English

Safety Footwear User Manual

This manual covers the selection, use, care and withdrawal from service of SWOLX general-purpose safety footwear marked EN ISO 20345. Read it before wearing the footwear for the first time. Keep the manual throughout the product's service life.

Protection is limited to the properties stated on your model's label and conformity documents. Not every SWOLX model has all the classes and symbols described in this manual.

Five essential checks before use

- Select the appropriate model and protective properties for the risks in your workplace.
- Use the correct size, proper fastening and an approved insock.
- Check the upper, sole and protective components before every use.
- Do not continue hazardous work in footwear that is damaged or has sustained a serious impact.
- Do not use antistatic or ESD footwear for electrical insulation.

Document code SWX-KK-TR-001 | Revision 01 | 26 October 2026

Pre-publication Turkish master text. To be completed with the product information supplement and manufacturer-specific care and service-life information.

This document was prepared from the Turkish original with automated translation assistance. Contact SWOLX about technical uncertainties.

Numerical notation follows the Turkish source: a comma is the decimal separator and a point is the thousands separator (1.100 N = 1100 N).

01 Scope and correct product selection

Safety footwear is personal protective equipment that reduces the likelihood or severity of injury from hazards identified by a risk assessment. It is used alongside workplace hazard elimination, collective protection and safe working measures. No footwear can provide complete protection against every accident.

Scope

This general text applies to SWOLX shoes, ankle boots, sandals and boots matched to their label and model information supplement. Do not assume that every construction is suitable for the same hazards. The label, model information supplement and EU Declaration of Conformity together define actual product performance. Contact SWOLX before use if information conflicts or the label is illegible.

Toe protection in EN ISO 20345 safety footwear is assessed in standard tests with an impact of 200 J and a compression load of 15 kN. These values are not permissible loads in everyday use or a guarantee against accidents. EN ISO 20346 protective footwear and EN ISO 20347 occupational footwear are different product standards; this manual does not replace their specific instructions.

Standards and regulatory framework

The technical reference is EN ISO 20345:2022 and amendment A1:2024. The test-method reference is EN ISO 20344:2021 and amendment A1:2024. The dated edition applied to the product appears on the model's label and conformity document. Do not disregard the year of the standard on the label.

For the EU, the basis is the Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425; for Türkiye, it is the Personal Protective Equipment Regulation published in Official Gazette No. 30761 on 1 May 2019. Workplace selection and use must follow the applicable occupational health and safety rules.

Consider together when selecting

- Falling or rolling objects, crushing, sharp objects and cutting hazards.
- Ground conditions, slopes, ladders, water, oil, mud and other contaminants.
- Hot or cold surfaces, ambient conditions and exposure duration.
- Electricity, electrostatic discharge, chemicals and task-specific hazards.
- Foot measurements, last shape, working movements and other equipment to be used together.

The EN ISO 20345 marking alone is not sufficient for firefighting, chainsaw work, welding and foundry work, molten metal, specific chemicals or live electrical installations. Check the additional task-specific certification and separate instructions for use.

02 Reading the product label

Before use, check that both items of footwear have the same model, size and protection level. Do not remove the label or prevent it from being read. Keep the purchase record, model information and production or batch code.

Label or document information	How to use it
SWOLX and manufacturer identity	Identifies the product's brand and manufacturer. Full manufacturer details are in the final section and model documents.
Model and product code	Use this code to find the correct declaration of conformity, spare parts and technical information.
Size and last information, where provided	Check for foot fit. The same size in different models may not provide the same fit.
Production date and batch or traceability code	Used to track ageing and communicate with the manufacturer. The production date is not the purchase date.
EN ISO 20345 and edition year	Indicates the safety footwear standard against which the product was assessed.
SB or S category and additional symbols	States the protection provided by the product. Codes are explained on the following pages.
CE marking	Indicates a declaration of conformity with applicable EU legislation. It does not mean protection against all risks.
ESD marking and additional standard, if applicable	Indicates the declared property intended to protect electronics against electrostatic discharge. It is not electrical insulation.

