

Renegade® Hoof Boots: For the Barefoot Performance Horse

Riders who are using Renegade® Hoof Boots are discovering an unparalleled world of design, function, ease of use, and performance. Renegade® Hoof Boots are proudly made in the USA!

Easy On/Easy Off: Renegades are designed to stay secure in even the toughest conditions, but are still easy to install and remove.

No Rubbing: The innovative pivoting Heel Captivator moves with the heel bulbs to eliminate rubbing and accommodates the bio-mechanics of the hoof and leg structure, allowing for natural flexion of both the hoof and the pastern.

The boot is comprised of a high-tech polymer compound that is extremely durable and designed to provide grip and traction on a variety of surfaces. It is designed for a hoof trimmed in a natural barefoot style, featuring a short toe, low heels, and mustang roll on the wall. The Renegade® is ideal for high-performance equine sports. They're extremely popular with endurance riders and trail riders, and are also being used with success in a variety of other disciplines. They are available in seven sizes and eight different colors.

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Limited Warranty

To ease the stress for first time customers selecting a size, we have a 15 day exchange for another size policy, even if you've ridden in them a few times. 90 days warranty against manufacturing defects. 30 days satisfaction guarantee or your money back, provided you first contact us to help you be successful and you provide photos of the boots installed on the horse as ready to ride so we can evaluate the fit and installation. The Heel Captivator is warranted for life, even if your dog chews on it.

Due to conditions beyond our control, there is no warranty for tread wear. A properly-moving horse which lands heel first can expect from 300 to 600 miles out of the tread. This will vary depending upon the way the horse moves, the type of terrain ridden upon and the speed traveled thereto.

If your horse lands toe first or toe heavy, you may experience significantly less mileage in the toe region and more wear and tear on the boot structure. A horse should not be moving in this manner and as such, there is no warranty for tread wear and no warranty for structural damage caused by a toe first landing.

Proper Hoof Conformation for Renegade® Boots

The Renegade® Hoof Boot was specifically designed for hooves which are maintained with a "natural style" trim appreciating naturally low heel heights, a naturally short toe, and a natural "mustang roll".

Natural heel height is often deemed to be "low" when compared to what is the norm for traditionally modern hoof-care practice. An example of a heel within the range of "natural" is shown below.



A bare hoof displaying a naturally-trimmed low heel

Heels that are allowed to grow too high or trimmed in a high fashion are not desirable for optimal boot use and performance.



An unnaturally high heel that will impact boot fit and function



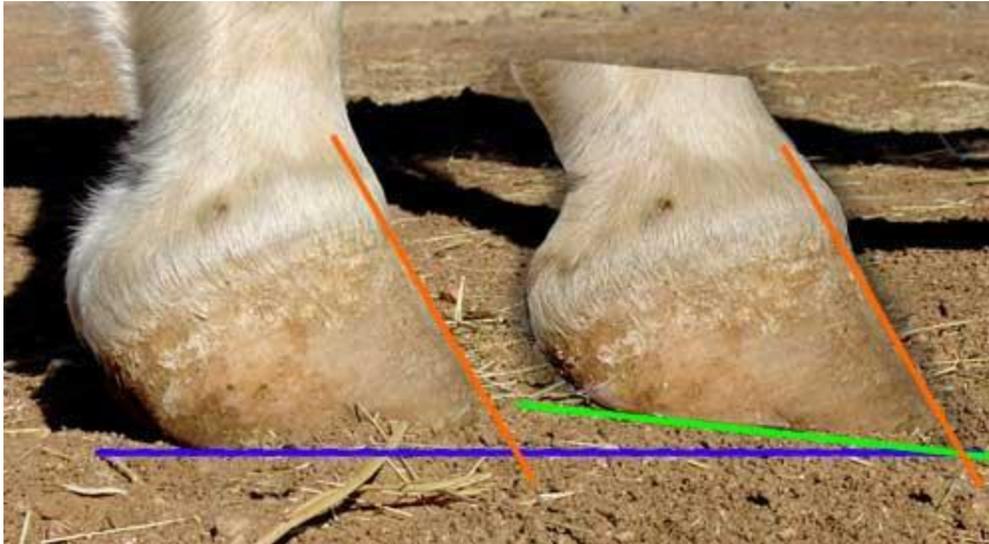
The same high-heeled, untrimmed hoof fit inside a boot shell

Note the green arrow displaying the bulge in the sidewall of the boot, caused by the pressure of the high heels.



A naturally low-trimmed heel fit inside the same boot.

The lower heel has taken the excess pressure off the sidewalls.



