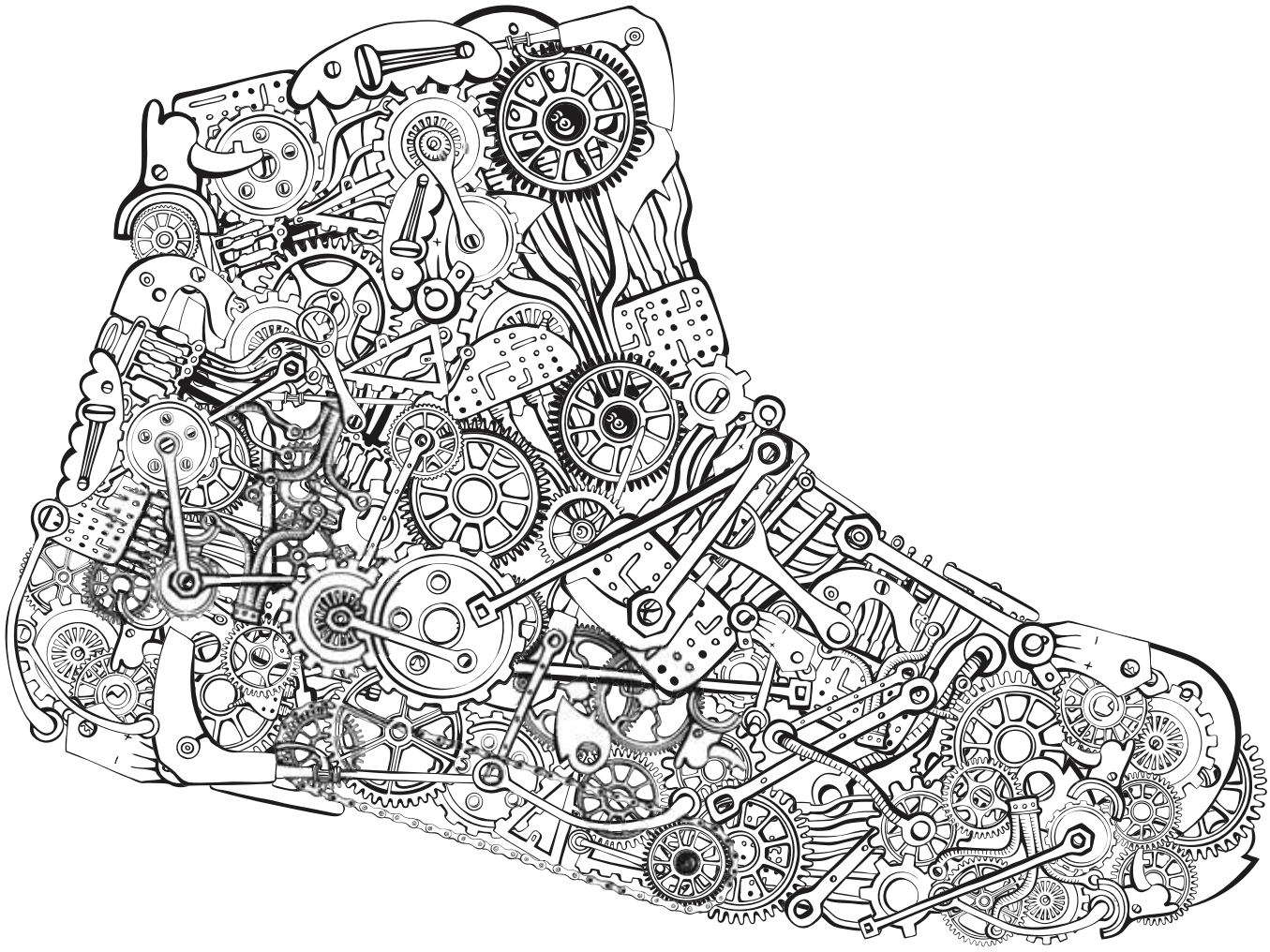
THE BIRTH OF A NEW AGE SAFETY SHOE



THE WORKFORCE IS THE BACKBONE OF ANY INDUSTRY, THEY ARE THE ONES WHO KEEP THE MACHINES OILED WITH THEIR SWEAT AND HARD WORK. IT BECOMES IMPERATIVE FOR EVERY EMPLOYER TO TAKE CARE OF THEM AND LOOK AFTER THEIR SAFETY AND WELL BEING, THIS IS WHERE S1 STEPS IN.

