

BUFFALO MFG

CARE GUIDE
SAFETY FOOTWEAR

Proper footwear maintenance prevents premature wear, reduces loss of protective capacity, and preserves the user's comfort. Consult the technical data sheet for model specifications before use

Deep Cleaning of Footwear

Submerging footwear for washing is not recommended. Do not soak the leather unless necessary.

Exterior

- After each use, remove dust or light dirt with a soft, dry brush or a damp towel.
- If there is mud or other substances to remove, clean with a soft brush or cloth and water with mild soap.
- You can also use a soft-bristled brush to clean seams.
- *If you had to perform this deep cleaning, use a leather conditioner after the footwear dries.

Laces

- Remove them and hand-wash with mild soap. *Machine washing is not recommended.
- Allow them to air dry.

Insole

- Remove them and hand wash them with mild soap. *It is preferable not to wash them in the washing machine.
- Let them air dry.

Interior

- Apply antifungal spray or powder to prevent odors and control moisture.
- *If necessary, you can clean the interior with a damp cloth and mild soap.

Soles

- Use a firm brush to remove stones, shavings, and mud.
- Wash with water and mild soap if necessary. Dry thoroughly with a cloth or towel.



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Proper Drying

- Never use direct heat (hair dryer, heat sources, direct sunlight, etc.). Sustained exposure to direct heat, especially on damp leather, can warp it.
- Allow to dry naturally in a well-ventilated area.

Leather Conditioning and Protection

Natural Leather:

- It is highly recommended to apply a light coat of leather conditioner (there are different specialty options on the market: vegetable oils, waxes, and balms; follow the application instructions as indicated on the product. *Avoid petroleum-based or mineral oil-based substances).
- These can be applied as needed, approximately once a month under normal conditions. In cold, humid climates or during the rainy season, the frequency can be increased.
- For suede (Nubuck) leather, do not apply waxes or any similar product unless specifically indicated for this type of finish.

Synthetic Materials:

- For this type of footwear, there are also spray-on protectors that can be applied

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Waterproofing

- Many Buffalo boots are constructed of water-repellent or waterproof-treated leather. Waterproofing sprays for footwear are available on the market to improve water repellency. Always read the product instructions before applying, and verify that it is appropriate for your boot's material.
- You can test it on a small, hidden area for added safety.

Hygiene

- It is recommended to ventilate the inside after each day's use.
- Similarly, remove the insoles daily to air them out before the next use.
- Use shoe deodorizers, activated charcoal, or antifungal powder if there are unpleasant odors.

Preventive Inspection

- Check that the seams, sole, reinforcements, and outer material are in good condition.
- If the steel/composite fiber toe cap suffers an impact that exposes or deforms it, remove the footwear from service immediately.

Proper Storage:

- Whenever you store footwear (especially for an extended period), choose a cool, dry, and well-ventilated place. Avoid nearby heat sources, direct sunlight, or heat. Clean, condition, and dry thoroughly before storing. Apply a protective coating (wax, oil, or spray) if you won't be using them for several weeks.
- If possible, and especially in humid climates, place moisture absorbers or silica gel packets inside.
- Place them in breathable cloth bags or cardboard boxes with holes. Avoid storing them in plastic containers or bags, as these trap moisture.

Suggested Routine Summary

Daily	Clean dirt, ventilate interior
Weekly Complete	Cleaning of interior, laces, soles, inspection
Monthly Leather	Conditioning and/or waterproofing or protective spray
Storage	Cleaning, drying, conditioning, suitable container



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Lifespan

Even if the footwear appears to be in good condition, remember that, as equipment exposed to constant heavy use, impacts, moisture, contact with chemicals or hydrocarbons, corrosives such as cement, etc., your industrial safety department should analyze and establish, according to your tasks and working conditions, the frequency of safety boot replacement.

Also considering the regulations of the country in which you are located. Different standards establish that boots should be replaced every 3 to 6 months at most, to ensure that the footwear maintains its optimal condition and protects the user appropriately.

Warranty

Buffalo boots are guaranteed against manufacturing defects; and like any product on the market, this applies to damage occurring within the first few weeks of use that is clearly due to a construction defect and not to normal wear and tear or improper use. Should any irregularity occur, you can present the product, along with the purchase receipt, to your authorized distributor for verification.

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