A side-by-side comparison of the two hooves;
High heels at left and naturally-trimmed low heels at right

**The high-heeled hoof form often
Results in less than optimal BOOT performance.**

If your horse exhibits high heels, you can expect problems with boot retention, increased wear and tear on the cables, and increased tread wear at the toe as a result of forward-shifted weight-bearing and a lack of a proper heel first landing.

**The high-heeled hoof form often
Results in less than optimal HORSE performance.**

It should also be noted that the high-heeled hoof form and its often-associated steep pastern angles greatly reduces the length of stride and diminishes the leg column's ability to properly suspend the weight of the horse and absorb shock, which may lead to a shorter useful competitive life of the horse.

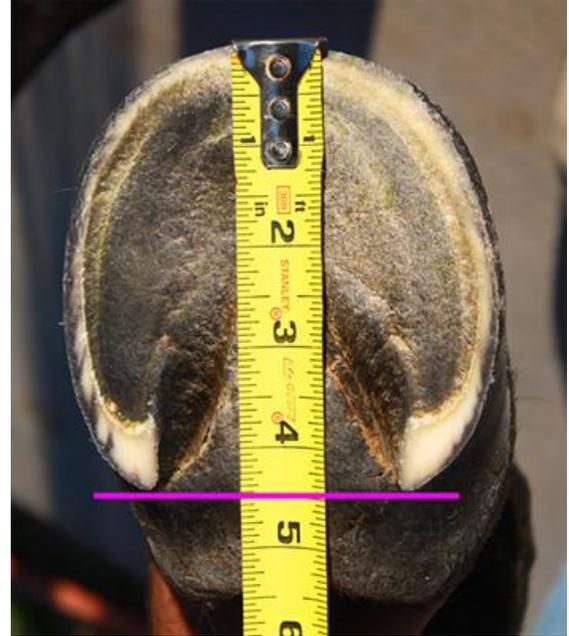
If your horse has high heels, what should you do?

The two hooves shown in the above examples are actually the very same hoof, with the photos taken right before and right after a natural trim with considerable heel reduction! Through proper trimming practices, most high-heeled horses can achieve a lower and more natural hoof form.

Sometimes the horse may have only one high heel (usually the right fore),

either an example of “high-low syndrome” or a “club foot”. These horses will usually require the horse owner to perform interim heel maintenance in order to keep the heel height in check between regular trims. Consult with your hoof care professional for further advice.

How to Measure and Size for Renegade® Hoof Boots



Hoof Width is the distance measured at the widest point of the hoof.

Hoof Length is the distance measured from the toe to the rearmost point of weight bearing (colored line above).

Boot Width > Hoof Width **AND** Boot Length > Hoof Length (here, > means greater than).

Directly below are tables depicting Renegade® Hoof Boot sizes and their corresponding boot dimensions, not to be confused with hoof dimensions.

Renegade® Hoof Boot Sizing Chart

English

Boot Size	Boot Width	Boot Length
00	4 3/16"	4 3/4"
0	4 9/16"	5"
1	4 3/4"	5 1/4"
2	5"	5 1/2"
2W	5 1/4"	5 1/2"
2WW	5 1/2"	5 1/2"
4WW	6"	6"

Metric

Boot Size	Boot Width	Boot Length
00	106.5mm	120.5mm
0	116mm	127mm
1	121mm	134mm
2	127mm	140mm
2W	133mm	140mm
2WW	140mm	140mm
4WW	152mm	152mm

If you have any questions on sizing, please contact us and we'll be happy to assist you in making sure you get the proper size.

If there does not appear to be an exact size match but the measurements are in the range of our sizes, contact us anyway; we might be able to customize at no extra cost.

Step 1: Width

The best time to measure hooves for boots is when the given horse gets a "natural" trim featuring a low heel, a short toe and a mustang roll. The mustang roll is important because the inside corners of the Renegade® are "filleted" or rounded to accept the shape of the rounded hoof wall edge (mustang roll). Taking measurements at the event of a trim will allow us to size the hoof before and after the trim. This way we can determine the full range of growth. However, one set of measurements taken soon after a recent would suffice.

If, after trimming, your horse has squared off and sharp hoof wall edges, the boot will not fit properly, which may lead to boot instability. Sharp

hoof wall edges are exactly that...*SHARP*... and can cut the flesh of opposing legs, damage the hoof boots, and are more prone to chipping. Ask your farrier to perform a proper mustang roll or at the very least, rasp the sharp edge off with a simple bevel shape. Take note that the mustang roll should go all the way to the heels. The hoof in the example photos does not have a mustang roll all the way to the heels in order to improve clarity and understanding of the rearmost point of weight bearing.

Renegade® Hoof Boots should **NOT** be fitted tightly! The Heel Captivator is the main means of boot retention, not a tight-fitting boot shell. A Renegade® which fits the hoof perfectly would of course be preferred, however, due to hoof growth, will simply be too small tomorrow. Somewhat loosely-fitting Renegades are just as likely to be successful in most situations.

