

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
20347

First edition
2004-08-01

Personal protective equipment — Occupational footwear

Équipement de protection individuelle — Chaussures de travail



Reference number
ISO 20347:2004(E)

© ISO 2004

PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

This document is a preview generated by EVS

© ISO 2004

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 20347 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 94, *Personal safety — Protective clothing and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Foot protection*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Throughout the text of this document, read “this European Standard...” to mean “...this International Standard...”.

This first edition of ISO 20347 cancels and replaces ISO 8782-4:1998, which has been technically revised.

For the purposes of this International Standard the CEN annex regarding fulfilment of European Council Directives has been removed.

Contents

page

Foreword.....	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Classification.....	7
5 Basic requirements for occupational footwear	8
5.1 General.....	8
5.2 Design	11
5.3 Whole footwear	11
5.4 Upper.....	12
5.5 Lining	14
5.6 Tongue	15
5.7 Insole and insock	15
5.8 Outsole.....	16
6 Additional requirements for occupational footwear	17
6.1 General.....	17
6.2 Whole footwear	17
6.3 Upper	20
6.4 Outsole	20
7 Marking	21
8 Information to be supplied	22
8.1 General	22
8.2 Electrical properties	23
8.3 Insocks	25
Bibliography.....	26

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 20347:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 161 “Foot and leg protectors”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 94 “Personal safety - Protective clothing and equipment”.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2005.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

In conjunction with EN ISO 20344:2004, this standard supersedes EN 347:1992 and EN 347-2:1996.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom

This document is a preview generated by EVS

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for occupational footwear.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 12568: 1998, *Foot and leg protectors – Requirements and test methods for toecaps and metal penetration resistant inserts*

EN ISO 20344:2004, *Personal protective equipment - Test methods for footwear (ISO 20344:2004)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE The component parts of footwear are illustrated in figures 1 and 2.

3.1

occupational footwear

footwear, incorporating protective features to protect the wearer from injuries which could arise through accidents

3.2

leather

3.2.1

full grain leather

hide or skin tanned to be imputrescible having conserved the totality of its grain

3.2.2

corrected grain leather

hide or skin tanned to be imputrescible which has been subjected to mechanical buffing to modify its grain structure

3.2.3

leather split

flesh or middle part of a hide or skintanned to be imputrescible obtained by splitting a thick leather

3.3

rubber

vulcanized elastomers

3.4

polymeric materials

for example polyurethane or polyvinylchloride