Example marking

EN ISO 20345:2022+A1:2024 S3S SR CI HI FO LG SC

This example indicates the S3S protection category together with additional slip resistance, sole insulation against cold and heat, outsole resistance to fuel oil, ladder grip and scuff-cap abrasion resistance. Because WR, HRO and AN are absent from the example, these properties cannot be inferred from this marking. The example is not a common declaration for all SWOLX models.

Two different classifications

Footwear Class I and Class II refer to construction and materials. PPE Categories I, II and III in the legislation concern risk and conformity assessment. Do not confuse these concepts. Use of a notified body number beside CE depends on the applicable conformity assessment procedure; the absence of a number beside CE on a Category II product does not by itself indicate non-conformity.

03 Protection categories

The table below explains codes under the 2022 standard and A1:2024. It is not a product catalogue. Only the properties on your product's label or included in its category apply.

Code	Construction	Basic scope and additional properties
SB	I or II	Basic safety requirements and 200 J / 15 kN toe protection.
S1	I	SB + closed seat region + A + E.
S1P	I	S1 + P metallic penetration-resistant insert.
S1PL	I	S1 + PL non-metallic penetration-resistant insert.
S1PS	I	S1 + PS non-metallic penetration-resistant insert.
S2	I	S1 + WPA upper resistance to water penetration and absorption.
S3	I	S2 + P + cleated outsole.
S3L	I	S2 + PL + cleated outsole.
S3S	I	S2 + PS + cleated outsole.
S4	II	SB + closed seat region + A + E.
S5	II	S4 + P + cleated outsole.
S5L	II	S4 + PL + cleated outsole.
S5S	II	S4 + PS + cleated outsole.
S6	I	S2 + WR whole-footwear water resistance.
S7	I	S3 + WR.
S7L	I	S3L + WR.
S7S	I	S3S + WR.
SBH	Hybrid	Basic safety marking for hybrid constructions; additional properties must be checked separately.

Class I covers footwear made from leather and other materials, excluding all-rubber or all-polymeric constructions. Class II covers all-rubber or all-polymeric constructions. Hybrid constructions combine sections of different materials.

FO is not automatically included in the new category codes. S2 or S3 does not mean WR for the whole footwear. S1P, S1PL and S1PS do not inherently include upper water resistance.

SRA, SRB, SRC, WRU and P markings in older editions are not automatically equivalent to codes in the new edition. Older products are assessed according to their own label year and documents.

04 Protection symbols

A property may be included in a category or indicated by an additional symbol on the label. Numerical values are test criteria under the standard's specified laboratory conditions.

Code	Meaning	Limitations in use
P	Penetration resistance with a metallic insert. 4,5 mm test nail; penetration force of at least 1.100 N.	Does not provide puncture-proof protection against sharp objects of every thickness and shape.
PL	Penetration resistance with a non-metallic insert. 4,5 mm test nail; no penetration at a test load of 1.100 N.	Performance may vary with thinner or differently shaped objects.
PS	Penetration resistance with a non-metallic insert. 3,0 mm test nail; mean value at least 1.100 N, individual value at least 950 N.	May be more suitable than PL for smaller-diameter objects; it is not a guarantee against all objects.
A	Antistatic property. Resistance in the standard test is greater than 0,1 MΩ and less than or equal to 1.000 MΩ.	It is not insulation against electric shock or permission to work live.
C	Partially conductive property. Electrical resistance in the standard test is at most 0,1 MΩ.	Must not be used unless the risk of electric shock has been completely eliminated.
E	Energy absorption of at least 20 J in the seat region.	Does not mean the body is protected against every impact or prolonged strain.
WPA	Resistance of upper material to water penetration and absorption.	Does not mean the whole footwear is waterproof.
WR	Water resistance of the whole footwear.	Does not cover water entering through the top opening, all liquids or unlimited submersion.
SR	Additional slip-resistance test on ceramic tile with glycerine.	Does not guarantee slip prevention on every surface, with every contaminant or on ice.
Ø	Indicates that the standard slip test is not applied because of the special-purpose construction.	Must not be interpreted as having passed a slip-resistance test.

MΩ denotes megohms, N newtons, kN kilonewtons and J joules. Electrical resistance values describe footwear under specified test conditions; they do not automatically establish the suitability of the person-floor system in the workplace.