Without a doubt, experience has shown that a boot which fits loose is more stable than a boot which fits too tight. If the boot shell does not fit easily onto the hoof, or if you cannot seat the toe into the boot with a tap from the palm or your hand, the boots are too tight.

Understand that as hooves grow longer, they also get wider. If the width of your horse's hoof is exactly the same as a particular boot size, you should consider the trimming interval of your horse and how long they grow between trims and decide whether or not you should go up one boot size to allow for said growth.

Many boot users groom the hooves with a rasp each time before installing boots which helps to maintain a good fit and promotes a healthy hoof.

Step 2: Length

Now compare the measured hoof length to that of the boot length in the chart. The hoof in the example photos measures 4-1/2" long, which is 1/2" shorter than the size 0 boot. This means about 1/2" of boot base will be sticking out past the rearmost point of weight bearing.

For most types of riding, the extra 1/2" of boot base length is not a problem, but we do offer a free *Cutback Option*, which shortens the boot base about

1/4" (6.5mm). If a horse is going to be ridden fast, or in deep mud, or upon highly technical terrain, or otherwise perform in a very high performance manner, the *Max Cutback* option, a cutback of 3/8" (9.5mm) off the boot, if needed is something to consider as it eliminates excess boot material that might cause an interference during such types of riding.

Note that toe shape can affect actual boot length requirements, as a hoof with a large toe bevel or over-accentuated mustang roll will not seat all the way forward in the boot, thus a hoof which measures 4-1/2" long may not actually have 1/2" of boot base sticking out past the rearmost point of weight bearing.

Also, high-heeled and upright hooves (not the natural hoof form) have a steeper toe angle which is usually steeper than the toe angle of the boot. This will cause the toe of the hoof to not seat all the way forward therefore, also resulting in the heel sitting further back in the boot base than it would otherwise.

If you find the boot size selected in step 1 is too short, go up one numerical boot size to gain additional length. This will result in some extra boot width, but as noted previously, the Renegade® need not be fitted tightly, and for most situations some extra width is OK.

If you will be riding in deep mud, crossing streams with rocks and boulders, or riding fast, it becomes more important to match boot length to hoof length. Horses known to overreach, forge or interfere should also be more closely matched for boot length. While we offer our Cutback options that cover most situations, the boot can also be custom-trimmed in the field with hoof nippers and finished smooth with a small rotary grinder like a Dremel tool.

Example Problem: The Hoof in the Pictures

First, measure the hoof width after and compare to the chart above. Select the boot size which is closest to the hoof width without being smaller. The example hoof in the photo measures approximately 4-1/2" wide. The size 0 boot is 4-9/16" wide, which is 1/16" wider than the hoof. The size 00 boot is

4-3/16" wide, which is 5/16" narrower than the hoof and so is too small. As Renegades should not be fitted tightly, the size 0 boot is the right boot for this hoof width.

Second, we check the length of the hoof against the length of the boot selected in step 1 to see if we have any Cut Back requirements. Observation of the photo reveals that the hoof measures 4-1/2" long. The size 0 boot measures 5" long. This gives us 1/2" of excess sole plate, assuming the hoof has proper form and is well seated into the toe of the boot. Adding about 1/8" to the hoof length to allow for growth we have about 3/8" that in an optimum situation would need to be removed. Thus, we will need to select either a standard cut back or a max cut back. For first time customers or if you are unsure as to whether or not your hoof form will allow the hoof to seat well in the toe of the boot, the standard cut back option would be recommended here. To achieve high levels of performance with proper hoof form, the max cut back option may be selected.

Further Information



Understanding Hoof Length And the Rearmost Point of Weight Bearing

It's easy to see and understand hoof width, but hoof length can be tricky because we must be able to determine the rearmost point of weight bearing at the heels. In the photos above, the bottom of the hoof has been sprayed with a light coat of black lacquer paint and then lightly rasped across the heels to remove the paint and some hoof wall. Doing this serves to provide a clean, flat surface at the heels with the paint improving contrast.

As you can clearly see, the rearmost point of weight bearing is at the colored line drawn across the back of the heels. If you have trouble

projecting an imaginary line onto your tape measure, you can apply a piece of masking tape or duct tape onto the hoof with the back edge of the tape aligned with the heel.

Another way to look at this is to imagine for a moment you applied wet paint to the bottom of your horse's hoof and then walked him across a smooth hard surface. When looking at the hoof prints left behind by the wet paint, the rearmost point of weight bearing would correspond with the rearmost point of the print, but not counting any print left by the frog. (We're not recommending you measure the hooves with wet paint, but this may help serve as a mental example to help understanding.)

