Instruction For Users

For safety footwear
Version 2025-9-26

For Declaration of Conformity will be available on the website: https://www.blaklader.com

This safety footwear complies with the Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425: innocuousness, comfort, solidity. It also meets the requirements of the European standard EN ISO 20345:2022 and it is certified by CCQS Certification Services Limited (Notified Body 2834), Block 1 Blanchardstown Corporate Park, Ballycoolin Road, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15 D15 AKK1, Dublin, Ireland.
This safety footwear is manufactured using both synthetic and natural materials which are conform to the relevant sections of EN ISO 20345:2022 for performance and quality.
This safety footwear is designed to minimise the risk of injury which could be inflicted by the wearer during use. It is designed to be used in conjunction with a safe working environment and will not completely prevent injury if an accident occurs which exceeds the testing limits of EN ISO 20345:2022.
The footwear protects the wearer's toes against risk of injury from falling objects and crushing when worn in industrial and commercial environments where potential hazards occur with the following protection plus, where applicable, additional protection.

Size range: EUR 35 to 48

Impact protection provided is 200 Joules.
Compression protection provided is 15,000 Newton's.

Additional protection may be provided, and is identified on the product by it marking as follows:

	Marking code
Perforation resistance	
Perforation resistance (min.1100N) Metal insert: d=4.5mm Conical Nail	P
Perforation resistance (min.1100N) Non-metal insert: d=4.5mm Conical Nail	PL
Perforation resistance (min.1100N & each single value ≥950N) Non-metal insert: d=3.0mm Conical Nail	PS
Electrical properties:	
Partially Conductive (Maximum resistance 100kΩ)	C
Antistatic (resistance range of 100kΩ to 1000MΩ)	A
Resistance to inimical environments:	
Heat Insulation of sole complex	HI
Cold Insulation of sole complex	CI
Energy absorption of seat region (20 Joules)	E
Water resistance	WR
Metatarsal protection	M
Ankle protection	AN
Cut resistant	CR
Scuff Cap abrasion	SC
Slip resistance - on ceramic tile floor with glycerine	SR
Upper	
Water penetration and water absorption	WPA
Outsole	
Resistance to hot contact	HRO
Resistance to fuel oil	FO
Ladder grip	LG

It is important that the footwear selected for wear must be suitable for the protection required and wear environment.
Where a wear environment is not known, it is very important that consultation is carried out between the seller and the purchaser to ensure, where possible, the correct footwear is provided.
Very important: The shoes cannot be modified.
To ensure the best service and wear from footwear, it is important that the footwear is regularly cleaned and treated with a good proprietary cleaning product. Do not use any caustic cleaning agents. Where footwear is subjected to wet conditions, it shall, after use, be allowed to dry naturally in a cool, dry area and not be force dried as this can cause deterioration of the upper material. When stored on normal conditions (temperature, and relative humidity), the obsolescence date of a footwear is generally 5 years.
If the footwear is cared for and worn in the correct working environment and stored in dry ventilated conditions, it should give a good wear life, without premature failure of the outsole, upper and upper stitching. The actual wear life for footwear is dependent on the type of footwear, environmental conditions which can affect the wear, contamination and degradation of the product.
If the footwear becomes damaged, it will not continue to give the specified level of protection and to ensure that the wearer continues to receive the maximum protection, the footwear should immediately be replaced.
The packaging provided with the footwear at the point of sale is to ensure that the footwear is delivered to the customer in the same condition as when dispatched; the carton can also be used for storing the footwear when not in wear. When the boxed footwear is in storage, it should not have heavy objects placed on top of it, as this could cause breakdown of its packaging and possible damage to the footwear.
The footwear is supplied with a removable insock. Please note the testing was carried out with the insock in place. The footwear shall only be used with the insock in place. The insock shall only be replaced by a comparable insock supplied by the original footwear manufacturer.
The footwear has been successfully tested against EN ISO 20345:2022 slip resistance and the following marking symbol apply:
Basic requirement of slip resistance: Ceramic tile with sodium lauryl sulphate, no symbol.
Additional requirement of slip resistance: Ceramic tile with glycerol, symbol SR.
*Note: Slippage may still occur in certain environments.