We have pushed beyond what's possible and redefined safety shoes by introducing a product range like no other, with unparalleled comfort, Advanced technical specifications and high end fashion look & feel.

For the first time the safety shoe industry has been revolutionized with breakthroughs to deliver a true pioneering experience. We didn't just create better safety shoes, we redefined the whole segment.

S1 isn't just a high end safety shoe, It's a Revolution!

S1 which in simple words means SAFETY 1st is a brand owned by CABSON ENTERPRISES, one of India's leading companies in the business of personal protective equipment (PPE) since last 20 years.

With an experience of 2 decades and sales of 2 million pairs of safety shoes as channel partner for some of the leading brands we realised that the market is cluttered with typical safety shoes which look very ordinary and provide a very basic level of quality and comfort. From our experience we learnt that the customers are looking for attractive designs ,premium quality and superior comfort at an affordable cost when buying a safety shoe.

We felt there was a huge gap in the market between what the established brands were offering and what the customers really wanted, So we decided to take a bold step to fill this gap.

This inspired us to launch our very own brand of safety shoes. Hence with a fusion of design & technology we gave birth to a new generation of high performance safety shoe that looks and feels like a lifestyle shoe.

Why S1 ?

We are ambitious innovators - working with the best shoe designers, technicians and manufacturing facilities. We have gone all out to develop a very unique and exciting range of safety shoes.

We are quality fanatics - we have relentlessly worked on every minute details and ensured that we deliver the very best quality product to our customers.

We are Honest - Our word is true. Reliability, honesty and trust are the guidelines for our partnership with our customers, dealers and suppliers.

We are socially responsible - People are in the centre of all our actions. We take our mission to protect people very seriously ,We listen to you to constantly develop ourselves .

We are Optimist - We are embarking on this exciting journey with great enthusiasm because we totally believe that "Nothing is Impossible" .

WHAT IS A PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

PPE is a second line of defence for protection. The first line of defence is to eliminate accident causing situations at the workplace by effective Engineering measures. PPE does not, and cannot, eliminate hazards at work. As a barrier between the hazard and the worker, PPE can help prevent an injury or reduce its severity.

PPE should be resorted to only if absolute removal of the hazards in the work environment is not possible. PPE relevant to the hazard should be selected and used.

PPE should conform to applicable national standard or code of practice and good Engineering practices.

The principal requirement of a PPE is to safeguard the worker from the identified hazard to which he is exposed and offer reasonable comfort to the wearer.

ABOUT SAFETY

Human Beings have been experiencing huge developments in the Industrial and Technological sectors since the Twentieth Century and now as we are in the Twenty First Century, Technological revolution is being reflected in the problems of the modern age. Whatever the future may hold, the man is surrounded by the maze of power and machinery.

Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical, Biological, Nuclear and Allied hazards beset us on all sides. The symbols of mechanical power surround us, belts and pulley's, gears and wheels, explosives and chemicals, radiation, high speed, high pressure and power are the play things, the tools, the apparent necessities and conveniences of modern life.

Another significant phenomenon has been that during the past few decades industry has moved through a series of amazing discoveries. It found that Engineering could prevent accidents. It also found that workers could be reached through educational techniques and brought to a greater awareness of the problems and the method of combating the same. In this discovery of what is called the five E's of SAFETY, Engineering, Education, Enforcement, Enthusiasm and Evaluation. To ensure safe performance and constantly lower accident figures, two aspects have become important.

The works and plant must be engineered for safety. This implies that all new plants and processes should be examined closely from safety point of view before being put into operations and must be constantly observed to see that everything is done to minimise the possibility of employees being injured by such equipment. This calls for training in the safety as well as other technical skills.

The second aspect is that of educating the workers and emphasising the supervisors, their skill and vital role in prevention of accidents ,avoiding breakdowns and hampering of production which could be accomplished by simple instructions. As such, it is a long drawn out process requiring a steady and well organised campaign to ensure that every employee is trained in safety, the very day he starts work as well as in the other skills necessary for his particular job.

