EN

Instructions for using JALAS® safety and occupational footwear

Our safety footwear has been tested in accordance with EN ISO 20345:2011 or EN ISO 20345:2022. Our occupational footwear has been tested in accordance with EN ISO 20347:2012 or EN ISO 20347:2022. Our operations are certified in accordance with the requirements of the ISO 9001 quality management system, ISO 14001 environmental management system and ISO 45001 occupational health and safety management standards. The footwear has been marked with size, model number, level of protection and manufacturing date.

All the products carry the CE- and UKCA-mark. This product is designed to provide protection specified in PPE Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and PPE Regulation 2016/425 as amended and brought into UK law with the detailed levels of performance presented below. If an item of footwear is damaged as a result of an accident, for example, it must be discarded from use and replaced with a new item in order to maintain the level of protection required. Jalas safety and occupational footwear for professional use is equipped with the protection class characteristics mentioned below. The safety footwear is marked with an "S" rating, and occupational footwear with an "O" rating. Safety footwear protects the toes from falling objects, as well as damage caused by the force of compression. Safety footwear with nail perforation insert protects the foot from sharp objects piercing the outsole.

Protection classes EN ISO 20345:2011 / EN ISO 20347:2012:
The toecaps of the safety shoes tolerate impacts of 200 J and crushing force of 15 kN.

Safety rating for safety footwear: **S1** • Closed heel • Anti-static properties (A) • Shock absorption of heel (E) • Oil-resistant outsole (FO) • Mainly for indoor and summer use	**S2** • Closed heel • Anti-static properties (A) • Shock absorption of heel (E) • Oil-resistant outsole (FO) • W ater penetration (0 G / 60 MIN) and water absorption inside (30% / 60 MIN) (WRU) • Mainly for outdoor use	**S3** • Closed heel • Anti-static properties (A) • Shock absorption of heel (E) • Oil-resistant outsole (FO) • Water penetration (0 G / 60 MIN) and water absorption inside (30% / 60 MIN) (WRU) • Nail perforation resistance (P) • Structured outsole • Mainly for the construction industry
Safety rating for occupational footwear: **01** • Closed heel • Anti-static properties (A) • Shock absorption of heel (E) **02** • Closed heel • Anti-static properties (A) • Shock absorption of heel (E) • Water penetration (0 G / 60 MIN) and water absorption inside (30% / 60 MIN) (WRU)	**03** • Closed heel • Anti-static properties (A) • Shock absorption of heel (E) • Water penetration (0 G / 60 MIN) and water absorption inside (30% / 60 MIN) (WRU) • Nail perforation resistance (P) • Structured outsole	**Additional characteristics:** HRO Resistance to hot contact +300 °C FO Resistance to fuel oil P Nail perforation resistance HI Heat insulation CI Cold insulation WR Water-resistant footwear WRU Water-resistant upper M Metatarsal protection SRA Friction value, ceramic surface / NaLS SRB Friction value, steel plate / glycerol SRC Friction value, SRA + SRB

Protection classes EN ISO 20345:2022/EN ISO 20347:2022:
The toecaps of the safety shoes (S) tolerate impacts of 200 J and a crushing force of 15 kN.
The sole grip has been tested in accordance with the EN ISO 13287:2012 standard.

Safety rating for safety footwear: **S1** • Closed heel • Anti-static properties (A) • Shock absorption of heel (E) • Mainly for indoor and summer use	**S2** • Closed heel • Anti-static properties (A) • Shock absorption of heel (E) • Oil-resistant outsole (FO) • W ater penetration (0 G / 60 MIN) and water absorption inside (30% / 60 MIN) (WPA) • Mainly for outdoor use	**S3** • Closed heel • Anti-static properties (A) • Shock absorption of heel (E) • Water penetration (0 G / 60 MIN) and water absorption inside (30% / 60 MIN) (WPA) • Nail perforation resistance (P) • S3 (metal, type P) • S3L (non-metallic, type PL) • S3S (non-metallic, type PS) • Structured outsole • Mainly for the construction industry
Safety rating for occupational footwear: **01** • Closed heel • Anti-static properties (A) • Shock absorption of heel (E) **02** • Closed heel • Anti-static properties (A) • Shock absorption of heel (E) • Water penetration (0 G / 60 MIN) and water absorption inside (30% / 60 MIN) (WPA)	**03** • Closed heel • Anti-static properties (A) • Shock absorption of heel (E) • Water penetration (0 G / 60 MIN) and water absorption inside (30% / 60 MIN) (WPA) • Nail perforation resistance (P) • O3 (metal, type P) • O3L (non-metallic, type PL) • O3S (non-metallic, type PS) • Structured outsole	**Additional characteristics:** HRO Resistance to hot contact +300 °C FO Resistance to fuel oil P/PL/PS Nail perforation resistance HI Heat insulation CI Cold insulation WR Water-resistant footwear WPA Water penetration and absorption for upper M Metatarsal protection SR Slip resistance, ceramic surface/ glycerol LG Ladder grip SC Scuff cap abrasion resistance The outsole grip has been tested in accordance with the EN ISO 13287:2019 standard.

