REVVING UP RIDER SAFETY: REDUCING THE RISK OF HINDFOOT HYPER-ROTATION IN THE MOTOGP

TU Delft Faculty of Industrial Design Engineering



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APPENDIX 1. KICK-OFF DOCUMENT





(!)



Appendix 1. Kick-Off Document

IDE Master Graduation

Project team, Procedural checks and personal Project brief

This document contains the agreements made between student and supervisory team about the student's IDE Master Graduation Project. This document can also include the involvement of an external organisation, however, it does not cover any legal employment relationship that the student and the client (might) agree upon. Next to that, this document facilitates the required procedural checks. In this document:

- The student defines the team, what he/she is going to do/deliver and how that will come about.
- SSC E&SA (Shared Service Center, Education & Student Affairs) reports on the student's registration and study progress.
- IDE's Board of Examiners confirms if the student is allowed to start the Graduation Project.

USE ADOBE ACROBAT READER TO OPEN, EDIT AND SAVE THIS DOCUMENT

Download again and reopen in case you tried other software, such as Preview (Mac) or a webbrowser.

STUDENT DATA & MASTER PROGRAMME

R.N. given name Sanne

Save this form according the format "IDE Master Graduation Project Brief_familyname_firstname_studentnumber_dd-mm-yyyy" Complete all blue parts of the form and include the approved Project Brief in your Graduation Report as Appendix 1!

| Your master progran | nme (only seled | ct the options tha | it apply to you): |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| IDE master(s): | IPD | O Dfl | SPD |
| 2 nd non-IDE master: | _ | | |
| individual programme: | | (give da | ate of approval) |
| honours programme: | Honours | Programme Maste | er |
| specialisation / annotation: | Medisign | 1 | |
| | Tech. in | Sustainable Desig | n |

Entrepeneurship

SUPERVISORY TEAM **

The Netherlands

family name

student number

street & no.

zipcode & city

initials

country phone

email

Guis

4353331

Fill in the required data for the supervisory team members. Please check the instructions on the right!

| ** chair ** mentor | Toon Huysmans Lina Li | dept. / section: HCD/AED dept. / section: HCD/DCC | 0 | Board of Examiners for approval of a non-IDE mentor, including a motivation letter and c.v |
|------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| 2 nd mentor | Jasper den Dekker | | • | Second mentor only |
| | organisation: REV'IT! Sport Internation | nal B.V. | | applies in case the assignment is hosted by |
| | city: Oss | country: The Netherlands | | an external organisation. |
| comments (optional) | | hey add great value through their they cover the ergonomic (Toon) and the ct. Also, there is no hierarchical conflict. | 0 | Ensure a heterogeneous team. In case you wish to include two team members from the same section, please explain why. |

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APPROVAL PROJECT BRIEF

To be filled in by the chair of the supervisory team.

| chair | date | 08 - 11 | - 2021 | signature | | |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| CHECK STUDY PROGRESS To be filled in by the SSC E&SA (S The study progress will be checke | | | | er approval of the p | project brief by the | Chair. |
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The design of a subsystem of a MotoGP motorcycle racing boot project title

Please state the title of your graduation project (above) and the start date and end date (below). Keep the title compact and simple. Do not use abbreviations. The remainder of this document allows you to define and clarify your graduation project.

start date 08 - 11 - 2021 end date

INTRODUCTION **

Please describe, the context of your project, and address the main stakeholders (interests) within this context in a concise yet complete manner. Who are involved, what do they value and how do they currently operate within the given context? What are the main opportunities and limitations you are currently aware of (cultural- and social norms, resources (time, money,...), technology, ...)

The MotoGP Championship is the highest class of motorcycle road (circuit) racing events in the world. The motorcycles that are used in this championship are specifically built for this race and are unavailable for purchase by the general public and not allowed on the public road (Yamaha Racing, 2021). Riding on a circuit is different from riding on the public road. The high speeds and the specific design of the motorcycles call for different riding positions, tactics and movements. With racing at such high speeds also comes a higher risk of crashing (Tomida, et al., 2005). However, the circuits, motorcycles and the protective gear of the riders are specifically designed with this kept in mind, which makes road racing safer than driving on the road (Horner & O'Brien, 1986). In this context, performance and safety are the main design drivers for the gear. Many innovations come from the racing world, as price is less of an issue and people have to come up with smart solutions to outperform the competition (digitaltrends, 2019). The greatest limitations in this field are the safety norms that the designs need to comply with.

All stakeholders for this project can be found in the graph that can be seen in figure 1. They were rated and so positioned based on their level of interest and their influence regarding this project. The main stakeholders are the following ones:

- REV'IT!: A Dutch company that has been developing motorcycle gear since 1995 and specializes in developing a wide range of high-quality gear for a wide range of riders. In 2008 they joined the MotoGP as a sponsor of riding gear for its riders. A few iterations of their racing suits and gloves have come out throughout the years, but now they are looking to expand their design scope by adding motorcycle racing boots to it. They plan to bring these boots to market in a few years. Making a name for yourself at big racing events is a smart way to attract the attention of consumers and to show the company's worth. This increases sales in general and as these boots will, afterwards, become available for the consumer, it's a good way to advertise them.
- MotoGP racers sponsored by REV'IT!: The direct users of the motorcycle racing boots are the MotoGP participants that have a sponsor deal with REV'IT!. Having a pair of good racing boots is important for their performance and safety on the racing track and so for their careers and their physical health. Depending on the rider, aesthetics, comfort and price could also be attributes they value.
- The team surrounding the rider: They are concerned with getting sponsor deals and with the logistics and research behind finding the right gear for their rider. On top of that, the performance and physical health of their rider is in their best interest as it influences their career and probably care about their rider.
- Amateur motorcycle riders: New technical innovations from the racing world often bleed into the consumer market. On top of that, consumer versions of the gear used in the races often eventually end up in the stores for people that are more into the sports look or like to do races on amateur level. They also value performance and safety but for this segment price, comfort and aesthetics are of greater importance.
- Me: A student Integrated Product Design from the faculty of Industrial Design Engineering of the TU Delft who will do research and develop a concept within the context and scope of the described graduation project at REV'IT!.

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|-------------------|---------|------------------|--|------------------------|-------------|
| Initials & Name | R.N. | Guis | | Student number 4353331 | |
| Title of Project | The de | esign of a subs | system of a MotoGP motorcycle rac | ing boot | |





Personal Project Brief - IDE Master Graduation

introduction (continued): space for images

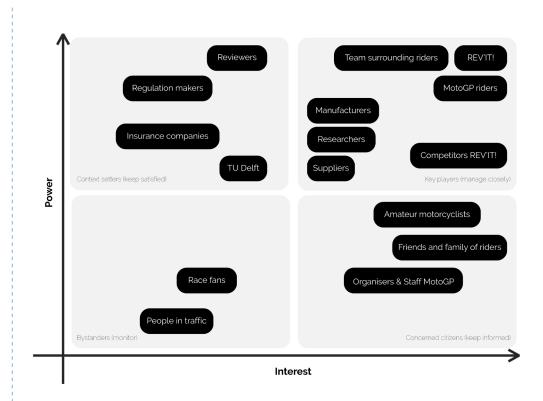


image / figure 1: An overview of the stakeholder and their influence and interest regarding the project.



image / figure 2: Examples of currently available motorcycle racing boots suitable for the MotoGP.

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Initials & Name R.N. Guis

Student number 4353331

Title of Project The design of a subsystem of a MotoGP motorcycle racing boot





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PROBLEM DEFINITION **

Limit and define the scope and solution space of your project to one that is manageable within one Master Graduation Project of 30 EC (= 20 full time weeks or 100 working days) and clearly indicate what issue(s) should be addressed in this project.

REV'IT! is aiming to have their MotoGP riders wear REV'IT! motorcycle racing boots on the racetrack in a few years, instead of the ones of their competitors, so that they are covered in REV'IT! gear from neck to toe. They currently have experience with the development of adventure bike boots, race gloves and race suits, as these are already in their product portfolio, but in terms of motorcycle racing boots, they are at the start of the analysis phase. To get from this point to a race-ready product a lot of research, designing and testing is required. For this project, the scope is limited to the development of a concept design of the selected subsystem of the boot. The research and the design within this scope should serve as a base for REV'IT!'s development of their full and race-ready boots.

As mentioned, performance and safety are the main design drivers for MotoGP level gear and so also for the racing boots. For the rider to perform well, the gear should be comfortable, aerodynamic and lightweight. Furthermore, it should allow for freedom of motion in the right directions, and the grip and tactile feel of the footpegs, brake and shift lever must be optimal. How these aspects combined with the safety regulations exactly influence the design of the boot and whether there are any other influential factors specific for this context will have to be explored. The ergonomics including the safety, comfort on and off the bike, freedom of motion and tactile feel will be the focus of this project. The MotoGP riders are the considered target group, so the amateur market is left outside the scope. As the batch size of the product for this target group is small, the option of personalisation should be considered.

The boot should fit the brand identity of REV'IT!; high-quality, safe, innovative and aesthetic. The market of racing footwear is relatively traditional and so REV'IT!'s goal is to implement innovative technology into their design. Additionally, other ways to differentiate from the competition should be investigated, while considering current patents.

ASSIGNMENT**

State in 2 or 3 sentences what you are going to research, design, create and / or generate, that will solve (part of) the issue(s) pointed out in "problem definition". Then illustrate this assignment by indicating what kind of solution you expect and / or aim to deliver, for instance: a product, a product-service combination, a strategy illustrated through product or product-service combination ideas, In case of a Specialisation and/or Annotation, make sure the assignment reflects this/these.

Analyse the factors that influence the design of a MotoGP level motorcycle racing boot that fits the brand identity of REV'IT! with a focus on the ergonomics, and summarize this research into a list of requirements. Then, select the subsystem of the boot that, based on the results of the analysis, turns out to be most relevant and fitting with the project and design this part so that it balances performance, safety, technological innovation, aesthetics and price.

The kind of solution that I expect to deliver by the end of this project is both a list of requirements for the design of a MotoGP level motorcycle racing boot and the concept design of a subsystem of the motorcycle boot that is taken up to the technology readiness level 4 (TRL 4). This means that the core mechanisms and functions are tested in a laboratory environment with the use of a prototype. The results of this test will be an update of the LoR, an iteration of the conceptual design and recommendations.

The analysis that will be the base for the list of requirements will consist of research regarding the target group, user context, fit, tactile feel, comfort, anatomy and biomechanics of the lower leg, current market supply (competitors of REV'IT!), current patents, production processes, relevant technological developments and other trends, safety regulations, brand identity and the possibility for personalisation of the boot for the riders.

Examples of subsystems of the racing boot are (a) the anti-torsion system that prevents damage caused by overstretching the ankle joint, while it should allow for freedom of motion in the right directions, (b) the sole of the boot that protects the foot from being crushed from the side and provides grip and tactile feel, (c) the fitting system that could ensure an optimal fit and so comfort for the rider or (d) the ankle, heel and toe protection system that protect these parts from impact and from being crushed.

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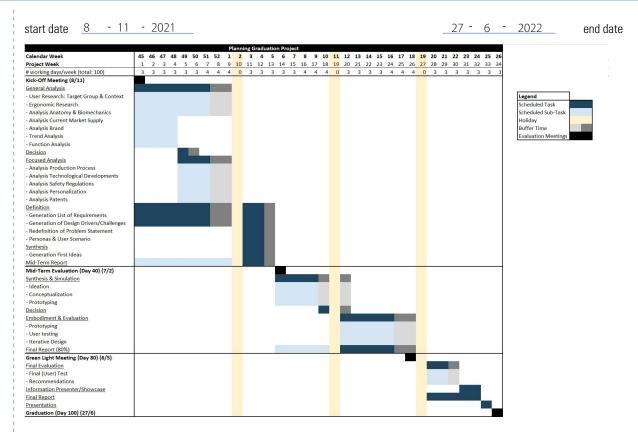




Personal Project Brief - IDE Master Graduation

PLANNING AND APPROACH **

Include a Gantt Chart (replace the example below - more examples can be found in Manual 2) that shows the different phases of your project, deliverables you have in mind, meetings, and how you plan to spend your time. Please note that all activities should fit within the given net time of 30 EC = 20 full time weeks or 100 working days, and your planning should include a kick-off meeting, mid-term meeting, green light meeting and graduation ceremony. Illustrate your Gantt Chart by, for instance, explaining your approach, and please indicate periods of part-time activities and/or periods of not spending time on your graduation project, if any, for instance because of holidays or parallel activities.



Due to the passing of my little sister half a year ago and because of my new job as Operations Manager of the D: DREAM Hall, I decided to spread the required 100 working days so that, in general, three days a week are designated to my graduation project. Some weeks this will be four days, to be able to schedule a week of vacation without extending the graduation too far into the summer holiday. Combining this reduced workload with the variation that my job brings, should allow me to execute this project in a healthier and more sustainable manner.

During the analysis phase, the goal is to gather the information that can be summarized into a list of requirements, design drivers, personas, user scenario and a redefinition of the problem statement. The data will be gathered through literature reviews, interviewing experts and the target group, physical testing for objective data and user research. First a general analysis will be done that applies to the whole boot (diverging) to determine which subsystem to focus on (converging). After this, a subsystem a chosen which will be the focus of further analyses. By the end of this phase, a design goal will be stated that fits the project and findings, and first ideas will be presented at the Mid-Term Evaluation. From there, more ideation methods are used, and the chosen ideas are turned into concepts. Within the synthesis phase research will be done to support design decisions (Research through Design). Prototyping and (user) testing will support this process. From these concepts, one will be brought along into the embodiment phase, in which iterations will be generated and tested. The final concept is presented at the Green Light Meeting. The final evaluation of a prototype of this concept is done in the weeks to follow and will be the basis for recommendations.

The idea is to start off with meetings with both the chair and mentor on a biweekly basis. Depending on the phase and the emphasis in the research or design phase, the frequency, the nature of the meeting and who is present will be altered accordingly. Updating the client will be done when relevant and more continuously.

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| Title of Project | The design of a subs | system of a MotoGP motorcycle racing boot | |





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MOTIVATION AND PERSONAL AMBITIONS

Explain why you set up this project, what competences you want to prove and learn. For example: acquired competences from your MSc programme, the elective semester, extra-curricular activities (etc.) and point out the competences you have yet developed. Optionally, describe which personal learning ambitions you explicitly want to address in this project, on top of the learning objectives of the Graduation Project, such as: in depth knowledge a on specific subject, broadening your competences or experimenting with a specific tool and/or methodology, Stick to no more than five ambitions.

In 2017 I joined the D:DREAM Team Nova Electric Racing which is a student team that spends a year designing, building and racing an electric racing motorcycle. I joined the team fulltime for two years and learned a lot about motorcycles in general and about racing them. I got to work with our riders for the ergonomic side of the bodywork that I designed, which I enjoyed a lot. I joined this team as I had recently started my motorcycle driving lessons around that time and that's when I started to develop my love for motorcycles. As REV'IT! is my go-to in terms of motorcycle gear, I'm excited to work with them on this project. My goal is to learn more in-depth about protective gear and with that about the safety, design and ergonomics behind it. Throughout the courses of my master, it became apparent that my interests lie in user research, ergonomics, prototyping, electronics, CAD modelling, ideation, video editing and project management. These are competences I would enjoy developing further and hope to be able to use during this project, but there are a few ambitions I specifically have for this project:

- Time Management

A great challenge for me this project will be the time management. I tend to be too optimistic when it comes to estimating how much time something will take and I generally want to do things too well, which often leads me to overwork. My goal is to maintain a healthy work/life balance throughout this project.

- Use Tools from the IDE Physical and Ergonomics Lab

If I get the chance, I would like to become familiar with 3D scanning and/or motion capture. I've used 3D scanning before to adapt the bodywork of the motorcycle to our rider, but I'm far from experienced with it. That's why I would either like to get more acquainted with this or would like to learn a new skill by exploring motion capture.

- Applying Ideation Methodologies

With courses like Design Theory & Methodology and Creative Facilitation I learned new ideation techniques that I would like to put to practice during this project. This way I would like to get more familiar with these methods and learn my preferences in this area.

- Talking to Experts

Talking to experts is my preferred way of retrieving information. My pitfall, however, is often that I want to be too well prepared before entering set meeting and postpone it too long because of that. This is the reason why I strive to talk to the relevant experts early on into the project and continue to work with them throughout the project, to force myself to get over this.

- Visual Communication

Through MSc projects I've been able to practice my visual communication skills, but I want to become more experienced. Especially in terms of computer-generated visuals in reports and presentations. That's why my ambition is to create a visual report instead of a thesis that resembles a paper.

| FINAL | | |
|-------|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |

n case your project brief needs final comments, please add any information you think is relevant

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| Title of Project | The design of a subsystem of a MotoGP motorcycle raci | ina boot | |





| APPENDIX 2. | ANALYSIS | BRAND | IMAGE | REV'I | T! |
|-------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| | | | | | |





expressed an opinion, good or bad, were screenshotted and can be found below. REV'IT! could decide to change something in their product design or portfolio or to change their marketing strategy. For this analysis the Facebook, Instagram, and investigate, however, is whether this identity matches the way the way the outside world sees them. And if not, what the reason behind this is. In this situation The brand identity of REV'IT! is designed by REV'IT! itself. The portray themselves the way they would like to be seen by the outside world. Interesting LinkedIn of REV'IT! (REV'IT!, 2022b, 2022c, 2022d, 2022e) and other channels reviewing REV'IT!'s products were looked at. All the comments in which people

Conclusior

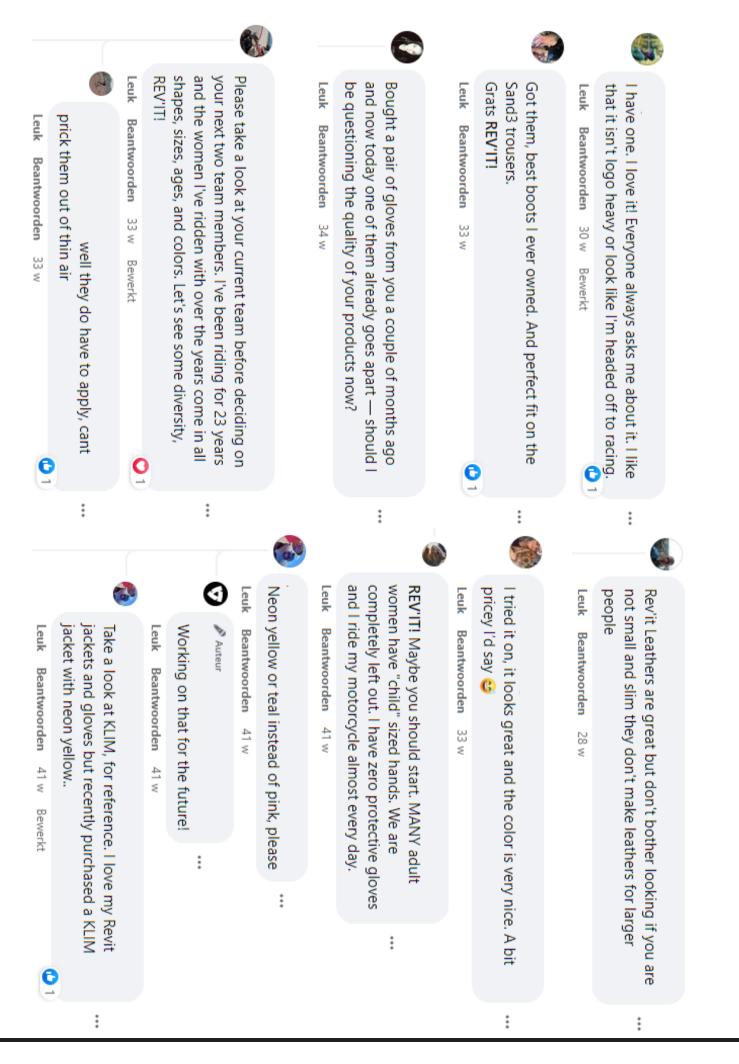
ever owned. On their communication channels REVIT! mostly represents people in their 30's, but their customers seem to range greatly in age (16-60 years old the comments were positive and enthusiastic about the brand. Many comments about products were saying that this was the best product in this category they In general people think of REV'IT! as a high-end brand, that delivers very good looking, high-quality products that make people feel safe and comfortable. Most of way they want to portray themselves. As their gear is rather pricey, which is pointed out from time to time, they are mostly selling to riders from the middle and high (REV'IT!, n.d.)). People seem to really appreciate the diversity of the models and the high-production value of the photos and videos they output. This fits with the

REV'IT! says to be a challenger in the sport segment, so it could be a good marketing strategy to communicate this status. A few comments on the videos about some point. Of course, at this point the market is small, but it's growing and there is the potential that more representation results in the growth of a market. Also women in mind could be an interesting step to explore for REV'IT! and to maybe even sponsor a female rider, like Moto3 rider Carrasco (Motorsport, 2022), at n.d.-b). As fit is an important factor in the efficacy of the protection of the boot, focussing on a racing boot with the safety, sizing and the aesthetic preferences of making women's racing boots, but these are never the top-segment boots with the best protection and usually feminine in design (Motorcycle Gearhub, n.d.-a; brand identity of REV'IT! while making users happy. Generally, racing boots are unisex, even though they are mostly targeted towards men. There are a few brands practice to change this image. This complaint is not specific to REV'IT!, however, but they could be a good example to other brands and use this to promote the image does not match REV'IT!'s identity of being user oriented, young/modern and inclusive. REV'IT! says to be working on it, but they will have to show it in these design decisions were made by smallminded men that feel like women are only on a motorcycle when they are sitting on the back of their men's bike. This course, there will be women that do appreciate this, but seeing the comments, there seems to be a lot of frustration in the group of women that don't. They feel available options. They state that the gear is rather stereotypical, as there is always some pink or an animal print on it, which is something they don't want. Of the women adventure team were already very positive, as they appreciate the attention REV'IT! is paying to it. There were a few remarks, however. The most frequently mentioned is the one that women don't feel like REV'IT! tailors to their needs in terms of aesthetics and

trade-off as at some point the investments required to accommodate for these sizes probably will not be compensated by the revenue that is generated by them. Another comment was about the range of sizes. People felt left out as they were either too big or too small for the REV'IT! products. However, this comes down to a

the good image people have of the brand boots REV'IT! plans to bring to the consumer market. But REV'IT! handles these comments in a kind, helpful and understanding manner. Which only contributes to that people get nit-picky and are quick to point out something is wrong with the items they bought. This will also be something to consider for the high-end racing There were a few (very few) complaints that were gear related. But a downfall of being known for being so high-quality and for being in the higher price segment, is











is LESS pink? gotta scream it...guess we will just keep trying. At least this how many times, how many ways your LADY customers More color options OTHER THAN PINK would be lovely. Idk 000

0 Leuk Beantwoorden 41 w

Auteur

options in the future. but we are definately looking into adding more color Hearing you loud and clear. Unfortunately pink sells,

Leuk Beantwoorden 41 w

buying it because we are forced to. understand. We. Don't. Like. Pink. We keep two.) I don't think the men in charge quite ONLY two options are black or pink, we still have women still don't have other options. (When the to have gear, so it will have to be one of those REV'IT! I am guessing pink sells because we

Leuk Beantwoorden 41 w

years. dirt, to track, and especially ADV- they are all # of lady riders has DOUBLED in the last few pushing even harder! The sooner the better- the other big names are taking steps to improve ladies fit and color-and we thank you-just keep begging for more colors then pink. We like blue. know ALL the ladies pages im a part of, from pink sells bc its all that offered in female fit? REV'IT! I'm glad you're listening- but perhaps We like yellow. Companies like yours and the

8

3 vind-ik-leuks Reageren

Leuk Beantwoorden

41 w



፥

That is one stunning mobile lab! Innovative

7 mnd ***

way of developing the best gear.

Vertaling weergeven

Interessant

:

Reageren

As usual very nice design from Rev'it 💫

:

Beantwoorden 21 w

Leuk



Ziet er goed uit

:

Leuk Beantwoorden 26 w

፥



Fingers crossed for better womens gear 🙌

:

Leuk Beantwoorden ٦ W



:

Excellent. He's certainly wearing the best in my opinion.

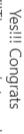
፥

Beantwoorden 27 w



The best motorcycle riding gear I ever bought, love it 😃

Beantwoorden 29 w



and

!!! The #REV'IT! women's team is awesome!