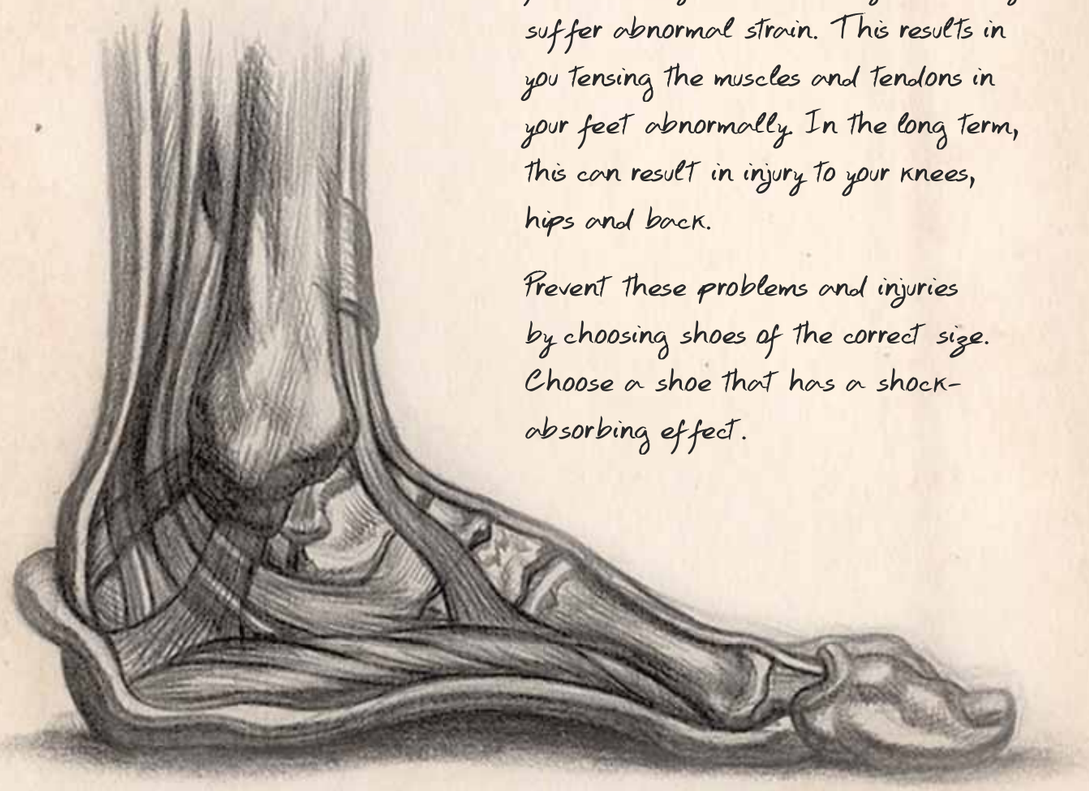
Accidents at the workplace can result in varying degrees of harm to people. Some of these injuries may be minor, others serious enough to cause handicaps or disability. Besides affecting employee productivity and morale, such incidents result in considerable pain and suffering to the victims and members of the family. There is thus a need for everyone in the workplace to have a basic knowledge of injury risks and personal protection practices.

About human foot

The Foot is a fantastic construction that consists of 26 bones ,33 joints and more than a 100 muscles, tendons and ligaments, All of which work together to provide support , balance and mobility.

Our feet takes us to places in our life and to make this journey comfortable we require good shoes that cushion ,balance and protect our feet.

In view of the fact that each one of us walks approximately 2000 - 2500 kms every year, It is not difficult to realise the importance of correct shoes. In addition to this many people walk in dangerous environments where protective foot wear is a must .



Foot problems often develop slowly and insidiously and the potential for foot problems increases with age. Typical foot problems are skin and toenail complaints, pain and injuries due to abnormal stresses and strains.

If your feet do not have the correct support - or glide backwards and forwards in your shoes - they can easily suffer abnormal strain. This results in you tensing the muscles and tendons in your feet abnormally. In the long term, this can result in injury to your knees, hips and back.

Prevent these problems and injuries by choosing shoes of the correct size. Choose a shoe that has a shock-absorbing effect.

AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION PHARMACEUTICAL STEEL PLANT CEMENT PLANT

ANATOMY OF A SAFETY SHOE

THE HEART OF A SAFETY SHOE IS THE UPPER

Whenever we talk about a footwear, be it lifestyle, fashion or Industrial. The first thing which comes to our mind is LEATHER .

Leather is a durable and flexible material created by tanning animal raw hide and skins. The most common raw material is cattle hide. It can be produced at manufacturing scales ranging from artisan to modern industrial scale. Leather is used to make a variety of articles, including footwear, automobile seats, clothing, bags, fashion accessories, and furniture. It is produced in a wide variety of types and styles and decorated by a wide range of techniques. The earliest record of leather artefacts dates back to 2200 BC.

