

A GUIDE TO

just give me matching riding boots!



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INTRODUCTION

It hurts me that so many new, non-fitting riding boots are offered in the riding boots offered/wanted section. I regularly see these boots and it often turns out that there is no saving them. With this e-book I want to protect future buyers of new boots from a number of mistakes:

Find out in advance what type of boot you are going to choose. There are, with a few exceptions, 3 basic types with zips: back, centre - front (type Polo) and inside front zip. There is a reason for this. The zipper on the the back zip follows the silhouette of the leg best. It is also the weakest point: the zip is most vulnerable here and the boot offers little support because the support, as the contrefort (reinforcement on the back of the ankle) is cut in half by the zip. The foot has less support and also stands straight up in the boot. Boots with zips at the support and are less vulnerable because the back of the boot is closed.



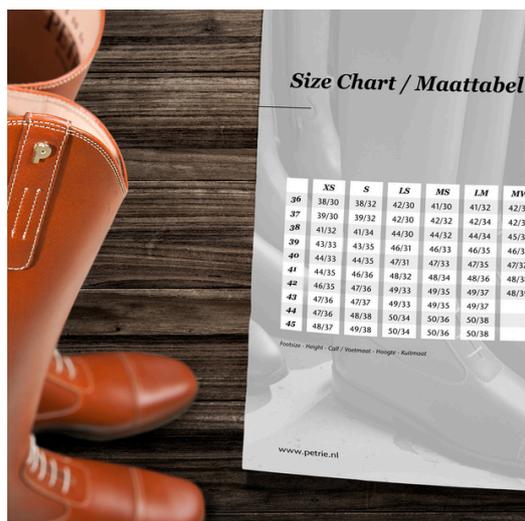
Shoe size is too big! This is due to a lack of choice in shoe size, and calf circumference. Ready-made boots, i.e. standard ranges, do not always have this 3 is not always available and a larger shoe size is often chosen.

INTRODUCTION

A boot that is too wide is just as bad as one that is too tight! If the bootleg is too wide, you lose control of your ankles. A bootleg that is too tight around the leg is also and you will often see that ugly horizontal crease at the top of the calf.



Often boots are recommended with a shaft that is too high. The shaft pinches not only in the hollow of the knee, but also at the front near the lower knee. The boot is pressed down and forms deep creases. The selling point is that the shaft is always going to sag and of course at the rear zip. The zip at the back and certainly if the boot has a lacing, the boot will actually collapse more, with boots with front zips the collapsing is much less.



YES/NO RIDING BOOTS WITH ZIPPERS AT THE BACK



Make up your mind beforehand which type of boot you are going to choose. With a few exceptions, there are 3 basic versions with zips: back, centre - front (Polo type) and Inside front zip. There is a reason for this. With the back zip, the silhouette of the leg is the most of the leg. It is also the weakest point: The zip is most vulnerable at this point, and the boot offers little support because the contrefort (reinforcement at the back of the ankle) is taken away by the zip. The zip divides the boot in half. The foot has less support and also sits flatter in the boot. Boots with zips at the front give more support and are less vulnerable.

I am the type of person who, by fire and sword, recommends pulling up a zip. to pull up. Especially with back zips, the use of - in my is very important. If you pull the zip up by hand the "carriage" of the zip is pulled up at an angle. It is therefore important to hold the tip as long as possible. This also applies, of course, to for zips on the front.

However, it is true that there is often a much greater "pull" on the back of the zip when it is draft" when the zip is on the front. You have to use the foot as far as possible to the front of the leg, so that the foot does not the foot does not stick out halfway at the back. The zip will be difficult if you have to push your foot in. Riders with will find that with a very slim model RJ boot, the zip literally sticks at 15 literally ticks at 15-20cm. If there is elastic in the bootleg can be a solution, but the elastic should never be fully stretched. The material can tear or notch.

YES/NO RIDING BOOTS WITH ZIPPERS AT THE BACK

With heavy calves, boots with a rear zip often show a horizontal crease at the beginning of the calf. This is also a place where the zip can break. This unsightly horizontal crease is partly caused by a "balloon" calf. calf (the gradient from the thickest part of the calf to below the knee is more like 3cm) the calf is pressed down. is pressed down. My advice for riders with is to take a boot with the zip on the inside front.