What an epic collab! 🙌



gear

I love all my Revit! Gear. High quality

4 W. 1 vind-ik-leuk Reageren

4 w. Reageren ***

upgrades to prevent wear/tear. Overall user experience could be very easily upgraded for this pricepoint. commuting anf light adventure but it could definitely use some features, i've used it for several months now for daily I wish this bag had more rugged



fancy. 🔷 👌 🗬 is giving me everything. And my daughter said I look really needed to be leather to feel that way, but now the Sand 4 H20 it makes me feel, safe and comfortable. I always thought that it I got my first Revit gear and I love the way

6 W. Reageren

4 w. 1 vind-ik-leuk Reageren

motorcycle enthusiast 💍 The very best protective and stylish clothing for a



5 W.

Reageren

One of my best everyday jacket 🙌

Your's products are very best 💍

4 w. 1 vind-ik-leuk Reageren

6 W.

Reageren ***



too 🌠 I bought a revit jacket, i hope it doesn't kill my bike

6 w. 1 vind-ik-leuk Reageren ***

A Legend in Legendary Clothes 💢 💪

∞ ×. Reageren

To bad he broke his ankle @revit_official

6 W. Reageren

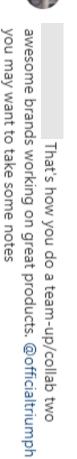


Woman's Moto gear exists.....Moto companies:

"MaKe It PiNk Or AnlmAl PrInT" 😉

10 w. 1 vind-ik-leuk Reageren

12 w. 3 vind-ik-leuks Reageren



9 w.

1 vind-ik-leuk Reageren ***



11 W.

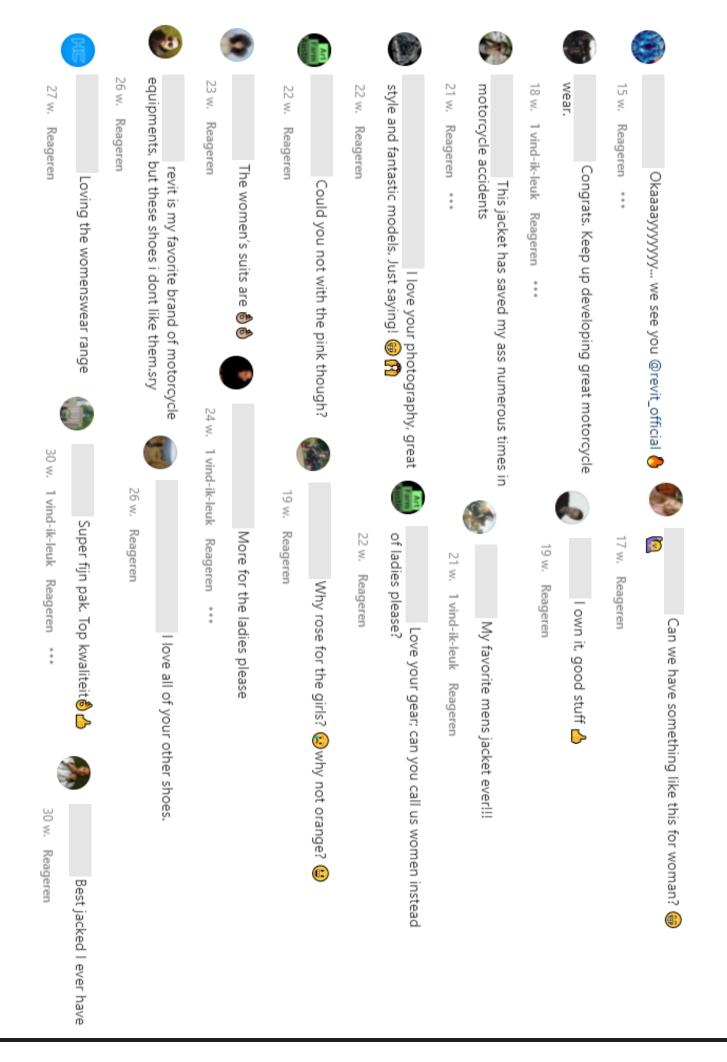
2 vind-ik-leuks

Reageren ***

lovely flower detail are the worst for me the dark pink or with a









30 w.

Great looking jacket!



Way out of my price range 😩

Reageren

33 w. 1 vind-ik-leuk Reageren

35 w. Reageren

Every product I have is superb!

35 w. 1 vind-ik-leuk Reageren

Love the Revit Gear. You guys are just amazing!

that closure system REV'IT! team. Easiest boots to put on and take off, nice work on

34 w. Reageren

No offense, for I truly love my RevIt jacket and the

rider, but I don't need to wear pink all the time to remind and black on all the ladies gear that would be great. This myself of it. happens across multiple brands and it's tiresome. I'm a lady If we can please stop putting only pink, white

24 w. 2 vind-ik-leuks Reageren

37 w. 1 vind-ik-leuk Reageren

women's gear.

or butt so she isn't exactly the most representative human for quality of your gear, but this lanky model has basically no hips

someone who's a woman, with an orange bike it's impossible to find a black leather jacket with some orange in it. Why. Not Let's be real.. We love shopping more anyway. 😂 And for What samantha is saying. More for the ladies

one single brand has black with orange. 😰 Guess I'll be

imperfections, and all. Love it 💍 💍 riders on their personal bikes to showcase new gear. Stickers l 100% support adv gear companies using real

3 vind-ik-leuks Reageren

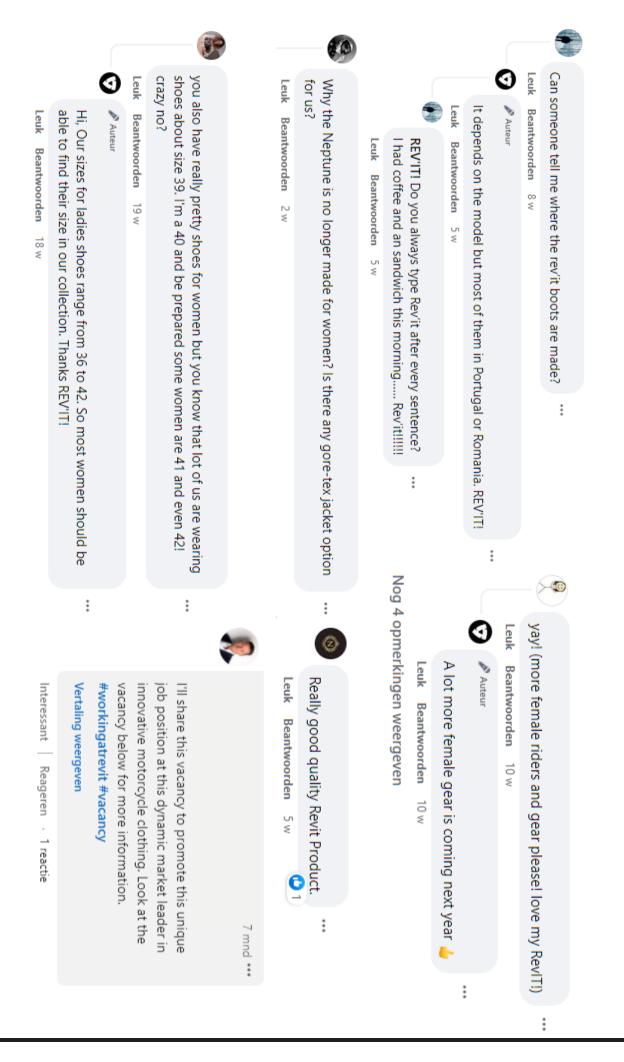
24 w.

Reageren

buying leather dye to paint over the whites haha









11 maanden geleder

Love it! Amelia is an inspiration to all of us. Self care through the pandemic is so important and even better when you can do it with friends while giving back to the community. Rockstar!

B

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BEANTWOORDEN

B 4 Ð BEANTWOORDEN

4 maanden geleden

About to ditch my Klim Latitude for this setup it looks so much more refined



2 jaar geleden

I am saving money to buy me a Rev'it race suit and rev'it glove

B

Ð BEANTWOORDEN



i 1 jaar geleden

Thanks also to Revit for recognizing the need in the moto community to have this incredible resource of inspiration for other Thanks to all the amazing ladies who made this possible





B 7

B

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BEANTWOORDEN

11 maanden geleder

My Rev'it jacket is stunning all-time

11 maanden geleder

women riders, and bringing this team together.



BEANTWOORDEN



3 jaar geleder













I really enjoy these snippets REV'IT, I really admire your brand and how you choose to market yourself. Would love to see more snippet videos like this with your Women Adventure Team.

BEANTWOORDEN



B 5

A)

BEANTWOORDEN

₽ 1

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BEANTWOORDEN

3 jaar geleden

jaar geleder

my left knee brace, very happy because Revit saved my leg, my question is, is there any solution to fix this knee brace? Thank hello, I am very happy with your products, I have an undergarment and a quantum fluor, last week a car hit me hard and they hit



Ð BEANTWOORDEN

₿

1 jaar geleder

garment gets wet gets really heavy . not with the Poseidon . I'm saving up for this replacement ,which I know will be worth the money . Best I've ever worn .ps washes and reproofs easily and comes up like new ive had the original Poseidon suit for over 5 years excellent suit, I do a lot of touring in all weathers . what I really like is the all in one waterproofing ,no zip out waterproofing .which when thee







4 jaar geleden

to very-few brands like A* or Held). I love how Rev'it continues to push the limits with every new line of products. Big fan of Revit's gear. I've reviewed their Tornado 2 jacket and pants on our Youtube channel and website; the consensus is that their gear is top of the line and is even getting better every year. The Tornado 2 jackets and pants are a big upgrade from the original Tornado saga. Revit is now among the brands that we trust by their name alone (which is an award that we've given

TUDelft

Meer tonen

10日 BEANTWOORDEN

4 jaar geleden

original Tornado saga. Rev'lt is now among the brands that we trust by their name alone (which is an award that we've given to very-few brands like A* or Held). I love how Revit continues to push the limits with every new line of products. their gear is top of the line and is even getting better every year. The Tornado 2 jackets and pants are a big upgrade from the Big fan of Revit's gear. I've reviewed their Tornado 2 jacket and pants on our Youtube channel and website; the consensus is that

Meer tonen

Ð BEANTWOORDEN

B₁

2 jaar geleden

Great Video, guys... Makes one want to ride, and to visit and ride the many wonderful roads of Europe... Thanks

B 1 Ð BEANTWOORDEN

4 jaar geleden

I like mine, but not waterproof, 3 hours of heavy rain in Poland, and my feet was all soaked

₽ 1 Ð BEANTWOORDEN

3 antwoorden bekijken

4 jaar geleder

I brought the mine back, both left and right were leaking

В Ð BEANTWOORDEN

10日 BEANTWOORDEN

Great looking boot, love REV'IT gear! 5 jaar geleden

Really good boot worth the money 3 maanden geleden

Ð BEANTWOORDEN

₽





5 jaar geleden

not, may just return it because of that. That sucks - other then that the boots are great! Just got these... It is great all the way around except for one thing - if you walk wearing it, the gear shiftier protector... whateveritscalled.. cuts right into your foot. Not sure if it will go away or

B 2 **A**

BEANTWOORDEN

jaar geleden

Pretty simple physics or has Rev'lt moved away from logical design? If it's for cooler months, then go dark or black It it's supposed to be a summer or warm weather jacket, have light colours only. It's designed backwards - all the light parts where you get dirty and all the black bits that face the sun

B 2 4 BEANTWOORDEN

16 uur geleden



Vertaling weergeven more focus on woman in the motor industry. woman clothes and gear in the shops. Yes!! Really happy to see that there is more and 💍 there is always such a limited section of







WTH are Re'vit doing!? these jackets are terrible compared to the previous generation. Very feminine, colours are terrible and the quality has even taken a dive. tried a few of their jackets recently. this is how they kept the price the same, downgraded the quality.

Gutted. 😞

Love this suit!

home on a lunch break just to try it on. It fits like a glove! Let me just say when ordering this suit I really was sad that there was a lead time but it got here way sooner than anticipated and I literally drove

is so clean. I've gotten so many complements and "likes" on this suit loyal to their brand. Love the color option on this as well; the pink pinstripe size 36, it fits like a glove! RevIt! makes high quality products and I'm very the sizing chart and it's true to size. I'm 5'4" around 130 lbs and I got the When deciding on sizing I simply measured myself and compared that to





7 mnd ***

APPENDIX 3. COMPETITION ANALYSIS





availability of information. The boots of XPD are high-end and worn by quite a few Moto2 & Moto3 riders, but there is barely any A selection of these boots was made for the analysis based on their presence in the championship, their level of quality and the companies that REV'IT! will directly be competing against are Dainese, Alpinestars, TCX, Sidi, Forma Boots, Gaerne, Füsport and XPD made based on the market that REV'IT! is planning on entering, which is the one of professional level road racing boots. The 2019; AtSpeed, 2020; Champion Helmets, 2018a-b, 2019; Count Greffi, 2020a-b, 2021; Silly Side Down, 2017; Sportbike Track Gear was done of the reviews that people leave on websites like Revzilla.com and under reviews on YouTube (SidiSport, 2018; MKC Moto, be found below these reviews will be available. The conclusions per pair of boots were noted in the results. An overview of all the analysed reviews can information available regarding these boots. So, if this is deemed necessary, a recommendation would be to wait a few years until understand the aspects the different consumers like and dislike and so what to consider in their own design. The selection of boots was 2015, 2019a-c, 2021; RevZilla, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019a-b, 2021 2022a-i; MotoGeo, 2021; RSFinch, 2020). This helps REV'IT! To create an understanding about what the current consumer market deems important when it comes to motorcycle boots an analysis

esults

The Dainese Axial D1 Air

- On RevZilla they score a 4.9 out of 5.0 stars (19 + 7 (non-perforated) ratings)
- You need to get a size bigger than your actual size.
- They are available in size 40-47.
- They cost \$ 529.95.
- They run on the narrower side.
- Scores:
- Bang for the buck: 4.5
- Protection & Durability: 4.8
- Features: 4.8
- Comfort: 4.9
- Style: 4.8
- Airflow: 4.3

Strengths

- No break-in period is needed, they are comfortable right out of the box, but they become even more comfortable over time
- They are very comfortable even to walk around in all day.





- People experience them as one of the safest boots (even though the CE levels don't indicate this)
- The longevity of these boots is great. Even with the necessary crashes these boots last very long for consumers.
- It's the lightest pair of boots there is.
- The freedom of movement and the range of motion are great in the dorsi- and plantarflexion direction
- Because of the small profile they are less likely to grip the road while cornering and they are more aerodynamic
- They allow for big calves, due to the elastic Velcro straps and the zipper in the back
- The back entry is much appreciated. It's easy to get them on and off.
- rider's leg to the vehicle and the likeliness to get caught in the motorcycle during a fall or in general to get hooked behind certain The suit to boot fastening system is good for aerodynamics, the protection of the ankle joint, the comfort, the adherence of the
- entering the boot The ankle distortion control system is lightweight, very strong and it distributes impacts over a larger area and stops objects from
- The soles became more resistant to damage by the sharp foot pegs, with the new mode
- Great grip, shifter feel, feel on the bike and great feel on the bottom of the foot
- They are easy to combine with pairs of pants and more discrete
- No issues with the laces.
- No forced riding position.
- The titanium sliders don't grip the asphalt.
- People like the style of the boots.
- They are very breathable.
- The toe box is very comfortable.

Complaints

- Even the perforated version barely flows air, so the ventilation isn't that good
- have super-armoured toes on road-race boots race boots need to balance impact and flex protection while also giving a slim profile and a good feel for shifting, so you won't The toe box can be insufficient in the protection of the toes against crushing and impact. However, according to RevZilla (2019)
- They are a bit expensive, but overall people think it's worth the money
- The toe area is a little narrow (but some say this improves gear shifting).
- Supertech R's. They are less high without much of a shin protector, which makes some people feel like they are less protective than the



- trustworthy. Having the ankle distortion system be kept in place by Velcro straps and having this flexible of a system makes it feel less
- They can't be worn with short socks as the zipper seam in the back rubs and because the upper liner is itchy to the bare skin.
- People would like some more colour options
- Not available for women with small to normal sized feet
- They become looser over time, so going up a size is not always recommended
- No 360-degree ankle protection against impact.
- More tightening support on the inside would have been nice
- The heel seems a little too loose in some cases
- They are not that wide ranging in their fit and not very adjustable. People with a high instep, won't fit them that well.
- The zipper can be difficult to zip up.

The Alpinestars Supertech R Ventec

- On RevZilla they score a 4.6 out of 5.0 stars (7 + 3 (non-perforated) ratings).
- You need to get a size smaller than your actual size
- They are available in size 39-48.
- They cost \$ 499.95
- They run on the narrower side
- Scores
- Bang for the buck: 3.9
- Protection & Durability: 4.9
- Features: 4.7
- Comfort: 4.7
- Style: 4.6
- Airflow: 4.8

Strengths

- They are very comfortable, even right out of the box
- They give great confidence in feet, ankle, and shin protection.
- Great freedom of movement.
- The closure system is easy to use





- They are well made boots
- People feel very protected, and people have good experiences with them reducing the damage during a crash.
- They look great.
- Great ankle support
- Sufficient ventilation.
- No squeaking when walking around
- A lot of grip on the pegs
- You barely notice the protection
- and takes away focus Having the ankle support structure on the inside of the boot results in a big contact area which makes it nicer to interact with the heel guards of the bike on the medial side of the foot. You could otherwise also latch onto the heel guards, which is dangerous
- Complaints The microfiber panel on the medial side creates a better feeling in contact with the bike

They are tight on people's calves

- The inner lacing system is too frail, and the laces rip the stitching of the inner boot
- The top is difficult to tighten sufficiently for a good fit when you have slimmer legs
- If during a crash, you slide on the side of the boots, you will most likely damage the zipper, which makes the whole boot
- special cases in which shifting is done by the other foot (this is quite rare though, so it could be something to consider). Someone wishes they would stop making symmetrical boots and that they would remove the shift pad, but others say this is for
- People still break their bones, but overall, the people are very happy with the protection and injury reduction.
- Not that
- A bit pricey

The Forma Ice Pro Flow

- On RevZilla they score a 4.1 out of 5.0 stars (7 + 5 (non-perforated) ratings).
- You need to get a size smaller than your actual size
- They are available in size 38-47
- They cost \$ 349.00
- Scores



- Bang for the buck: 4.3
- Protection & Durability: 4.7
- Features: 4.1
- Comfort: 4.6
- Style: 4.4
- o Airflow: 4.7

Strengths

- They are quite comfortable right out of the boxGreat ventilation.
- They look great.
- A lot of replaceable parts.
- The toes curve up a bit to avoid touching the asphalt with the toes, this makes them a little uncomfortable to walk in though.
- More affordable than the rest of the boots.
- They don't interfere with shifting/the gear shifting is precise
- The soles sit on and grip the pegs just right The zipper works quite smoothly.
- The rachet buckle on the calf increases the ease of the adjustment of the boot
- People feel well protected in them.
- Good mobility.
- Good moisture management.
- Antibacterial liner, but people don't mention this in their reviews
- An air pump system in the memory foam sole (no comments about this).
- Rubberized panels on the medial side for great grip on the bike
- Achilles heel protection.

omplaints

- The ankle cage pivots can rub against the ankle after a while
- They squeak a little.
- The toe box can be a little too tight
- Some people had difficulty operating their bike with them.
- They are quite bulky and heavy.





The Sidi Rex Air

- On RevZilla they score a 4.5 out of 5.0 stars (10 (non-perforated) + 3 ratings).
- You need to get a size larger than your actual size.
- They are available in size 39-48
- They cost \$ 499.99
- They run narrower than the other boots
- the peg. The replaceable part made it beefier and stiffer, which meant less feedback to your foot (RevZilla, 2021). from a tactile response/flexibility standpoint without it, it's much more ergonomic and easier to use and you get more feel out of Its predecessor had a replaceable sole and many people want that back. However, the sales did not indicate this. On top of that,
- Bang for the buck: 4.4
- Protection & Durability: 4.9
- Features: 4.8
- Comfort: 4.1
- Style: 4.8
- Airflow: 4.8

Strengths

- Many replaceable parts, which increases the longevity of the boots and allows for the users to wear them in much better, which increases the comfort.
- The fit is customizable and allow for a snug fit for different types of users
- The closure system is very easy to use, quick and intuitive
- Very effective vents that can be opened and closed
- They fit around larger calves
- Very flexible so great freedom of movement.
- Reflective pieces for on the road
- The lower adjuster allows for the heel to get well secured into the heel cup for better protection.
- Comfortable to walk around in, but not too special. They are more comfortable on the bike.
- People like the style.
- No pinching or hot spots



Complaints

- after an injury and much easier to adjust your socks The top-entry isn't ideal. The predecessors of this boot allowed side-entry which made it much less painful take off and put on
- The soles wear quickly
- They need some breaking in time, they are a little stiff at the beginning.
- They are quite heavy
- They look a bit clunky
- Very expensive.
- The exoskeleton could get caught on the bike
- People have the feeling the neoprene part in the flex zone is dangerous
- replaceable part and is not covered by warranty. This is a point the boots fail on. The hard mounting post/point, for the inner ankle braces, are only secured by the leather and are subject to tearing. This is not a The side support piece is constantly pushing your suit zipper into your skin.
- They are not subtle, so they are not that suitable for commuting, if this is something that bothers you

The TCX RT-Race Pro Air

- On RevZilla they score a 4.6 out of 5.0 stars (10 ratings)
- They fit true to size.
- They are available in size 38-49
- They cost \$ 499.99
- Bang for the buck: 4.1
- Protection & Durability: 4.3
- Features: 4.1
- Comfort: 4.4
- Style: 4.7
- Airflow: 4.0

Strengths

zipper and the stretch area in the back (more motion panels) The feel and the break in of this boot is great directly: this comes from the motion panels in the front, the stretch area around the





- The soles are great of the box, no break in needed and no slipping
- They are comfortable to walk around in.
- The ventilation quite good
- The grip and feel of the Michelin soles are amazing.
- The tactile feel of the boots is great as there are less layers (no inner boot)
- They are considered very sate.
- The heel and sole are more durable for riding and walking.
- They are lightweight, yet rather sturdy.
- They seem to fit some people that couldn't fit comfortably in any other boots
- Easy to get in and out of.
- Cool colour schemes.
- They are non-bulky.
- Great mobility/freedom of movement.
- They come with a carrying back.
- They are good for people with bigger calves.
- The lasting board is strong, yet flexible in the toe area, it becomes thinner there
- They are produced in Romania, which means a more refined product.

Complaints

- Someone had the lower piece of the torsion control system that slots in at the heel would come out of its channel
- the top of the zipper. People would like to see an easier way to close the boots; the closing system on top gets in the way of attaching the Velcro at
- People feel the ankle support might limit the plantarflexion a little too much
- Not a really good shifter feel.
- They can be a bit squeaky.
- They are less protective and comfortable than the Supertech R.
- They are considered a little difficult to put on by some with the inner lacing system and tongue. A lot of wiggling is required to get
- They have a low foot bridge, so that can be too tight for some people
- They feel flimsy, so some people question the safety of the boots





| शा the findings were sur | nmarized in an overvie | w of scores from 1 to | All the findings were summarized in an overview of scores from 1 to 5, with 1 being good and 5 being bad: | d 5 being bad: | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------|--------------------|
| | Alpinestars | Dainese Axial D1 Air | TCX RT-Race PRO Air | Sidi Rex Air | Forma Ice Pro Flow |
| | Supertech K Vented | | | | |
| Overall Review | 4,6 | 4,9 | 4,6 | 4,5 | 4,3 |
| Consumer | | | | | |
| Worth the Money | 3,9 | 4,5 | 4,1 | 4,4 | 4,3 |
| Comfort | 4,7 | 4,9 | 4,4 | 4,1 | 4,4 |
| Protection & Durability | 4,9 | 4,8 | 4,3 | 4,9 | 4,6 |
| Features | 4,7 | 4,8 | 4,1 | 4,8 | 4,2 |
| Style | 4,6 | 4,8 | 4,7 | 4,8 | 4,5 |
| Airflow | 4,8 | 4,3 | 4,0 | 4,8 | 4,7 |
| Donning/Doffing Ease | 4 | 4 | ω | Л | 2 |
| Customization (Fit) | ω | 2 | ω | Л | ω |
| Aerodynamics | 4 | 4 | 4 | ω | 2 |
| Bulkiness | 4 | 4 | ъ | ω | Ы |
| Stiffness Ankle Brace | 4 | ъ | 2 | ω | ω |
| Repairability | ω | Ь | ω | С | 4 |
| Longevity | 4 | 4 | ω | Сī | ω |
| Sliding Capabilities | 4 | ω | ω | ω | 4 |
| Quality Materials | ₅ | Сī | 4 | 4 | ω |
| Fit (True to Size) | 2 | 4 | ъ | ω | 4 |
| Innovativeness | ω | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Technicality solutions | ω | 4 | 2 | С | 2 |
| Freedom of Movement | 4 | ъ | 4 | И | ω |
| Inclusiveness of Size | 2 | Ы | 4 | 2 | ω |
| Range | | | | | |
| Donning/Doffing time | 27 seconds | 20 seconds | 35 seconds | 28 seconds | 41 seconds |
| Protection Level (CE) | 2017: 2-2-2-1 | 2017: 2-1-1-1 (WAD) | 2015:2-2-2 (SRA) | 2017:2-2-2-2 | 2017:2-1-2-1 (WAD) |
| Price | \$499,95 | \$529,95 | \$499,99 | \$499,99 | \$349 |
| Weight (per boot) | 1168 g | 910 g | 965 g | 1166 g | 1167 g |
| | | | | | |







8 maanden geleden

-SHIN PROTECTION: seems to be a bit lower profile at the peak shoes, D width, a 46 is a snug race fit and 47 is a bit loose and comfy, same as Dainese. 47 is a US 12...NO! Just figure out what euro size you typically are and they should fit similar. For reference; if you wear 13 US -SIZING: Ignore when he says "reference the sizing chart". The Alpinestars boot chart is junk; don't even look at it. The A* chart says

non vent boots. better for cold weather. If it's cool enough that you're wearing non-perf leathers and not sweating then you probably also want the -VENTING: Even though they're asking for more airflow with the standard version; as he mentioned, there is a vented version. The newest vented actually has perforation in the back to help get the air out, which the old version did not. The standard version is

-ZIPPER: Not sure if it's mentioned, but A* improved the bellows on the zipper so it stretches more and hopefully has better zipper



台 ¹ ^切 BEANTWOORDEN

me? thanks in advance:) the plastic reinforcement of the inner shoe sits and meets the fabric). Can u recommend a top of the line race boot for people like wide enough for me. it leads to discomfort and even pain (because the shoe is building up pressure on the outside of my foot where I use the Supertech R and i have a very wide foot! lam wearing a size 42 boot (should probably go with the 41) and the boot is not 8 maanden geleden

ps. taking the sole out doesn't fix the problem



between Supertech r and sidi Rex what wouuld you reccomned if riding in location that got temperature 35 or more celsius 3 maanden geleden

 Antwoord verbergen 1000 BEANTWOORDEN



3 maanden geleden







B



I have the Supertech R from 2015 and the inner booty tie-cord thing ripped through after a few years. Alpinestars sent replacement

Great boot and service:)



the SMX 6 v2 should be your options racing/canyon riding. If you want something better for walking around in but with similar features, either the SMX Plus v2 or This is not a boot you would want to wear off the bike and walking around. Its built and meant for track/days and



1 maand geleden



00 日 BEANTWOORDEN











These things haven't changed in like 10 years.







