
**Personal protective equipment —
Occupational footwear**

Équipement de protection individuelle — Chaussures de travail

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Published in Switzerland

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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

3.3

rubber

vulcanized elastomers

3.4

polymeric materials

large molecules composed of repeating structural units (monomer) typically connected by chemical bond

EXAMPLE Polyurethane (PU) or polyvinylchloride (PVC).

3.5

insole

non-removable component used to form the base of the shoe to which the upper is usually attached during lasting

3.6

insock

removable or non-removable footwear component used to cover part or all of the insole

NOTE "Non-removable" means that the insock cannot be removed without being damaged.

3.7

lining

material covering the inner surface of the upper

NOTE 1 The wearer's foot is in direct contact with the lining.

NOTE 2 Where an upper is split at the forepart to house the toecap, or if an external piece of material is stitched to the upper to form a pocket to house the toecap, the material under the toecap acts as a lining.

3.7.1

vamp lining

material covering the inner surface of the forepart of the upper

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3.7.2

quarter lining

material covering the inner surface of the quarters of the upper

3.8

cleat(s)

protruding part(s) of the outer surface of the sole

3.9

rigid outsole

sole which cannot be bent through an angle of 45° under a load of 30 N

NOTE When tested in accordance with ISO 20344:2011, 8.4.1.

3.10

cellular outsole

outsole having a density of 0,9 g/ml or less, with a cell structure visible under 10× magnification

3.11

penetration-resistant insert

footwear component placed in the sole complex in order to provide protection against penetration

3.12

seat region

counter area

rear 10 % of the total length of the footwear (upper and sole)

3.13**conductive footwear**

footwear, the resistance of which is in the range of 0 k Ω to 100 k Ω

NOTE Resistance is measured in accordance with ISO 20344:2011, 5.10.

3.14**antistatic footwear**

footwear, the resistance of which is above 100 k Ω and is less than or equal to 1 000 M Ω

NOTE Resistance is measured in accordance with ISO 20344:2011, 5.10.

3.15**electrically insulating footwear**

footwear which protects the wearer against electrical shocks by preventing the passage of dangerous current through the body via the feet

3.16**fuel oil**

aliphatic hydrocarbon constituent of petroleum

3.17**specific job-related footwear**

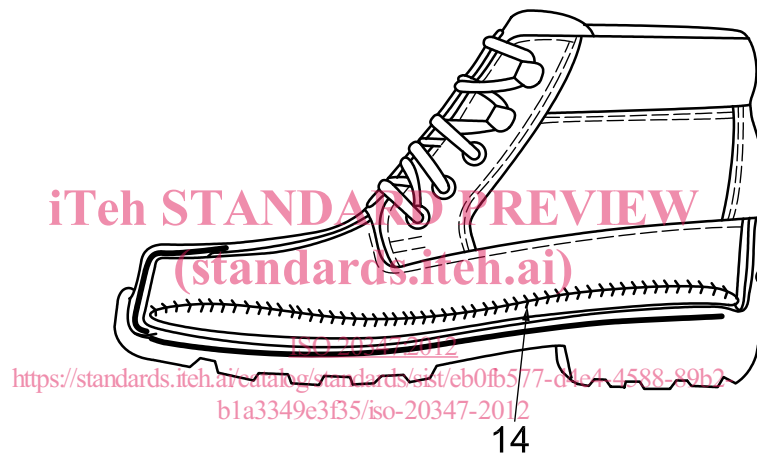
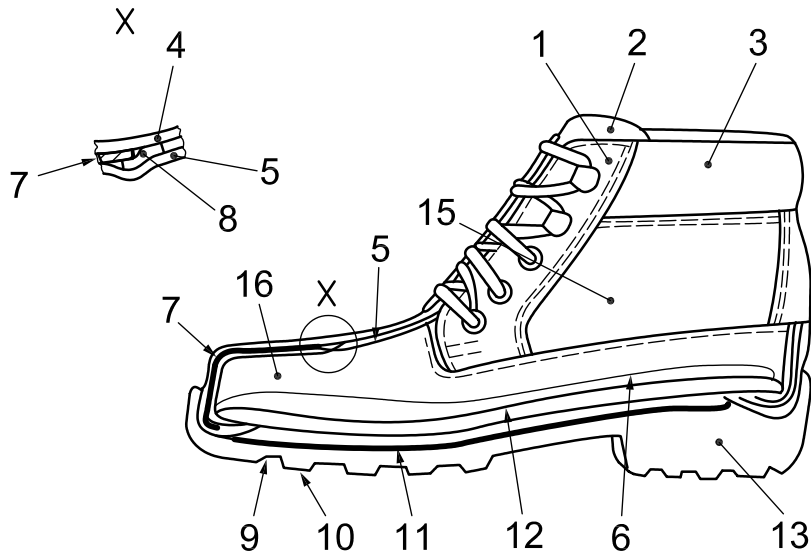
safety or occupational footwear relating to a specific profession

EXAMPLE Footwear for firefighters; footwear with resistance to chain saw cutting.