Jumping riders want a soft, supple boot. "Close contact", feeling the to feel the warmth of the horse. The front lacing allows the allows the harmonica or hinge of the bootleg to unwind more easily around the ankle. to unwind more easily. Of course, for every advantage, there is a disadvantage. much deeper and because the comfort at the back of the ankle is divided by the zip. is split in two by the zip, the foot sits much flatter in the boot. There is simply much less support for the foot than in a boot with a loosed comfort.

Riders who have to ride young horses do not need hard "stove pipes". With a hard leg, it is more difficult to dose the leg. The On the other hand, it is very important for a dressage rider to keep the knee and leg in balance. The support of the stiffer outer shank gives better control. There are many riding boots with a zip at the back in the price range of £150 - £300. range. Many of these boots may have a lot of glitter and and shine, but often do not provide the support (often due to a lack of camber) that is that is needed. On the other hand, I can well imagine that parents of have a very different opinion.

RIDING BOOTS FOR SUPER SLIM LEGS

Super slim legs and I am thinking of the thickest part of the calf from 31 to 36 cm. To make the right choice of riding boot, the shoe size, heel width and calf circumference must first be determined. The leg is measured L & R at different heights (the so-called silhouette of the leg). A shoe size 36 is simply easier to fit with a calf circumference of 31 cm than a shoe size 42.



(In order to make my opinion clear, I need to clarify 3 concepts: the The contrefort, the lock and the mirror of the last. The contrefort is the reinforced part of the last. The height of the contrefort of a dressage boot varies from The height of the contrefort of a dressage boot varies from 6 - 12cm, with the polo boot and the rear zip being lower. The contrefort also supports the ankle (as well as the camber in the heel). The lock is the entry part above the contrefort (the part where the crease or harmonica). The heel is the height of the last and determines how the foot is how the foot is positioned in the shoe area. A low, flat foot (whether flat foot) needs a different last than someone with a G or H last, or someone with a or someone with a hallux valgus.



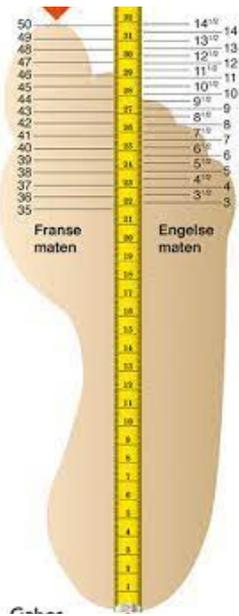
RIDING BOOTS FOR SUPER SLIM LEGS



For a rider with narrow legs, advise a lace-up boot (the boot that closes narrowest around the ankle). around the ankle) is no problem at all for show jumping, but for dressage it is It is completely different for dressage. The Lars model that was finally is for the next 8-10 years! I hate having to buy very expensive boots and certainly in the Petrie price range after 3-4 years. A lace-up boot is often chosen because the foot is more flexible when walking and jumping. flexibility when jumping. The dressage rider needs support and stability. The knee and leg must under control! The discussion about hard or very flexible remains an individual decision!

One thing is certain: in no discipline do we want a boot that allows the foot to slide in all directions. What used to be the case with non-zip boots with a heel (a talonette) has been solved by a much better fit and is now much more comfortable. The better fitting foot provides much stability.

RIDING BOOTS FOR EXTRA HEAVY CALVES AND BALLOON CALVES



Buying a new pair of boots for riders with strong calves and I'm talking about calf circumferences of 42,43 cm and more, you have to take into account of things to consider:

Never be advised to buy a 39 or 40, or even worse, a 38 to buy one just to be able to get a fitting (or very often just not fitting) bootleg.

Do not buy a boot where the zip is sewn directly onto the elastic. This is for trouble. How many zips (and elastics) have failed because the tension around the because the tension around the calf was too great! In any case, the problem with is that, due to the slackness of the elastic, the teeth of the zipper only have teeth of the zip only have to move a few degrees and it is back on. Bingo!

With real calves, no zips on the back! The best solution is a zip on the on the inside front. 80% of zips that fall off are zips on the back of boots! on the back! The back zip has much more to endure than the front zip. This is because the zip has to be pulled over the ankle and then around the calf. The approaching calf cuts. With a zip on the inside front, the shaft already "falls" around the leg without putting too much pressure on it.

RIDING BOOTS FOR EXTRA HEAVY CALVES AND BALLOON CALVES

Don't buy boots that are too tight. Allow for the expansion of the legs. A tight fit is often too tight. Legs expand more in summer than in winter, in winter, but also in the evening and in the morning.