В



5 jaar geleden

I wish they would stop putting shift panels on the right boot. I think the asymmetrical look would be cool

Jul 16, 2021

Fit issues

日

BEANTWOORDEN

3 antwoorden verbergen

3 jaar geleder

B They can't do that. If a person lose the left leg in an accident, put the shift on the right, and the back brake on left hand. B BEANTWOORDEN

There are right shift bikes, not much race replicas, but they exist 2 jaar geleder

A BEANTWOORDEN

B

1 jaar geleden

Useless if you're racing classic bikes with right foot gear changes:)

Ð BEANTWOORDEN

9 maanden geleden

B

Older Supertech's had the lace looped through metal rings, now it is fabric/leather. I feel like you're personally attacking me with the inner lace "don't go yanking on it" comments. I break those laces so quickly and was hoping the V2 had made them a bit more yank safe. Looks like they have also weakened the lace holder parts on the inner boot.

- 日 2 日 BEANTWOORDEN
- 2 antwoorden van Sportbike Track Gear en anderen bekijken



to an even higher extent if i was to get in a similar addition. Thanks .) How substantial is the toe protection on this boot? Is it reinforced on the outer carcass and then has some light protection on the still swollen and i need a footbrace to walk around confortably. Was corious to see if these boots would perhaps protecting feet prolins and the blike landed on my left foot. No proken bones/twisted ankie however my big toe got severely jammed and my foot is inner bootie? On it there only light reinforcement on the fice area on the inner bootie? I higherded recently on my obt wearing axial

Minder tonan

O BEANTWOOFDEN

S antwoorden verberger

size giving a slim profile and good feel for shifting do you won't have super-simoned toes on road-race boots. -Drewzilla The toe protection is similar to the Axial Proin Boots. There is hard but flexible toe reinforcement built into the outer boot The inner bookle does not have any hard protection at the toe. Race boots need to balance impact and flex protection while X pror geletter

n⁴ ♥ BEANTWOORDEN



Cityon paletter





Aug 14, 2021 ****

Supertech-R

lymous S

massive calves and the Supertech-R's are the only boots to

They are the best boots I have ever purchased. I have











Was this helpful?

Jul 15, 2021

Substantial but flexible

but these are also ok to talk around in - they are more flexible than I thought they would be. Fast shipping too

feet, ankle and shin protection. The focus is on protection These boots are substantial and give great confidence in Was this helpful? Oo Oo

Alpinestars gear seems well made.

comfortable, the inner bootle is easy to use and like most boots that seems kind of pointless. The boots feels There is a thin flimsy fabric extension on the top of these















Was this helpful? 💙 3 🔷 0

to zip them up due to calf issues

but at the same time I'm not sure if I would have been able Supertech-R since I do have more room than what I prefer

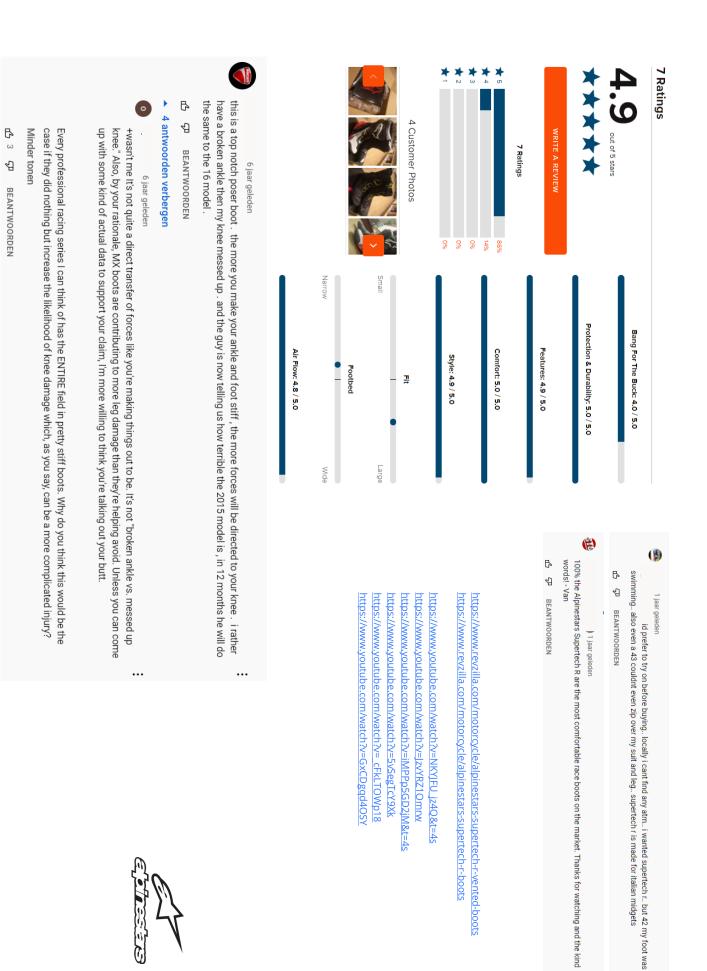
alpinestars boots, but I should have went 43 with the what the size chart recommends. I am a 44 euro in other ever fit them. I would recommend going down a size then





can tighten the top of these boots sufficiently for a good fit

other problem is I have skinny legs and there's no way you and boot. A 45 was recommended. It's just too large. The recommended. I'm a 10 and 1/2 to 11 in almost every shoe sizes to European sizes but ordered what was suspicious of the Alpinestars conversion chart from US All I've done is wear these boots around the house. I was









5 maanden geleden

Im not brand loyal in any way - but I do love my Alpinestars boots - they just do what they are made to do properly I

B BEANTWOORDEN

B

1 jaar geleden

:(I crashed in mine and my boots came off

BEANTWOORDEN

B

Antwoord verbergen

1 jaar geleden

and they performed great again. After he puts the boots on there is on way in hell I could pull them off without If they came off they were either too large or not done up properly. My Son Max had a big crash this past weekend undoing them. - Van

Ð BEANTWOORDEN

B

Is it confort?

l jaar geleden

BEANTWOORDEN

4

Antwoord verbergen

1 jaar geleden

Feels super comfy mate. Grip to the pegs is insane tho, its something I had to get used to. I dont feel like Im having this much protection on my feet. Those boots feel like a slippers you wear at home :D

BEANTWOORDEN

00 1 00

2 jaar geleden

I love the Alpinestars Supertech R boots, I have ridden with them for close to 15 years, crash tested and no injuries distributor in the United States protection wise. The inner boot is non twisting and the material that is made of is way tougher than the Alpinestars. I wish However i was finally able to get my hands on a pair of Daytona Security Evo G3 racing boots and they are on another level you guys can start carrying them so people dont have to buy them from Ebay or European sites since they dont have a

Minder tonen

日 日 BEANTWOORDEN

had a highsider with those boots on 13.06. this year only few scuffs - toe sliders were scratched anyway cause of my not so perfect body position. Held Leather only needed a few stichtes. 2 jaar geleden

Only my helmet (Xlite x803) is damaged beyoned repair. the outer shell has a few cracks cause I landed on the back of my

but after all the gear did it's job and i know i can trust those manufacturers! Minder tonen

B Ð

BEANTWOORDEN



Jul 1, 2021

Less Vents than I anticipated from the picture

whole front with with ventilatory holes so disappointed, wanted these for NC Summer riding Judging from the picture I thought these boots had the

Was this helpful? Oo 🔘 21

I am extremly happy with my decision to purchas a more expensive boot.

Oct 10, 2021

safe without the ridgidity and squeeking when you walk they really comftable to walk around in while still feel reall

my prevoius boots were the SMX plus and the supertechs are loads better.



Nov 2, 2021

VERIFIED PURCHASER

Great boots

protection while allowing a reasonable amount of mobility Really quality product. They fit well and offer great









Stella's. Went from the dainese women's boots to these, Love love love these boots! Glad I got these instead of the

Best track boots I've ever had

thank goodness



Boots

Nov 6, 2021

Was this helpful? 💙 0 🔘 1

Haven't used these yet, but they are a serious step up fron

the SMX Plus that I had. These run big. I wear a size 9 shoe, and a 41 in the SMX Plus, but the 41 in these are at least a full size to a size and a half big. No clue on that..





Roughly the same. They go up a bit higher, so more shin protection.





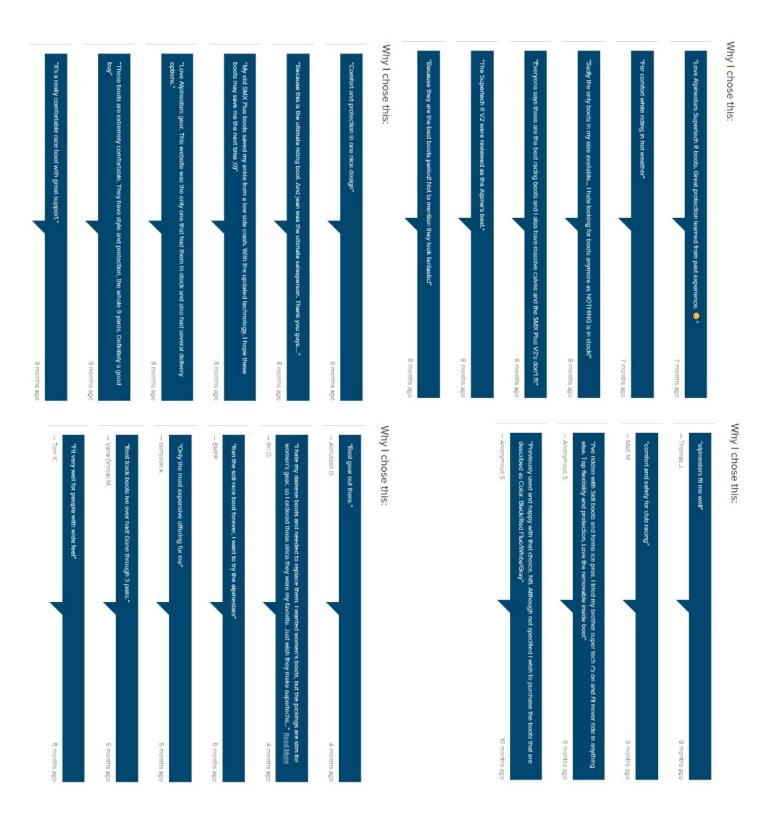


Why I chose this: Why I chose this: "I had the providence with the artificial half providence and the specifical property and the second "I already have bad ankles so I wanted the best protection I could get!" "But have grain beam grain and moting" Highly rules and buck good. Why I chose this Why I chose this: "Cause I like reprises estached to the lease There has did deliberate back and good his give large oders, and "so over here grasses with several values" and before a children proposed a given bedieved. "I wanted them to finish my set. But they're great boots. Low then a divery contributes. Supertech R Bools saved my foot in a crash a crash. Still had a compound fracture at the ankle and multiple reaks in the foot along with tons of tendon and ligament damage but I have my foot and will have a full











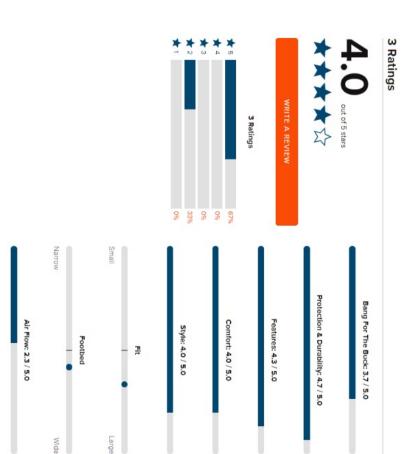




ests

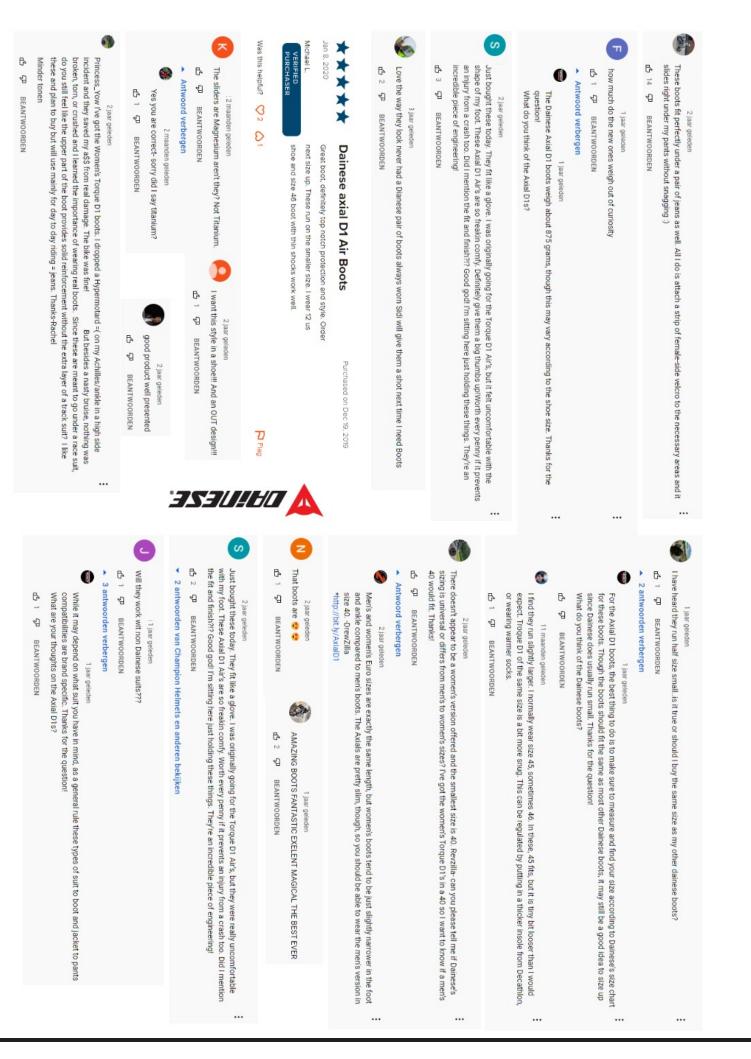
Why I chose this:



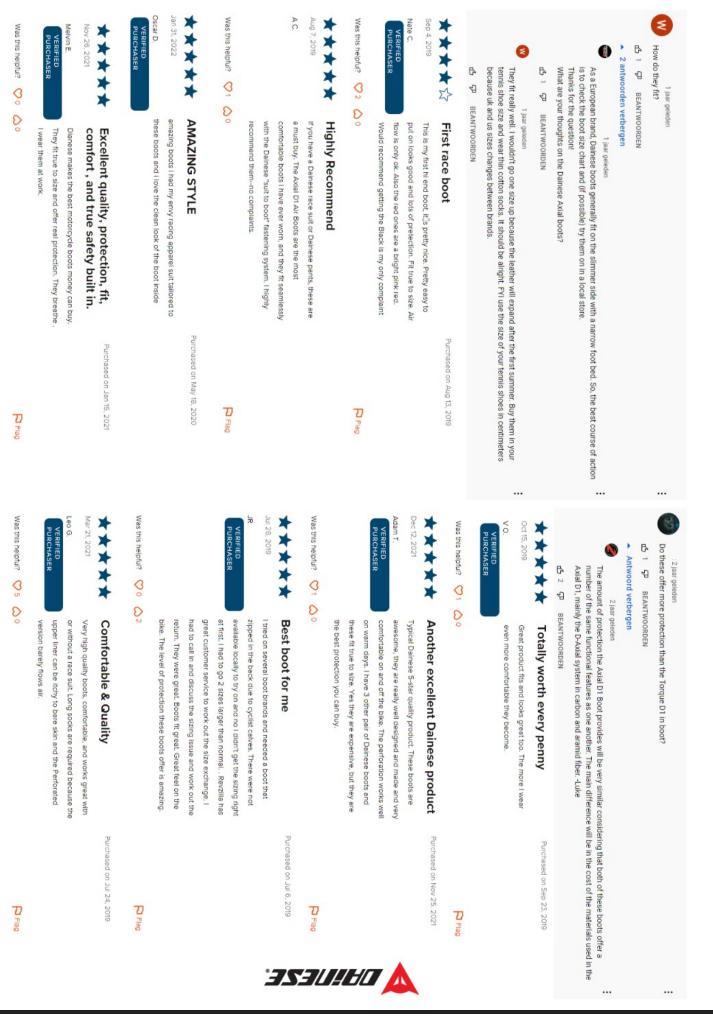


















Protection & Durability: 4.8 / 5.0

Features: 4.7 / 5.0

Style: 4.8 / 5.0

0%

98

3

Footbed

Why I chose this:

Air Flow: 4.3 / 5.0

Wide

Marion B.

Stellar fit and finish, excel

Z

1 jaar geleden

四 日

BEANTWOORDEN

1 jaar geleden

the best feeling for me was Sidi Rex. Dainese was fritening me as they were too flexible.

2 years ago a had a bad crash and broke my leg. After that when I was looking for better gear I compared all the top boots and

My only is crushing protection. Like from having the bike fall on top of the leg (for example from a low side slide) and impact

the side of the ankle. The old stiffer boots have a rigid ankle protector around the whole ankle, giving a 360 degree angle

jaar geleden

B 5 BEANTWOORDEN

8 maanden geleden

Dainese would offer a personal fit. the feet is not able to adapt. So if you have a high spanned(upper part of your feet) the boot will not fit you. It would be great if I think Dainese developed a great boot. But the boot is very slim, so for people with wider feet it is too slim. Also the upper part of



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z1kyZmKrcOM https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_F82baJr9Xg https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oavolncOxvI

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W2dvc3j_MPA&t=1s https://www.revzilla.com/motorcycle/dainese-axial-d1-air-boots https://www.championhelmets.com/nl/magazine/post/dainese-axial-d1-and-d1-air-laarzen-review

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uxjo9RDEyJA https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dhoY0BOb8mL

B B

BEANTWOORDEN

protection. I don't know how common that kind of injury is though.

∆ 57 BEANTWOORDEN

with short sox and while they don't bother me while I use them at the end of the day I do have a bit of discomfort. But tall send me a set so I can try them out and make a new video. I actually wear soccer sox with them because you will need the barrier between your skin and the boot. I have worn them concerns, but I can't speak from experience and I can't say wether or not they have any draw backs. Perhaps Dainese will issues with my feet getting too warm especially while riding. Certainly more vents would help improve any overheating I have not been used the vented model, but I ride with these boots in over 100 degrees Fahrenheit and I don't have any





Why I chose this:



Great online reviews and personal reviews from friends who have them."

`353U!U0 🛕

Best Boots Ever

Purchased on Mar 29, 2020

boots, a pair of Sidi Mag 3s (these just didn't fit me, but I tried SMX plus and several iterations of the Supertech R

terribly wrong and wasted a lot of time and money before I in Chicago, they were quite stiff and the carbon arm for the SMX plus. When I first tried these on at a Dianese store once I got my closest fit, the lacing system failed numerous forever favorite in these Axials. The supertech inner bootie shin/ankle protection seemed like a clunky gimmick. I was times on the Supertech R or just didn't work that well for like the play, but did not work out. A* weird sizing aside, and to a lesser extent the SMX plus lacing system seemed seemed fine boots), and a couple others to get to my

tennis shoe like comfort, but the ankle pivot works and the these boots. They are proper racing boots, so don't expect circled back to them. I still think the Sidi boot is a quality enough for the protection they offer. In vs Out makes me a boots loosen up to make walking around comfortable they are narrow), but am happy I've found my match in product, but my feet are too wide for them (I'm not wide,

what I felt I was missing by giving up some large plastic and have a beefy shin protector that's likely better than have a pair of Dianese leather pants that interface perfectly baggy, riding jeans to work is worth it. On the weekend, I protection, but the tradeoff for being able to wear solid, not little jealous of some boots having even better shin impact

marrying the front and back shin arm/rear pad is quick and system just keeps on going, and the velcro system for the fifth time) after sending my Supertech bootie back for of anything bad to say about them. I once broke laces (for mentioned before. These absolutely rock, and I can't think proper fitting/quasi stylish straight leg riding jeans as repair on the first ride when I got them back. The Dianese

shell/pad that stops normal out boots from going under

It would have been awesome if \$100 cheaper, but I am still a very and very good boots

GTX & Hero WP) with size 41. I was a bit concerned about (Background) I have been wearing only TCX boots (Jupite

fit for me. (^_^) the size since some reviewers said it is a big snug. So, I suggestion was to stick to the size 41 and it is near perfect contact Revzilla and talked to Khoa from Revzilla. His

was like... well... almost immediate.. Maybe 15 mins to 1 hr was 6.5 hrs). No problem walking around. Break-in time wear It for a quite a long time (The longest duration for me ((Comfort & Break-in Time)) It is very very comfortable. I can

are moving. Very very comfy from 55 F - 86 F (13-30 C). just fine up to 92 degree F (32 degree C) as long as you ((Airflow)) At least, no issue at 86 F (30 C).. I think it will be

((Some minor issue))

1. when I tried the boots for the first time in my room, it was spot on my left ankle which disappeared in few hours of a bit too tight at my left ankle. I felt a pressure at specific

fully zip it if put the velcros lower part of your calf.But, still It is hard to fully close the zipper. It seems it is easier fully zip it more easily. wish the the zipper area is a bit more elastic so that I can

being comfortable. ((Overall)) I wish it is a bit cheaper, but I am very very happy wishes to buy motorcycle boots for a full protection while with this boots. I strongly recommend to anyone who



Im in search of a boot that i can wear daily and i have narrowed the list to either Supertech R or Axial beacause of fitment issues.

gotten them years ago, I should have trusted Rossi effective with no signs of wear either. I just wish I had

Do you think Axials would offer good protection with a proper riding jean on the street? My main concern is the shin protection as

В

BEANTWOORDEN

Antwoord verbergen

1 jaar geleden

it against a Supertech R, it's only short by maybe an inch or two. If the plan is to wear just with jeans, I'd go Dainese as they

I wear my Axial Pro In boots with jeans all the time. They are the best looking boots to wear with jeans. And if you measure

are better for walking around. You'll be plenty protected, so don't worry. Hope that helps

Axials are a bit shorter as you stated.

1 jaar geleden











Purchased on May 23, 2020





These are beautiful boots

that these are just a beautiful, cool, simple boot. I like them at all, and other reviews have said they will not. Other than them if they pack out, but so far they have not packed out European shoes (weird I know). I first got these in a 42 and which is awesome! I will probably put a thick footbed in then that these have a carbon fiber ankle brace in them they had more tightening support in the inside. But other difference for one size up or down is MASSIVE. I also wish WISH THEY MADE THESE IN HALF SIZES. the size bone crushing. No way I could do a 3 hour ride in them. So my toes were smashed up front and quite frankly they were Although, my foot is a size 10.5 in adidas and a size 42 in l assume when these are worn out I will get another pair. sent them back for the 43. And, they fit but are roomie. I

am happy with these boots and I would suggest them.



Purchased on May 29, 2020

Extremely user friendly | comfortable | great range of motion

Purchased on Jun 12, 2019

Flag

Purchased on Mar 14, 2021

စ္ခ

Was this helpful? 💙 2

Comfortable, stylish and functional. Took a few rides to brake in, wear them all day at the track

with no issue. Fantastic.