3.18**hybrid footwear**

class II footwear incorporating another material which extends the upper

NOTE See Figure A.1. <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/eb0fb577-d4e4-4588-89b2-b1a3349e3f35/iso-20347-2012>

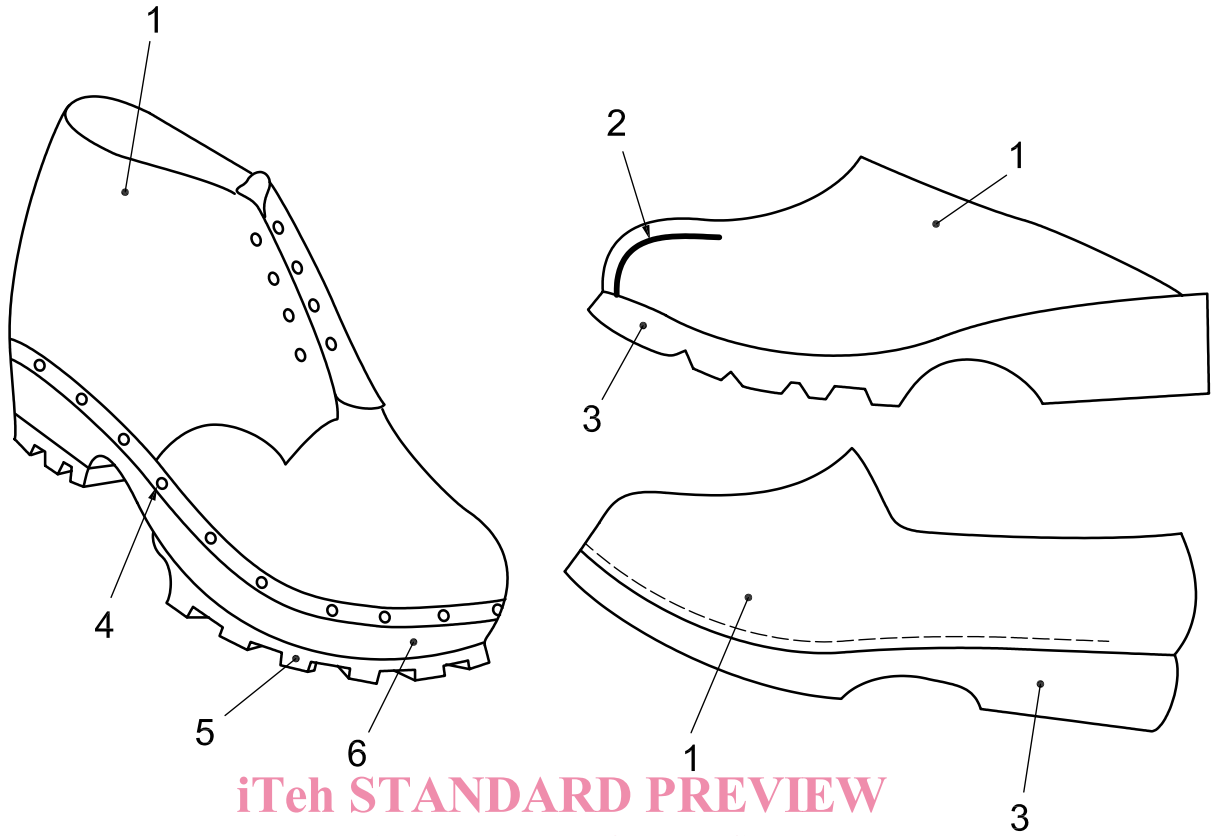


Key

- 1 facing
- 2 tongue
- 3 collar
- 4 upper
- 5 vamp lining
- 6 insock
- 7 toepuff
- 8 edge covering, e.g. foam strip
- 9 outsole
- 10 cleat
- 11 penetration-resistant insert
- 12 insole
- 13 heel
- 14 Strobel stitching
- 15 quarter
- 16 vamp

a) Example of parts of footwear of Strobel construction

Figure 1 (continued)