*Don't buy the boots too tight. Take into account the extension of the legs. Exactly is often too tight in practice. Legs expand more in summer than in winter, but major differences can also occur in the morning and evening.

A made-to-measure boot in real leather costs €600. This is a lot of money, but - apart from the comfort that the boot offers - is often cheaper than boots costing €300 - €400 or or more, which often have to be replaced at short notice or cost a fortune to repair zips.

* With a heavy calf it is important that the boot does not get a "bump" at the back, which is not filled by the calf and becomes a kind of air balloon! The leg and calf are round and the mass of the calf is not at the back, but on the outside side. The problem is that a modeler cannot cut the boot 3-dimensionally and is actually forced to move the calf to the back. The trick to a well-cut boot is that the boot gets the right shape by fitting it correctly (the boots are placed on wooden legs and placed in a kind of drying chamber). Just look around you, things often go wrong here! There are many riders walking around wearing riding boots with a "bulge" at the back.

*** It is very common to have a difference between the left and right leg. Never ignore. The thicker leg will only require more space when it is set up. more space. The sales pitch "it will fit the leg" is only partially true! partially true! ~Balloon" calves, so legs with a strong gradient from calf to below the knee, were a This was a big problem in the days of unzipped riding boots. The thickest The thickest part of the calf cannot pass through the narrow leg opening and creates a vacuum. Your You can't get in and you can't get out! The zip is now largely caught". Solutions using rubber bands in the upper edge have now been replaced by the zip.**

Measure manual

How to take the correct measures for Petrie's riding boots so that optimum comfort and a good fitform is achieved.

General

Take measures over riding-breeches and socks, using the original Petrie measuring tape. Do not pull the tape too tight. Note the achieved measures in the corresponding place at the measure sheet.

CAUTION! Do not confuse left and right!



1. Leg height (measure standing)

At the outside of the leg from the ground to the splintbone knob and at the back from the ground highly into the hollow of the knee (top knob - top hollow of the knee).
CAUTION! These two measures must be equal, otherwise they were not taken correctly!



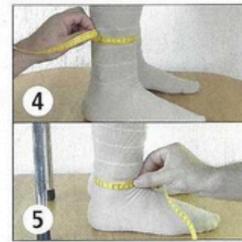
2. Crook of knee (measure sitting)

Measure in the hollow of the knee off the splintbone knob (top knob - top hollow of the knee).
CAUTION! Both legs must be placed right-angled and loosely on the ground.



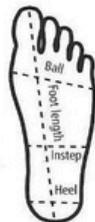
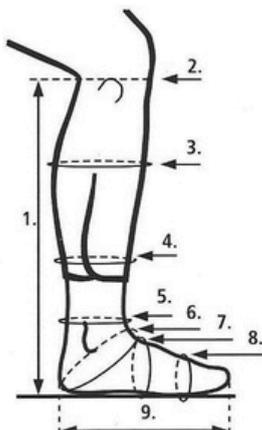
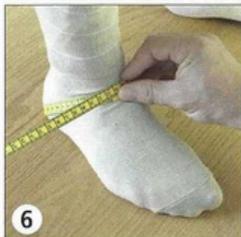
3. Calf outline (measure sitting)

Measure the thickest outline of the calf - don't pull the tape too tight!
CAUTION! Both legs must be placed right-angled and loosely on the ground.



4. Lower calf 5. Ankle

For boots that should fit tightly around the ankle, the outline of the upper ankle (10 cm above the ankle) and the ankle should be measured as well.
CAUTION (5)! Measure the smallest outline of the ankle, above the knob.



6. Heel / 7. Instep / 8. Ball

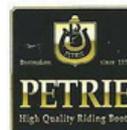
(measure standing)
Take the three outline measures - as shown on the pictures and sketch - with loosely laid measuring tape. (Compare achieved measures with those of standard boots to see whether it is necessary to make boots to measure.)

9. Foot length

Always indicate the measures in centimeters.
In case of measure-made boots a footprint in fitfoam*) must be sent in with the measure sheet. Therewith an exact footbed can be produced. For that your customer will be grateful!

*) Request some fitfoams as a supply.

It is meaningful to mention the shoe size the customer normally wears.