In addition, we need to discuss heel shape, as most heels won't be nice and flat with crisp edges as depicted in the photos above. Somewhat rounded-off heels are more typical, especially for those horses landing heel first, which is natural. Some trimmers will also intentionally round the heels to help promote a heel first landing and to help mimic the rounded heels found in the wild hoof using a trimming technique known as a "Reverse Breakover". Such trimming methods are recommended and will not negatively impact the fit of the boot.

Fortunately, the measurement does not need to be an exact science. The closest estimate to the rearmost point of weight-bearing is sufficient for the purposes of measuring and sizing.

Installation and Removal of the Renegade® Hoof Boot

Always install hoof boots in a clear area and have somebody assist you in holding your horse. It is not recommended that you tie your horse during boot installation. If your horse is not already used to wearing hoof boots, let him spend some time doing so while turned out in an arena or similar enclosure with the boots installed until you are satisfied your horse is non-reactive toward wearing them.

Seek the help of an equine professional if you are unsure about your safety when using, installing or removing hoof boots.

Boot Installation



1. Inspect the boot before use to be sure it's clean and in good usable condition.



2. Release the pastern strap and the toe strap.



3. Pull the Heel Captivator down.



4. Pick up the hoof and insert the hoof into the boot.



5. Make sure the boot is centered on the hoof.



6. Gently seat the boot onto the hoof with the palm of your hand.



7. Pull the Heel Captivator well up onto the heel bulbs.



8. Place the hoof onto the ground.



9. Double-check the Heel Captivator position.



10. Temporarily fasten the toe strap to keep it from lying on the ground. Then fasten the pastern strap, but make sure this strap has some clearance to the pastern.

THE PASTER STRAP SHOULD NOT BE TIGHT!

Approximately two fingers' width of clearance under the strap is recommended. The pastern strap is *NOT* the primary means of boot retention; this is the job of the Heel Captivator. The pastern strap is a "check strap" to prevent the Heel Captivator from pulling downward off the heel bulbs in the event of an overreach from a hind hoof, interference with opposing hooves, or when riding through heavy brush, etc.



11. You should see a gap under the strap as shown above. Setting the pastern strap tightly will not allow the Heel Captivator to find its equilibrium with the bulbous shape of the heel bulbs and may force it up against the backside of the pastern bones which could lead to rubbing. Keep in mind that just as the pasterns descend during weight loading, they also move forward just before the hoof leaves the ground. If the pastern strap is too tight, then this forward movement of the pastern acts upon the Heel Captivator, pulling it forward and upward in an undesirable cyclical manner.



12. When you are satisfied with the pastern strap adjustment, press the hook and loop surfaces of the strap together and secure the end by pushing it under the rubber keeper loop. There are now two o-rings included on the strap. For additional security, push the strap through both o-rings, then double it back over the closest o-ring and back under the second o-ring.



13. Return to the toe strap and set the strap tension by pulling the metal cable adapter with one hand and the strap with the other. By doing this you can pull evenly from both sides helping to keep the Heel Captivator centered on the heel bulbs. *It is not necessary to tighten the strap tightly.*

Just get the strap “snug”. Think about your own shoes, do you like them overly tight? In dry conditions, the boots have been tested on a galloping horse with no tension on the straps. By “No Tension” we mean that all the slack was taken out of the cables by pulling on the strap using only a few ounces of force and no more.

Each user of the boot will need to experiment with tension settings to discover what degree of tension works best for the way your horse moves, the speed you ride and the environmental conditions you ride under. In all cases, you should always start with loose settings and work your way up from there. If you are having boot retention problems, setting the strap “super tight” is NOT the solution.



14. When you are satisfied with the toe strap setting, secure the end of the strap by pushing it under the rubber keeper loop.

As with the pastern straps, the toe straps now come with two o-rings and can be secured in the same fashion: Push the strap through both o-rings, then double it back over the closest o-ring and back under the second o-ring.



15. After setting the tension on the toe strap, double check the pastern strap clearance and readjust if necessary.



16. Again, you should see a gap under the strap like this: Approximately two fingers' width under the pastern strap.



17. Double-check that the Heel Captivator is positioned well up onto the heel bulbs. It is important that the Heel Captivator is positioned properly so as to conform to the bulbous contours of the heel bulbs, allowing pressure acting upon the heel bulbs to be spread evenly. Positioning the Heel Captivator too low can cause excess pressure on the top edge of the captivator and can allow the heel bulbs to pop out of the boot. Positioning the Heel Captivator too high can cause the Heel Captivator to interfere with the pastern bones.