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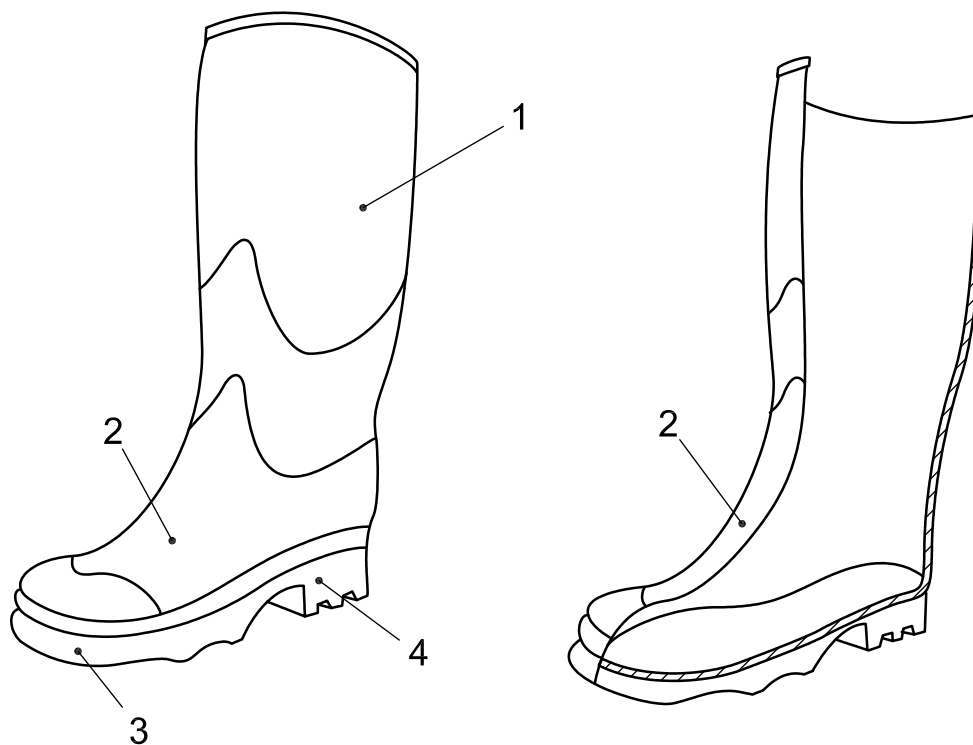
Key

- 1 upper
- 2 toepuff
- 3 rigid sole
- 4 reinforcing welt with nails
- 5 outsole
- 6 wooden sole

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b) Example of other footwear