05 Additional protection and its scope

Code	Meaning	Limitations in use
HI	Heat insulation of the sole complex.	Not the same property as HRO. Does not guarantee a continuous working temperature or freedom from burns.
CI	Cold insulation of the sole complex.	Does not mean slip resistance on ice or adequate thermal comfort in every environment.
HRO	Outsole resistance to hot contact; standard test at 300 °C for 60 seconds.	Does not mean the entire footwear can be used at this temperature.
FO	Outsole resistance to fuel oil.	Not general chemical protection or slip resistance on oily surfaces.
M	Impact protection of the metatarsal region on the top of the foot.	Different from toe protection. A toe cap alone does not protect the entire top of the foot.
AN	Impact protection in the ankle region.	Does not guarantee prevention of sprains. A high shaft alone does not indicate AN.
CR	Cut resistance of the upper.	Does not cover chainsaw, needle or all cutting-tool risks.
SC	Abrasion resistance of the external toe/scuff-cap region.	Not a new toe-impact level. The presence of an outer covering alone is not an SC declaration.
LG	Sole requirements for gripping ladder rungs.	Does not replace an appropriate ladder, safe use or fall-prevention measures.

Interpret test performance correctly

Standard tests use specified specimens, surfaces, forces, durations and conditions. In an actual accident, the object's shape, contact point, movement, temperature, contamination and footwear condition may differ. A toe cap may be metallic or non-metallic; the material name alone does not determine protection level.

Metal-free footwear does not mean electrically insulating footwear. Breathability, low weight, anatomical insocks or a technology name also do not replace a separate protection category.

Match workplace hazards only with properties verified on the label or in model documents. Do not infer an unmarked property from appearance or marketing wording.

06 Mechanical risks and penetration resistance

Toe and metatarsal protection

The protective toe cap reduces certain impact and crushing risks in the toe area. It does not cover the whole foot, ankle or leg. Correct size, proper fastening and an approved insock maintain the foot's position beneath the cap. After impact by a heavy object or crushing, a protective component that looks intact externally may still be damaged.

Immediately withdraw footwear from service after a serious impact or crushing. Do not use it again for hazardous work without SWOLX's assessment and explicit guidance. Do not attempt to straighten, remove, modify or replace the toe cap.

Penetration-resistant inserts

Resistance of products marked P, PL and PS is assessed in a laboratory with standard nails and forces. Smaller diameters, different tip geometry, sharpness, repeated contact and higher static or dynamic loads may increase penetration risk. Take additional measures based on a task-specific risk assessment.

Insert	Selection considerations
Metallic P	Generally less affected by object diameter and geometry. Depending on footwear construction, it may not cover the entire underside of the foot.
Non-metallic PL	May be lighter or more flexible and may cover a larger area. Resistance may be more sensitive to object shape and sharpness.
Non-metallic PS	Assessed with a smaller-diameter test nail than PL. May be more suitable for work involving thin sharp objects; nevertheless, it is not puncture-proof.

The insert's actual construction is stated in the model information supplement or manufacturer's technical document. Do not identify safety properties by sole colour, flexibility or a magnet test. Do not confuse a penetration-resistant insert with an ordinary insock.

If an object penetrates

Move to a safe area and stop work. If injured, follow the workplace first-aid and emergency procedure. Do not reuse footwear with a penetrated sole by removing the object and sealing the surface. Set the product aside, record model and incident details and ask SWOLX for an assessment.

For work requiring cut, metatarsal and ankle protection, verify CR, M and AN respectively as additional requirements. One protective component does not establish that other mechanical risks are covered.

07 Slip, water and temperature risks

Slip resistance

In the 2022 edition, the basic slip test for footwear within the normal scope is performed on ceramic tile with sodium lauryl sulphate solution and has no additional letter marking. SR indicates the additional test on ceramic tile with glycerine. Special-purpose constructions to which the test cannot be applied may be marked Ø.

A laboratory result is not a guarantee for ice, snow, metal surfaces, loose ground, oil, chemical films or all real working conditions. Assess the actual workplace surface and contaminants. Keep sole channels clean; check footwear when treads are worn or soles have hardened. Continue spill removal, appropriate cleaning and safe walking measures.