18. If needed, lift the hoof back up off the ground so you can better check the Heel Captivator position.

Heel Captivator Positioning



Correct Captivator Position

Important Note: All photos on this page feature “cutaway”

configuration to improve clarity. Also take note that all views are shown minus the Heel Captivator liner for clarity. The purpose of this page is to show proper versus improper Heel Captivator position. Do not use this page for depiction of cable adjustment information.

1. Shown above is the **correct position** for the Heel Captivator. Clearly visible is the contoured shape of the Heel Captivator, which evenly distributes pressure upon the delicate tissue of the heel bulbs.

Also shown above, at the toe, observe the ground contact point of the tread, which is behind the forward-most point of the hoof wall. This feature serves to keep break-over forces to a minimum. It is therefore important to be sure you seat the toe well forward when installing the boot. Too blunt of an aggressive “mustang roll” on a trim will prevent the toe from properly seating in this manner and could lead to boot retention problems.



Incorrect: Too Low

2. Shown above, the Heel Captivator is incorrectly positioned too low. This position applies uneven pressure to the heel bulbs and lateral cartilages, which may lead to bruising. This position also poorly captures the heel bulbs, leading to boot retention problems. If you are experiencing boot retention problems or bruising of the heel bulbs or lateral cartilages, ‘too low’ of a Heel Captivator position may be the source of your problem.



Incorrect: Too High

3. Shown above: The Heel Captivator is incorrectly positioned too high, which reduces clearance for pastern bones to descend and applies uneven pressure to the heel bulbs. If you observe rubbing on the back of the pastern bone, too high of a Heel Captivator position may be the source of your problem.



Correct Captivator Position

4. Above: Correct Heel Captivator height and position. Respect for the soft tissue maximized. Boot retention capability optimized.



Incorrect: Too Low View 2

5. Above: Heel Captivator position too low. Observe in this view how the Heel Captivator can apply concentrated pressure to the heel bulbs. Also obvious is the likelihood for poor boot retention, especially at faster speeds.



Incorrect: Too High View 2

6. Above: Heel Captivator position too high, which can lead to bruising of the tissue covering the pastern bone, especially for long distance use. Understand that the pastern bones descend downward considerably during various gaits, especially during speed work.



Correct Captivator Position

7. Above view: Correct Heel Captivator position.



Incorrect: Too Low

8. Above: Heel Captivator incorrectly positioned too low.



Incorrect: Too High

9. Above: Heel Captivator incorrectly positioned too high.

Boot Removal



1. Begin by pushing the end of the pastern strap under the rubber keeper loop.



2. Leave the toe strap secured. While very important for purposes of installation, to remove the boot it is **NOT** necessary to unfasten the toe strap, especially if you follow the recommendations regarding toe strap tension.



3. Pick up the hoof and pull the Heel Captivator downward off the heel bulbs.



4. Use your thumb to push downward on the back of the boot base.



5. And push the boot off from the hoof.



6. Be sure to clean the boots well, especially if you encountered muddy conditions during use. Always inspect the pastern strap and the toe strap for damage or wear. Dried mud on the sticking surfaces of the straps will reduce their holding power and may cause boot retention problems. These straps are considered “wear items” and may need to be replaced periodically, but if you keep them clean and free from dried mud they can last the life of the boot. When finished cleaning, reinsert the pastern strap and store in a dry place out of direct sunlight.

Adjusting the Cables on Renegade® Hoof Boots



1. Above is an optimally-adjusted tension strap with approximately 1/2" to 3/4" of strap extending beyond the O-ring.



2. Here is a boot with too much excess tension strap. A boot installed with this much excess tension strap needs to be adjusted.

When the boot is installed upon the hoof, and with the toe strap properly

tensioned, the preferred amount of strap extending past the black rubber keeper loop is from 1/2" to 3/4". If the strap extends less than 1/2", then the strap is prone to being pulled loose when riding in deep footing or heavy brush. If the strap extends past the loop more than 3/4", the contact surface area of the gripping portion of the strap will be reduced. This results in a reduction of the holding power of the strap.

Additionally, make sure that when you initially tighten the strap, you are doing so based on feel and not on any goal as to where you want the end of the strap to be. In other words, don't pull the strap extra tight or make it extra loose in order to comply with the recommended end position specifications. Rather, tension the toe strap as recommended, observe the position of the end of the strap and make any following adjustments as necessary.

If the strap end-position is out of parameter, proceed with the cable adjustment sequence below.



3. Begin by unfastening the tension strap



4. Notice the marker dimples on the boot and the red dot on the cable. These will be your reference marks for making the adjustment. Moving the cable toward the cable clamp will effectively shorten the cable setting and reduce the amount of strap end length.