LEATHER IS PRODUCED IN THE FOLLOWING GRADES

• Top-grain leather includes the outer layer of the hide, known as the grain, which features finer, more densely packed fibres, resulting in strength and durability. Depending on thickness, it may also contain some of the more fibrous under layer, known as the corium.

• Full-grain leather contains the entire grain layer, without any removal of the surface. Rather than wearing out, it develops a patina during its useful lifetime. It is usually considered the highest quality leather. Furniture and footwear are often made from full-grain leather.

• Corrected grain leather has the surface subjected to finishing treatments to create a more uniform appearance. This usually involves buffing or sanding away flaws in the grain, then dyeing and embossing the surface.

• Nubuck is top-grain leather that has been sanded or buffed on the grain side to give a slight nap of short protein fibres, producing a velvet-like surface.

• Split leather is created from the corium left once the top-grain has been separated from the hide, known as the drop split. In thicker hides, the drop split can be further split into a middle split and a flesh split .

• Bi Cast Leather is a split leather that has polyurethane or vinyl layer applied to the surface and embossed to give it the appearance of a grain. It is slightly stiffer than top-grain leather but has a more consistent texture.

• Patent Leather is a leather that has been given a high-gloss finish by the addition of a coating.

• Suede is made from the underside of a split to create a soft, napped finish. It is often made from younger or smaller animals, as the skins of adults often result in a coarse, shaggy nap.

• Bonded Leather also called reconstituted leather, is a material that uses leather scraps that are shredded and bonded together with polyurethane or latex onto a fibre mesh. The amount of leather fibres in the mix varies from 10% to 90%, affecting the properties of the product.

Otto Bayer in Germany discovered and patented the chemistry of polyurethane in 1937. Some of the leading manufacturers of polyurethane globally are BASF, Huntsman and Dow Chemicals.

THE SOUL OF A SAFETY SHOE IS THE OUT SOLE

Majority of the footwear soles, Be it lifestyle, fashion, sports or industrial footwear are made from POLYURETHANE which is more commonly known as PU.

Polyurethane Elastomers are used in application where toughness, flexibility, strength, abrasion resistance and shock absorbing qualities are required, which is why Polyurethane is the most preferred & popular sole making material in the footwear industry. Polyurethane is obtained by mixing ingredient chemical isocyanate and polyols, in predetermined proportion, which further react to form the polymer.

The simplest PU is linear in which the hydroxyl compound and the nitrogen compound each have a functionality of two. This can be represented by the following Isocyanate + Polyol = Polyurethane. This is a exothermic reaction, as liquid isocyanate and polyol react to form PU, the mixture becomes increasingly viscous eventually forming a solid mass .

The important processing characteristics of the system will include viscosity, pot life, reactive mix ratio control, time and process temperature. Polyurethane is any polymer consisting of chains of organic units joined by urethanes links. Polyurethane can be made in a variety of textures and hardness by varying the particular monomer used and adding other substances.

They are best known to us in the form of flexible foams, mattresses, earplugs, chemical resistant coating, specialty adhesives, sealants, furniture, automotive seating and footwear soles.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ANTISTATIC & ESD - SAFETY FOOTWEAR

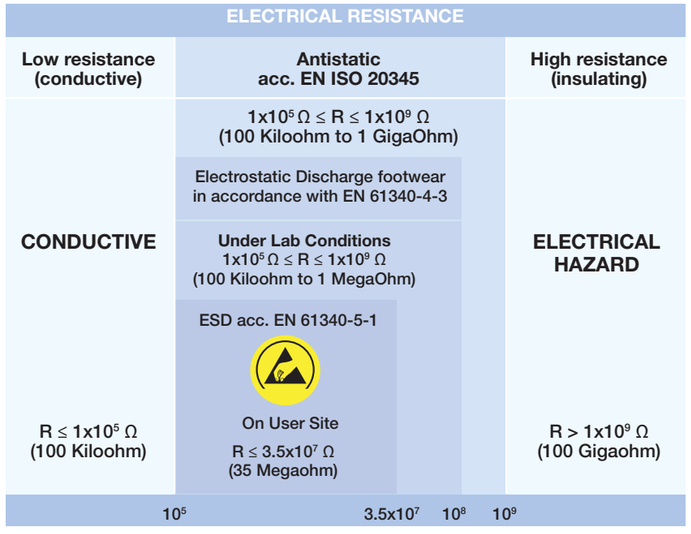
THERE IS GREAT CONFUSION IN USER BETWEEN THE ESD & ANTISTATIC SAFETY FOOTWEAR. WHILE ALL ESD FOOTWEAR ARE ANTISTATIC BUT REVERSE IS NOT TRUE. THERE ARE FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO. LETS CLEAR THIS CONFUSION.