Important!

Nail perforation tests in accordance with EN ISO 20345:2011 shall be performed using a test nail with a diameter of 4.5 mm and a force of 1,100 Newtons. The new standard (EN ISO 20345:2022) provides two individual measurement methods for textile nail perforation resistance. PL-type protection has been tested with a 4.5 mm nail and the PS type has been tested with a 3.0 mm nail. The metal P-type protection is tested only with a 4.5 mm nail as previously. If the force is larger or nails are thinner, the risk of the nail penetrating through the guard increases. In such circumstances, alternative ways of minimising risk must be considered.

For safety footwear, there are two kinds of nail perforation protection manufactured in metal and non-metallic materials. Both types meet the minimum requirements for nail perforation resistance of the standard marked on this footwear, but each has varying additional advantages or disadvantages which include the following:

• Metal: Less affected by the shape of the sharp object (i.e. diameter, sharpness), but due to shoemaking limitations, it does not cover the entire sole of the shoe.

• Non-metallic: may be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area when compared with metal, but the nail perforation resistance may vary more, depending on the shape of the sharp object / hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, or sharpness).

For more information about the type of penetration-resistant insert provided in your footwear, please contact the manufacturer or supplier. Contact details are included in these instructions.

• Safety footwear does not eliminate the risk of injury, but it tempers and reduces damage in the event of an accident.

• The footwear should be selected with attention given to the characteristics that best correspond to the conditions of use, together with an expert footwear salesperson. We recommend fitting the footwear prior to selection. Footwear must be tightened with shoe laces or velcro if possible. Used, unsuitable footwear is not included as an acceptable reason for complaint.

• For production-related technical reasons, the outer soles of new footwear may be slippery. Footwear can also be slippery when it comes into contact with certain materials, such as water on ice.

• When new footwear is introduced, it takes several days before it adapts to the feet. During the first days, footwear should not be used for the entire working day.

• The lining materials of the footwear have been selected on the basis of tests on non-stained and breathable materials. However, we do not recommend wearing light-coloured socks or those made only from natural fibres.

• Footwear with a breathable base is unsuitable for conditions where sharp objects on the ground can pierce the membrane on the bottom. Similarly, holes in the sole of the shoe may become clogged with mud, sand, etc., reducing breathability. For these reasons, the product is mainly intended for indoor use.

• The sole of the footwear without the HRO marking can withstand a temperature of no more than 120 °C without melting.

Anti-static properties

Anti-static footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimise the uncontrolled discharge of electrostatic charges (in order to avoid, for example, ignition by a spark of flammable substances and vapours) and if the risk of electric shock from any electrical appliance or live parts is not completely prevented. However, footwear cannot guarantee proper protection against electrical shock, because resistance is only between the foot and the floor. If the danger of an electrical shock is not fully eliminated, additional actions to reduce this risk are required. These actions and actions detailed below should be part of the normal occupational accidents prevention programme.

Experience has shown that, in order to ensure anti-static properties, the insulation resistance of the discharge route through a product must normally be under 1,000 MΩ throughout the life-cycle of the product. 100 kΩ has been defined as the minimum value of the isolation resistance of a new product. This ensures limited protection in the voltage range below 250 V against dangerous electric shock or sparking in a situation where an electrical device may malfunction. However, the user should be aware that, under certain conditions, the footwear may provide incomplete protection, and additional measures to protect the user should be taken at all times. Isolation resistance of footwear such as this may change significantly due to bending, dirt and moisture. This footwear will not comply with its intended purpose if worn in wet conditions. It is necessary to ensure that the product is able to handle electrostatic discharges in a way that it has been designed for and that it provides protection throughout its lifecycle. Users should measure the insulation resistance using their own method, regularly and frequently.