5. Using a small flat screwdriver, pry out the cable clamp just enough to expose the top edge like shown below. These pictures are actually out dated. However, this step is the only one that is affected. The new cable clamps come with a small hole on the exposed face slightly below the

center. You can still use a small flat head screw driver or other pointy tool to pry out the cable clamp as portrayed above, but it is a lot easier to use the small hole added to the face in combination with the included L-wrench. To use the newer, easier method, simply take the long end of the L-wrench and put it in the hole in the face of the cable clamp. Then pry the L-wrench downward rotating the cable clamp and exposing the set screws as displayed below.



6. Now you have access to the two set screws which are responsible for locking the cables into position. Do not rotate the cable clamp outward any further than needed to expose the set screws.



7. Using a 1/16" hex wrench, back the set-screws out about 2-1/2 full turns which in most cases is sufficient to release the cable for adjustment.



8. The cables are now loose and free to move which means you must be careful to not pull them out accidentally as they can be a bugger to get back in. If you accidentally pull the cables out, review the Cable Change Page.



9. For the sake of clarity, here is a cut away of the boot material to expose the hidden cable pathways and the cable ends. Visible are the two individual cables (one from the left side and one from the right side) which

overlap each other at the cable clamp.

In order to shorten the effective length of each cable, you will be resetting the end of each cable by pushing the end further through the cable clamp. Another view is shown below.



10. Another cutaway view



11. There are two methods for moving the cables. One method is to push an outward bulging loop in the cable like this.



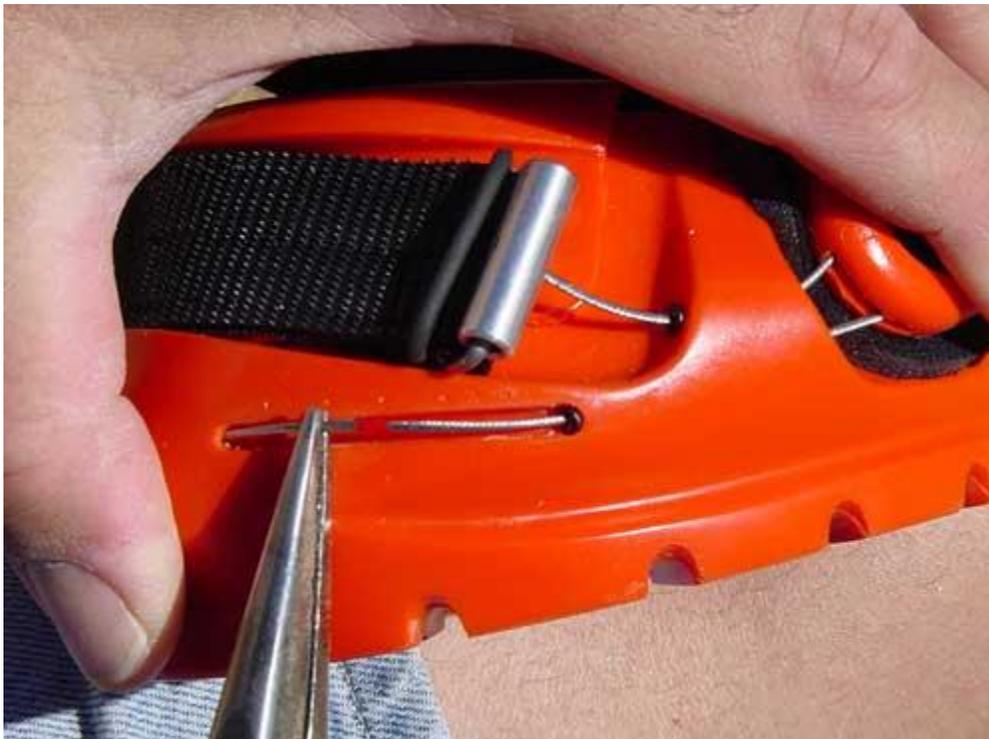
12. Then press inward on the loop which will cause the end of the cable to move on through the cable clamp.



13. The loop is now forced inward and the end of the cable is now further past the cable clamp.



14. An alternative method is to use needle nose pliers or hemostats for moving the cable. Be careful not to use too much pressure or force as this may damage the cable.



15. Adjust as necessary and repeat for the other side. In most cases, the cable will only need to be moved one or two marks. If you need to move

the cable three marks or more, this is an indication that you may need a different size boot.

Should you have trouble moving the cables as demonstrated above, remove the set-screws entirely and push the cable clamp back into it's home position. This will allow the cables to have their maximum looseness so be extra careful not to pull the cables out. If you accidentally pull the cables out, review the Cable Change Page.