Was this helpful? 💙 o 🔷 o

Most comfortable full boot ever

Purchased on Jul 30, 2020

72 Flag

72 Flag

Was this helpful? \bigcirc 4 \bigcirc 0

Jun 25, 2020

have several pairs.

Air. I've raced and tracked with the Mag1s for years and Mugello R D-Air suit as I had just gotten a pair of Sidi Mag 1 ***

You get what you pay for

was actually a little peeved I had to buy innie boots for my

Aug 21, 2020

Purchased on Jun 1, 2020

a narrow foot. They are well worth the money, you won't a size 12 US and I ordered a 45 that fits spot on, and I have length boot. They allow so much more articulation while comfort is something that I've never experienced in a full your moving around on the bike than traditional boots. I'm These boots are much lighter than you'd think and the







Was this helpful? \heartsuit 2 \bigcirc 0

Soles are more resistant to sharp

Purchased on Dec 20, 2018

72 Flag

Mar 14, 2019

older models of this boot. 4 stars out of 5 because of the footpegs, at least compared to the Airwalk soles on the soles now seem to be more resistant to damage by sharp Besides looking great and being very comfortable, the

72 Flag

Purchased on Mar 10, 2019

72 Flag

Was this helpful? \heartsuit 2 \bigcirc 0

bite the bullet and grab these. Excellent product at a steep

If you're in a Dainese suit that requires an innie boot, just

for nearly every angle of movement

protection as there is substantial support around the ankles Protection wise I'm 100% confident they provide excellent like, though the toe box is very comfy.

Axial and the Axial heel seems a little looser than I would build quality is top notch. I have both size 43 in Mag 1 and In comparison I feel the Axial look more premium and the

price. But worth it.

high MSRP.

Was this helpful? \heartsuit 5 \bigcirc 0

Perfect Perfect sport bike boot. Have tried many others but no

comparison.







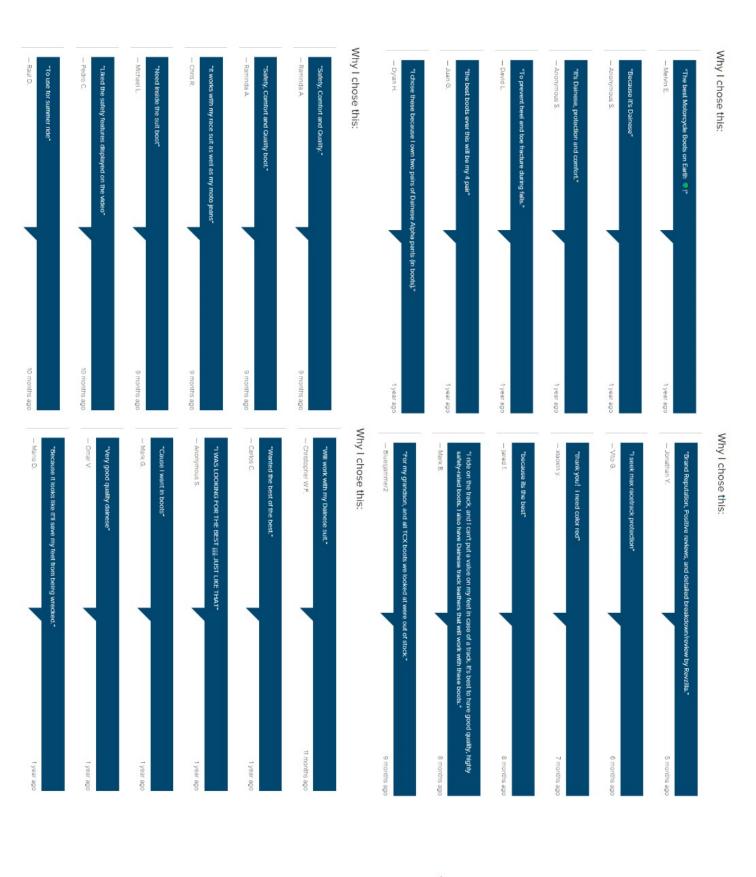






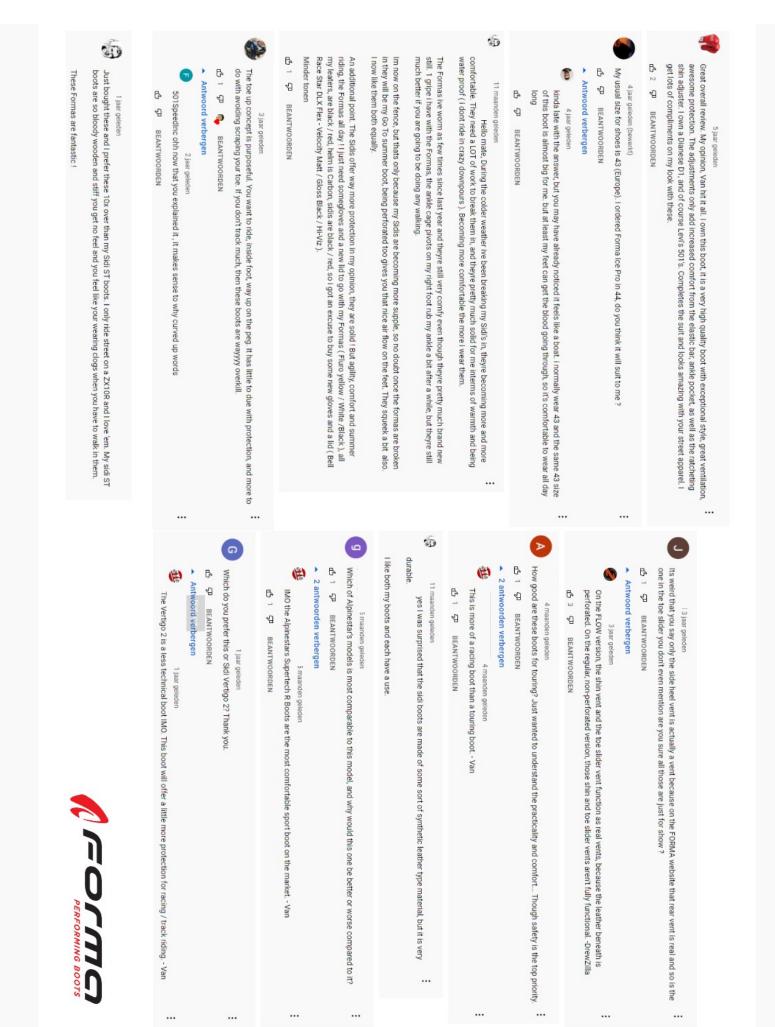


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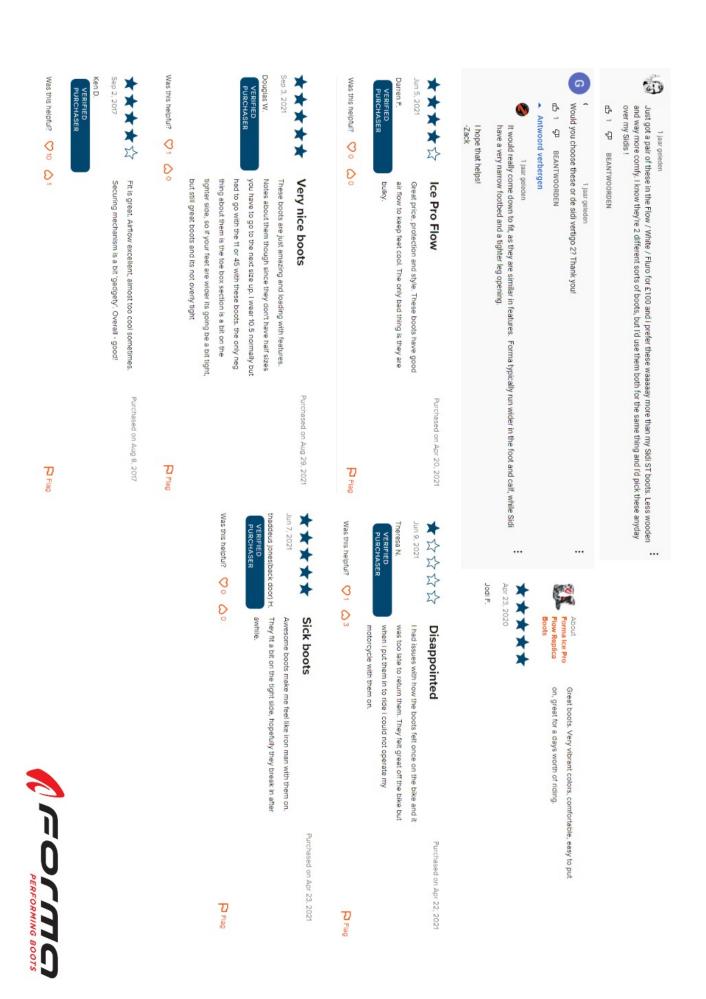








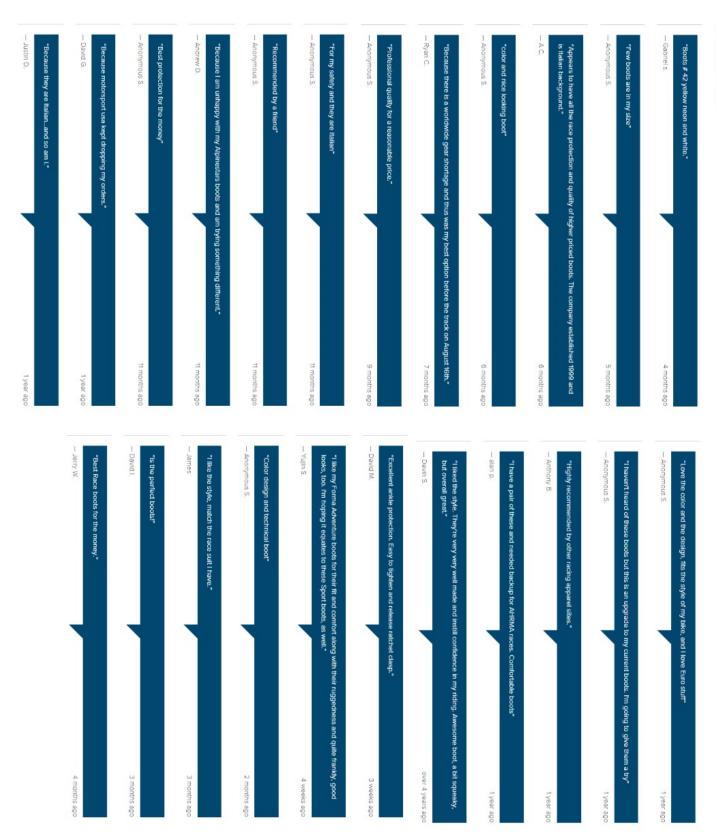
























value for money that fits good and

has good protection

using sidi vortices air boots in a size euro 47. I am very

I live on a tropical island and ride a ducati 1198. I have been

happy with the sidis but the soles came undone (guess after 4 years and the climate here that's not so bad) and I wanted to try something else. I wear a size us 12 shoe.

all, my feet were dry, partly thanks to the wool socks, so I'm as happy as can be. I think I'm going to love these boots!

in summary, I hardly noticed these boots during and after my first ride with them on, gear shifting was precise and the soles sat on and gripped the pegs just right, no

adjustments were needed in this department, and best of

I'm not crazy about the styling but that's not why I bought the boots, one more caveat. I have only worn the boots on one 50 mile ride, and have never crashed in them.

buying boots, seems really good too.

is solid yet mobility is very good, even in an aggressive riding position, and the protection is reassuring. The

venting, which is the main thing for me when it comes to

full height wool socks and with them on the boot fits

I clidn't really want to change something that was working well but after taking the gamble on this boot, I got the size euro 46 (us 12). I have to say they are great. I like to wear

absolutely perfect. It's nice and snug everywhere, the feel







yank or cut them off. Big no no. underneath and would be much less painful to remove them if you break your ankle. Just unzip the side rather than having to wears quickly and also major problem with pulling the boot on. Stepping in sideways was so much easier to adjust your socks Finally my vortice have given out after nearly 5 years. Not keen on the sole not being replaceable anymore (very very soft rubbe

Why sidi why? Was hoping to pickup another set of vortice but they are not avail in my size left anywhere now

Minder tonen

品2 9 BEANTWOORDER

I think, without track use, the Vertigo 2 would be perfectly fine for your use. I personally like the aesthetics of the Rex through the mesh/padded area in the front & back. So this boot isn't the most ideal for cold weather I don't have any issues, with figment or the design of the boot. I think you should be aware that the boots always vent air

more, and I like how easy they are to put on with a race suit.

Either way you go, you'll have the protection you want. Vertigo 2 will be able to be worn in colder weather, and they are

vent on the toe, and the Rex also has a mesh area front/back that vents air. The Rex comes in a perforated Rex Air version yes, the Rex flows more air than the Vertigo 2. Both boots have vents on the side of the boot. But the Rex has a

have a lot of boots, so I don't wear any single pair that frequently I have owned my SIDI Rex for a couple years now, and the synthetic leather upper is in great shape with no issues. But I

Minder tonen

B 2

B

BEANTWOORDEN

3 jaar geleden

Seems like you're getting quite some quality for that price, thanks for the review.



Easy to use

B

5P BEANTWOORDEN



3 jaar geleden



I just ordered a pair. They are my street boots. I also have the SuperTechRs which I absolutely love. Thanks for review

Much faster to get into... Looks way smarter than the vortice. I hope they also addressed the issue with the Achilles too. is the

占 1 写 BEANTWOORDEN

BEANTWOORDEN



1 jaar geleden (bewerkt)

I have two pairs of Sidi Rex black/black - one Air, and one non-Air. I wear them on track and for multi-day country rides and they are extremely comfortable. I've crashed in them twice (once on track and once on the street) and they offer amazing protection 1 maand geleder

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☑ BEANTWOORDEN

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BEANTWOORDEN

3 antwoorden verbergen

B

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BEANTWOORDEN

2 jaar geleden

That's great to hear! Have you been able to try them on your bike?

2 jaar geleden

B

B

BEANTWOORDEN

May I will get a second pair of them The fluo red looks stunning on my bik Champion Helmets yes, at the beginning they were a bit stiff that was strange for me, but after the weekend I was used to

I'm very happy with my Sidi rex 🏁 🙎

2 jaar geleden

really, so a little loose or more snug.

1 jaar geleden

B

5P BEANTWOORDEN

These boot hold up very well, and I've never had any Issues with the. The ratchet system allows you to customize your fit

wearing sneakers, thats for sure what level of protection you want. Do they beat the same old black boots everyone has? Yes. Beat easily as they ha e a reflective area on the heel. Overkill for the road? Depends where you live, and it's designed to do. The Rex Air boots look great with jeans, and you can wear them on the road boot is supposed to look like it can withstand a crash and keep you safe. And that's exactly what Looks wise, the Rex Air is pretty boss. Yes it looks big and clunky, but that's the whole point. This

motorcycle boot, and you want the most protective boot around...SIDI Rex Air. It's good to be the that makes all different types of gear. If you are in the market for a track boot, or all around and motorcycle boots. That singular focus, to me, is the difference between SIDI and a company One thing I love about the brand SIDI is they make pretty much only boots. They make great cyclin





1 jaar geleden

factor w the rex? I hope so.. I love my vortice.. Jus dont like how exoskeleton gets caught on rearset sometimes.. Is that a

TUDelft

B

SP BEANTWOORDEN

1 jaar geleden

on your bike, without going for a ride, just to make sure. If you don't like how they fit on you or the bike, you can always I personally haven't had that issue with these boots. If I were you, I'd be sure to try them out. Try them on while

В Ð BEANTWOORDEN

return them I'm sure.

B Ð BEANTWOORDEN What makes Sidi good but cheaper than dainese?

2 jaar geleder

Antwoord verbergen

Hi, It is largely a difference in style and material used. Dainese use more carbon fiber for example and this increases the Did this help? price. The Sidi boots are still very strong and robust but use materials that are less expensive and weigh a little bit more

日3日 BEANTWOORDEN

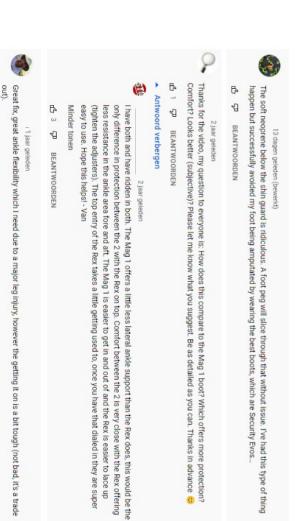
1 jaar geleder

The rex is most comfortabe boot to walk in top tier raceboot catagory. So you can use them sporting with them. I used mein on ankle flex easy. a 4500 mile road trip. They are comfortable for 7hrs of wear. The ball of the foot area flex well. And the mesh panel makes

B 4

Highly recommended.

protection. One of the nice things about the Rex Air is the amount of replaceable parts it offers, if replaceable sole. So you'd need to get the soles completely replaced if you were to wear through you were to go down on the road/track. One thing it lacks compared to its predecessor, is a The Rex Air is a great boot overall. It is extremely well made, and offers amazing levels of



98 67% 33%

8 8

Style: 4.3 / 5.0

F

Large

65 1 €P BEANTWOORDEN

Antwoord van Sportbike Track Gear bekijken

四 1 日



Was this helpful? ♥ 0 ♠ 0

Peter D.





Wide

Footbed

Protection & Durability: 5.0 / 5.0

Features: 4.7 / 5.0

Comfort: 3.7 / 5.0

Bang For The Buck: 4.7 / 5.0

3 Ratings

out of 5 stars

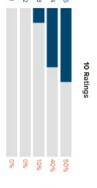
10 Ratings Bang For The Buck: 4.3 / 5.0

Protection & Durability: 4.8 / 5.0

Features: 4.9 / 5.0



10% 40%

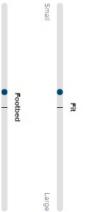




1 Customer Photo









Wide

William B.







look and feel amazing. nice in online photos but I gotta say in person the boots Awesome product money well spent in my eyes. They look







Really dig those BOA buttons. Pros: The boots are of good quality overall.Good airflow.

there's a good chance you'll run into the same problems as sult zipper into your skin. If you wearing Alpinestars sult Cons: The side support piece is constantly pushing your



Was this helpful? Q1 🔷 0



Great fit; but you need to be moving on your bike

being uncomfortable / stiff, and though I'm not planning on Must say, they are a bit warm; but that changes when I'm window-shopping through the mall with them, they are not moving with them on my bike. SIDI boots are notorious for

of ventilation when not moving. boots work well for me. NOTE 2: I did not try the Rex Air, so don't mess around when it comes to my feet, and these better. I am not anywhere close to being a pro racer; but I boot for me; but I believe the features on the Rex are Air nor their Torque D1 Out Air, TCX is also a good-fitting Seca 4 suit, Dainese won't make a 48 for their Torque3 Out but not bad. NOTE: I'm solidly a Euro 48 with w-i-d-e U.S. bad at all when it comes to comfort ... not quite slippers; I do not know if the Rex Air boots are much better in terms feet. I tried these because though I have a Dainese Laguna







Revzilla. I think its important to know the facts about a direct from Motonation and I am also a customer of Warranty. It is either buy a new pair of Sidi's, or in the United States, will not cover this failure under the SIDI days. Sadly, Motonation, the Sidi Representative in the not a replaceable part, the boots are useless if the alternative move on to Alpinestars. I purchased my boots mounting post/point fails. Mine failed! After only 7 Track secured by the leather and subject to tearing. Since this is mounting post/point, for the inner ankle braces, are only



product ...









Was this helpful? Oo 🛆 1



If you don't hear back from me, they remain a 10/10! update this review if I notice anything that drops the rating cream of the crop. I have a 2500 ride coming up and will Returning SIDI customer. So far, these are definitely the







Purchased on May 18, 2020



For first time Sidi buyers

than EE sized shoes. As a reference, I currently only wear Dainese for the past wider than normal, but D sized shoes fit me much better few years. As far as my sizing goes, I am ever so slightly

to be one Euro size higher. the same size. For example, the Torque RS is the correct Dainese, the same sized boots between models are not track. I was worried about sizing, because even within length by my size, but the TRQ-Tour is too short and needs current Dainese Torque RS which I've been wearing at the This off season, I wanted to upgrade to a Sidi from my

I've owned years ago. the narrower side, reminding me of the couple Puma boots ordered was the right length as with all my other boots and running shoes. However, the width of the footbed was on The good news is that the Sidi's length is true. The size I

The Sidi boots look and feel like they offer much sturdier

sits close to my Achilles tendon. It would dig into my skin bothered by the zipper of my track suit around the legs that the Sidi boots. I'm one of those people who easily get But unfortunately, despite all the positives, I have to return with Axial Pro. The closure system provided even better fit. and better ankle roll protection than the Dainese boots

so the zipper rests on the tongue instead of my skin. One of the benefits of the Dainese boots is the way the rear side of the inner booty) between my skin and the suit tongue (whatever that plastic thing is called that is in the This provides a wide entry and allows me to tuck the rear boots open up, zipping down the middle of the back side

boot to zip my suit down around my lower leg. I can only you're hot and sweaty and flustered trying to get ready for difficulty in shoving my thumb and index finger down the really hard for me to zip down my suit over the rear tongue can't open up the Sidi boots wide enough at the top, it was The Sidi has a similar tongue on the rear, but because I magine how much harder it would be at the track, when t certainly is achievable, but I got it done with great

that would've made all the difference for me. Do not boot to open up just another inch wider in circumference So there you have it. I'm sad to have to return these nice pair of Sidi boots. If only they would allow the top of the nesitate to buy these boots if you don't have my blister

Was this helpful? \$\infty 22 \infty 10

This review is for those who have never tried Sidi before



Mar 26, 2020

Badass looking boots

Air. Ended up getting these bad boys because they were these boots, Alpinestar Supertech R and TCX RT-Race Pro I was looking for a track boot and I was stuck between

nikes. new balance because they are a bit wider compared to compared to other boots. I usually wear vans, adidas and Love the look of this boot and I knew that they run narrow

try. But for the original price, I probably would go for Supertech R or RT Race Pro. could get them on sale, dont pass on them and give them a badss boots and definitely eye catching. I would say if you durability since I havent crashed with them yet. Overall, and my feet was getting a bit cold. Cant really test the wide open. I rode on them during a chilly day (48F-55F) my opinion, the air flow is good. I usually have all the vent riding, it seems to fit just race and comfortable enough. In uncomfortable and stiff like how it suppose to be. But while your foot in. Walking around with them is definitely these boots while standing and using your weight to slide Initial fit, it was very tight and narrow. I find it best to put











Purchased on Mar 5, 2020

get in and out of. But when you're in them, the Rex Air release tension. My old Vertigo Corsa was much easier to pushbuttons take a little of getting used to, especially to the Vertigo Corsa much more. The new Rex Air ground with the rollerblade soles. I prefer the controls on on footpegs, but not so much when walking around on flat sizing runs true and VERY narrow. They feel great pivoting offers top notch ankle protection while... Read More Previous boot: Sidi Vertigo Corsa Air. Typical of Euro boots







Nice boot, looks good with full protection, feels good, love











Gluseppe C.

Great on the bike but don't walk in

to spend any real time off the bike However, I would bring shoes to change into if I was going standing or walking. On the motorcycle, I don't notice I am thought the were really uncomfortable and they are if your better. The ratchet system allow you to dial in a great fit boots were Sidi's and they lasted 18 years These are much wearing them. No pinching or hot spots and great airflow. and the protection is great. When I first put them on I Getting back into riding after a long break. My last pair of

Was this helpful? 💙 o 💪 o





Sidi T-Rex

Overall thoughts.

henomenal boot, sure the price is absurd but this is one

amazing for what you pay. is just a part of it's simplicity. The finish and quality is simply boots that have so much going on when you look at it but heck of a boot. In my personal opinion this is one of those

SIZING (please read!)

size 42 or 8.5 US and am positive it was the right call after go half a size down or half a size up. For the Sidi Rex's I feet are odd when it comes to motorcycle boots and can I have a pair of Dainese D1 Torque out and also a pair of is 8, I have narrow feet (if need be, use this as a reference recommend trying to stay true to size, I purchased the Euro Alpinestar Smx Plus, both of those boots are in size 7.5. My Now the most important part... the sizing. My true foot size

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OJ8x-WfaPzI
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PbZhcAFzYvI
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rzrd9DsPzpE
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rZkwgw0HIPI

https://www.revzilla.com/motorcycle/sidi-rex-boots //www.revzilla.com/motorcycle/sidi-rex-air-boots

outlive you before you outlive them.

