BUYER'S GUIDE: HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT FOOT PROTECTION

Boot Material	Slip Resistance	Chemical & Weather Resistance
Neoprene	Very slip-resistant	Resistant to chemicals, acids, fats and greases
PVC	Economical choice for moderate slip resistance	Resistant to a broad range of chemicals
Polyurethane	Extremely slip-resistant	Resistant to chemicals, fats and greases
Nitrile	Not as slip-resistant as neoprene boots	Resistant to solvents, fats and greases
Rubber	flexible with good grip (especially in cold temperatures)	Not appropriate around animal fats or solvents
Dielectric	Slip Resistant	Electrical Insulation

Sole Pattern

Chevron
Slip resistant sole that self-cleans when walking

Ultragrip Sipe
Self-cleaning sole that provides superior slip-resistance

Lug Sole
Multi-purpose sole with added traction and stability

Cleated
Provides additional traction on a soft or slippery surface

Note: Soles treated with aluminum oxide grit will give additional slip resistance

Impact Resistance

Steel & Composite Toes
Protects from impact and compression

Steel Midsoles
Covers bottom of sole to prevent punctures to bottom of foot

Steel Shanks
Steel plates that bridge the heels for extra support

Steel Metatarsals
Provides added protection for the top of the foot

Overshoes & Covers

Latex
100% waterproof, perfect for usage around chemicals

Polyester Insulated
Warm insulation, waperproof and rated for low temperatures

Rubber and Vinyl
Better slip, puncture and cut-resistance when compared with PVC

PVC
Soft and flexible, easy on/off and 100% waterproof

Accessories

Insoles
Inserts into boot or shoe to help with shock absorption

Socks / Liners
Absorbs moisture and offers extra reinforcement

Racks
Dries boots while providing off-the-ground organization

Caps / Guards
Protects the foot and shin from falling and rolling objects

Traction
Conforms to boot or shoe and gives better traction