Dromex

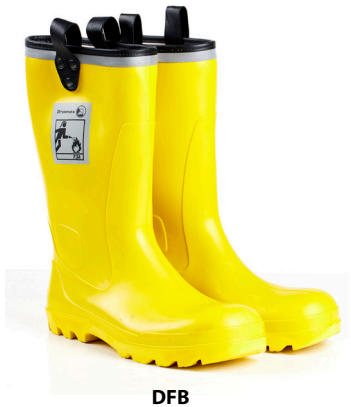
FIRE & CHEMICAL BOOTS

PENETRATION RESISTANT MID-SOLE | ANTI-STATIC FOOTWEAR | OIL & FUEL RESISTANT OUTSOLE | SLIP RESISTANT SOLE (SRC) | HEAT RESISTANT OUTSOLE | WATER & LIQUID PROOF | FOOTWEAR APPROVAL STANDARD | CHEMICAL RESISTANT | FOOTWEAR APPROVAL STANDARD | CHEMICAL SUITS COMPATIBLE

TOE CAP IMPACT RESISTANT UP TO 200J | SHIN & ANKLE GUARD

(Also available in FEMALE FIT)

FEMALE FIT



DFB

Description

Dromex® EN 15090 approved, innovative fire-fighting and chemical protective mid length boots, model number DFB are lightweight, composite polymer toe cap and midsole boots, designed for use against the hazards of fires and chemicals.

These boots are suitable for use in rescue interventions, chemical handling and clean ups, structural and wildland fire fighting applications, aircraft fires, petrochemical fires as well as search and rescue operations.

Dromex® DFB boots features the following:

- Excellent resistance to heat flow, heat contact, fire.
- Excellent resistance to chemicals: fuels, oils, weak and diluted acids and solvents.
- Excellent resistance to abrasion and cuts.
- Antistatic, avoiding explosive risk when used in chemical plants and sensitive areas.
- Can be worn with chemical encapsulated suits.
- The composite polymer toe cap and midsole provides impact and puncture protection.
- Fire proof reflective logo and trim can be seen as far as 250m away.
- Rot proof inner lining.
- Available in smaller sizes, 3 and 4 ½ (with steel toe cap and midsole) for ladies.
- 10-year shelf life.
- Made of Elastomer: fireproofed NBR/CR (fireproofed nitrile/polychloroprene rubber).
- Marine Fire Protection certified, used in many European countries.
- Slip resistant sole, SRC (Resistant on ceramic + Sodium Lauryl Sulphate).
- Cleated outsole providing additional traction on a slippery surface and arched non slip grooves for ladder work.
- Comes standard with an anti-bacterial insole for comfort, adaption to foot anatomy, that absorbs humidity produced by the foot and eliminates it in the form of steam and consists of a shock absorber for high impact absorption.

Special Instructions

- None of the materials or processes used in the manufacture of these products are known to be harmful to the wearer.
- The manufacturer has examined under the system for ensuring quality of production by means of monitoring and inspection.
- These safety boots are designed to accommodate the basic safety requirements and standards for Personal Protective Equipment.
- The information contained herein is intended to assist the wearer in the selection of personal protective equipment.
- Actual conditions of use cannot be directly simulated in a test environment therefore it is the responsibility of the end user and not the manufacturer or supplier to determine the boots suitability for the intended use.
- It is important to note that footwear is subject to many different conditions encountered in everyday use and that it is impossible to make footwear resistant to slip in all conditions nevertheless it is generally accepted that problems are minimized if the guideline coefficients of friction are achieved.
- Should the footwear be cared for and worn in the correct working environment and stored in dry ventilated conditions, it should give a good wear life, without premature failure of the outsole and upper.
- The actual wear life for footwear is dependent on the type of footwear, environmental conditions which can affect the wear, contamination and degradation of the product.

Compliance & Conformity

- EN 15090:2012, type 3 HI3, Boots for emergency situation and fire with toxic chemicals emission.
  F3A marking:
  - » Type 3 boots: Hazardous materials emergencies, involving the release or potential release of hazardous chemicals into the environment that can cause loss of life, personnel injury, or damage to property and the environment. Suitable also for fire rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation in aircraft, buildings, enclosed structures, vehicles, vessels, or like properties that are involved in a fire or emergency situation.
  - » Contact heat resistance (HRO) 1 minute at 300°C.
  - » Fire resistance 10 seconds according to EN ISO 15025.
  - » Heat flow resistance.
  - » Insulation against heat (HI3) 40 minutes at 250°C.
  - » A : Antistatic (see enclosed).
- EN 13832-3 J P Q Boots highly resistant to chemicals:
  The protection has been assessed under laboratory conditions and can only be guarantee for the chemicals given.
  The wearer should be aware that in case of contact with other chemicals or with physical stresses (high temperature, abrasion for example), the protection given by the footwear may be adversely affected and necessary precautions should be taken.

