EN 15090:2006	The European norm
0321	Notified Body
Type2	Type designation
XXXX	Categories of protection (see below)
G2600	Group Ref.
FF300 DEFENSOR	Product identification
01/13	Date of manufacturer (month/year)
42 EUR 8 UK	Size of product

CE	P0001
0321	Type 2
EN15090:2006	F2A
G2600	H13
FB300GTX	P T CI SRC
01/10	SIZE 42/8

Optional categories of protection:

H11	Heat insulation tested at 150°C for 30 minutes
H12	Heat insulation tested at 250°C for 20 minutes
H13	Heat insulation tested at 250°C for 40 minutes
T	Toe protection tested with 200 J impact and 15 kN compression force
R	Rigidity of the toepuff (If no toecap present)
P	Penetration resistant outsole tested at 1100 newtons
A	Electrical resistance between foot and ground of between 0.1 and 1000 Mega Ohms
CI	Insulation against the cold
I	Insulating footwear
IS	High Electrical resistant outsoles
AN	Ankle protection
M	Metatarsal protection 100J impact energy
CH	Chemical resistance

SLIP RESISTANCE

Marking symbols and specifications

Marking	Footwear slip resistant on:	Minimum Coefficient of Friction by EN ISO 13287:2007	
		Forward heel slip	Forward flat slip
SRA	ceramic tile with SLS	0.28	0.32
SRB	steel with glycerol	0.12	0.16
SRC	ceramic tile with SLS and	0.28	0.32
	steel with glycerol	0.12	0.16

water with 0.5% sodium lauryl sulphate

The firefighters pictogram below, includes marking codes in the bottom right which define the level of protection:

Type 1	F1 +	P, A, I or IS
Type 2	F2 +	A, I or IS
Type 3	F3 +	A, I or IS



USER INSTRUCTIONS

Manufacturer:
Yakupoğlu A.Ş.,
Havalimanı Yolu, 20.Km, Akyurt - Ankara. 06750, Turkey

Authorised representative:
Goliath Footwear Ltd., Goliath House, Chain Bar Road,
Cleckheaton, BD19 3QF, England UK.

Group Reference: G2600

Notified body responsible for certification and
ongoing monitoring:

SATRA Technology Centre, Wyndham Way,
Kettering, Northamptonshire, NN16 8SD

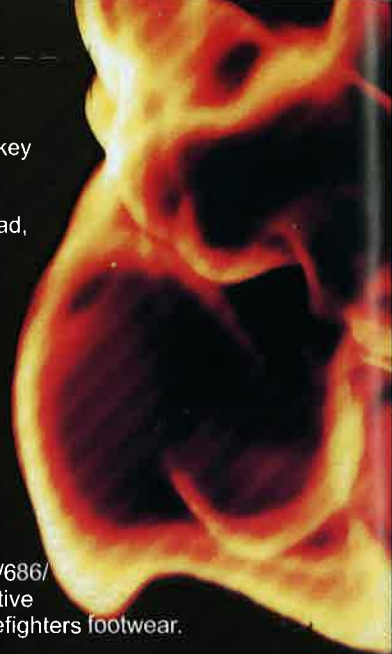
Notified body number : 0321


These products are classed as Personal Protective
Equipment (PPE) by the European PPE Directive 89/686/
EEC and have been shown to comply with this Directive
through the European Standard: EN 15090:2006 Firefighters footwear.

ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR

Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimise electrostatic build up by dissipating **electrostatic charges**, thus avoiding the risk of sparkignition of, for example flammable **substances and vapours**, and if the risk of electric shock form any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated. It should be noted however that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee an adequate protection against electric shock as it introduces only a resistance between foot and floor. If the risk of electric shock has not been completely eliminated, additional measures to avoid **the risk are essential**. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned **below**, should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme of the **workplace**.

Experience has shown that, for antistatic purposes. the discharge path through a





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

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

It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the product is capable of fulfilling its designed function in dissipating electrostatic charges and also giving some protection during the whole of its life. The user is recommended to establish an in-house test for electrical resistance and use it at regular and frequent intervals.

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

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

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

In use, no insulating elements with the exception of normal hose should be introduced between the inner sole of the footwear and the foot of the wearer. If any insert is put between the inner sole and the foot, the combination footwear/insert should be checked for its electrical properties.

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