Safety footwear is generally the sole point of contact between the body & the floor. Electrostatic energy & contact resistance are therefore extremely important in this area. However, a distinction must be made between the antistatic properties of shoes & their electrostatic discharge (ESD) capability.

The applicable standard for safety footwear, EN ISO 20345 {Indian Equivalent IS 15298 (Part 2):2011}, specifies a variety of requirements, including for antistatic properties. It defines 3 areas, based on contact resistance: conductive, antistatic & electrically insulating (EH) footwear. For safety shoes to be labelled S1, they must fulfil the basic requirements plus the additional requirements for antistatic.

The same applies to all subsequent safety classifications, for both industrial & occupational shoes. Shoes are antistatic if the measured contact resistance is in the range between 100 Kohm (105 ohm) & 1 gigaohm (109 ohm or 1000 mega ohms). As per standard, if contact resistance falls below 100 Kohm, they are considered to be conductive, while a value higher than 1000 mega ohms means they are electrically insulating.

The EU standard stipulates that antistatic footwear should be worn to prevent electrostatic build-up & ensure it is discharged effectively. This is essential to eliminate the risk of electric shock from electrical equipment or live parts as well as that posed by sparks, igniting flammable substances or vapours. The aim is therefore to protect those wearing safety shoes & co-workers from dangers related to electrostatic build-up.



What ESD denotes?

Electrostatic build-up & personal safety are not the only important considerations, as controlled discharge is also needed to protect components & equipment. Here, another standard comes into play that deals with electrostatic discharge (ESD): EN 61340-5-1, protection of electronic devices from electrostatic phenomena. The ESD area defined in this standard represents a delimitation of the antistatic range indicated in safety footwear standard EN ISO 20345. The lower threshold of contact resistance is at 100 Kohm & the upper threshold is at 35 megaohm (3.5 x 107 ohm). This therefore means that all ESD shoes are always antistatic at the same time, but not all antistatic shoes are ESD. For example, if contact resistance is measured as 100 megaohm, the shoes are antistatic but do not meet the ESD requirements. However, if the shoe contact resistance is just 1 megaohm, then the footwear is both antistatic & ESD capable.

As ESD relates to meeting the requirements for the product protection standard, the labelling must be separate from the CE marking. Consequently, safety footwear which complies with the standard features an additional yellow ESD symbol. If the shoes do not feature the special ESD symbol but are labelled S1, they are antistatic.

Testing methods & factors influencing results

Testing the antistatic properties of shoes for certification involves a test method under laboratory conditions. Before undergoing the test procedure, the shoe must first be conditioned over a defined length of time (in both dry & moisture-regulated atmospheres). The shoe is filled with a total mass of 4 kg of 5 mm stainless steel balls, which are connected to the contact resistance measurement device via a copper cable. The shoe is placed on a copper plate as the external electrode. The test voltage of 100 V DC is applied between the copper plate & steel balls for 1 minute while recording the resistance. This must exceed 100 Kohms, but be less than or equal to 1 gigaohm/100 megaohms

Testing procedure for the ESD capability of shoes differs for the two standards. For EN 61340-5-1, the contact resistance value is measured for the person-shoe-ground system & is tested by an employee standing on a ESD shoe testing Machines electrode while wearing the safety footwear. The resistance is measured when they place their hand on a metal plate. If the resistance is less than 35 megaohm but more than 100 Kilo Ohms, the shoes are ESD capable.

The 2nd standard, EN 61340-4-3, determines the contact resistance in a laboratory process. The test object is preconditioned at a predefined temperature & air humidity in a conditioning chamber. Measurement is carried out once the test object has been conditioned. The shoe is placed on a stainless steel plate (1st electrode) & a 2nd counter electrode is placed inside the shoe on the insole. Weight of 12.5 kg (+/- 2.5 kg) is then applied. A device measures the contact resistance between the two electrodes. It must be less than 100 megaohm for ESD certification.