16. Shown set to the new setting at the third mark.



17. Now re-tighten the cables but do this by tightening one screw a little bit then the other screw a little bit, back and forth a few times. In this way you will seat the cables under the screws more evenly than just cranking them

down in one step each. Also, it is not shown here in this picture but it is good practice to rotate the cable clamp out a full 90 degrees from its home position when re-installing the set screws. This will more likely ensure that the cables lay side by side so as to receive even pressure from the set screws.



18. It is not necessary to get the screws super tight. They only need to be "goodly snug". Using too much force may strip the screw heads or damage the cable.



19. Push the cable clamp back into its home position. You may use the L-wrench and the small hole in the face of the cable clamp in the reverse

fashion as from its exposure in step 5 to do this.



20. You are now finished with the cable adjustment so put the boot back on your horse and check the new strap position. Make any further adjustments if necessary.

Changing Out the Renegade® Hoof Boot Cable

This is usually only necessary under the rare condition that a cable frays or breaks. Even then, you can send the boot back to us at the factory for repair at no cost of labor. However, to reduce overall downtime and shipping costs, you may want to consider doing the cable replacement yourself. The following instructions will help you do this and as always, feel free to call us at any time for one-on-one technical support.



1. Begin by removing the Phillips head screw from the Pulley Button. Be sure not to lose this screw.



2. If the Pulley Button rotates, grab it from both sides with pliers.



3. Pop out the outer/small/top piece of the pulley button with a small tool like an L-Hex Wrench or similar object.



4. Push both cables in the direction of the arrow. They won't move far, but this will provide clearance so the inner piece of the pulley button can be free. Continue applying this force on through the next step.



5. With your screwdriver, push the inner half of the Pulley Button inward and out of its hole. Be careful not to poke yourself with the tool.



6. The cable loop is now free from the Heel Captivator. If you are changing two cables, repeat for the opposite side.



7. Now insert your 1/16" Hex Wrench (Pro Wrench shown here; L-Hex wrench supplied in your accessory pack) into the small hole on the face of the cable clamp and rotate it outward.



8. Insert your Hex Wrench into one of the set screws and rotate the clamp out further into the position shown below.



9. Before we remove the set screws to free the cables, it is important to make note of the cable adjustment settings. This can be done by observing the location of the cable paint mark relative to the reference dimples on the boot. If no marks are visible then you can simply make new ones with a marker. To do this, make a mark on the cable and then another mark just above that mark on the boot. This custom mark will need to be transposed to the new cable. If you are certain that no cable adjustments have previously been made then you can simply re-install the new cable to the factory default setting.

Now using your 1/16" L-style Hex Wrench (provided in your boot accessory pack) or a 'Pro-Wrench', remove the set screws. If you have difficulty removing the screws, try using WD-40 or similar thread lube. Take note that the Pro Wrench is precision ground from very hard drill rod steel and can remove tight screws when the L-Wrench cannot.

The L-Hex wrench we supply (in the accessory pack) is of the very finest quality available and made in the USA, but by the very nature of how these types of wrenches are manufactured, they do not work quite as well as the Pro Wrench. The Pro Wrench is a highly-recommended accessory tool and is available through our online store. If you are having trouble with stripped set screw sockets and don't have a Pro Wrench, you might find a "Pro Wrench" style tool at your local hobby shop. I have never found this type of tool at a hardware store. Be sure to ask for a precision ground 1/16" hex wrench and be sure the tip is ground from drill-blank steel. All the wrenches of this type I have ever seen have smooth and shiny tip shanks. If the shanks are black in color and hex shaped for its entire length, it's likely they are not ground from drill rod steel.



10. Now rotate the Cable Clamp all the way back flush into its hole. Be careful now because any cables you want to stay in place can easily pull out.



11. Remove the damaged cable from the cable Guide-Ways.



12. Install a new cable into the top Guide-Way hole first.



13. Now insert the cable through the lower Guide-Way hole so that it forms a loop like this.

The next step is where most people have trouble. That is, inserting the cable into the Cable-Clamp Tunnel. Understand that the end of the remaining cable is hidden in the tunnel and can block insertion of a new cable. Therefore you must push the previously installed cable end further through the Cable-Clamp tunnel and out through the side where the new cable is being installed. This way, you can install the new cable past the end of the remaining cable without the ends butting heads. Shown in the next steps is how you do this.



14. Considering that you still have one cable remaining, go to that side of the boot and push the end of the cable through to the other side until the

end pokes out like shown below. You might not get this much cable to come out but if you can see the end of the cable that is good enough.



15. Above you can see the opposing cable.



16. It's easy now to insert the new cable without the cable ends butting heads inside the tunnel. It is also beneficial to put a slight bend to the end of the cable in the direction of the curvature of the boot to reduce snagging.