Product	FIREMAN SABJ		
Standard	EN 13832-3		
Chemical	n-Heptane (J)	Hydrogen peroxide (P)	Isopropanol (Q)
CAS N°	142-85-5	124-43-6	67-63-0

Please contact Dromex for a further list of chemicals tested

- Marine fire protection equipment certified by SEE-BG, notified body N°0736.
- EN 13287, Sole slip resistance (SRC): Steel floor and Ceramic floor.
- CE Marking: CE type examination carried out at CTC (4, rue Hermann Frenkel 69367 LYON Cedex 07 France) registered under N°0075.
- 11B Category III PPE control procedure carried out by:
  AFNOR Certification notified body N°0333.
  11 rue Francis de Pressensé FR 93571 SAINT DENIS LA PLAINE CEDEX France.
- Complies with EN ISO 20345: 2011 standard:
  - » Safety toe cap: impact resistance 200 J, compression resistance 1500 daN.
  - » Anti-perforation midsole (110 daN).
  - » Heel energy absorption (20 joules).

Specifications

Style:	Yellow, firefighting, Class 2, NBR/CR (fireproofed nitrile/polychloroprene rubber) mid boot with composite toe, composite midsole and reflective tape and logo.
Toe cap:	Composite Polymer
Inner Lining:	100% Non woven polyester
Midsole:	Composite anti-perforation (110 daN)
Insole:	Polyester (Anti-bacterial)
Pull straps:	Leather
Weight (size 8):	1900g/pair

Packaging, Storage & Obsolescence

- DFB is packed in a polybag with a comfort insole and sold as a pair each.
- Store in a cool dry place away from sunlight.
- If the footwear becomes damaged, it will not continue to give the specified level of protection and to ensure that the wearer continues to receive the maximum protection, the footwear should immediately be replaced.
- When footwear is in storage, do not place heavy objects on top of it as this could cause breakdown of its packaging and possible damage to the footwear.

Dromex: 30 Umganu Road, Flanders, Blackburn
Cornubia Ridge Logistics Park, Kwazulu-Natal, 4319, South Africa
T. +27(31) 713 1960 E. info@dromex.co.za www.dromex.co.za

