



V6816 POLAR

TAN FUR LINED RIGGER BOOT



Our rigger boots are designed in the traditional way with a whole cut leg and no front seam that would let the elements in. We don't just sew our pull loops on either – we rivet them for good measure and we've added a warm lining under the foot for even greater comfort.

CE Specification

EN ISO 20345:2011 S1P SRC

Size

6 – 12 (39 – 47)



ANTI-STATIC



COMPOSITE
TOE CAP



STEEL
MIDSOLE

Upper

Smooth leather upper - durable and breathable. Heavy duty triple stitching on vamp. Reinforced pull on loops.

Lining

Padded synthetic fleece lining giving extra warmth and comfort.

Footbed

Padded synthetic fleece footbed giving extra warmth and comfort.

Toecap

Wide fitting composite non sparking and thermal insulating. Tested to impact of 200 Joules.

Protective midsole

Flexible corrosion resistant steel, pierce resistant to 1100N.

Sole

Dual density polyurethane sole. Heat resistant to approximately 150°C. Abrasion and slip resistant to latest EN Standards. Anti-static. Acid, alkali, oil and hydrocarbon resistant. Ladder grips, raised toe guard and shock absorbing defined heel.

Safety Standards

| Classification | Test to achieve classification | Safety Standards | | | | |
|----------------|---|------------------|----|----|-----|-----|
| | | S1 | S2 | S3 | SBP | S1P |
| SB | Toe protection tested with 200J impact and 15kN compression force | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| P | Penetration resistant outsole tested at 1100 newtons | | | ● | ● | ● |
| A | Electrical resistance between foot and ground of between 0.1 and 1000 mega ohms | ● | ● | ● | | ● |
| E | Energy absorption of the seat region tested at 20 joules | ● | ● | ● | | ● |
| WRU | Water resistant upper leather | | ● | ● | | |

The below are further tests that can be added to the above classifications (e.g. S3 HRO)

| | |
|------------|---|
| HRO | Heat resistant outsole compound tested at 300°C |
| CI | Insulation against the cold - temperature drops less than 10°C when tested at -17°C |
| M | Metatarsal protection - tested to 100J impact |

The below are further tests that can be added to the above classifications (e.g. S3 HRO SRC)

| | |
|------------|---|
| SRA | Slip resistant on ceramic tile floor with sodium lauryl sulphate solution |
| SRB | Slip resistant on steel floor with glycerol |
| SRC | Slip resistant for both SRA and SRB |

Anti-fatigue footwear solutions

Poor fitting footwear can cause all sorts of problems for your feet. Below we've listed a few common complaints, possible causes and simple ways of solving footwear problems.

| Complaint | Possible cause | Suggested action |
|--|--|--|
| Ingrowing toenails | Nails cut too short. Very painful if knocked. | Cut nails square and wear wide fitting footwear with padded interior to protect toes. |
| Aching feet | Stiff footwear or footwear that flexes in the middle of the arch instead of at the ball of the foot. | Wear footwear with a shank. This is essential to make the footwear bend with the foot and not against it. |
| Athlete's foot A fungal infection which thrives in dark damp places. | Sweaty footwear, or damp footwear which has not been allowed to dry out. Fungal infections can spread very quickly from one foot to the other. | Wear breathable footwear and make sure shoes dry out well overnight. Full grain leather is essential if leather footwear is required. Buy a new pair of insoles and use a recommended powder, available from chemists. |
| Hammer toe Toe(s) curl over and stiffen in deformed position. | Footwear that is too small or too narrow, causing toes to bunch up. | Wear footwear that is wider fitting and correct size. All the V12 Footwear is wide fitting. |
| Bunions/corns Hard patches of skin on toes. | Narrow toed ill fitting footwear. | Wear wider fitting footwear to ensure foot freedom. |
| Plantar fasciitis Inflammation of tissue on the bottom of the heel. | Poor quality footwear with little or no shock absorption. | Wear the V Shok II footwear to cushion the heel and consult your doctor. |

Shoe care

"At the end of a day's work, the removable footbeds should be pulled half out of the boots to help make sure that they dry out and air properly overnight. If you don't do this you risk the boots becoming smelly and create ideal conditions for bacteria to thrive in."

"If you get your boots really muddy, brush the worst off then wipe them down with warm water and let them dry naturally. Don't put them on top of the boiler or in the airing cupboard as this will increase the tendency to crack the leather."

"Once a month, take out the replaceable insoles and stick them through the washing machine for a freshen up."

"When leather gets wet repeatedly, the natural oils eventually get washed out and if they are not replaced the leather will crack. You should periodically treat your boots to a dose of Chelsea Leather Food. This will feed and rejuvenate the leather and maintain its water resistant qualities."

"It's worth investing in good quality socks made of cotton or other natural material. Besides being another layer of cushioning and insulation, socks play the vital role of wicking moisture away from the foot."