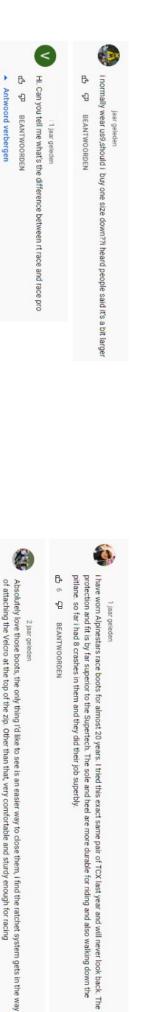
again, very phenomenal and well constructed and will compensation. That wraps up my 2 cents for these boots, they are a bit more generous in terms of length For where as the Sidi's fit as if they are my running shoes, than the length and have little to no room in terms of length being size 7.5 boots, it maybe the width of the boots rather Dainese and Alpinestar boots fit like a size 8 despite them terms of fit in different brands, for instance, both my

(also don't forget that boots have a different break in time).

all. Always remember folks, your feet will feel different in









EN I

100

BEANTWOORDEN

How's the toe box width compared to Alpinestars?

В

B

BEANTWOORDEN

B 1 B

BEANTWOORDEN

B



B

50 BEANTWOORDEN

Are they good for touring long drives? Also will they harm in water?? #rainy

3 jaar geleden (bewerkt)

10日

BEANTWOORDEN

2 antwoorden verbergen

3 jaar geleden

was too short. Do you know if this has been addressed? I'd love to have the new version but this design flaw concerns me a bit. current versions torsion control system. Specifically the lower piece that slots in at the heel would come out of it's channel as if it

(4)

2 jaar geleden

they should be better to be fair. - Van

B

BEANTWOORDEN

2 jaar geleden

excellent feel and offers what I rate as the highest level of protection on the market today. Considering the price difference This is a great pair of boots, IMO the Supertech R are significantly better. The Supertech R requires next to no break in, has

日3日

BEANTWOORDEN

Fit is perfect. Comfort is top notch. Very grippy and inspires confidence.

Just got mine! Love 'em.

jaar geleden

I have to say I am a HUGE fan of TCX boots. I had "Oxtar" race boots before my current TCX's boots. I am still wearing the prior at a large multi-line dealership). I found the older versions to be a bit superior in build quality. I had issue out of the box with the

will get very wet in the rain. Instead, I recommend you look at waterproof sport touring boots. -DrewZilla

They're designed for racing, so they aren't good for touring or really long rides. Also, they are not waterproof, so your feet

version. I purchased a pair of the current version when they went on a killer sale through my distributor (I use be a parts manager



to have a bunion problem on both feet. I dont wear dress shoes and the shoes I normally wear everyday is Nike and DC

actually this is a very good question. I never ever had any bunion issue with my feet but recently i have swollen toes and

Skater shoes so they are fairly roomy. Then i realized my TCX has a much narrower fit then my old Alpinestars and that bottom of my feet and it lasted a few weeks. I started to have sore feet a lot more last year and this year i noticed i seem



∆ 1 5 BEANTWOORDEN

feel and used to them besides that great quality boots and feel very safe to ride with

I have these but they felt so weird im 5'6 and not so tall for a sport bike so i ride with the tips of my toes and i felt like i couldn't

reach the floor cuss of the ankle support and the i couldn't feel my shifter but i think they just need to really break in to get the

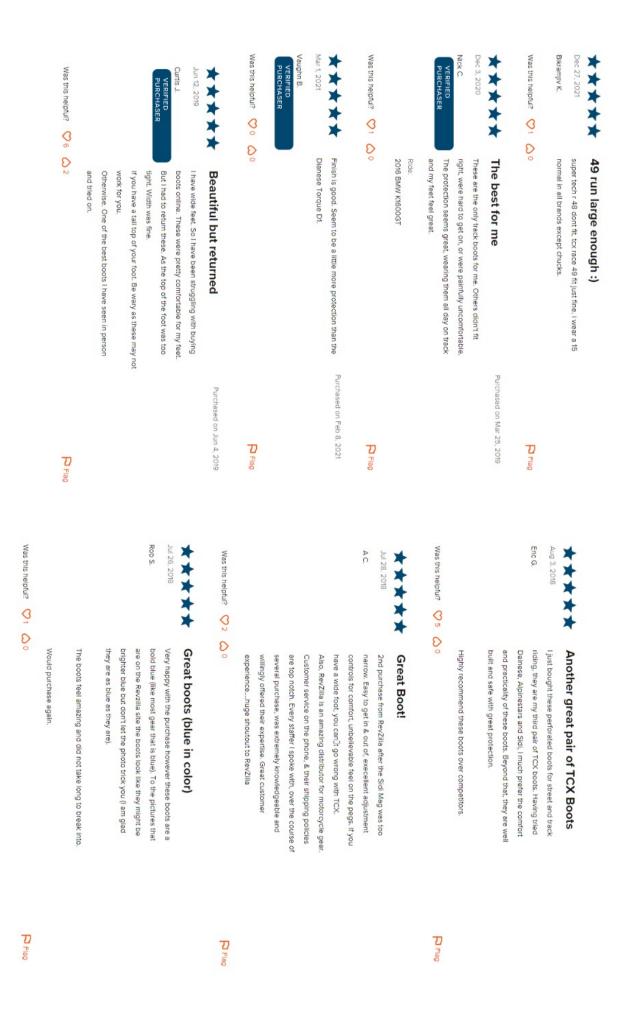


∆ 3 5P BEANTWOORDEN



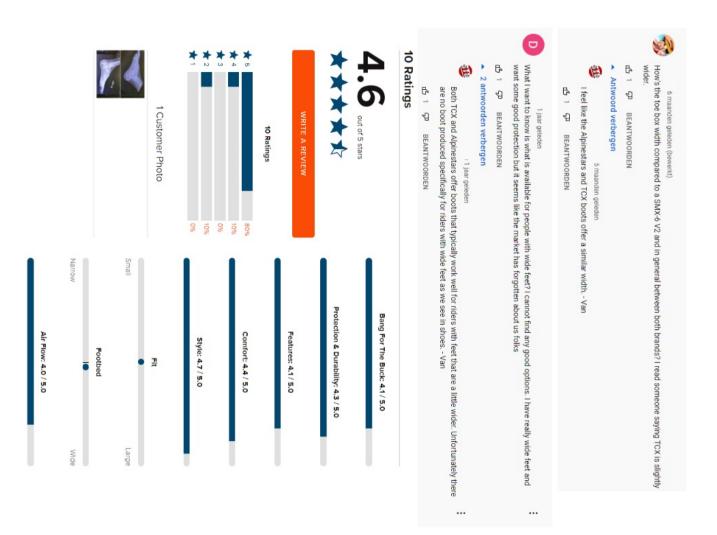


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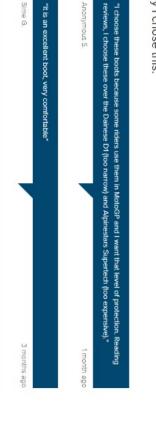


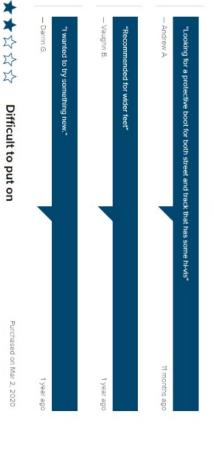




Mar 27, 2020







- David T.

"TCX makes very reliable and comfortable race boots. My last pair is 10 years old. Time for an upgrade."



Was this helpful? Q 4 Q 4

is impossible..If you rip the tab off, your in trouble..I have a pair of TCX wet weather boots that are great..I like the brand..but for \$500, I expected better design/quality

7 Flag

by pulling on on the tongue, wriggling around, wriggling

the boot, tightening the strap etc...Its actually painful..same for removing them..Once in, they're comfortable..But then you have to deal with the zippers..Getting them to the top

say?...I've had many different brand/style boots over the years and these have been disappointing..Getting your foo!

These boots are difficult to put on..no big deal you

through the upper area and into the footbed is a struggle





May 26, 2018

Extremely happy with boots!

alpinestars supertech r, so great boot if your feet are on the and they fit better than expected! They fit identical to the bought these boots online without ever trying them on,

I was tossing up between these and the supertech r boots boots off as they were not the right width for my feet. which says a lot because I couldn't wait to take my old feet felt great. I was even tempted to drive home in them Easy to put on and off and after a full day at the track my a great improvement. since my old boots had no ventilation my new boots will be but light at the same time, airflow is also hard to rate but Hard to rate on protection but the boots feel very sturdy



these for \$350 shipped to my door from another vendor which made them a great deal. They are extremely light First off, these boots are not worth \$500. I ended getting

Shifter and brake feel are second to none since the TCX don't know how they well hold up in a crash since they feel By far these boots feel the thinnest and most flexible out. I aren't bulky in any way. Getting in and out of the boot also filmsy, but walking around and riding with them felt great.

my Sidi Mag-1 felt twice as heavy as these TCX, but felt protection/support. These boots really feel almost filmsy compared to other high end boots I have used. As a note,

almost like MX boots compared to these.

Was this helpful? 💙 3 🔷 0

at a shop after my purchase, I am extremely happy with my

regrets with my choice and after trying the supertechs on but the blue colourway won me over. I love them. I have no

new TCX track boots.

bag. No other manufacturer has included a bag with the storage or transportation. purchase. I can easily throw the boots in the bag for An added bonus is that these boots come with a carrying

https://www.revzilla.com/motorcycle/tcx-rt-race-pro-air-boots https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_BfHzgrLL30 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h5QuaoegKl

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kC0nR-wKYjo



They feel good!

air, Dainese Torque RS out air, and Sidi Mag-1. previous boots that I wore were a pair of 2009 A* SMX plus and non-bulky to an extent that I have never felt. My

that I have used were bulky with long tight zippers and My only concern is what I consider lack of extra ratcheting systems. work, but the zipper failed on me twice. The other boots snowboard shoe. The Dainese Torque RS required less requires less effort since the inner bootle is much like a







1. RACE BOOTS ***

Posted by

Very comfortable boot. Light weight. I haven't went down in them yet but seems to have enough protection around the ankles and shin for on 7th Oct 2021

track days. I wear a 10.5-11. Ordered the 45 but was a little to big. So I sent those back and reordered a size 44. Fit like a glove.

2. XP9R BOOTS ***

on 30th Apr 2021

These are the most comfortable boots I've ever worn and I've tried pretty much everything due to having somewhat wide feet. I think I'm EE

* * * * * Superb boot! (12/07/2021) So if your toes are going numb from grinding neuroma (Morton's) then these are for you. Also the sole seems rigid comparatively so it gives good support for pushing on the pegs all day. Lastly, no sizing discrepancies, your normal size is what you are in these.

FCMoto is very fast shipping and competitive price!

Good fit, it

has a good

performance

Not really the best option for people with big calves

protection in the outer side of the boot

A little extra impact

High

sport boots

width

Lused Forma Ice Pro before XP9-R, this is more flexible and comfortable than Forma. This will be compared with the Alpinestars SUPERTECH R, but there are in

RevZilla Niks op

Shop RevZilla for your Spidi XP9-R Boots today! Free Shipping, Lowest Price Guaranteed & Top of the Line Expert Service. Spidi XP9-R Boots -RevZilla

ventilated Well

the medial

Aerodynamics are great

the heel Vents in

cup

side

Smooth on

inner boot

materials

quality

High

Enough string area

The ankle brace is adjustable in terms of placement

protection

Ankle

on the

to the zipper

panel next

stretch Small

No issues

zipping

qu

https://www.fc-moto.de/epages/form.sffen_GB/70bjec/Path=/Shops/10207048/Products/XPD-XP9-R-Motorcy:de-Boots/SubProducts/XPD-XP9-R-Motorcy:de-Boots-SubProducts/XPD-XP9-R-Motorcy:de-Boots-Guide-Gating-O0198X/rewAction=/lew/ProductRating-https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gnuY/UCp2LY&t=13s





| APPENDIX 4. PP | REPATATIONS | RIDER | SESSION |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|

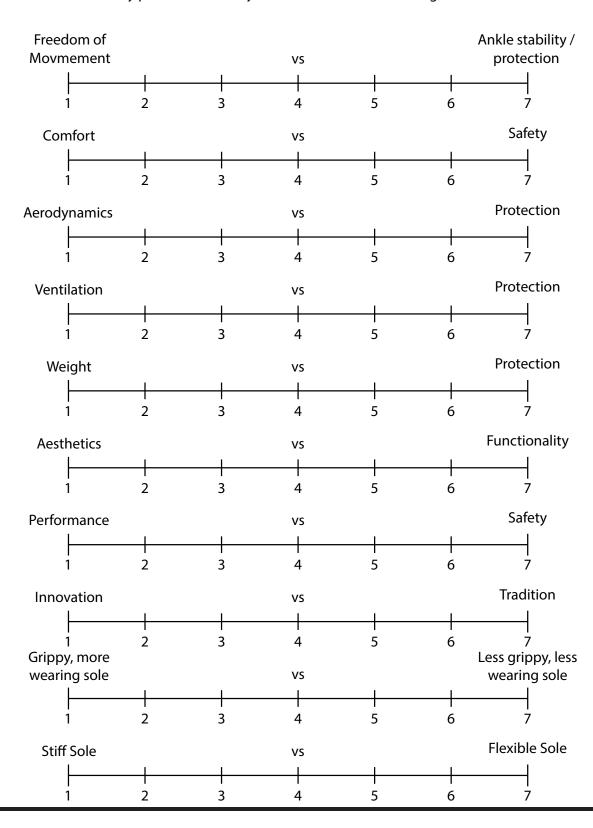




Name:

Shoe Size:

How many pairs of boots do you estimate to use in 1 racing season?







What is the goal of this presentation?

We are curious. We are passionate. We are empathic.

We would like to learn more about your demands towards the riding gear of the future (footwear in specific) allowing you to perform at your best

- Technology- Adjustment- Weight Reduction

- Protection - Weight

Comfort





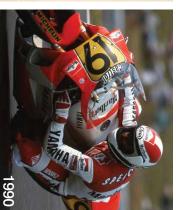


History of Racing Gear

Only by understanding the history of racing gear and rider needs will allows us to shape its future.

You are giving shape to motorcycle racing history each race so who better to ask what can change.

















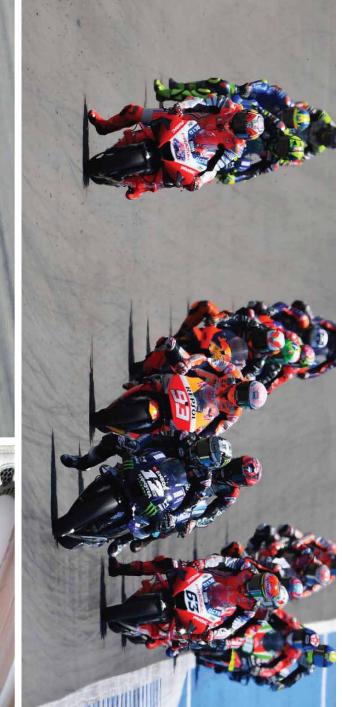


Riding styles influences Protection needs

- Leg outLean angleSlider position

Technological developments allow rider to keep pushing the limits of their machines and riding style. to worry on their safety. durable protection solutions to be applied to ensure riders can focus on their performance without having riders to be faster then ever before and demand more the lean angle in corners. These developments allow The better the tires, the higher the speed, the bigger

What developments do you foresee that will influence the look of your racing gear in the future?











No Limitations

demand, it may never sacrifice your performance No matter the reason for a

You are the best version of yourself when you perform at the



Shifting up - top view





Shifting down - top view



Shifting up - top view



Shifting up - bottom view







Walking away from a Crash gives you the Confidence to go Faster

Crashes are an inherent part of motorcycle racing.

What was your most high speed crash?
How much do you value protection systems in your racxing gear?

Which is the most important?















in Racing Boots Protection systems

and con's. able. All with their pro's In principle there are 3 racing boot systems avail-

External protection
TCX RT-RACE













 Freedom of Movement - Confidence

Adjustability

Protection Aerodynamics What are the advantages of these set-ups:

you perform the best?

with them and which help

Do you have experience

















Future Vision

thing is done to go Faster In a world where Nothing touched to beat your no oppertunity is left unis left to chance and every-Competitor

What would the gear of your preference look like?

enhance their performance. Pushing the limits of In other sports there seems to be much more innovatechnology and production capabilities. tion on material, foams, inserts, which help athletes to

What do you find important?

- Confidence
- Freedom of Movement
- Customisation

Weight reduction

- Technology









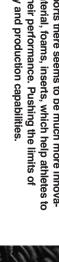










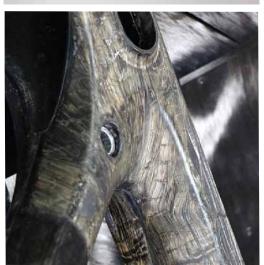










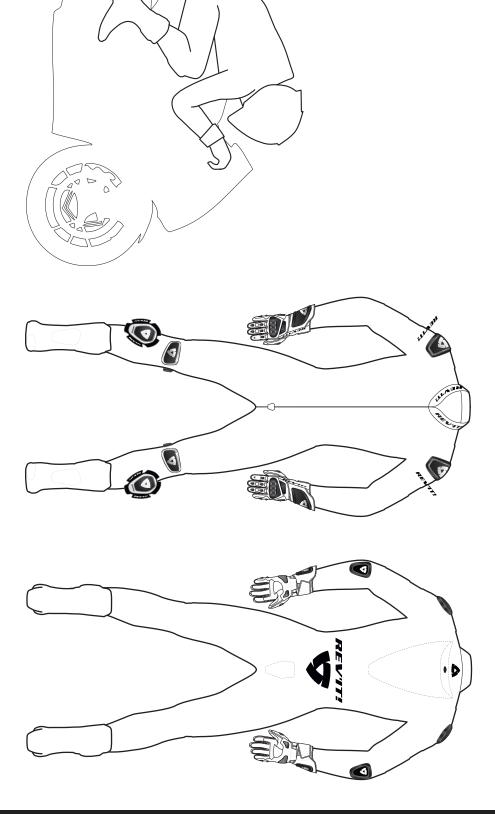






Racing Suit

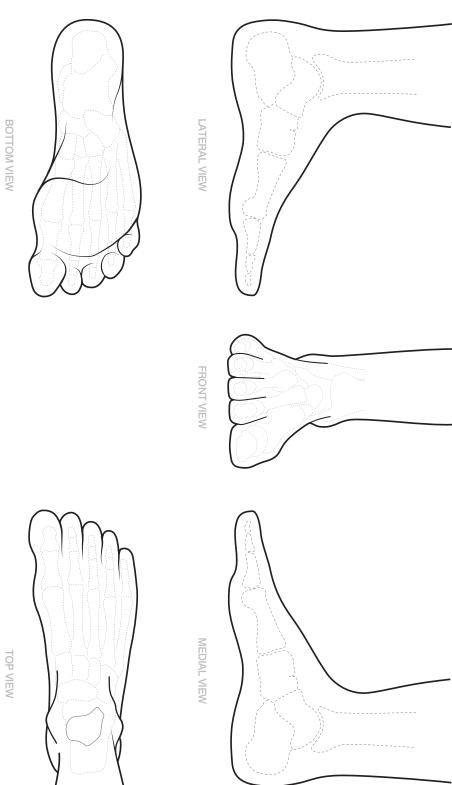
- Comfort - Weight - Materials - Aerodynamics - Freedom of Movement What can be improved? Sketch and note down your ideas



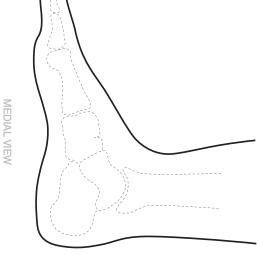


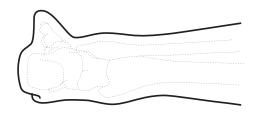
Ergonomics

Indicate where you would like to get feedback from the bike/boot during racing. Sketch and note down your ideas









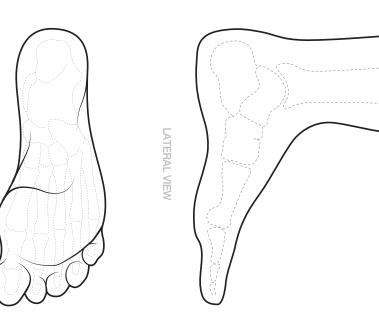
BACK VIEW

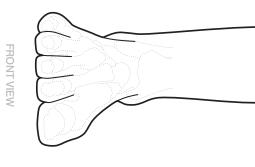
BOTTOM VIEW

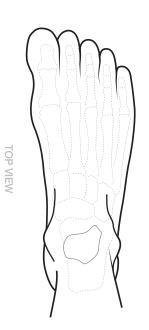
Protection

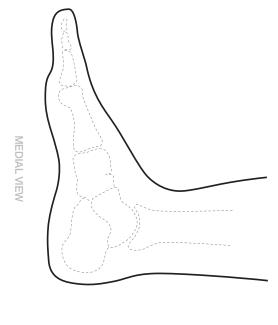
Indicate where you would like to be protected during racing and which area you want to be flexible