Upper water resistance versus whole-footwear water resistance

WPA is the upper material's resistance to water penetration and absorption. S2, S3, S3L and S3S alone do not mean WR. WR is the additional whole-footwear water-resistance property, included in S6 and the S7 family.

Water may enter through the top opening, an improperly closed section or damage. WR does not permit exposure to chemical liquids, diving or unlimited immersion. Wet footwear may have different electrical behaviour and comfort. Confirm the appropriate construction and product usage limits with SWOLX for prolonged water contact.

Hot and cold conditions

HI and CI are sole-complex insulation properties related to heat transfer. HRO is outsole resistance to contact with hot surfaces. These markings are not interchangeable. Test temperatures must not be interpreted as ambient temperatures, continuous-use limits or safe skin-contact temperatures.

Consider hot ground, cold ground and ambient temperature together with contact duration, user movement and socks. Stop use if footwear melts, hardens, cracks or delaminates. CI alone is not sufficient for slipping hazards in cold conditions.

Fuel oil and other liquids

FO is outsole resistance in a specified fuel-oil test. It does not mean general protection against acids, alkalis, solvents, disinfectants or all oils. For work requiring chemical protection, choose a specific product for the chemical type, concentration, temperature and contact duration. Chemical protection or molten-metal splash protection cannot be inferred from this general manual.

08 Antistatic, conductive and ESD properties

Antistatic footwear marked A

Antistatic footwear helps dissipate electrostatic charge, reducing its accumulation and, for example, the risk of a spark igniting flammable vapours. It provides a certain resistance between foot and ground. It does not protect against electric shock from alternating or direct current and must not be used for work on live electrical installations. Electrical hazards require separately certified insulating equipment and working methods appropriate to the task.

Flexing, contamination, moisture and wear can change electrical resistance. Class I products may absorb moisture and become more conductive in prolonged damp or wet conditions. Choosing a construction suitable for wet conditions does not provide electrical insulation either. If the outsole is contaminated, have its electrical properties checked using the workplace procedure before entering a hazardous area.

Partially conductive footwear marked C

Partially conductive footwear is intended for applications requiring rapid electrostatic charge dissipation where the risk of electric shock has been completely eliminated. It must not be used unless electric-shock risks from alternating or direct current have been completely eliminated. Suitable socks that support electrostatic charge dissipation are recommended. As electrical resistance can change with use and contamination, the intended protective function must be checked regularly.

The wearer, footwear and floor work together

Floor resistance must not negate the footwear's charge-dissipation function. Footwear, wearer, socks, insocks and floor must be assessed together. Antistatic socks are recommended; their compatibility with the model and workplace system must be verified. Do not place unapproved insulating items between the foot and the footwear's insole. Repeat the necessary electrical checks if the insock or sock combination changes.

Plan regular, frequent electrical resistance checks appropriate to the workplace risk assessment. Measurement frequency and acceptance limits are determined by the relevant workplace programme and manufacturer guidance. An improvised measurement at home does not replace conformity assessment.

Models with an ESD declaration

The ESD property supports a control system intended to prevent electrostatic discharge damage to sensitive electronic components. Use it only within the scope of the model's ESD document and the workplace control programme. A resistance measurement of footwear alone does not prove the suitability of the whole system.

ESD, A and C markings are not electrical insulation. An ESD declaration alone is not a conformity document for explosive atmospheres. IEC 61340-5-1 concerns ESD control for electronics; it does not cover all flammable gas, liquid and dust risks.

09 Fit, putting on and daily inspection

Correct size and fit

Try both items of footwear with suitable work socks and the approved insocks. Close the fastenings, walk and assess fit using controlled movements similar to those at work. Toes must not press against the protective toe cap; the heel must be held and the foot must not slide noticeably inside. Do not assume that tight footwear will become suitable over time.

Foot shape, swelling, medical conditions or orthopaedic needs can affect fit. Stop use and reassess suitability if there is pain, numbness, excessive pressure or skin irritation. Consult the occupational physician if necessary. Do not choose footwear solely by the size label.

Putting on and removing footwear

• Open laces, zips, hook-and-loop straps or rotary tightening systems sufficiently. Position the tongue correctly.