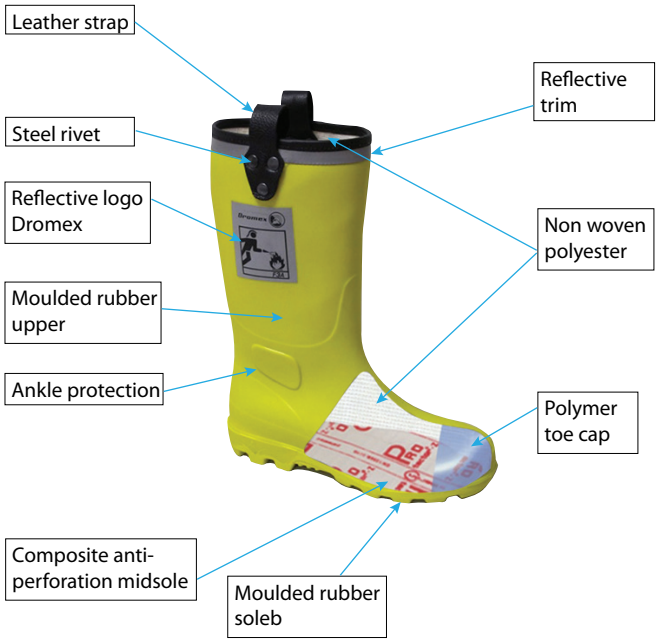
Latest update: 07/03/2024

Cleaning & Maintenance

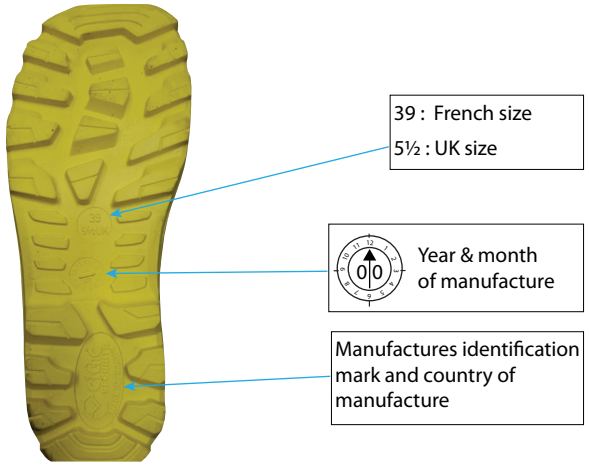
- Footwear should be assessed at regular intervals by inspection and should be replaced when any of the following signs of wear identified below are found:
  - » Cracking affecting the upper material.
  - » Strong abrasion of the upper material, especially if the toecap is revealed.
  - » The upper shows areas with deformations, burns, fusions or bubbles.
  - » The outsole shows cracks higher 1 mm deep.
  - » Upper/sole beginning of separation.
  - » Cleat height in the flexing area lower than 1,5 mm.
  - » It is convenient to check manually the inside of the footwear from time to time, aiming at detecting destruction of the lining.
  - » In case of chock or accidental stress on the toe cap, proceed immediately with the replacement of the footwear.
- All safety protective footwear should be thoroughly inspected before use to ensure no damage is present.
- After each use, wipe dirt and mud off boots with a damp (not wet) cloth and a mild soap.
- Allow boots to air dry at room temperature thoroughly between wearing's.
- Dry your boots carefully when wet and avoid abrupt temperature changes.
- Safety boots should not be left in contaminated condition if re-use is intended especially if potential hazards exist.
- Due to a wide variety of possible constructions and combinations with other materials we recommend to always consult your professional cleaning service to determine the best suitable cleaning method.

Marking

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



Outsole boot marking



Sizes Available

UK	3	4½	5½	7	8	9	9½	10½	11½
US	4	5½	6½	8	9	10	10½	11½	12½
EUR	36	37/38	39	40/41	42	43	44	45	46/47

Note: Ladies sizes 3 and 4½ features a steel toe cap and midsole.

Shelf life

Stored in normal conditions (temperature, and relative humidity) and maintained, the obsolescence date of footwear is generally:

- 10 years after the date of manufacturing when in use and in storage. It is necessary to replace the footwear at the latest 10 years after the date written on the outer sole.

Penetration resistance

The penetration resistance of this footwear has been measured in the laboratory using a truncated nail of diameter 4,5 mm and a force of 1100 N. Higher forces or nails of smaller diameter will increase the risk of penetration occurring. In such circumstances alternative preventative measures should be considered.

Two generic types of penetration resistant insert are currently available in PPE footwear. These are metal types and those from non-metal materials. Both types meet the minimum requirements for penetration resistance of the standard marked on this footwear but each has different additional advantages or disadvantages including the following:

Metal: Is less affected by the shape of the sharp object/ hazard (ie diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoemaking limitations does not cover the entire lower area of the shoe;

Non-metal: May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area when compared with metal but the penetration resistance may vary more depending on the shape of the sharp object/hazard (ie diameter, geometry, sharpness).

Antistatic

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. Should any insert be placed between the inner sole and the foot, the combination footwear/insert should be checked for its electrical properties. Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic build-up by dissipating electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of spark ignition of, for example flammable substances and vapours, and if the risk of electric shock from any electrical apparatus or live parts has not been completely eliminated.
However it should be noted that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shock as it introduces only a resistance between foot and floor.
Where the risk of electric shock has not been completely eliminated, additional measures to avoid this risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be a routine part of the accident prevention program at the workplace.
Experience has shown that, for antistatic purposes, the discharge path through a product should normally have an electrical resistance of less than 1000 MΩ at any time throughout its useful life. A value of 100 kΩ is specified as the lowest limit of resistance of a product when it's 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 of up to 250 V. 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 of dissipating electrostatic charges and also of 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. If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the electrical properties of the footwear before entering a hazard area.
Where antistatic footwear is in use, the resistance of the flooring should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear.

Warranty & Returns

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

Disposal

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

Dromex: 30 Umganu Road, Flanders, Blackburn
Cornubia Ridge Logistics Park, Kwazulu-Natal, 4319, South Africa
T. +27(31) 713 1960 E. info@dromex.co.za www.dromex.co.za

Latest update: 07/03/2024