MEASURING BOOTS CORRECTLY

Measure sheet

Measuring order for: _____

Address: _____

Place: _____

Telephone: _____

Model: _____

Colour: _____

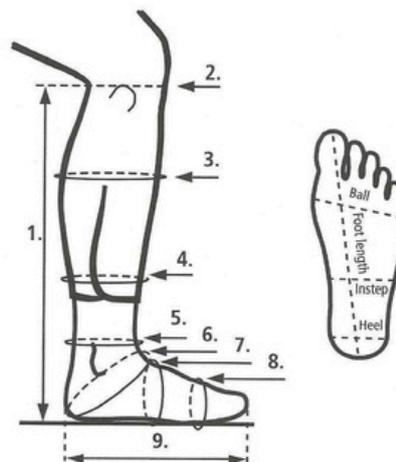
Special features: _____

Vendor: _____

Date: _____

Firm stamp / sign _____

	left cm	right cm
1. Leg height		
2. Crook of knee		
3. Calf outline		
4. Lower calf		
5. Ankle		
6. Heel		
7. Instep		
8. Ball		
9. Foot length		
Shoe size, normally worn; for instance: 6,5 or 40		



Please send in the footprints in fitfoam along with this measure sheet.

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How do I get the right size of Petrie's riding boots to get the comfort and fit?
Measurements can of course be taken with a cloth tape measure (not a metal tape measure). A useful tool (not shown in the pictures) is to place the centimetre on the side of the leg with the beginning on the ground (so from bottom to top up) and then a sticker at 10cm (at the ankle) and a 2nd sticker at 15cm, 20cm and 30cm. You can also place a sticker at the thickest part of the calf (no. 3). sticker. The entry is the circumference of the lower knee (i.e. where the leg ends). (No. 2). The control size is measured from the ground to the hollow of the knee and is best measured half and best measured half standing/half sitting (No 1). Compare this measurement with with your own riding boot. As a rule of thumb, if the thickest part of your calf is 38cm, the outside circumference of the boot should be the thickest part of the calf plus 1.5-2cm, 40cm. Don't pull the circumference inches too tight, but especially not too loose.

DIFFICULT FEET AND SOLVING WINTER LEGS AND/OR FEET



Riding boots with a lambswool lining are becoming increasingly popular. Not only for winter, but also for riders with vulnerable, often knuckle feet. Lambswool keeps the temperature of the foot neutral, unlike all synthetic linings. Lambswool distributes the pressure on the foot and leg. The boots can be lined entirely with lambswool, but also only the foot part. The outer material can be chosen according to your own choice. Cowhide and Nubuck are often used. Of course it can be used as a competition boot, but it is primarily a “work boot”.

The boots can be ordered at Petrie in CYB, but it is in the (Customize Your Boots) with lambskin is primarily a "work boot" can be ordered with a surcharge of 115.50 for the whole foot and 94.50 for just the 94.50 for the foot.

So customization is not just a matter of taking really good measurements (the modeler needs this information to cut the information to cut the pattern in the right proportions), but just as importantly proportions), , after the production process, the boots are placed on wooden legs in a drying chamber and given their final shape. It is only by correct boning that the boot will not bulge at the at the back, but on the outside. Unfortunately, this process takes 2–3 days and is no longer used by a large number of bootmakers for cost factor. The boots are placed on a metal shaft, inflated, heated and packed into a box after 2–3 minutes. It is logical that such a boot will collapse after a short time. The life of the boots is considerably reduced.



DIFFICULT FEET AND SOLVING WINTER LEGS AND/OR FEET

Customize Your Boots is a Cat Cam system where both the foot part and the leg part are 00k the leg in one pattern. The special feature is that a narrow foot with a low instep (E-last) or just a last) or just a short compact foot with a high instep (G last), a slim ankle or a firm ankle. or a firm ankle. The balloon calf is of course also a phenomenon. It is often laughed at when measuring, but what is meant by it? It means that the distance from the thickest part of the calf to the lower knee is more than 3 cm. The Cyclists are notorious for their calves. Often you can see that the calf has a balloon at the back, while the leg is round at the back, while the leg is round. A well-cut will have a strong inner shaft and the bulk will be on the outside and definitely not on the on the outside and definitely not on the back. Notice how often riders with heavy calves have a riding boot (unfortunately often with a zip at the back) with a balloon, an empty space a balloon, an empty space and that terrible horizontal fold in the leather at the beginning of the at the top of the calf.