• Seat the foot fully and close the system as intended for the model. Secure lace ends so they do not create a tripping risk.

• Keep footwear properly fastened during work. Do not wear it with the back crushed down or by stepping on the heel.

• Open the fastening system before removal. Wear clean, uncreased socks and check that no foreign objects are inside.

Before every use

• Check the label, matching pair and suitability of the model for the task.

• Check the upper and seams for tears, deep cracks, openings or deformation.

• Check for exposure, displacement or deformation of the toe cap.

• Check the sole-upper bond and outsole for cracks, crumbling, stickiness, hardening or wear.

• Check for stones, metal, mud and other dirt in sole channels, and for lining and insock damage.

• Check the operation of laces, hooks, hook-and-loop straps, zips and other fastening components.

Insocks and orthopaedic adaptations

A product tested with a removable insock must be worn with that insock. Use only an equivalent replacement approved by SWOLX for the specific model. Adding an insock to footwear tested without one may affect protection. Additional insocks or orthopaedic adaptations may change toe clearance, foot position and electrical properties; they must not be used without verification of conformity with the model.

Withdraw footwear from service if daily inspection raises doubts about its protective function. Do not cut, pierce or heat protective components to make footwear fit.

10 Cleaning, care and drying

Regular cleaning facilitates inspection and hygiene. After use, remove loose dirt with a soft brush. Clean the surface with a slightly damp cloth. Select any cleaner according to the material and SWOLX instructions for the model. Clean in a safe area without endangering the product or wearer.

Material or component	Care approach
Smooth leather	Use an appropriate leather-care product. Check stitching, bonding and surface condition.
Suede or nubuck	Use a special brush suitable for the material and an approved care product. Do not automatically apply smooth-leather polish.
Microfibre and textile	Use a soft brush or slightly damp cloth. Do not apply solvents or coatings whose compatibility with the material has not been verified.
Membrane construction	Use only cleaners and care products suitable for the model. Avoid products that may impair breathability or bonding.
Rubber or polymeric construction	Clean surface dirt and sole channels. Do not use hot water, strong chemicals or sterilisation unless permitted for the model.
Removable insock	Follow only the cleaning instructions provided for the model. Replace it in the correct position once completely dry.

Unsuitable methods

Do not machine-wash, tumble-dry, use pressurised hot water, autoclave or perform similar treatment unless SWOLX expressly permits it for the model. Petrol, thinners, strong acids or alkalis, bleach and abrasive cleaners may damage protective construction. Do not soak footwear for prolonged periods.

Disinfection and contamination

The disinfectant type, concentration, contact duration and application method must be approved by SWOLX for the model. If no method is approved, ask the manufacturer rather than applying a random disinfectant. Follow workplace decontamination procedures for chemical or biological contamination; withdraw any product whose safe decontamination and protective function cannot be verified.

Drying

Allow wet or damp footwear to dry naturally in a ventilated place. Do not apply direct radiator heat, open flame, ovens or hot air. Remove the removable insock for drying if the design allows. Before use, check that the footwear, insock and fastening system are in suitable condition. Do not leave dirty or damp footwear in a closed box.

11 Storage, ageing and replacement

Storage and transport

Store clean, dry footwear in a cool, ventilated place away from direct sunlight. Protect it from extreme heat or cold, moisture, chemicals, sharp objects and crushing loads. Follow any numerical temperature and humidity limits specified by the manufacturer for the model. Dry wet products before storage.

Use the original box or clean packaging providing equivalent protection for transport. Packaging must protect against crushing, wetting and contamination. Do not compress or fold footwear in a way that distorts its protective shape.

Shelf life and service life

Unused footwear also ages. In particular, polyurethane components may undergo hydrolysis under heat and moisture, causing sole cracking or crumbling. Production date, materials, storage conditions, workload, chemical exposure, care and frequency of use affect the safe lifetime.

Observe the maximum storage or service life specified by SWOLX in the model information supplement. If a fixed period cannot be predicted, follow the manufacturer's inspection and ageing criteria. Inspect footwear stored for a long time particularly carefully before first use. Ask SWOLX for an assessment if the period or condition is uncertain.