Marking on footwear denotes that the footwear is licensed according to the PPE regulation and is as follows:

BLÅKLÄDER®	Brand
AB BLÅKLÄDER Box 124, SE-512 23 Svenljunga, Sweden **BLAKLADER WORKWEAR LTD** 3A Pavilion Court, 600 Pavilion Drive, Brackmills, Northampton, NN4 7SL, United Kingdom. **info@blaklader.com**	Company Website & Address
2450 0000 7899, 2452 0000 7899	Reference name/MODEL
XXXXX	PO NR
XXXX.XX	DATE
CE	CE mark
UK CA	UKCA mark
EN ISO 20345:2022	Number of European Standard
EUR 35 to 48	Footwear size
S3S FO SR HRO SC LG	Category of protection
	UI

* Water penetration and absorption of upper (WPA, S2, S3, S3L, S3S) concerns only the upper materials and does not guarantee the full water resistance of whole footwear.

Categories of safety footwear:

Category	Class	Additional Requirement
SB	I or II	Safety basic requirements
S1	I	as SB, plus Closed heel area Antistatic property Energy absorption of seat region
S2	I	as S1, plus Upper water penetration and absorption
S3 (metal insert type P) or S3L (non-metal insert type PL) or S3S (non-metal insert type PS)	I	as S2, plus perforation resistance according to the type Cleated outsole
S4	II	as SB, plus Closed heel area Antistatic property Energy absorption of seat region
S5 (metal insert type P) or S5L (non-metal insert type PL) or S5S (non-metal insert type PS)	II	as S4 plus perforation resistance according to the type Cleated outsole
S6	I	as S2, plus Water resistance of the whole footwear
S7 (metal insert type P) or S7L (non-metal insert type PL) or S7S (non-metal insert type PS)	I	as S3, plus Water resistance of the whole footwear
Class I: Footwear made from leather and other materials, excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric footwear		
Class II: All-polymeric (i.e. entirely moulded) including all-rubber (i.e. entirely vulcanized) footwear		

PERFORATION RESISTANCE

In this footwear, non-**metal perforation-resistance insert** is used.

The perforation resistance of this footwear has been measured in the laboratory using standardized nails and forces. Nails of smaller diameter and higher static or dynamic loads will increase the risk of perforation occurring. In such circumstances, additional preventative measures should be considered. Three generic types of perforation resistant inserts are currently available in PPE footwear. These are metal types and those from non-metal materials, which shall be chosen on basis of a job-related risk assessment. All types give protection against perforation risks, but each has different additional advantages or disadvantages including the following:

Metal (e.g. S1P, S3): Is less affected by the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness) but due to shoemaking techniques may not cover the entire lower area of the foot.

Non-metal (PS or PL or category e.g. S1PS, S3L): May be lighter, more flexible and provide greater coverage area, but the perforation resistance may vary more depending on the shape of the sharp object/hazard (i.e. diameter, geometry, sharpness). Two types in terms of the protection afforded are available. Type PS may offer more appropriate protection from smaller diameter objects than type PL.

ANTISTATIC FOOTWEAR

Antistatic footwear should be used if it is necessary to minimize electrostatic build-up by dissipating electrostatic charges, thus avoiding the risk of spark ignition of, for example, flammable substances and vapours, and if the risk of electric shock from mains voltage equipment cannot be completely eliminated from the workplace.
Antistatic footwear introduces a resistance between the foot and ground but may not offer complete protection.
Antistatic footwear is not suitable for work on live electrical installations. It should be noted, however, that antistatic footwear cannot guarantee adequate protection against electric shock from a static discharge as it only introduces a resistance between foot and floor. If the risk of static discharge electric shock, has not been completely eliminated, additional measures to avoid this risk are essential. Such measures, as well as the additional tests mentioned below, should be a routine part of the accident prevention programme at the workplace.
Antistatic footwear will not provide protection against electric shock from AC or DC voltages. If the risk of being exposed to any AC or DC voltage exists, then electrical insulating footwear shall be used to protect from against serious injury.
The electrical resistance of antistatic footwear can be changed significantly by flexing, contamination or moisture. This footwear might not perform its intended function if worn in wet conditions.
Class I footwear can absorb moisture and can become conductive if worn for prolonged periods in moist and wet conditions. Class II footwear is resistant to moist and wet conditions and should be used is if the risk of exposure exists.
If the footwear is worn in conditions where the soling material becomes contaminated, wearers should always check the antistatic properties of the footwear before entering a hazard area. Where antistatic footwear is in use, the resistance of the flooring should be such that it does not invalidate the protection provided by the footwear.
It is recommended to use an antistatic sock.
It is, therefore, necessary to ensure, that the combination of the footwear its wearers and their environment is capable, to fulfil the designed function of dissipating electrostatic charges, and of giving some protection during its entire life. Thus, it is recommended, that the user establish an in-house test for electrical resistance, which is carried out at regular and frequent intervals.

More information, please contact:
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