17. Push the new cable on through until you can also see the end poke out on its opposing side as shown below.



18. The arrows depict what the cables are doing inside the clamp.



19. Now you can adjust the cables to the appropriate setting by moving the cable until its marker dot (shown here in red, but the color will vary) aligns with the appropriate dot on the boot.



20. Now rotate the cable clamp outward and reinstall the set screws. Be sure to install them carefully so you do not cross the threads. If the screw does not go in easily, back the screw out and try a slightly different angle. Run the screws down into the hole until they just start making contact with the cable. Now tighten one screw a little and then the other, back and forth about four times, with the final tightening quite snug.

Understand the set screws are what is locking the cables together. If you don't get them tight enough, the cables will pull out during use. Having said this, it is also possible to strip out the hex sockets of the screw using too much force with the supplied L-Hex wrench. As a better alternative, we offer the 'Pro Wrench,' which is made from precision-ground, super-hard,

drill-blank steel and can even tighten and remove set screws with stripped out sockets.



21. Now insert the cable loop into the slot on the end of the Heel Captivator.



22. Be sure the cable loop is all the way back into the slot, which clears the

hole. Reinsert the big half of the pulley button from the inside. You should feel it pop into place. If it is flush with the captivator on the inside then it is fully inserted, if not then push it a little harder until it is or check that the cable is clear and try again.



23. Insert the small half of the pulley button from the outside.



24. Insert the Philips head screw, tighten and you are finished!
If you have trouble with any of these steps, please contact us for further assistance.

Other Boot Options



Traction Studs

+ \$24.95/pair

12 studs bonded in place to provide extra grip and traction on snow, ice, slippery grass and leaves, and other similar surfaces. While they can be used on pavement and dirt, these types of surfaces will wear down the stud inserts much faster. The studs are factory-applied and bonded in place, not meant to be easily removable. The amount of stud sticking out is standardly less than that shown in the pictures.

Cutback Options

No Additional Charge

Standard Cutback: 1/4" inch

Max Cutback: 3/8"

This custom option will remove either 1/4" or 3/8" of excess length from the back of the boot. This is a good option for horses that overreach and interfere, as the best way to minimize interference is to have the boots fit as

close to flush with the heel as possible. Some horses may also have wide, round hooves, necessitating a larger boot size to accommodate the width...but being that this larger boot is also longer, there may be excess boot hanging out past the back of the hoof. This would be a good scenario to use the cutback option.

Bonded-Insole Gel Pads

\$10/pad

This is a factory installed, non-removable Insole Gel Pad. Not usually necessary under normal circumstances. Rather, it is intended for foundered or laminitic horses to help improve movement and thus circulation to promote healing. This option will add about 60 grams or 2 ounces to the weight of the boot.

The Renegade® Pro-Comp Glue-On



Originally developed as a specialized glue-on in 2001 and now patented after a recent design update, the Renegade® Pro-Comp Glue-On provides an easily installed alternative to the strap on hoof boot when extra protection is needed for the naturally trimmed barefoot horse.

Primarily intended for competition use, they are flexible, durable and long lasting. When properly installed, the Pro-Comp Glue-On will not inadvertently come off, even when used for multi day endurance competition. Though not recommended for long term use, they have shown

to remain well attached for over five weeks.

Available in all the usual Renegade® colors and in sizes 00, 0, 1, 2, and 2W (sizes same as strap-on boots).

Colors

We are excited to offer Renegade® Hoof Boots in 8 different colors to fit a wide range of horse coat and attitude.



Sport Orange



Dragon Fire Red



Yellow Gold



Arizona Copper



Burgundy Blitz



Metallic Jade



Choco Latte'



Black Knight

Conclusion

This concludes the Renegade Hoof Boot Info Packet. Thanks for reading. Please keep this packet for future reference. If you have any further questions please call us anytime at 1-888-817-4794.

Happy Riding!



August 1-2, 2009 - Using Renegade strap-on hoof boots, Linda Morelli and her Arabian gelding 'FALLING LEAF' Conquer Tevis with Renegade Strap-ons!

They successfully completed the 2009 running of the Western States Trail Ride (AKA The Tevis Cup) held near Auburn, California. The Tevis Cup is considered to be the toughest 100 mile endurance competition in the world. Out of 169 starters only 87 finished for a completion rate of just 51%. Linda and LEAF met the ultimate challenge, being the **first in history** to complete the entire 100 mile Tevis event with a barefooted horse using strap-on type hoof boots (with no metal teeth) without using any accessories such as vet wrap, duct tape, sports tape, stockings, socks, pastern wraps, screws or glue and the like. Linda and LEAF used the same four Renegade Hoof Boots during the entire event, having no boot problems whatsoever! Congratulations Linda and LEAF; you are truly world class competitors!