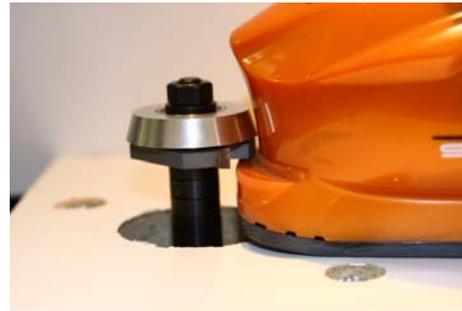


- ATTENTION -

BOOT ROUTER BIT INSTRUCTIONS

USED TO RETURN BOOTS DIN TOE AND HEEL SURFACES TO DIN ISO STANDARD 5355



Using the Boot Router Bit will change the original DIN dimension of the boot as it was intended from the manufacture, which currently complies with ISO standard 5355. After sole planing, or installing lifters to a boot it is the responsibility of the installer/boot technician to make modifications to the DIN height, so it complies with ISO standard 5355. This compliance to the standard is important for the boot/binding system to function as intended. Do not use the Boot Router Bit if you do not have the proper protective gear, tools and the skills necessary to complete the modification procedure.

As with any modification to the toe and heel DIN surfaces, boot sole, mounting system or binding adjustment, you must complete a system inspection with a mechanical testing device.

Directions of Use

1. As with any use of power tools, wear proper eye protection and ear protection. Follow router safety guidelines.
2. If you are adding lifters to the boots, or have performed sole canting make sure to sand the DIN angle back into the bottom surfaces of the toe and the heel per the ISO 5355 Standard. Ensure that the DIN angle on the boot's toe and heel matches the DIN angle of the toe and heel lifters.



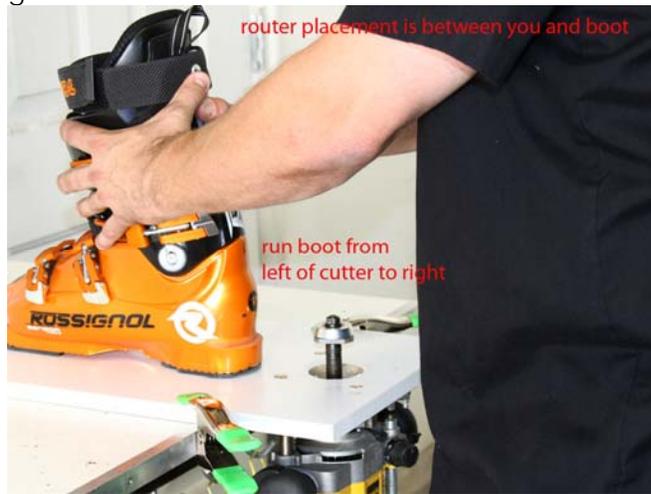
3. Use a ½ inch shank plunge router mounted in a proper router table, built into a bench, or a boot specific boot router board (see building a boot router board). Using the lowest powered ½ inch shank router you can find is recommended.
4. Install the Boot Router Bit in the ½ inch router per the router instructions. Ensure it is tightened properly. See your router instructions for proper bit installation.
5. Loosen plunge router height adjustment. Use a DIN Gauge Block and set the height to be cut per the ISO standard 5355. Lower shelf of DIN Gauge Block is toe height and taller height is the heel measurement. Lower plunge router until the Boot Router Bit's cutter just touches the DIN Gauge Block. Then tighten the router height adjustment tightly.



6. Use a low speed setting. You will have to experiment with the speed setting as all routers differ in their speed settings. You do not need a very fast speed. Typically with 1½ horsepower router a setting of "2" is sufficient.

7. Hold the boot with both hands opposite from the side you are cutting.
8. **IMPORTANT - Run the boot against the rotation of the cutter. Rotation of the cutter should be counter-clockwise on all routers...but it is always a good idea to double check**

- If you run the **router placement in between you and the boot** – you run the boot from left to right.
See diagram below



- If you run the **boot in between you and the router placement** – you run the boot from right to left. See diagram below.



Note - Failing to run the boot against the rotation of the cutter will result in a sudden impact and can shoot the boot from your hands possibly causing personal injury and/or damage to the boot.

9. Run the boot from the side of the boots radius in a round motion until the end of the radius on the other side. If you are removing a lot of the boot's original DIN surface, it is better to do it in two steps, with the final step ensuring that you are at the correct ISO standard 5355 height.
10. Measure the boot toe and heel heights and ensure that they comply with the ISO standard 5355. It is absolutely imperative that you check that the boot's toe and heel are back to the DIN height standards of the ISO standard 5355.
11. When you have determined that the boot toe and heel heights comply with the ISO standard 5355. Use a sanding wheel attachment on a Foredom or other grinding tool sand a small radius in the freshly cut lip on the front edge of the toe and heel lug.
12. Check the boot to binding adjustments and perform the mechanical binding tests as you would normally do.