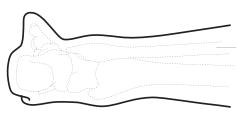
Sketch and note down your ideas







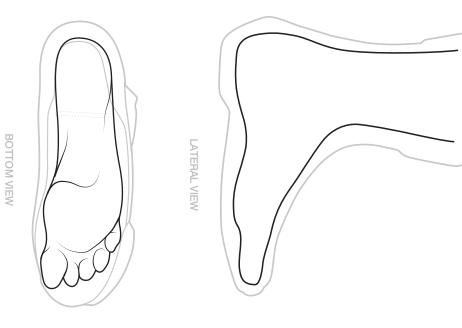


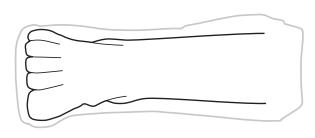


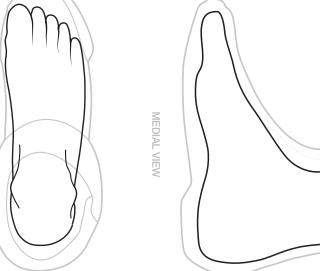
BACK VIEW

TOP VIEW

Sketch your Future Racing Boot

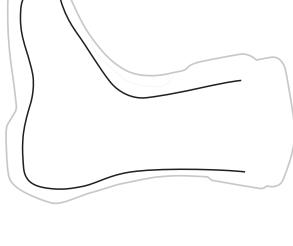






BACK VIEW

FRONT VIEW









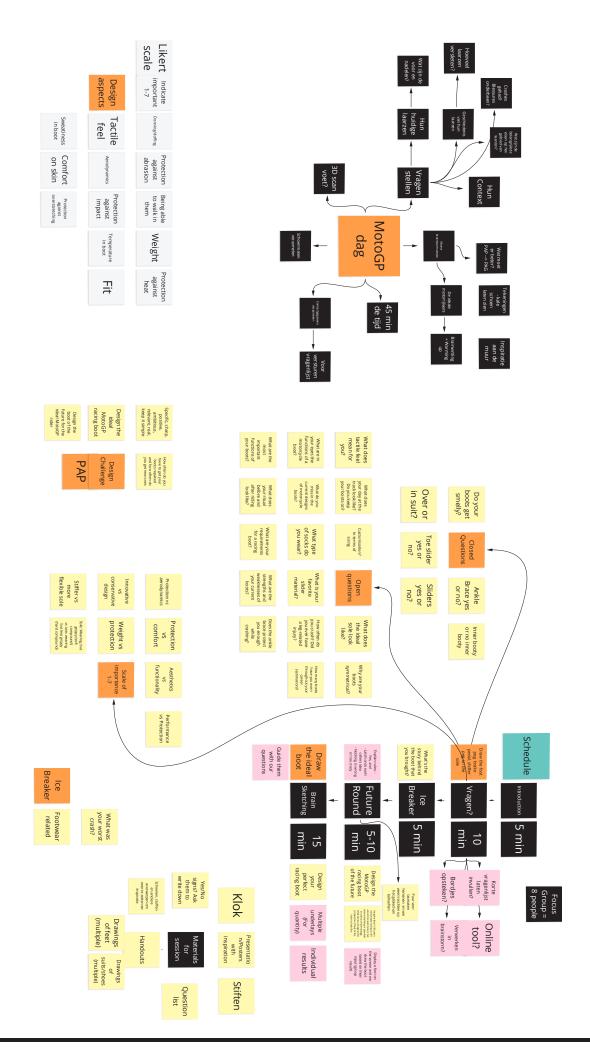


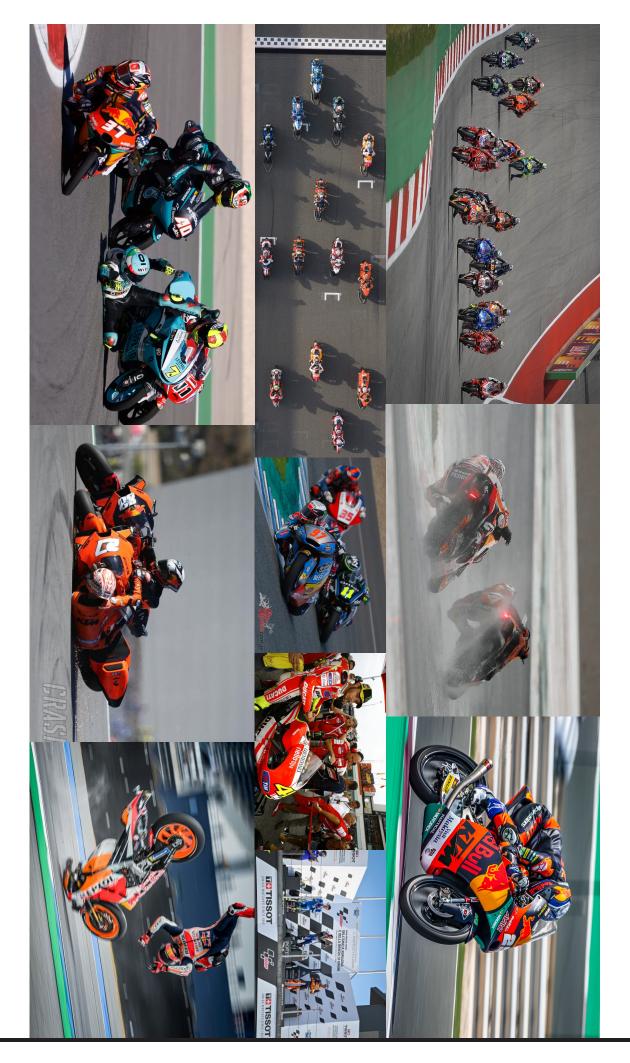


THANK YOU



















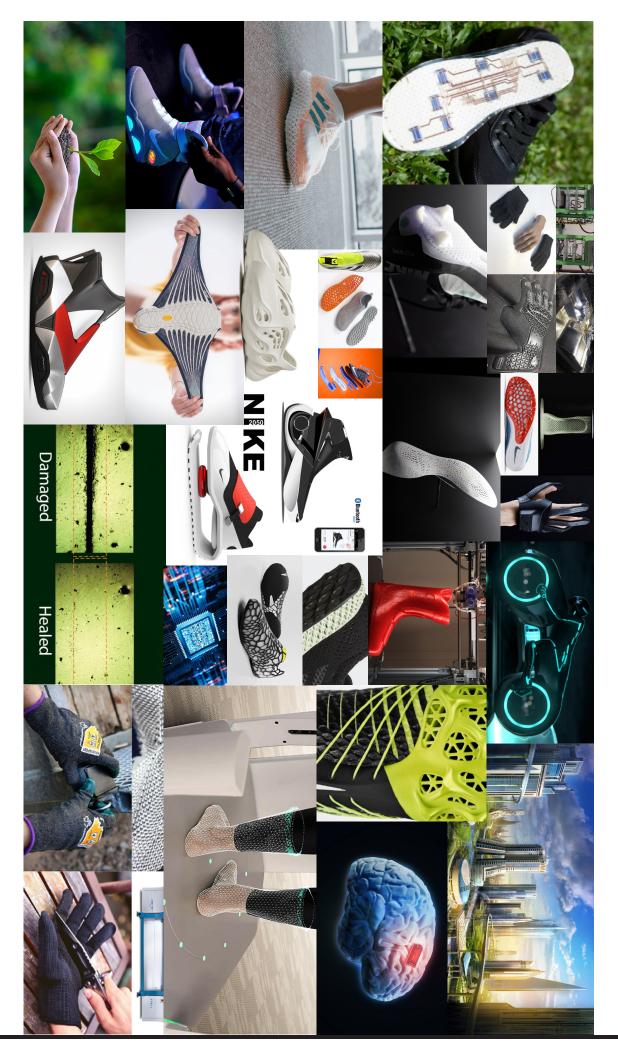










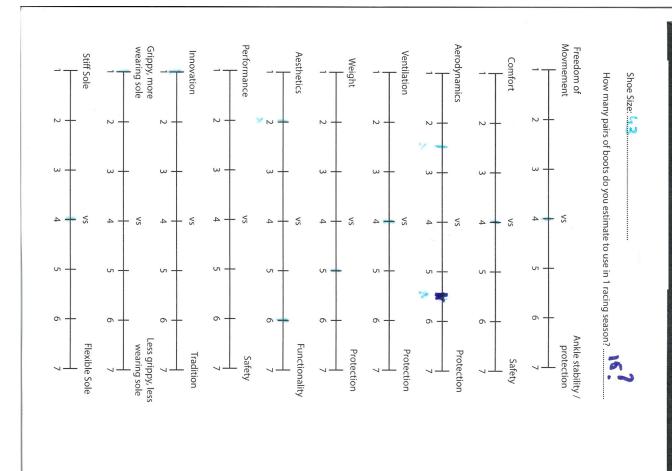


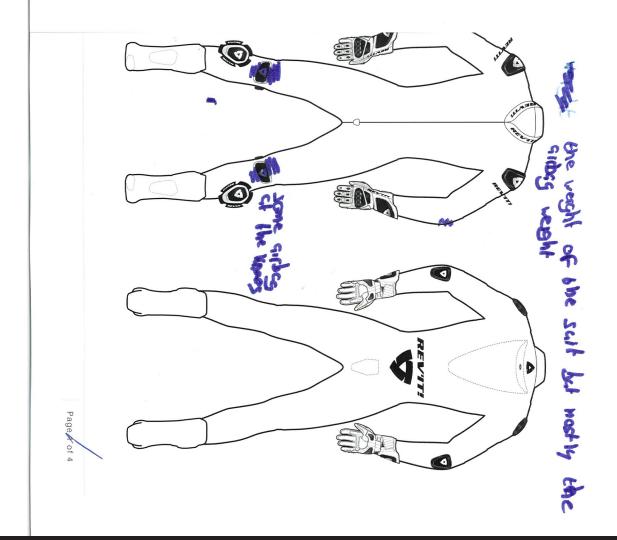


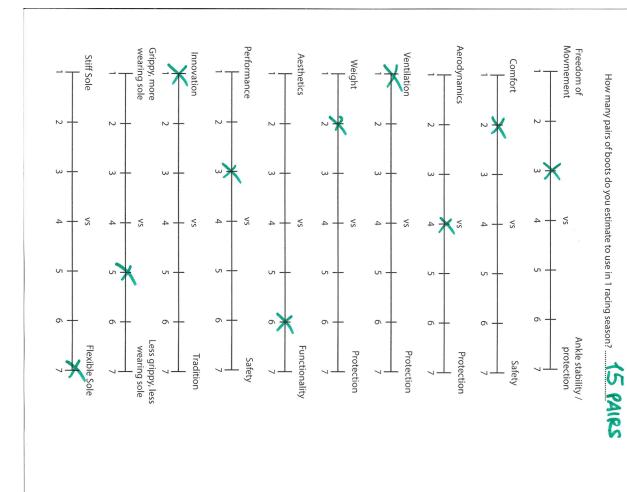


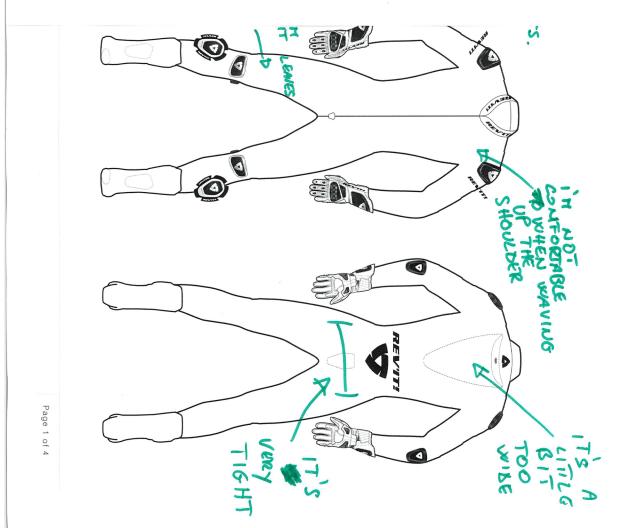




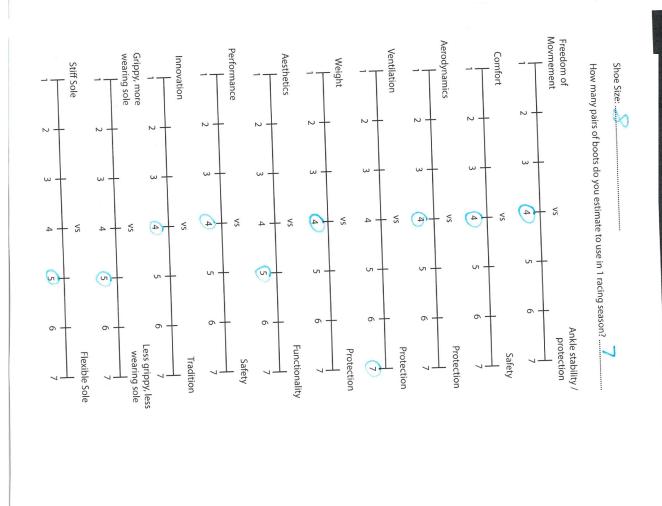


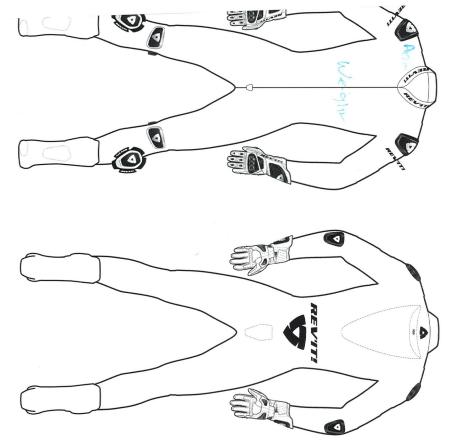


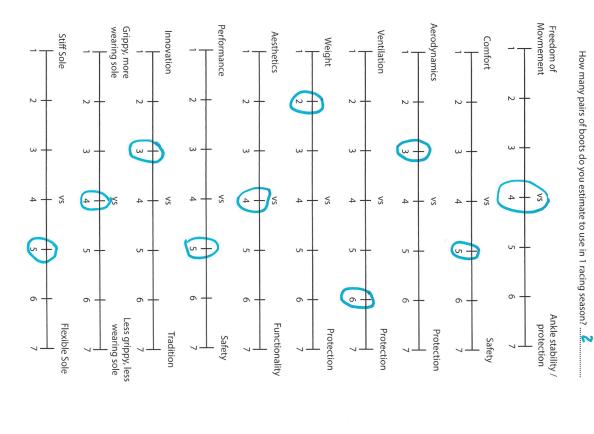


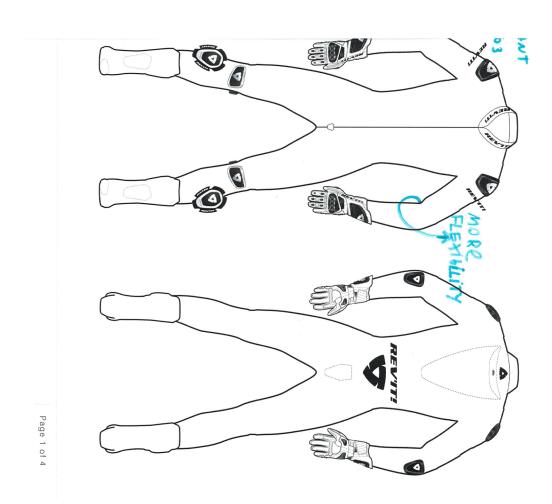


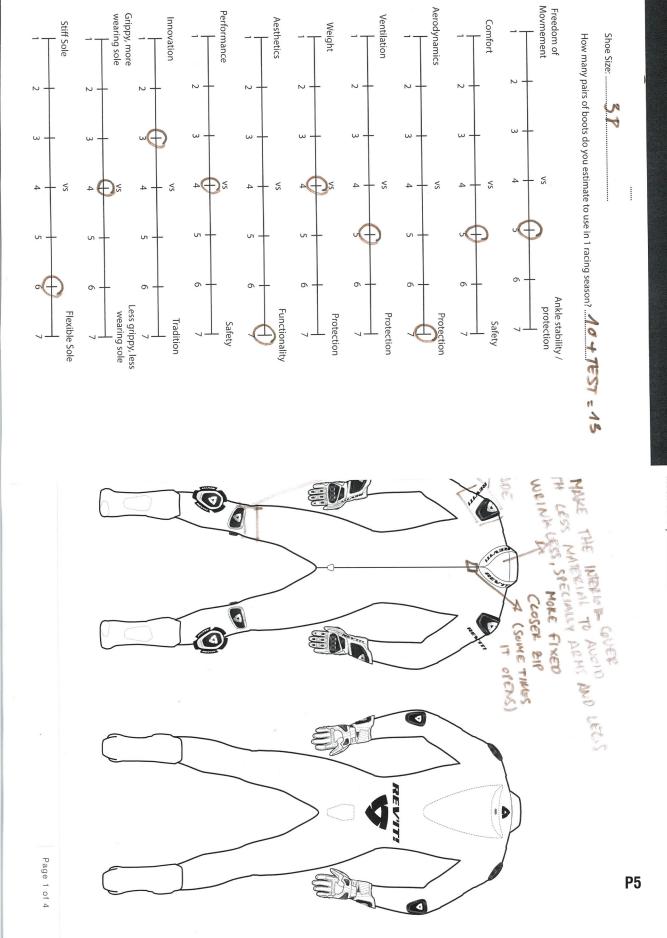


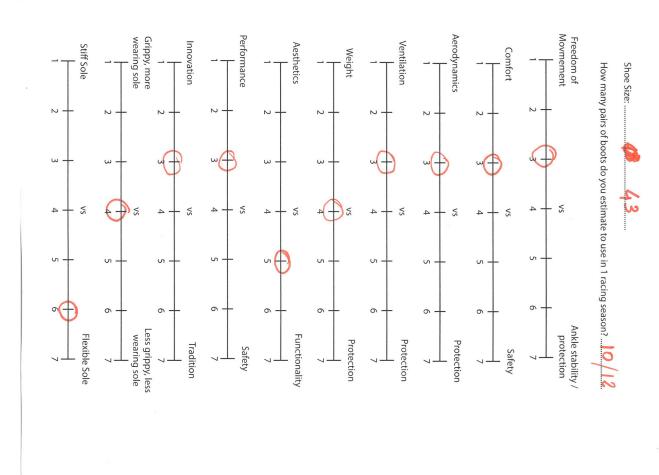


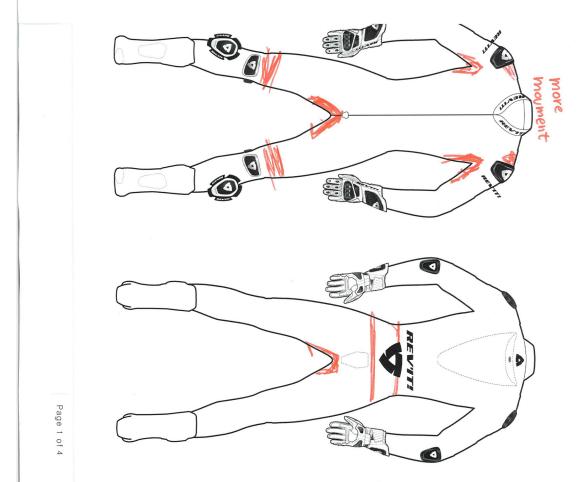


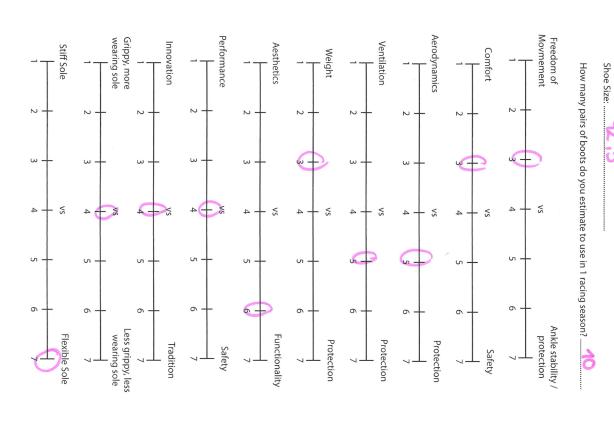


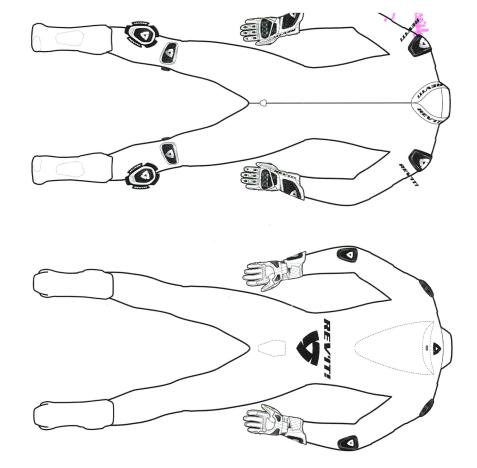












Page 1 of 4

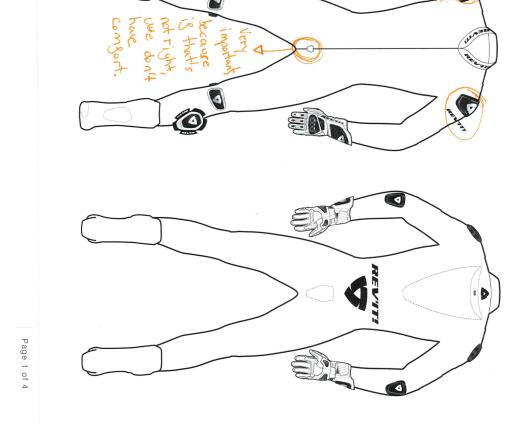
Shoe Size: 42 - 43 Cit depends)

How many pairs of boots do you estimate to use in 1 racing season?

Aerodynamics Ventilation Aesthetics Weight Ankle stability / protection Less grippy, less wearing sole Functionality Protection

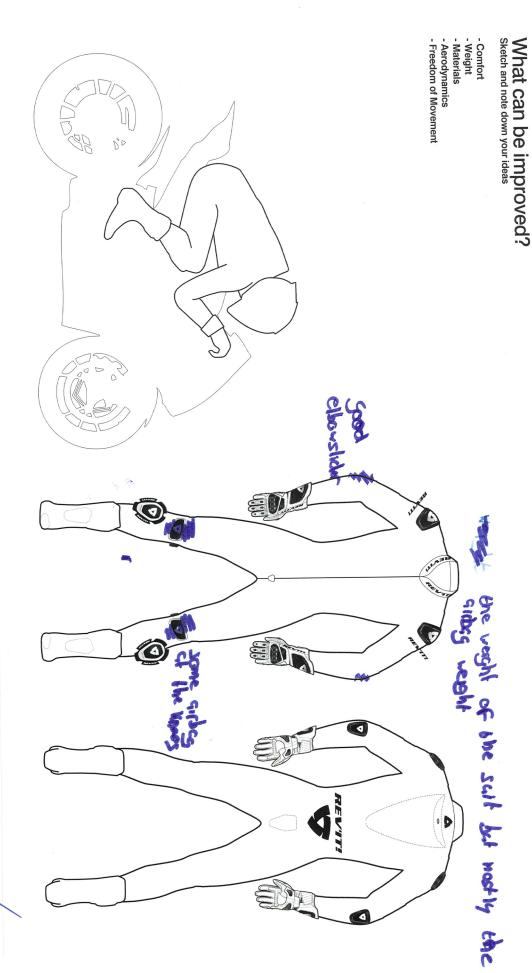
7 Protection

> I the best weight, so you can help us to be motorbike tuns more, and in Hoto3 is very important





Racing Suit





Page A of 4

RIDER NAME:



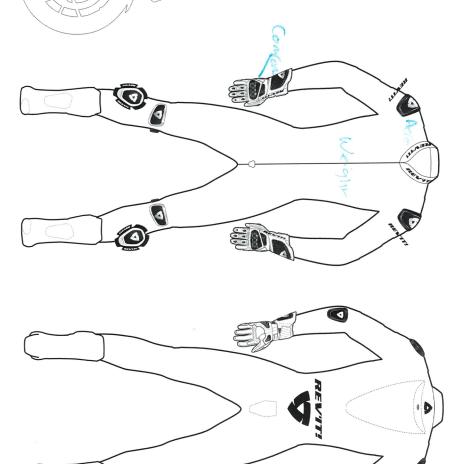


- Materials (7) \$ 4 C(7) - Aerodynamics 3057 TH - Freedom of Movement HO RIDER NAME: What can be improved? sketch and note down your ideas Racing Suit Comfort ON THE OHEST AND LEGS P, D HARD SPECIALLY ON THE PRINT PARTS LEGS AND PINAG PINAG SEWING SEWING Page 1 of 4 NOO NOO

V

Racing Suit

- Comfort - Weight - Materials - Aerodynamics - Freedom of Movement What can be improved? sketch and note down your ideas



Р3

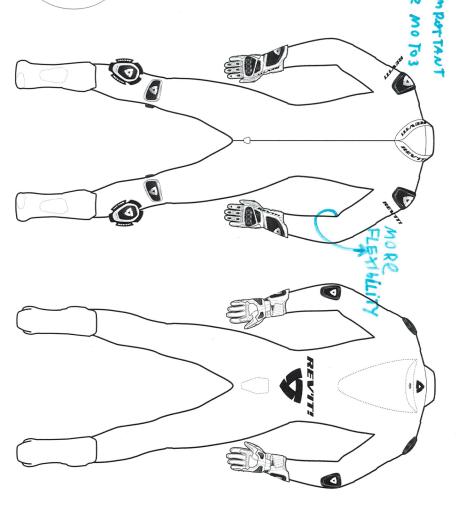
Page 1 of 4



Racing Suit

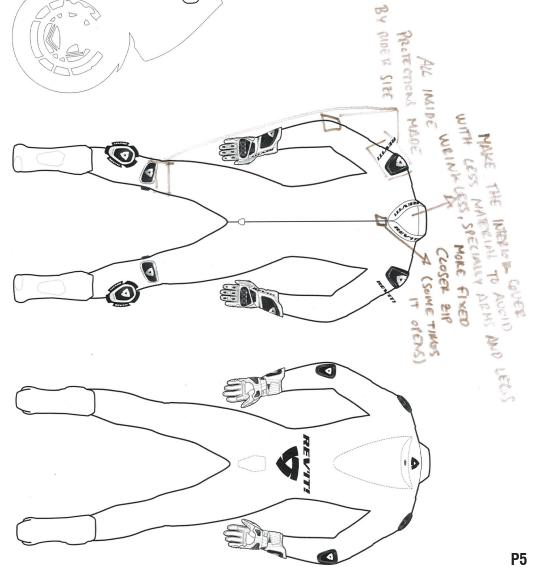
What can be improved? Sketch and note down your ideas





Racing Suit



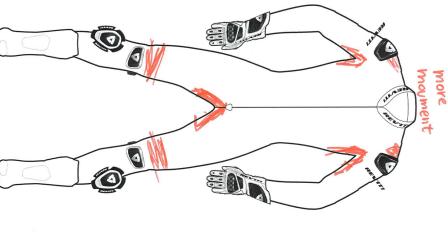


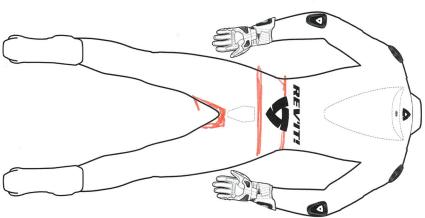
Page 1 of 4

Racing Suit

What can be improved? Sketch and note down your ideas - Comfort - Weight - REDUCE weight - Materials - Aerodynamics - Freedom of Movement







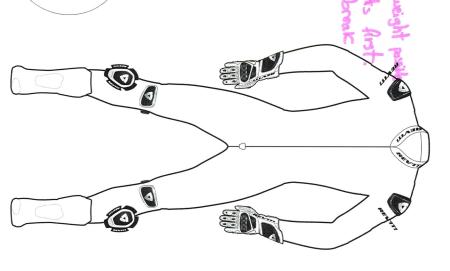
P6

Page 1 of 4

Racing Suit

What can be improved? Sketch and note down your ideas

- Comfort
- Weight
- Materials
- Aerodynamics
- Freedom of Movement



Racing Suit

What can be improved? Sketch and note down your ideas

- Comfort - Weight

- Materials- Aerodynamics- Freedom of Movement

tor me is very important freedom of Hovement,

Is very important get the best weight, so you can help us to be lighter so that the motorbike runs more, and in Hato3 is very important

oble to be more

P, D

I think on very comfort

Can be improve in Materials shoulder more

actody namics, especially in Motos

Decause in Moto3, is very important the aerolynamics

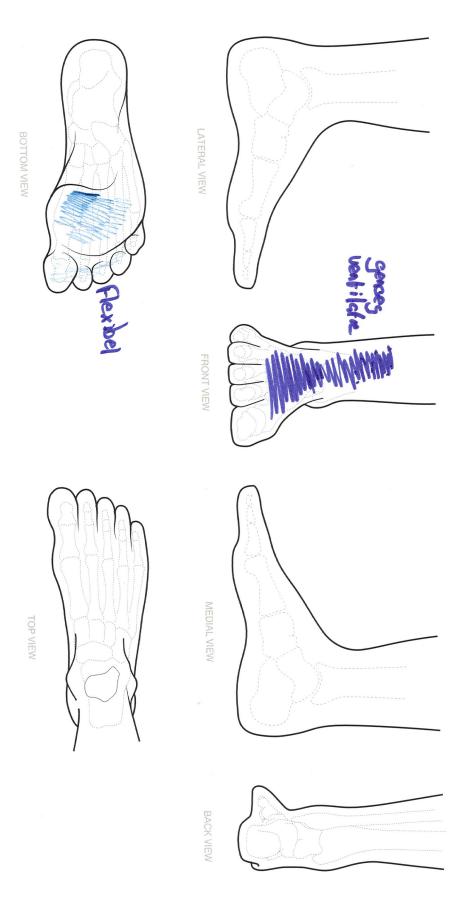
P8

RIDER NAME:

Ergonomics

Indicate where you would like to get feedback from the bike/boot during racing.

