
**Personal protective equipment —
Occupational footwear**

Équipement de protection individuelle — Chaussures de travail



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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

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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) Technical Committee CEN/TC 161, *Foot and leg protectors*, 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).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 20347:2004), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 20347:2004/Amd.1:2007 and the Technical Corrigenda ISO 20347:2004/Cor.1:2005 and ISO 20347:2004/Cor.2:2006.

The differences between the first edition and this second edition are as follows.

- Slip resistance has been moved from Annex A into the main body of the text (5.3.4).
- The requirements for seat region (5.2.3) have been made more specific.
- Innocuousness (5.3.5) has been added.
- The requirement for chromium VI content has been exactly specified.
- The requirement for abrasion resistance of seat region lining has been included.
- The requirements for penetration resistance have been aligned with EN 12568.
- A new kind of footwear “Hybrid Footwear” has been included (Annex A).

Personal protective equipment — Occupational footwear

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for occupational footwear that is not exposed to any mechanical risks (impact or compression).

Special risks are covered by complementary job-related standards (e.g. footwear for firefighters, electrical insulating footwear, protection against chain saw injuries, protection against chemicals and against molten metal splash, protection for motor cycle riders).

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.

ISO 17075, *Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of chromium(VI) content*

ISO 20344:2011, *Personal protective equipment — Test methods for footwear*

ISO 20345:2011, *Personal protective equipment — Safety footwear*

EN 12568:2010, *Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for toecaps and penetration resistant inserts*

EN 50321, *Electrically insulating footwear for working on low voltage installations*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, 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

hide or skin tanned to be imputrescible

3.2.1

leather split

flesh or middle part of a hide or skin, obtained by splitting a thick leather, which is tanned to be imputrescible