Footwear belonging to class I may absorb moisture if used in moist or wet conditions for a prolonged period, and may conduct electricity.

If an item of footwear is used in conditions that cause sole soiling, thereby increasing insulation resistance, the user should always check the insulation resistance of the footwear before transferring to a dangerous area.

If anti-static footwear is used, the insulation resistance should be such that it does not eliminate the protection provided by the footwear.

No insulation material other than an ordinary sock is permitted for placement between the inner sole and the foot of the user. If an insole is used between the inner sole and foot, insulation resistance of the combination should be revised.

ESD

ESD is an abbreviation of the term "electrostatic". It relates to footwear that may be used in an EPA area protected from electrostatic charges/discharges. The protection provided by ESD footwear is mainly aimed at preventing damage to electronic components. The limit values for electrical resistance of ESD footwear are 100 KΩ–35 MΩ.

For protective footwear certified in accordance with ASTM F2413 that meets the requirements for Electrical Hazard (EH) protection: The EH classification is intended as secondary protection against accidental contact with electrical circuits or components. The footwear is not intended to be used as primary protection when working on or near electrical installations. The protective performance may be reduced if the footwear is wet, contaminated, worn, or if the soles are damaged. Before use, inspect the soles and uppers to ensure they are undamaged and verify that the footwear is not waterlogged or contaminated.

Care and maintenance

- The footwear should be taken into use as soon as possible. Due to the polyurethane structure of the footwear, soles become brittle after storage for approximately five years, even if the footwear is not used.
- Remove dust, dirt and splashes using a shoe brush or soft cloth as soon as possible. Alkaline cleaning agents must be avoided. The manufacturer does not recommend washing footwear with water, as this shortens the life of the footwear and may change the properties of the footwear. Where a product has been specifically tested for washing, please refer to the product-specific information provided.
- Shelf life: The nature of the materials used in this product means that the life of this product cannot be determined as it will be affected by many factors, such as storage conditions, usage etc. The product with the polyurethan soles is designed to last for approximately 5 years after its date of manufacture.
- The life-cycle of the footwear increases with the use of high-quality shoe conditioners and creams that are suitable for the relevant materials.
- Moist footwear must be dried at room temperature (below +30 °C), so that the air is allowed to circulate freely.
- The footwear should be stored loosely and protected against light at room temperature or a lower temperature. Humidity must be 20–60%. The original box supplied with the footwear is a perfect medium for storage. Heavy objects must not be placed on top of the box.
- Insoles must be removed from footwear regularly to ensure the drying of the insole, and replaced with new ones when necessary. The properties of the product are preserved by using only the original Jalas insoles, one insole per shoe. The overlapping use of several insoles in the same footwear impairs the properties of the product.
- According to EN ISO 20345:2022 safety shoes that are provided with an insole should be tested with the insole in place. If the user removes the insole and replace it with another, the new insole must meet the requirement in EN ISO 20345:2022 in combination with that safety shoe.
- Insoles may be washed by hand, using a mild detergent. They must be dried in a flat position.
- Damaged footwear must be repaired whenever possible in order to protect the environment. Used footwear must be disposed of as household waste. The manufacturer is responsible for the product's technical characteristics and manufacturing defects.

Manufacturer / manufactured for:
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Tfn: +46 (0) 247 360 00

UK-Importer
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EU Type Examination:
SGS Fimko Oy
Takomotie 8
00380 Helsinki, FINLAND
Notified body No. 0598.

PFI PRÜF UND FORSCHUNGS-INSTITUT PIRMASENS E.V. Marie Curie-Strasse 19, 66953 Pirmasens, GERMANY, Notified body No. 0193

VIPO a. s., gen. Svobodu 1069/4, 958 01 Partizánske, Slovak Republic. Notified body No. 2369

UKCA Type Examination:
SGS United Kingdom Limited, Inward Way, Rossmore Business Park, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, CH65 3EN, United Kingdom Approved Body number 0120



Heat-resistant stitches and lacing
red/white



ESD
yellow/black



Steel midsole
red/white



PTC nail perforation protection
grey/black

The full EU and UKCA declaration of conformity is available at:

www.ejendals.com/conformity.

The product number can be found on the product's packaging box and on the tag in the tongue inside the footwear.