Sketch and note down your ideas



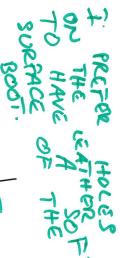
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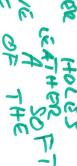


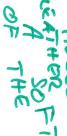
Ergonomics

Indicate where you would like to get feedback from the bike/boot during racing. Sketch and note down your ideas









P2



Page 2 of 4

RIDER NAME:

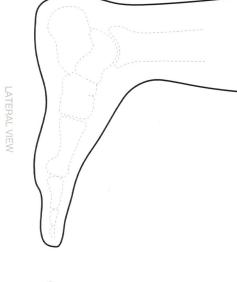
BOTTOM VIEW

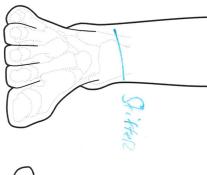


Ergonomics

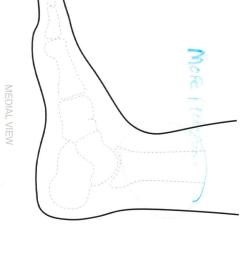
Indicate where you would like to get feedback from the bike/boot during racing.

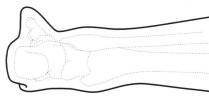
Sketch and note down your ideas











Page 2 of 4

P3





BACK VIEW

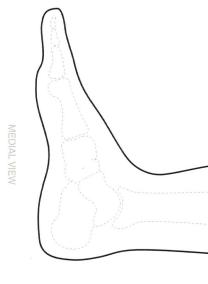
Ergonomics

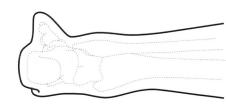
Indicate where you would like to get feedback from the bike/boot during racing.

Sketch and note down your ideas

duribility MAYbe MORE FLEXIBLE And THE Weight.







BACK VIEW

P4

Page 2 of 4

BOTTOM VIEW

TOP VIEW

SOFT TO

FEEL

REV'IT! RIDER EVENT - SEASON 2022 | BRAINSTORM

Ergonomics

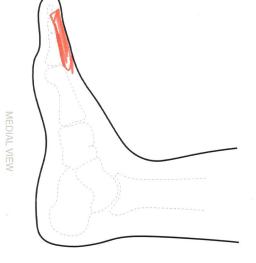
Indicate where you would like to get feedback from the bike/boot during racing. Sketch and note down your ideas More

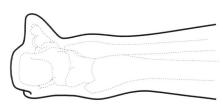


important X mulument









P6



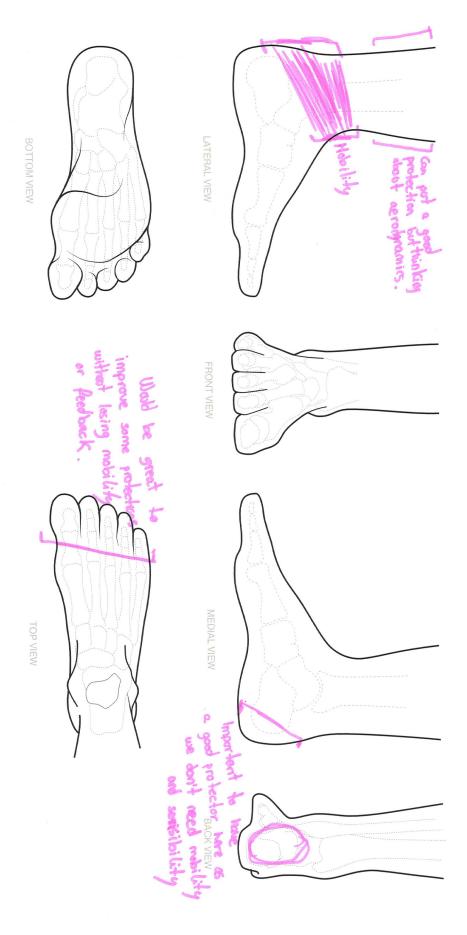




BACK VIEW

Ergonomics

Indicate where you would like to get feedback from the bike/boot during racing. Sketch and note down your ideas



P7



Page 2 of 4

RIDER NAME:

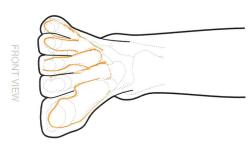
Ergonomics

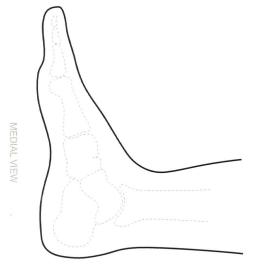
REV'IT! RIDER EVENT - SEASON 2022 | BRAINSTORM

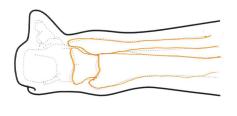
Indicate where you would like to get feedback from the bike/boot during racing.

the bike/boot during racing.

Sketch and note down your ideas







P8

Page 2 of 4

TOP VIEW





BACK VIEW

Sketch and note down your ideas

Indicate where you would like to get feedback from the bike/boot during racing.

REV'IT! RIDER EVENT - SEASON 2022 | BRAINSTORM

DAY PUT MUD TAKE OUT BOOT SPECIALLY THINKING IN CASE OF INJURY

COMFORTUBLE IN THE INSIDE, SPECIALLY WITH TOES

P5



089

TO MICH OF THE PRINCE OF THE PERSON OF THE P

MCVILITY OF ANDREW UP AND DOWN, BUT NOT

12 COT TO THE SIDE

BACK VIEW

MEDIAL VIEW

TOP VIEW

GOOD VENTIGATION

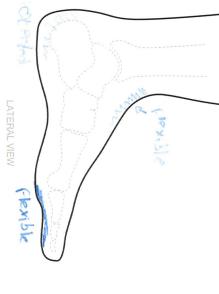
Page 2 of 4

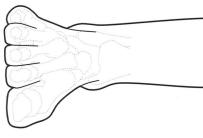
RIDER NAME:

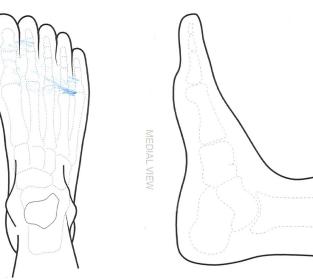
Protection

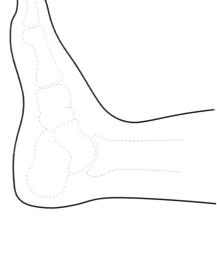
Indicate where you would like to be protected during racing and which area you want to be flexible

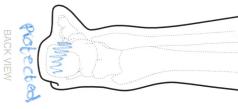
Sketch and note down your ideas











P1



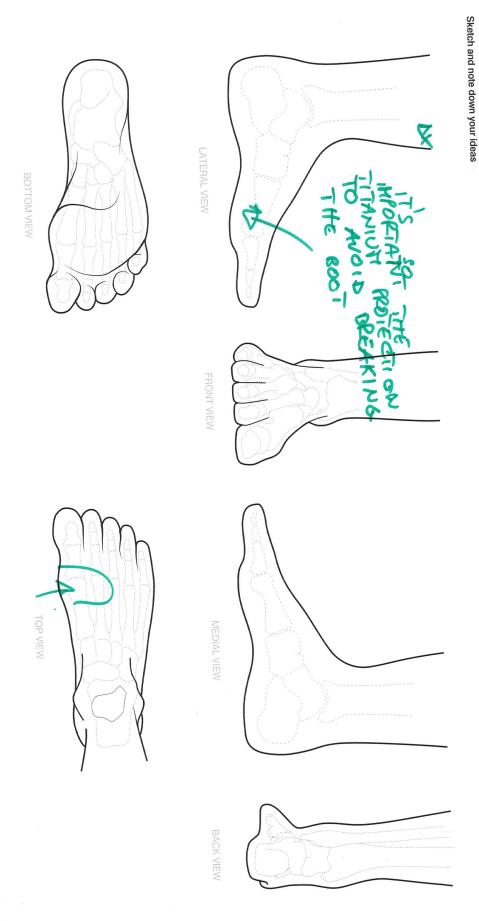
TOP VIEW





Protection

Indicate where you would like to be protected during racing and which area you want to be flexible





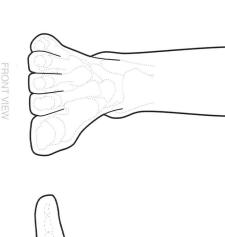
BOTTOM VIEW

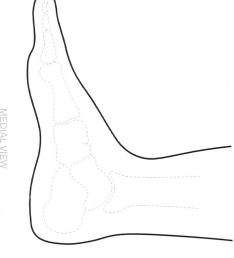
TOP VIEW

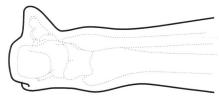
Protection

icate where you would like to be pi

Indicate where you would like to be protected during racing and which area you want to be flexible Sketch and note down your ideas







Page 3 of 4

Р3

REV'IT! RIDER EVENT - SEASON 2022 | BRAINSTORM





BACK VIEW

MEM WOLLOG

Protection

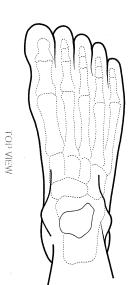
Indicate where you would like to be protected during racing and which area you want to be flexible

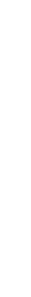
Sketch and note down your ideas





P5

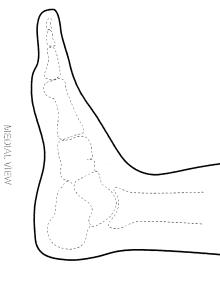


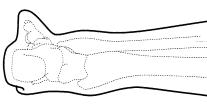


BACK VIEW

LATERAL VIEW

FRONT VIEW





Page 3 of 4

BOTTOM VIEW

Protection

Indicate where you would like to be protected during racing and which area you want to be flexible

Sketch and note down your ideas

Flex BUT SAFETY TOP VIEW

REV'IT! RIDER EVENT - SEASON 2022 | BRAINSTORM

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P6



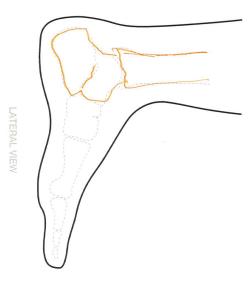
BOTTOM VIEW

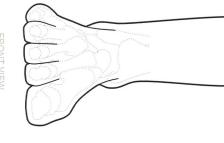
REV'IT! RIDER EVENT - SEASON 2022 | BRAINSTORM

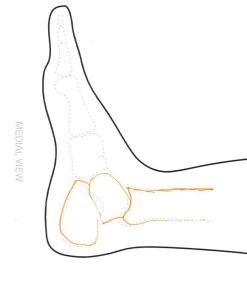
Protection

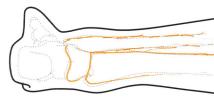
Indicate where you would like to be protected during racing and which area you want to be flexible

Sketch and note down your ideas









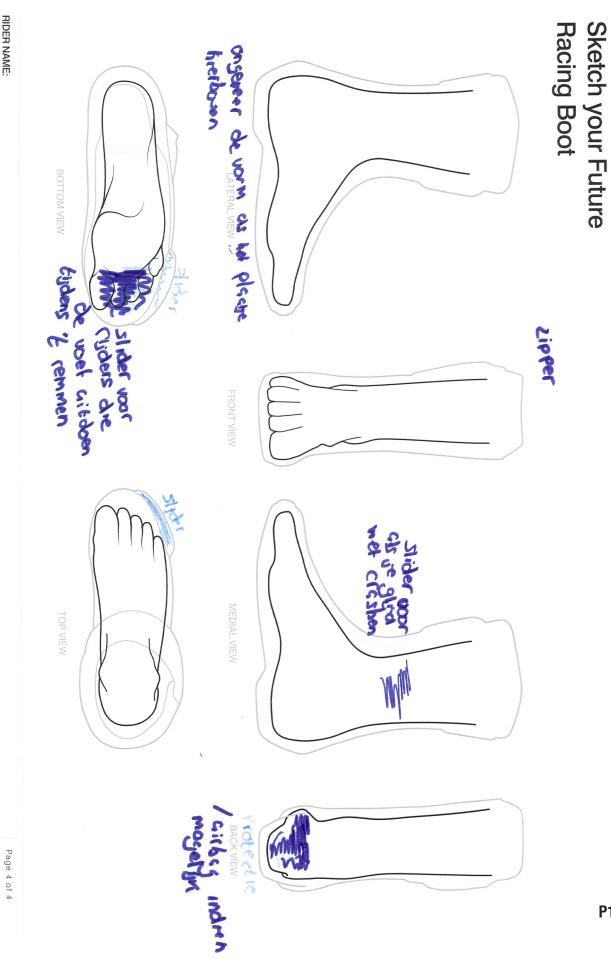
Page 3 of 4

P8



BACK VIEW

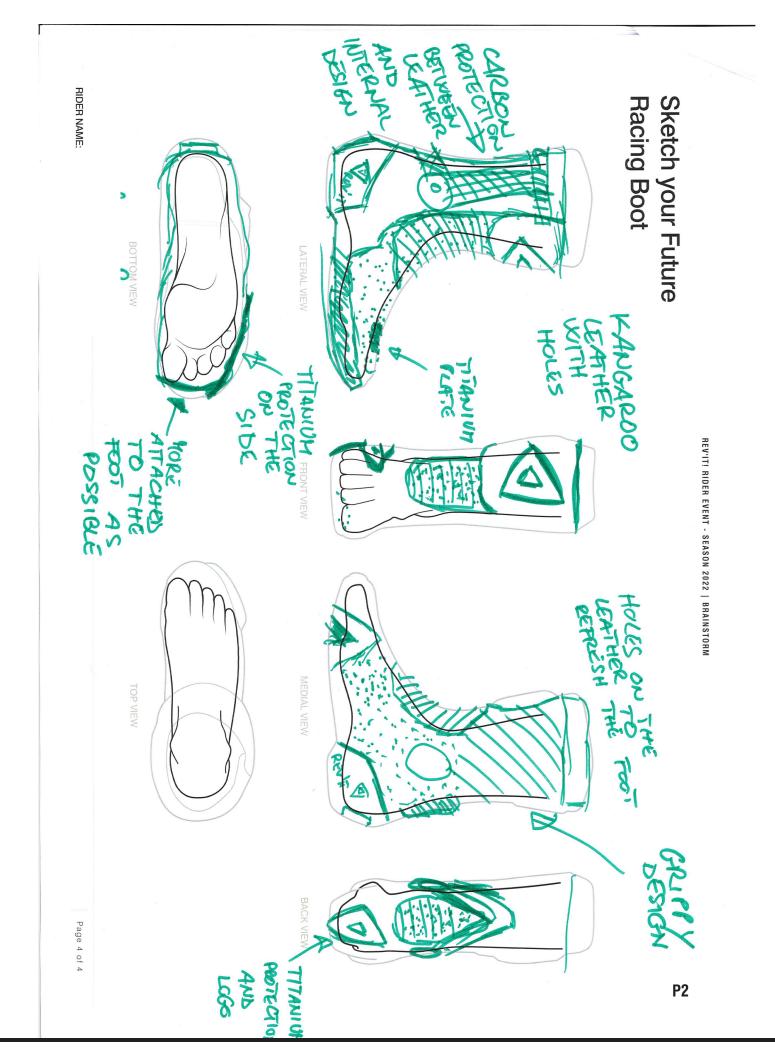
110







P1



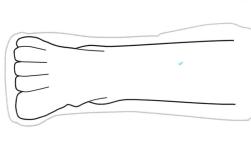


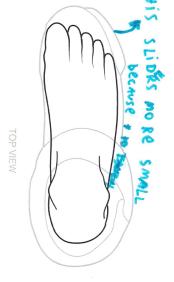


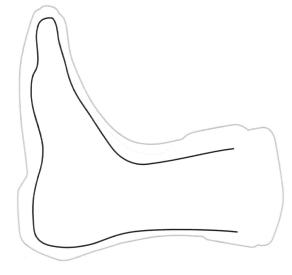
Sketch your Future Racing Boot Would like to wear THE













P4





BACK VIEW

Sketch your Future Racing Boot

P6

Page 4 of 4





APPENDIX 6. RESULTS REV'IT! RIDER EVENT





On the 10th of December the Riders of REV'IT! were invited to the headquarters of REV'IT!. The day had to be interactive, and an hour was reserved for the senior footwear designer and me for us to fill in to our liking. As this was the opportune moment to gain as much insight as possible regarding their experience with their racing boots and what they like and dislike, we had to set up a good plan. The result was a co-creation/Q&A session in which the riders could fill in the templates that were made for them and start discussions about certain questions. On top of that, we let them fill in a questionnaire. The templates, plan and visual stimulation used for this session can be found in Appendix 4. In this appendix the results can be found and including the conclusions based on Appendix 5 (results rider session).

Results

Results based on the results of the questionnaire, elaboration by Schamp (2021) and REV'IT! (2022e):

| | | | | | | Boots per |
|-------------------|----------|--------|-----------------|-----|-----------|---------------------|
| Name | Category | Number | Origin | Age | Shoe Size | season (2 to 15) |
| p1 | Moto2 | | Spain | 24 | | |
| p2 | Moto2 | 19 | Italy | 24 | 40,5 | 15 |
| p3 | Moto3 | 38 | Spain | 18 | 42/43 | 5 or 6 |
| p4 | Moto2 | 96 | United Kingdom | 25 | 8 (41-42) | 7 |
| p5 | Moto2 | 84 | The Netherlands | 16 | 43 | 15 |
| p6 | WSBK | 19 | Spain | 37 | 38 | 13 (3 test) |
| p7 | Moto2 | 61 | Italy | 22 | 43 | 10 to 12 |
| p8 | Moto3 | 10 | Brazil | 17 | 41 | 2 |
| p9 (not present) | MotoGP | 40 | South Africa | 23 | - | _ |
| p10 (not present) | Moto2 | 12 | Czech Republic | 19 | - | - |
| p11 (not present) | MotoGP | 9 | Italy | 31 | - | - |

Results of the questionnaire:

| | Freedom of Movemement (1) | Comfort (1) | Aerodynamics (1) | Ventilation (1) | Weight (1) | Aesthetics (1) | Performance (1) | Innovation (1) | Grippy, more wearing sole (1) | Stiff sole (1) |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | vs | vs | vs | vs | vs | vs | vs | vs | vs | vs |
| Name | Ankle stability/protection (7) | Safety (7) | Protection (7) | Protection (7) | Protection (7) | Functionality (7) | Safety (7) | Tradition (7) | Less grippy, less wearing sole (7) | Flexible sole (7) |
| Moto2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| Moto2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| Moto3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Moto2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Moto2 | 4 | 4 | 5,5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| World SBK | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Moto3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Moto3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 2.6 | 2.0 | | 4.6 | 2.4 | F 4 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 | |

Results filled in hand-outs riders

Improvements Racing Suit

- A lighter suit (indicated more frequently) especially important in Moto3 and 2.
- An airbag at the knees.
- A narrower speed hump.

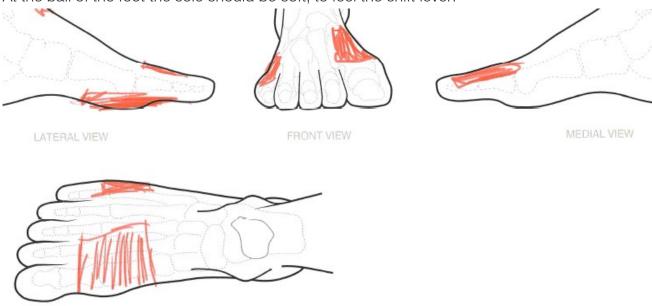




- Better aerodynamics of the suit (on the back) and the boots.
- Improved freedom of movement.
- There were some areas that were too tight or left seam imprints.
- Having all the protection parts adjusted to the size of the rider (customization).
- Making the interior tighter/with less material so it avoids wrinkles, especially in the arm and leg area.
- A better fixture at the top of the zipper, sometimes the zipper opens.
- Less "wings" on the legs, when sitting in tucked in position.

Ergonomics

- The mobility in the plantar/dorsiflexion direction is very important (indicated more frequently). But sideways movements should be prevented to avoid ankle injury.
- It's important that it's easy to put the boots on and take them off, especially when they have an injury.
- The lasting board under the ball of the foot should be flexible (indicated multiple times).
- Low weight.
- Good ventilation is important (in the flex area) (indicated multiple times).
- The boots should be comfortable on the inside, especially in the toe area.
- Moto2 rider prefers holes on the leather to have a soft surface of the boot.
- A hard, but grippy sole.
- A more durable outer sole.
- At the ball of the foot the sole should be soft, to feel the shift lever.



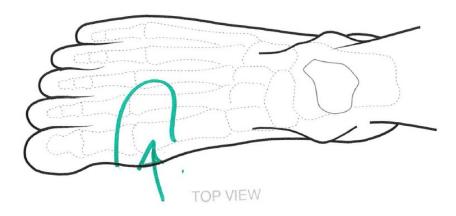
Protection

- It's important to have a good protector on the heel (indicated multiple times). They don't need mobility or sensibility there.
- The structure around the ankle should be stiffer.
- Shin protection is nice, but aerodynamics must be kept in mind.
- The protection in terms of transverse rigidity could be improved, without losing mobility or feedback in the sole.

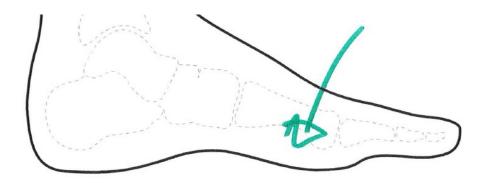




Plastic protection just behind the toes to prevent blisters (Moto2 rider):



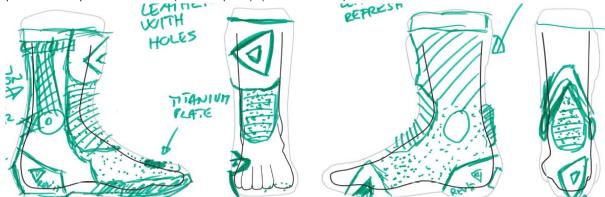
• Titanium protection to avoid breaking the boot (Moto2 rider), here:



- The flex area should be flexible, yet protective.
- There should be ankle protection on the medial and lateral side of the ankle and on the side of the smaller toes.
- There should be protection for the ankle joint.

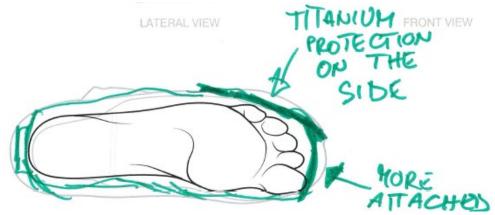
Boot of the Future

- A slider under the ball of the foot for putting the feet on the ground before a curve, a zipper, sliders on the side of the boot for sliding, an airbag in the heel cup and a toe slider (Moto2 rider)
- Perforated material, a closer fit to the toes, an internal carbon fibre ankle joint protector, titanium protection on the side of the foot (toe slider area), a grippy design on the medial side of the foot (on the top parts), titanium protection on the heel cup, titanium plate on top of the boot (shifter pad) (Moto2 rider).