Warranty period, certificate validity, shelf life and safe service life are different. A certificate's expiry date is not the footwear's use-by date. Replace damaged footwear without waiting for the stated period to end.

Signs requiring use to stop

• Damage or exposure of the toe cap or penetration-resistant insert, or an incident in which these protective components were subjected to their protective function.

• Significant upper cracking, tearing, deformation or opening of seams.

• Upper-sole separation, sole cracking, delamination, melting, crumbling or excessive hardening.

• Significant tread wear or loss of adequate grip for the work.

• Fastenings no longer hold the foot securely; lining or insock damage affects foot position.

• Irremovable contamination, unverifiable electrical performance or persistent discomfort.

Specific ageing examples include outsole cracks longer than 10 mm and deeper than 3 mm, separation between upper and sole longer than 15 mm and deeper than 5 mm, or tread height below 1,5 mm. These are not tolerances permitting continued use with smaller damage. Apparently smaller damage may also impair safe function. Set suspect products aside.

12 Modifications, incidents and end of use

Compatibility and spare parts

Footwear must retain its function when used with socks, trouser legs, gaiters, additional protectors and other personal protective equipment. Fastening closure, movement and the position of other equipment must not be obstructed. Assess compatibility of products used together before starting work.

Use only insocks, laces, closure components and other spares approved by SWOLX for the specific model. Component dimensions, materials and electrical properties must be suitable. Do not assume that a similar-looking part from a retailer is automatically suitable.

Repairs and modifications

Do not modify the footwear. Orthopaedic adaptations are permitted only with arrangements verified with the specific model against Annex A of the standard. Do not cut, pierce, remove or repair the toe cap, penetration-resistant insert or sole yourself. Gluing, resoling, heating, painting or adding screws or nails may affect protection. Permitted maintenance and spare-part replacement must use only the process, parts and authorised practitioner approved by SWOLX for the model. Do not use before the necessary checks are complete.

Impact, penetration or chemical incident

• Stop work and move to a safe area. In case of injury, follow the workplace first-aid and emergency procedure.

• Withdraw the product from service. Have the other item of the pair checked if affected by the same incident.

• Record model, size, batch or production code, first-use date and incident circumstances.

• Photograph damage if safe to do so. Isolate contaminated footwear without exposing others.

• Inform the workplace supervisor and SWOLX for the necessary product assessment. Follow manufacturer guidance before reuse.

Skin and material sensitivity

Material suitability does not mean that no user can develop an allergy. Stop use in case of persistent redness, itching, rubbing or pain. Contact SWOLX for material information and suitable alternatives, and the occupational physician for a health assessment.

End of use and disposal

Set withdrawn products aside so they cannot be reused for hazardous work. Manage waste according to product materials, contaminant type and local rules. Do not handle chemically or biologically contaminated footwear as ordinary clean waste. Use a verified manufacturer or workplace collection system where available.

13 Manufacturer and product documents

Manufacturer

Hatipoğlu Ayakkabı Deri San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.

Büyük OSB Mah. Nevzat Ayaz Bulv. No:7 Korgun / Çankırı / Türkiye

Brand SWOLX Telephone +90 850 307 66 77 Email info@swolx.com Web https://www.swolx.com

EU Declaration of Conformity and model documents

Search by product code at https://www.swolx.com/indirme-merkezi for your model's declaration and technical documents. Check that the model matches the label and that you select the correct document revision. Request the document from SWOLX if it is missing or inaccessible. A general product page does not replace the model's EU Declaration of Conformity.

The name, address and number of the notified body involved in conformity assessment, applicable standards and protection scope are stated in the model's EU Declaration of Conformity and product information supplement. Ensure that the model supplement supplied with this manual belongs to the product.

Required contents of the product information supplement

Information	Matching to the product
Model and covered variants	Full product name, code, construction class and size range.
Protection and standards	Full label category and additional symbols; dated standard references and protective performance recorded in the relevant tests.
Conformity assessment	PPE category, document identity and relevant notified body's name, number and address.
Care and components	Materials; approved replacement insocks and parts; model cleaning, disinfection and servicing method.
Lifetime and storage	Storage and service life, where specified; particular storage limits and ageing criteria.
Access to the declaration	Declaration link for the exact model or declaration supplied with the product.