

STEIN Chainsaw Boots constructed from Perwanger Leather

The most important thing you can do once you have purchased a new pair of boots is to look after them properly. If they are cared for and treated from the start, they will perform better and last longer.



Q: Should I treat my boots from new?

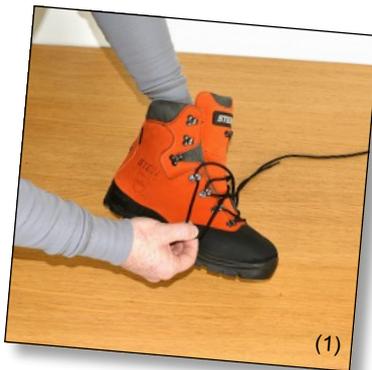
A: All boots come with care instructions, Good boots should always be treated from new and conditioned. By treating them you are adding to the treatments applied by the manufacturer. You should apply a waterproofing spray (1) which gives a second barrier against water ingress. This treatment needs repeating on a regular basis.

Q: Why should I clean my boots?

A: With every flexing motion, particles of dirt on the boot's upper can creep deeper into the boot's fibers and joints, grinding away at the Leather like sandpaper. As dirt dries it sucks away the natural moisture and oils from the Leather leaving it less pliable causing cracking and vulnerable to accelerated aging. Ultimately these cracks allow moisture to penetrate the layers of material which make up the boots construction which can then stagnate rotting boots from the inside out.

Q: How should I clean my boots?

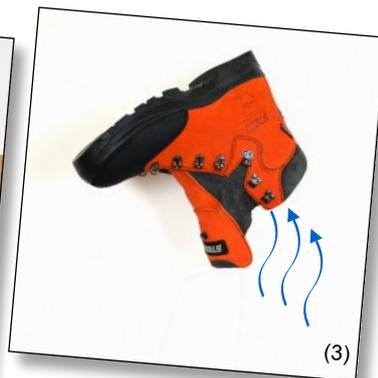
A: Firstly, you should remove the laces (1) which allows you to clean around the eyelets and remove dirt from the tongue area. By removing the laces this allows you to inspect them to avoid any breakage during wear. If the boots are dry use a Boot Brush (2) to remove as much of the dirt as possible. Be relatively gentle, yet persistent in cleaning away the dirt and debris. Once the dirt has been removed use a damp cloth (3) to wipe the surface of the boots to remove any residue. If the boots are covered in wet mud hold the boots under slow running water and with a brush remove the dirt and wipe over with a cloth to remove excess moisture. Take care that no water enters the boots.



Q: How should I dry my boots?

A: Wet boots should **never** be placed close to a heat source (1) and left to dry for a long period of time, these include fires, radiators, even sunny windowsills. Wet Leather cannot tolerate a high heat source. This bakes the Leather which is unhealthy making it brittle; it can also weaken the adhesives used in modern footwear which attach the soles to the uppers.

Leather boots should be allowed to dry naturally at normal temperatures. Insoles should be removed (2) and inspected and left to dry separately from the boots. Boots dry faster when positioned upside down (3) allowing air to circulate drying both the inside and the outside together. Boots should be stored in a ventilated area where the temperatures are stable and normal. Once the boots are dry replace the insole and treat the inside of the boots with an antibacterial spray. This neutralizes odours and aids boot and foot hygiene. Once the boots are completely dry treat the outside of the boots, Apply a waterproofing spray (4) which gives a second barrier against water ingress.



* Always read the manufactures instructions before applying care products
* Boots which are not treated as proscribed by the manufacturer will not be considered for any suspected manufactures warranty claims