Factors influencing contact resistance for shoes at user site?

Sometimes footwear which has been labelled as ESD fails the test carried out by the user on their ESD testing machine. However, this does not necessarily mean that the shoe is not ESD, as there may be a number of reasons that have affected the result. For example, the temperature of the shoe can impact the discharge capacity. Safety shoes which are left in the car overnight in winter would cool down so considerably that the contact resistance would be higher as a result. Similarly, the duration of wear can be an influencing factor, raising the moisture levels inside the shoes. Moisture generally raises discharge capacity. Alterations to the outsole or insole & whether contact areas are in any way dirty or painted or insulative may result in failure.

Key Components of a Safety Footwear	
UPPER	100% Genuine leather breathable and skin friendly
	1. Thickness : 2.0 + or - 0.2 mm
	2. Tear Strength : 120 N
	3. Flexing Resistance : 1,50,000 cycles
LINING	Imported 280 GSM non woven felt for vamp & Imported 150GSM cambrelle with foam and functional breathable textile for quarter
	1. Tear Strength 15 N
	2. Abrasion : Dry-25,600 cycles and wet-12,800 cycles
TOE CAP	Steel toe Cap- Imported EN marked powder coated heat treated rust resistant, smooth edges tested for Impact resistance of 200 joules
	Composite toe cap - Imported polymer 30% lighter ,rust resistant,smooth edges tested for impacet resistance of 200 joules
INSOLE	2.00 mm thick non woven Anti static Insole tested for no surface tearing till 400 cycles
IN-SOCKS	Min 3.00mm moulded arch supported EVA/PU in-socks
LACES & THREAD	Nylon, twisted and resistant to appropriate breaking load
OUTSOLE	Direct Injected Single or Double Density PU/PU, PU/TPU, PU/Rubber & EVA/Rubber out sole anti skid, anti static, oil & fuel resistance, Our Shoes made on direct vulcanized rubber sole can withstand a temperature up to 300C

Different types of Sole	
PU	It's a very light material which guarantees high levels of comfort. It has good resistance to chemicals and hydrocarbon, but no resistance to strong acids. The temperature tolerance lies between -10 and +140 degrees. The softness of the material gives the sole a good ground adhesion, so that its slip resistance is comparable to that of TPU and rubber
PU/RUBBER	This type of sole maintains the properties of rubber in the outsole, where as the midsole is made of PU, thus allowing to reduce the weight of the shoe. PU in this case is the weak spot in the most extreme situations ,where in rubber has better performance
PU/TPU	TPU (thermoplastic polyurethene) is a very sturdy and flexible material. It has very good performance such as excellent abrasion resistance and slip resistance comparable to that of single-density PU and rubber.In average TPU is more durable than PU and has better protection from low temperatures (between -5 and -20 degrees). The resistance to high temperatures is not much (only upto 100 degrees maximum)
PU/PU	The sole consists of two layers of PU with different densities. It has good resistance to chemicals and hydrocarbon but no resistance to strong acids. The temperature tolerance lies between -10 and +150 degrees .The soft PU midsole guarantees good shock absorption and comfort

European Standards of Safety Footwear	
CATEGORY	**EN ISO 20345: 2011 REQUIREMENTS**
SB	Basic requirements for safety shoes: toecap resistant to an impact of 200 joules and crushing of 15kN
S1	Basic requirements +
	• Closed heel area
	• Antistatic properties
	• Heel energy absorption
	• Resistance to fuel oil
S1P	S1 +
	• Anti-puncture resistance(P)
S2	S1 +
	• Water penetration and absorption
S3	S2 +
	• Anti-puncture resistance
	• Cleated outsole

Slip Resistance of the sole - Regulation : EN ISO 20345:2011 / 20347:2012	
Marking symbol	**Required conditions provided by the regulation**
SRA	
Test surface: Ceramics Lubricant: water and detergeant	≥ 0.32 flat footwear
	≥ 0.28 footwear inclinated 7° towards the heel
SRB	
Test surface: stainless steel Lubricant: Glycerin	≥ 0.18 flat footwear
	≥ 0.13 footwear inclinated 7° towards the heel
SRC	meets requirement for the 2 above tests (SRA + SRB)