Figure 1 — Types of footwear



- Key**
- 1 upper
 - 2 vamp
 - 3 outsole
 - 4 heel

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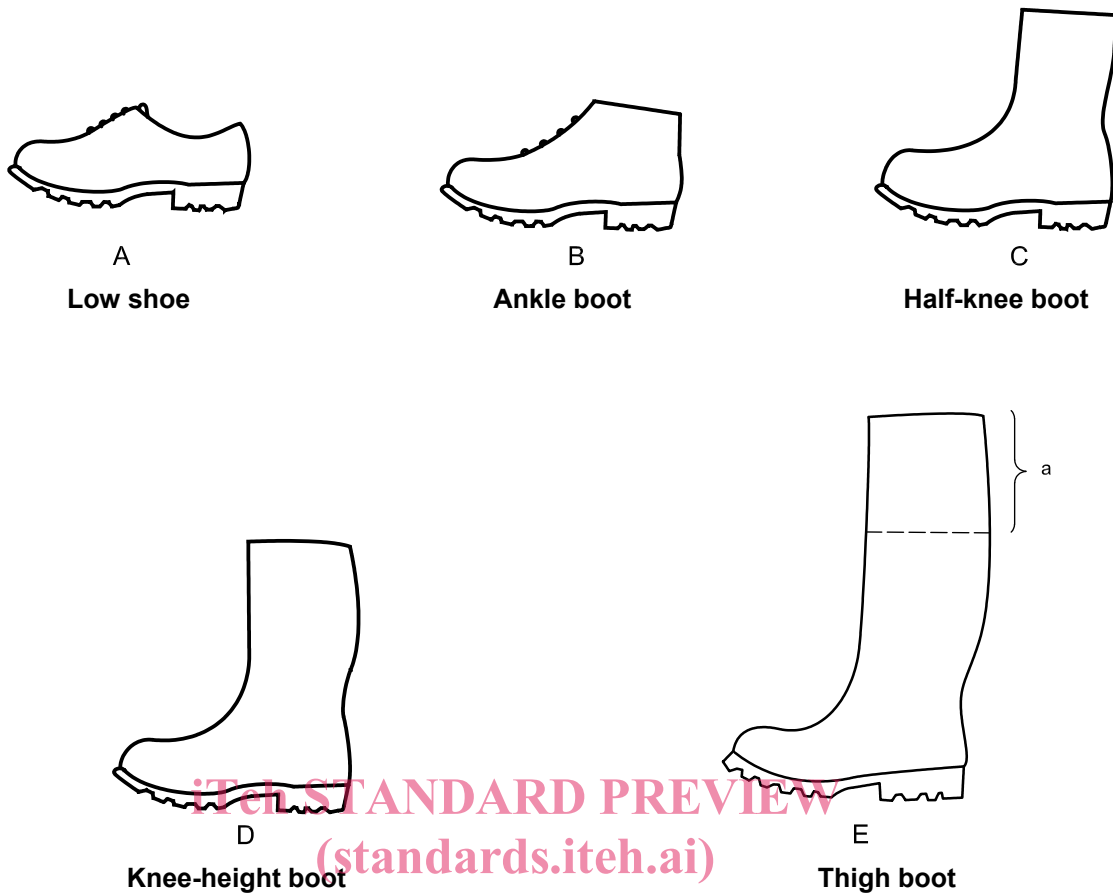
Figure 2 — Example of all-rubber (i.e. vulcanized) or all-polymeric (i.e. entirely moulded) footwear

4 Classification and designs

Footwear shall be classified in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1 — Classification of footwear

Classification	Description
Class I	Footwear made from leather and other materials, excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric footwear
Class II	All-rubber (i.e. entirely vulcanized) or all-polymeric (i.e. entirely moulded) footwear



^a Variable extension which can be adapted to the wearer.

NOTE Design E can be a knee-height boot (design D) equipped with a thin impermeable material which extends the upper and which can be cut to adapt the boot to the wearer.

Figure 3 — Designs of footwear

Class II footwear can be equipped with another material which extends the upper. The requirements for this footwear are given in Annex A.

5 Basic requirements for occupational footwear

5.1 General

Occupational footwear shall conform to the basic requirements given in Table 2.

Table 2 — Basic requirements for occupational footwear

Requirement		Subclause	Class	
			I	II
Design	Height of upper	5.2.2	X	X
	Seat region (design B, C, D, E)	5.2.3	X	X
Whole footwear	Sole performance:	5.3.1		
	— Construction	5.3.1.1	X	
	— Upper/outsole bond strength	5.3.1.2	X	
	Leakproofness	5.3.2		X
	Specific ergonomic features	5.3.3	X	X
	Slip resistance	5.3.4	X	X
	— Slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with SLS ^a	5.3.4.2		
	— Slip resistance on steel floor with glycerine ^b	5.3.4.3		
— Slip resistance on ceramic tile floor with SLS and on steel floor with glycerine ^c	5.3.4.4			
Upper	General	5.4.1	X	
	Thickness	5.4.2		X
	Tear strength	5.4.3	X	
	Tensile properties	5.4.4	X	X
	Flexing resistance	5.4.5		X
	Water vapour permeability and coefficient	5.4.6	X	
	pH value	5.4.7	X	
	Hydrolysis	5.4.8		X
	Chromium VI content	5.4.9	X	
Vamp lining	Tear strength	5.5.1	X	O
	Abrasion resistance	5.5.2	X	O
	Water vapour permeability and coefficient	5.5.3	X	
	pH value	5.5.4	X	O
	Chromium VI content	5.5.5	X	O
Quarter lining	Tear strength	5.5.1	O	O
	Abrasion resistance	5.5.2	O	O
	Water vapour permeability and coefficient	5.5.3	O	
	pH value	5.5.4	O	O
	Chromium VI content	5.5.5	O	O
Insole/insock		See Table 3	X	O
Tongue	Tear strength	5.6.1	O	
	pH value	5.6.2	O	
	Chromium VI content	5.6.3	O	