DIFFICULT FEET AND SOLVING WINTER LEGS AND/OR FEET

Petrie is still 1 of the few boot manufacturers to produce a limited number of models of riding boots with Goodyear stitched soles. This used to be much more commonly used in the past, it is now something of an exception. Petrie has a large number of Goodyear welted lasts. In most riding boots soles are glued. This is a durable gluing technique. The gluing technique has got better and better. Mackay welted (with staples) is no longer used any more. I have Hungarian boots in my studio that are glued with wood. Truly museum pieces!

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CARE OF RIDING BOOTS

Never use leather grease, saddle soap or leather oil to maintain autumn leather riding boots! Daily maintenance of the boots after a ride should first be wiped off with a wet sponge to remove sweat and dirt from the boot. Rub the boot clean and dry with a dry cloth. Leather grease, Leather grease, saddle soap and leather oil clog the pores of the skin and in the worst case can oil can loosen the bond between the lining and the outer leather. Of course it is good in addition to the boot cream. Petrie has a neutral cleaner and cream (both 9.95 a bottle), but I also have a leather conditioner from Belgium called Belpoline leather conditioner in a range of basic colours, which is actually a colour restorer and a leather cleaning milk (both 9.95 per bottle).

At the very least, treat your boots with a good shoe cream. Kiwi used to be very I personally prefer the Petrie Colour Cream (6.95 a jar) which, as the name suggests, also restores colour. As the name suggests, it also restores colour and nourishes the leather. Leave Leave the shoe cream to soak in and do not apply too thickly. Of course polish the boot later with a soft brush or cloth. It is a big misconception not to polish the inside of the boot! Especially where where there is contact with the saddle and horse, the boot should be protected. The squeaking is often caused by polishing the inside of the boot with Shoe cream will also polish the boot. Give the boot time.

Rinse the boot in an open area. NEVER store the boot in a in a boot bag, wardrobe or worse a plastic bin bag. The boot must be allowed to breathe and moisture from both rider and horse and/or the environment. Never place a boot Never place a boot next to a stove or hot plates. If the boot is literally soaking wet thoroughly wet, stuff the boot with newspaper and give the boot a rest.

Riders who have to prepare several horses a day keep their boots on most of the day. day and there is often no opportunity to change the boots. The boot will again have to deal with the same moisture and, certainly because of the sweat, the lining the lining leather, the outer leather and/or the stitching. Unfortunately, there are no longer any really good tensioners to keep the laces in place. The inflatable tubes work, but they also seal everything. The Bama tensioners will only work with slim wrenches.

MAINTENANCE OF RIDING BOOTS



www.dutchridingboots.eu



Hakverhogers



<u>Petrie Cream, neutral</u>	<u>9.95</u>
<u>Petrie Cleaner, neutral</u>	<u>9.95</u>
<u>Petrie Zipperspray, neutral</u>	<u>14.95</u>
<u>Petrie Color Cream, shoe cream, various colors</u>	<u>6.95</u>
<u>Petrie Bootcare Set, neutral</u>	<u>19.95</u>
<u>Petrie Boot protector, shoe size, pair</u>	<u>19.95</u>
<u>Petrie Boot bag</u>	<u>89.50</u>
<u>Petrie Comfort sole, shoe size, pair</u>	<u>9.95</u>
<u>Belpoline Leather conditioner, various colors</u>	<u>9.95</u>
<u>Belponet Leather Cleaning milk</u>	<u>9,95</u>

Offers in riding boots and jodhpur boots



Populair 135,- now 75,-



Professional 135,- not 99.50!



Paddock 199.50 not 149.50



Brisbane 239.50 - 179.50

By clicking on the name of the jodhpur you will automatically be taken to my Export Website, these prices are excl. VAT, but for the Netherlands this is incl. VAT. You can find the sizes there.

Offers in riding boots and jodhpur boots



Dressage boots

25 - 40% discount



Jumping boots

25 - 50%



Polo boots

25 - 40%



All Purpose boots

25 - 50% discount

Clicking on the name of the type of boot will take you automatically to my export website, these prices are excl. VAT, but for the Netherlands they are incl. VAT. You can find the models and sizes.

Nubuck Riding Boots and Jodhpur Shoes



Clicking on the name of the type of boot will take you automatically to my export website, these prices are excl. VAT, but for the Netherlands they are incl. VAT. You can find the models and sizes.