Additional requirements for specific applications with relevant marking symbol		
Product	**Requirement**	**Symbol**
Whole Shoe	Penetration resistance	P
	Electrical properties:	
	• Conductive footwear	C
	• Antistatic footwear	A
	Resistance to inimical environments:	
	• Heat insulation	HI
	• Cold insulation	CI
	• Energy absorption of the heel area	E
	• Water resistance	WR
	• Metatarsal protection	M
	• Ankle Protection	AN
	• Cut resistance	CR
Upper	Water penetration and water absorption	WRU
Outsole	Resistance to hot contact	HRO
	Resistance to fule oil	FO

TOE CAP ANTI SLIP OIL RESISTANT ANTI STATIC

BEETLE

UPPER
Black Buff Barton Grain Leather

LINING
Black Cambrella Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded Eva with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Steel for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

TOE CAP ANTI SLIP OIL RESISTANT ANTI STATIC

SWINGER

UPPER
Black Buff Apollo Grain Leather

LINING
Dark Grey Spacer Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded Eva with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Composite for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

TOE CAP ANTI SLIP OIL RESISTANT ANTI STATIC

NINJA

UPPER
Black Buff Barton Grain Leather

LINING
Black Cambrella Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded Eva with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Steel for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

TOE CAP ANTI SLIP OIL RESISTANT ANTI STATIC

TORNADO

UPPER
Black Buff Apollo Grain Leather

LINING
Dark Grey Cambrella Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded Eva with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Composite for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

SENNA

UPPER
Black Buff Apollo Grain Leather

LINING
Black Cambrella Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded Eva with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Steel for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

MUSTANG

UPPER
Black Buff Apollo Grain Leather

LINING
Dark Grey Spacer Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded PU With Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Composite for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

RAPTOR

UPPER
Black Buff Apollo Grain Leather

LINING
Black Cambrella Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded Eva with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Steel for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

SPITFIRE

UPPER
Black Buff Apollo Grain Leather

LINING
Dark Grey Spacer Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded PU with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Composite for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

VANQUISH

UPPER
Black Buff Apollo Grain Leather

LINING
Black Spacer Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded PU with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Composite for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

CARRERA

UPPER
Black Buff Apollo Grain Leather & Grey Spacer Fabric

LINING
Black Spacer Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded PU with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Composite for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

AVENTADOR

UPPER
Black Buff Apollo Grain Leather

LINING
Black Spacer Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded Eva with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Composite for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

TOE CAP ANTI SLIP OIL RESISTANT ANTI STATIC

MULTISTRADA

UPPER
Black Split Suede Leather & Blue Gallop Mesh Fabric

LINING
Black Spacer Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded PU with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Composite for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

TOE CAP ANTI SLIP OIL RESISTANT ANTI STATIC

DAYTONA

UPPER
Dark Grey Split Suede Leather

LINING
Black Spacer Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded Eva with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Composite for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

TOE CAP ANTI SLIP OIL RESISTANT ANTI STATIC

GIXXER

UPPER
Split Suede Leather & Black Gallop Mesh Fabric

LINING
Black Spacer Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded PU with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Composite for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

TOE CAP ANTI SLIP OIL RESISTANT ANTI STATIC

FIREBLADE

UPPER
Dark Grey Split Suede Leather

LINING
Black Spacer Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded PU with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Composite for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

HURACAN

UPPER
Black Split Suede Leather

LINING
Dark Grey Spacer Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded PU with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Composite for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

VEYRON

UPPER
Dark Brown Buff Apollo Grain Leather

LINING
Dark Brown Spacer Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded PU with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Composite for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

PANIGALE

UPPER
Dark Brown Split Suede Leather

LINING
Dark Brown Spacer Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded PU with Textile Laminated

TOE CAP
Composite for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

INTERCEPTOR

UPPER
Black Buff Apollo Grain Leather

LINING
Black Cambrella Fabric

INSOCK
Moulded Eva with Textile Laminated

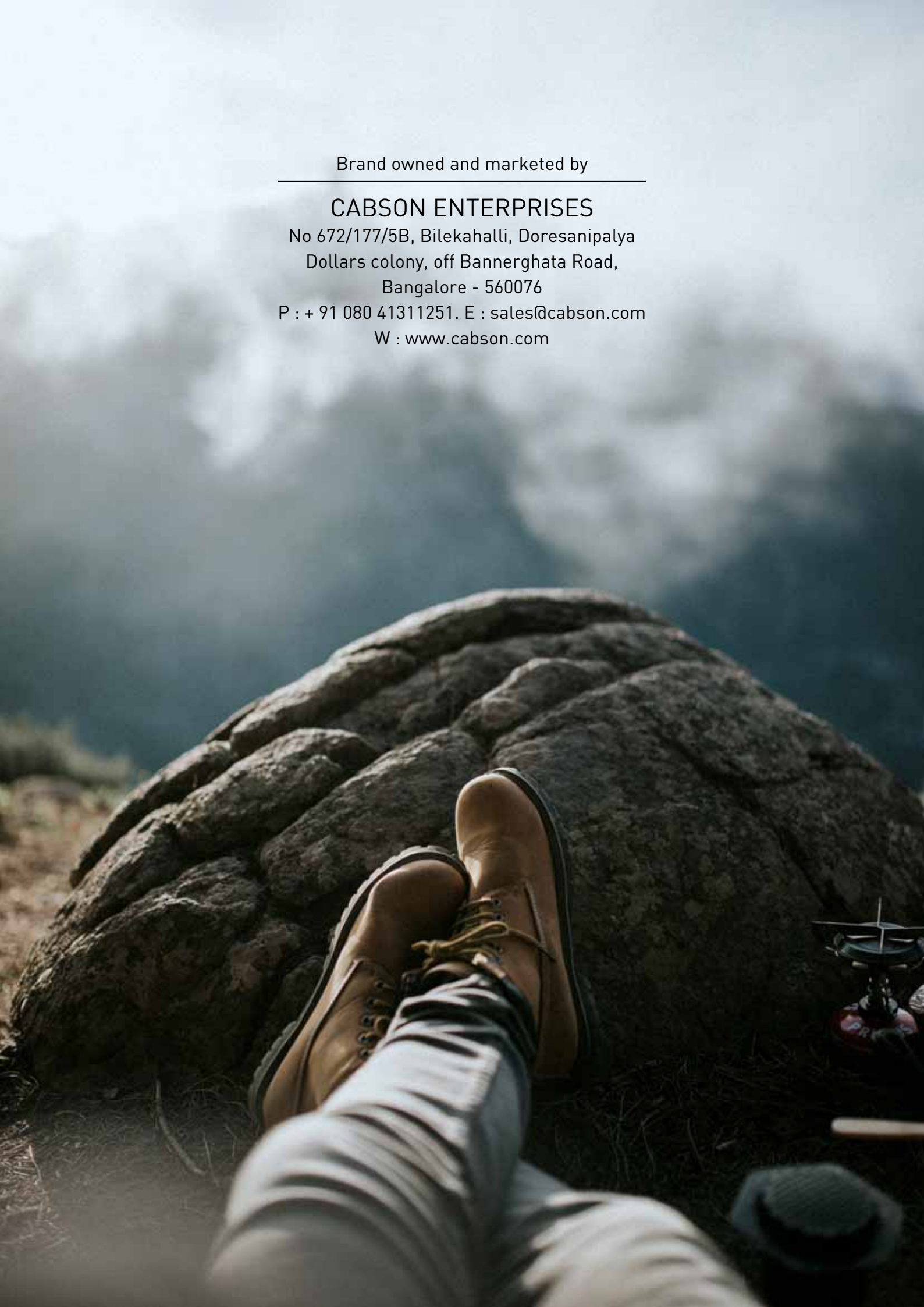
TOE CAP
Steel for 200 Joules Impact Resistant

OUT SOLE
Single or Double Density PU

CERTIFICATION
IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

THUNDERBIRD
UPPER Black Buff Apollo Grain Leather
LINING Dark Grey Spacer Fabric
INSOCK Moulded Eva with Textile Laminated
TOE CAP Composite for 200 Joules Impact Resistant
OUT SOLE Single or Double Density PU
CERTIFICATION IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345

SCRAMBLER
UPPER Dark Brown Crazy Horse Grain Leather
LINING Dark Brown Spacer Fabric
INSOCK Moulded PU with Textile Laminated
TOE CAP Composite for 200 Joules Impact Resistant
OUT SOLE Single or Double Density PU
CERTIFICATION IS 15298 : 2016 PART 2 & CE EN 20345



Brand owned and marketed by

CABSON ENTERPRISES
No 672/177/5B, Bilekahalli, Doresanipalya
Dollars colony, off Bannerghata Road,
Bangalore - 560076
P : + 91 080 41311251. E : sales@cabson.com
W : www.cabson.com