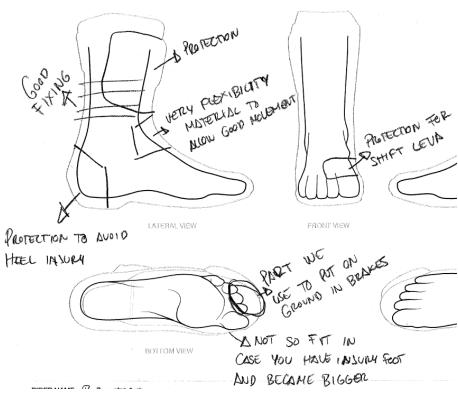




• Ankle brace, small/no shin protector (Moto2 rider):

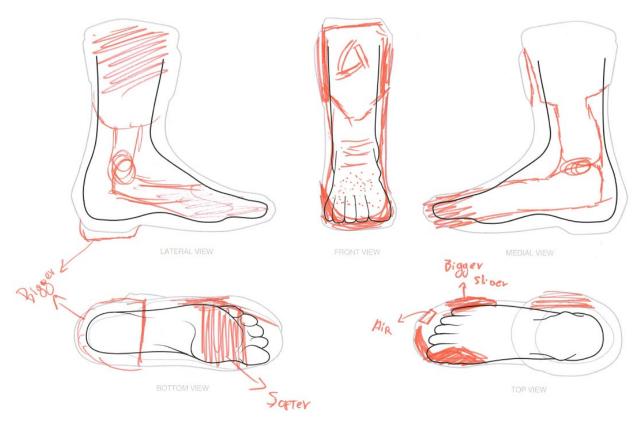


- An inner boot, a more durable outer sole, and a thinner toe slider (Moto3 rider).
- Heel protection, shin protection, protection for the shift lever, an extra part on the sole we use to put on the ground in brakes before a turn, a not too tight fit in case they have an injury and the foot gets swollen, good fixture above the foot on the shin, a very flexible material in the flex are that allows good movement and a good fixture of the ankle to not allow it to move to the side:

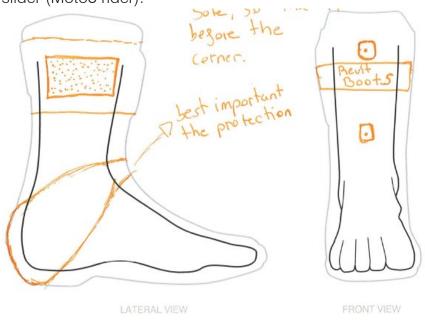


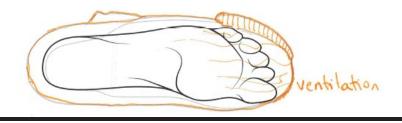


• A bigger heel on the outer sole, an ankle brace, a bigger slider on the side of the foot, an air inlet in the front and a softer sole under the ball of the foot:



• Air intake in the front of the boot, a better material on the sole that wears less, a very flexible boot in the ankle area while providing great protection in the meantime and a toe slider (Moto3 rider):









Other Comments in Q&A Session

- Maximum speed crashes > 200 km/h crashes. A highside the speed is not so high, but the impact is worse, at higher speeds it's mostly sliding. So, you can crash at 200 km/h without any problem, but when you highside at 50 km/h you can have a big problem. This is a big problem in the Moto3 class.
- After crashing during a race, you're mostly mentally unsettled. Fortunately, when you
 crash 10 times only once you feel pain/have an injury. This is due to the gear; this
 became better over time.
- Having injuries takes away the focus from riding. Having a crash without injury makes it mentally easier than having a crash with injuries.
- The highsiders can cause a lot of pain, the lowsiders tend to hurt less.
- The problem with a highside is also that you don't have any control on how you will land (shoulder, feet, arms, etc.). But the feet always hit the ground hard (even if they follow the hands or something. The hips usually come afterwards and around the shoulders you have an airbag. Around the feet you only have the boots. And it's quite easy to injure the feet. The current boots limit injuries, but it's still easy to injure them. A broken ankle is what you see quite often. An airbag in the boot would be nice, but that's impossible as it is so stiff, so it doesn't expand.
- It's not a necessity to improve in terms of safety, as it's not too dangerous at this point, but there is a lot of room for improvement. Especially in the boot area.
- Zonta gets the boots right of the shelf, no customization.
- The customization of the boots is just in terms of size.
- They all wear socks.
- The comfort needs to be kept into account though when looking at protection.
- The delicacy in the boots is like the gloves.
- With the improvement of the technology, it helps the mind as you feel safer.
- Bautista: The replaceable parts on the boots are very nice as this means the boots can break in nicely and can become very comfortable. This weighs up against the added weight that comes with that.
- Ankle injuries still happen, ideal would be to have an airbag around the foot.

Donning/Doffing

- Top entry can be very painful while donning/doffing, side entry is much more comfortable.
- They usually always have some kind of injury, that's why it's important to consider that in the design. They are not always fit.

Design Drivers

- The weight and aerodynamics of the boots are very important. In terms of aerodynamics
 Dainese probably has the best ones. But just in the wind tunnel. In lap times it doesn't
 show.
- A few grams go unnoticed, but a big difference in weight doesn't.

Outer Sole

The outer soles wear very quickly.





• The outer soles can get destroyed in one session and holes can form. How grippy the soles must be, depends on the rider. Someone lets their soles be filed down they are smooth on the foot pegs, otherwise they are too sticky to the pegs.

Heat

- On the exhaust side is where foot gets the hottest (especially). This can become too hot.
- They use the ventilation vents, but it's not sufficient
- In rainy conditions, Bautista uses boots without perforation, so his feet stay a little drier, otherwise he wears perforated ones.
- The ventilation is really important, especially in hot conditions.
- The boots run very hot and almost get painful because of the heat of the bike. This however differs greatly per bike, but in general this could be a big improvement.
- Moto2, Moto3, MotoGP bikes run hotter as they are more aero, than superbikes.
- They generally don't run cold, as they can wear warmer socks and they are constantly moving. They are on the bike for 40-45 minutes. You can forget the cold, but you can't forget the heat.
- The Dainese boots run hot, more aero, feels safer as it is stiffer, even though you still get good movement, Alpinestars are a little less warm, but bulkier, they feel flimsy and less safe. But it is probably all up to preference.
- After a race they take off the boots, especially in warm conditions.





APPENDIX 7. ANALYSIS FOOT POSITIONS





| | | Picture | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Straight - Startup | Straight - Startup | Action | General |
| Neutral | Neutral - Inversion | Eversion or Inversion | |
| Adduction | Abduction | Abduction or Adduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Dorsi- or Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Shift up | Special action | |
| Footpeg | Footpeg & Shift Lever | Contact | |
| | • | Eversion or Inversion | |
| | • | Abduction or Adduction | |
| | | Dorsi- or Plantar flexion | Right |
| Dangle | Stand | Special action | |
| | Circuit | Contact | |

| Straight - Startup | Startup | General |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Adduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Adduction | Adduction | |
| Dorsi- flexion | Neutral | Right |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |





| Turn Right | Straight - Startup | General |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral - abduction | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg | Footpeg | |
| Eversion | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Adduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Neutral | Right |
| Grip | Braking | |
| Footpeg & Brake Pedal | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |



| Right | Right Right | General |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutrai | |
| Abduction | Neutral - Abduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg | Footpeg | |
| Inversion | Eversion | |
| Neutral | Abduction | |
| Dorsi- flexion | Dorsi- flexion | Right |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg | Footpeg & Brake Pedal | |





| Straight - Tucked | Tum Right | General |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Abduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Shift Up | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Shift Lever | Footpeg | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Dorsi- flexion | Dorsi- flexion | Right |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg | |

| Right Leg Dangle | Straight - Tucked | General |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Abduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Shift Down | Shift Up | |
| Footpeg & Shift Lever | Footpeg & Shift Lever | |
| Neutral | Neutral - Inversion | |
| Neutral | Adduction | |
| Dorsi- flexion | Dorsi- flexion | Right |
| Dangle | Grip | |
| | Footpeg & Bike | |





| Turn Right | Right Leg Dangle | General |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Eversion | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Adduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Dorsi- flexion | Right |
| Braking | Drag | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Circuit | |



| Turn Right | Straight - Tucked | General |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral - Adduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Neutral | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Eversion | Inversion | |
| Abduction | Abduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Right |
| Braking | Braking | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |





| Tum Left | Tum Right | General |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral - Eversion | Neutral | |
| Neutral- Abduction | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Neutral | Eversion | |
| Neutral | Abduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Right |
| Grip | Braking | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |

| Turn Right | Tum Left | General |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Inversion | Neutral - Eversion | |
| Abduction | Neutral - Abduction | |
| Dorsi- flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral - Abduction | |
| Dorsi- flexion | Plantar flexion | Right |
| Grip | Braking | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |





| Turn Right | Tum Right | General |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral - Inversion | |
| Neutral | Abduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Neutral | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Eversion | Eversion | |
| Abduction | Abduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Right |
| Braking | Braking | |
| Footpeg & Brake Pedal | Footpeg & Brake Pedal | |



| Straight - Tucked | Turn Right | General |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral Eversion | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Shift Up | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Shift Lever | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Dorsi- flexion | Right |
| Braking | Braking | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |





| Straight - Tucked | Straight - Tucked | General |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Shift Down | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Shift Lever | Footpeg | |
| Eversion | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Abduction | |
| Dorsi- flexion | Dorsi- flexion | Right |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |



| Turn Right | Right Leg Dangle | General |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Eversion | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Adduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Dorsi- flexion | Right |
| Braking | Drag | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Circuit | |





| Tum Right | Tum Right | General |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Eversion | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Neutral | |
| Dorsi- flexion | Plantar flexion | Right |
| Braking | Braking | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |

| Tum Left | Tum Left | General |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Neutral - Eversion | Neutral - Eversion | |
| Neutral | Abduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Shift Up | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Shift Lever | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Adduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Neutral | Right |
| Braking | Grip | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |





| Tum Left | Tum Left - Leg Dangle | General |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral - Inversion | Neutral | |
| Neutra I- Abduction | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Dangle | |
| Footpeg & Bike | | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Abduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Right |
| Grip | Braking | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |

| Right Leg Dangle | Tum Left | General |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral - Eversion | |
| Abduction | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Shift Down | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Shift Lever | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Dorsi- flexion | Plantar flexion | Right |
| Drag | Grip | |
| Circuit | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |





| Turn Right | Tum Right | General |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Eversion | Eversion | |
| Abduction | Abduction | |
| Dorsi- flexion | Plantar flexion | Right |
| Braking | Braking | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |

| Turn Right | Tum Right | General |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Abduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Eversion | Eversion | |
| Abduction | Abduction | |
| Dorsi- flexion | Neutral | Right |
| Grip | Braking | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |





| Turn Right | Straight - Tucked | General |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Adduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Neutral | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| & Bike | & Bike | |
| Eversion | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Abduction | |
| Neutral | Plantar flexion | Right |
| Braking | Braking | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |

| Turn Right | Tum Right | General |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Shift Up | Grip | |
| Footpeg, Shift Lever & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Eversion | Eversion | |
| Abduction | Abduction | |
| Neutral | Plantar flexion | Right |
| Braking | Braking | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |





| Turn Right | Tum Right | General |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Neutral | Eversion | |
| Abduction | Abduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Right |
| Braking | Braking | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |

| Straight - Tucked | Right | General |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Abduction | |
| Neutral | Dorsi- flexion | Right |
| Grip | Braking | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |





| Toda Control of the c | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------|
| Straight - Tucked | Straight - Tucked | General |
| Neutral | Neutral - Inversion | |
| Neutral | Abduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Shift Down | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Shift Lever | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Dorsi- flexion | Dorsi- flexion | Right |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |

| The seguridation of the se | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Straight - Tucked | Straight - Tucked | General |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Shift Down | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Shift Lever | Footpeg | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Right |
| Grip | Braking | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |





| Tum Left | Left Leg Dangle | General |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral - Eversion | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Adduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Neutral | Left |
| Grip | Drag | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Circuit | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Right |
| Braking | Braking | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |



| Straight - Tucked | Tum Left | General |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral - Eversion | Neutral - Eversion | |
| Abduction | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Plantar flexion | Right |
| Grip | Braking | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |





| | A CO | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Straight - Tucked | Straight - Tucked | General |
| Neutral | Neutral - Eversion | |
| Abduction | Abduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Shift Up | Shift Up | |
| Footpeg & Shift Lever | Footpeg & Shift Lever | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Adduction | |
| Neutral | Dorsi- flexion | Right |
| Braking | Grip | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |



| Straight - Tucked | Straight - Tucked | General |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Neutral - Eversion | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Abduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Shift Up | Shift Up | |
| Footpeg & Shift Lever | Footpeg & Shift Lever | |
| Neutral - Eversion | Neutral - Eversion | |
| Abduction | Abduction | |
| Dorsi- flexion | Dorsi- flexion | Right |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |





| Right Leg Dangle | Straight - Tucked | General |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Neutral - Inversion | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Shift Down | Grip | |
| Footpeg & Shift Lever | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Dorsi- flexion | Dorsi- flexion | Right |
| Dangle | Grip | |
| , | Footpeg & Bike | |



| Turn Right | Right Leg Dangle | General |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral - Adduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Rootpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Eversion | Neutral | |
| Abduction | Adduction | |
| Neutral | Dorsi- flexion | Right |
| Braking | Drag | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Circuit | |





| Turn Right | Tum Right | General |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Rootpeg & Bike | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Neutral | Eversion | |
| Abduction | Abduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Right |
| Braking | Braking | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |



| Tun Right | Tum Right | General |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral - Adduction | Neutral | |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Left |
| Grip | Grip | |
| Footpeg | Footpeg & Bike | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Neutral | |
| Neutral | Dorsi- flexion | Right |
| Braking | Grip | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |





| Straight - Tucked | General |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Neutral | |
| Adduction | |
| Neutrai | Left |
| Grip | |
| Footpeg & Bike | |
| Neutral | |
| Abduction | |
| Plantar flexion | Right |
| Braking | |
| Footpeg, Brake Pedal & Bike | |



| | | | Picture - Left Foot Jack Miller Action |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Standing | Standing | Standing | Action |
| Neutral | Neutral | Neutral | Eversion or Inversion |
| Abduction | Abduction | Abduction | Abduction or Adduction |
| Dorsiflexion | Plantar flexion | Dorsiflexion | Dorsi- or Plantar flexion |
| Shift Up > Grip | Shift Up | Grip > Shift Up | Special action |
| Footpeg & Shift Lever | Footpeg & Shift Lever | Footpeg & Shift Lever | Contact |





| Straight - Tucked | Straight - Tucked | Standing |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Inversion | Inversion | Inversion |
| Adduction | Adduction | Adduction |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion |
| Grip | Grip | Shift Up > Grip |
| Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard) | Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard) | Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard) |



| Straight - Tucked | Straight - Tucked | Straight - Tucked |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Neutral | Inversion | Inversion |
| Neutral | Abduction | Abduction |
| Plantar flexion | Dorsiflexion | Plantar flexion |
| Shift Up > Grip | Shift Up | Shift ∪p |
| Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard) | Footpeg & Shift Lever | Footpeg & Shift Lever |





| Straight - Tucked | Straight - Tucked | Straight - Tucked |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Neutral | Inversion | Neutral |
| Neutral | Abduction | Adduction |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion |
| Shift Down > Grip | Shift Down | Grip |
| Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard) | Footpeg & Shift Lever | Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard) |



| Turn Right | Turn Right | Turn Right |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Inversion | Inversion | Inversion |
| Abduction | Abduction | Abduction |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion |
| Grip | Grip | Grip |
| Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard) | Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard) | Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard) |





| Tum Left | Turn Right | Turn Right |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Inversion | Inversion | Inversion |
| Adduction | Abduction | Abduction |
| Dorsiflexion | Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion |
| Grip | Shift Down | Shift Up |
| Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard) | Footpeg & Shift Lever | Footpeg & Shift Lever |



| Tum Left | Tum Left | Tum Left |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Neutral | Inversion | Inversion |
| Neutral | Adduction | Neutral |
| Dorsiflexion | Dorsiflexion | Dorsiflexion |
| Grip | Grip | Grip |
| Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard) | Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard) | Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard) |





| Tum Left | Tum Left | Tum Left |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Neutral | Neutral | Neutral |
| Neutral | Neutral | Neutral |
| Dorsiflexion | Plantar flexion | Dorsiflexion |
| Grip | Grip | Grip |
| Footpeg | Footpeg | Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard) |



| Tum Left | Tum Left | Tum Left |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Inversion | Inversion | Inversion |
| Abduction | Abduction | Adduction |
| Plantar flexion | Plantar flexion | Dorsiflexion |
| Grip | Grip | Grip |
| Footpeg | Footpeg | Footpeg |





| Tum Left | Tum Left | Tum Left |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Inversion | Neutral | Inversion |
| Abduction | Abduction | Abduction |
| Dorsiflexion | Dorsiflexion | Plantar flexion |
| Grip | Grip | Grip |
| Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard) | Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard) | Footpeg |

| Tum Left | Tum Left | Tum Left |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Neutral | Neutral | Neutral |
| Neutral | Neutral | Abduction |
| Plantar flexion | Dorsiflexion | Dorsiflexion |
| Shift Down | Shift Down | Shift Up |
| Footpeg & Shift Lever | Footpeg & Shift Lever | Footpeg & Shift Lever |





| Leg Dangle Left | Leg Dangle Left | Foot against chain |
|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| Neutral | Neutral | Inversion |
| Neutral | Neutral | Adduction |
| Dorsiflexion | Dorsiflexion | Dorsiflexion |
| Leg Dangle | Leg Dangle | Grip |
| | , | Footpeg & Bike (Heel Guard & Chain) |



Method

was taken. Per foot, a description of the kinematics of the foot and the specific action per foot and of the rider were noted down. The footage of the foot of Petrucci riding on the track was analysed. Every time the posture of one of the feet was changed, a new screenshot

Conclusions

- Plantar flexion and dorsiflexion and plantar flexion are the most prominent movements of which a wider range of movement is used. The riders also indicate this as the most important area for freedom of movement.
- If the upcoming turn goes left, the left leg is dangled and if the upcoming turn goes right, the right leg is dangled
- The leg dangle isn't performed before every turn. It's mainly done at the end of a longer straight that is followed by a turn
- For both sides: The boot should allow for the maximum range of dorsi- and plantar flexion:











For both sides plantarflexion occurs more than dorsiflexion

- Potential to make the pair of boots asymmetric:
- There is more force involved in braking than in shifting and the brake is used more than the shifter.
- circuit depending on the foot that will be dragged most Depending on whether the track is driven clockwise or counter-clockwise, one boot wears more than the other; Different sole per It would be interesting to look at this per rider and adapt the sole to this

The greatest wear of the sole comes from dragging it over the circuit and what area that is, is greatly dependent on the rider

- The shifter pad on the right foot isn't used, only the side of it is a point of contact
- Shifting requires a greater range of motion than braking. And in this boot it's more important that performing dorsiflexion is comfortable for shifting down
- The shifter pad could cover more of the toes as in some cases the shift lever is manoeuvred by the tips of the toes



TUDelft



- The contact points of the boots with the bike are: Both sides: The font of the sole - Footpeg



Left sides: The font of the sole - Shift lever





Right sides: The toes area of the sole - Brake Pedal

Right side: The lateral side of the sole - Brake Pedal



Both sides: The medial side of the sole/forefoot - Chassis & The lateral side of the sole/forefoot - Footpegs















Left side: The shifter pad - Shift Lever



Both sides: The sole - Circuit





Eversion and inversion are mainly happening to maintain grip with the bike while cornering, but the use of the movement in this direction is fairly limited.

Notes

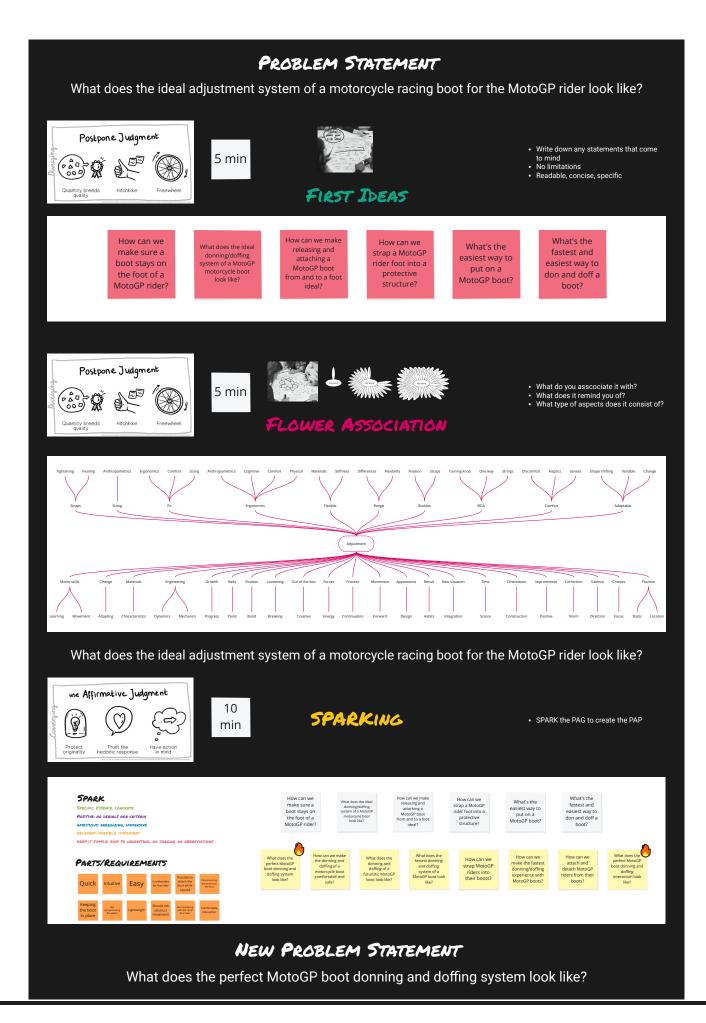
- Rider styles differ per rider (foot placement of the pegs, etc.)
- How they slide their foot over the asphalt differs per rider.
- one on dorsi and plantarflexion. difference per rider is. It would be interesting to see how they ride when their ankle would be completely fixed in all directions but the I would recommend REV'IT! to do more in depth research in this area to define more precisely what angles are made and what the
- For now I will assume the need for a full range of motion in the flexion/extension direction. The goal is to design a structure that allows all the natural movements, but prevents hyper-rotation in the direction of inversion, eversion, adduction and abduction.



APPENDIX 8. BRAINSTORM PER AREA OF IMPROVEMENT











IDEA GENERATION - ADJUSTMENT

PROBLEM STATEMENT

What does the perfect MotoGP boot donning and doffing system look like?





FIRST IDEAS



- Write down any solution that comes to mind
- No limitations Readable, concise, specific

BOA system

Laces

Automatic lacing system - back to the future

Inflating air pocket

Sock with stretchy material

Automated straps

Shaping material thermal memory

Buckles

Selftightening buckles

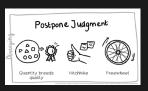
Seal them around their foot

Melt the halves of the boot together

Print it around the foot and dissolve it afterwards

Clay it around their feet

Black panther style







CRIMINAL ROUND

Note down any criminal/illegal idea that will put you in jail

What does the perfect MotoGP boot donning and doffing system look like?

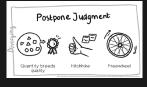
Make the boot part of their skin Force them to that they can never take the boots off

Glue the boots to the rider's feet

Alter their DNA lower limbs sticky when they want

Steal many **BOA** systems

Grow a layer of protective skin over their feet



5 min

FORCE FITTING

- Took an excursion to loosen up the mind for out of the box ideas
- Now select an option/direction
 What does this option suggest for the problem statement?
- What does this option make you think in relation to the problem statement?

A structure that "grows" around the feet of the riders

A perfectly fitted 3D knitted structure

Make the inner laver "stick" to the suit or the skin

Use BOA as a sponsor



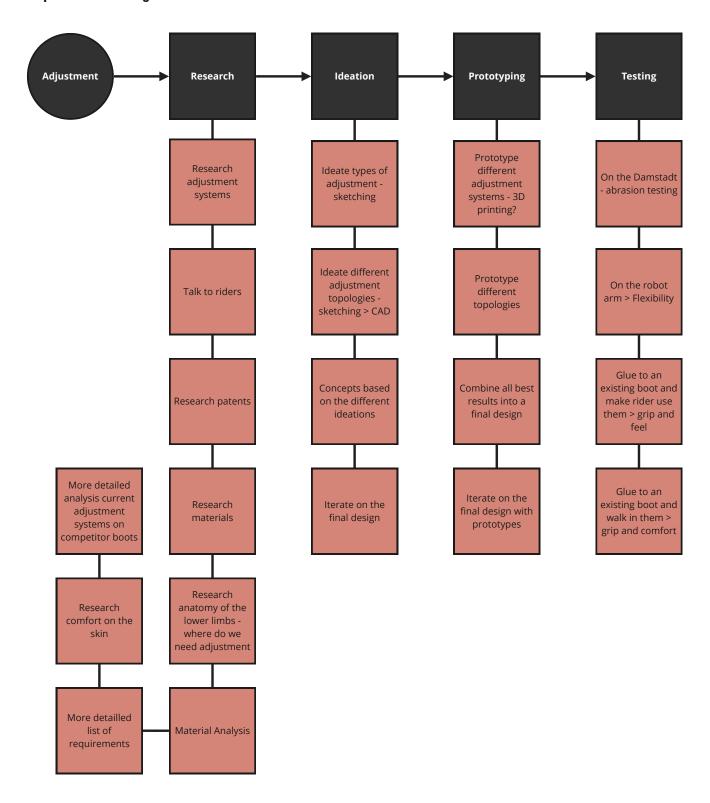








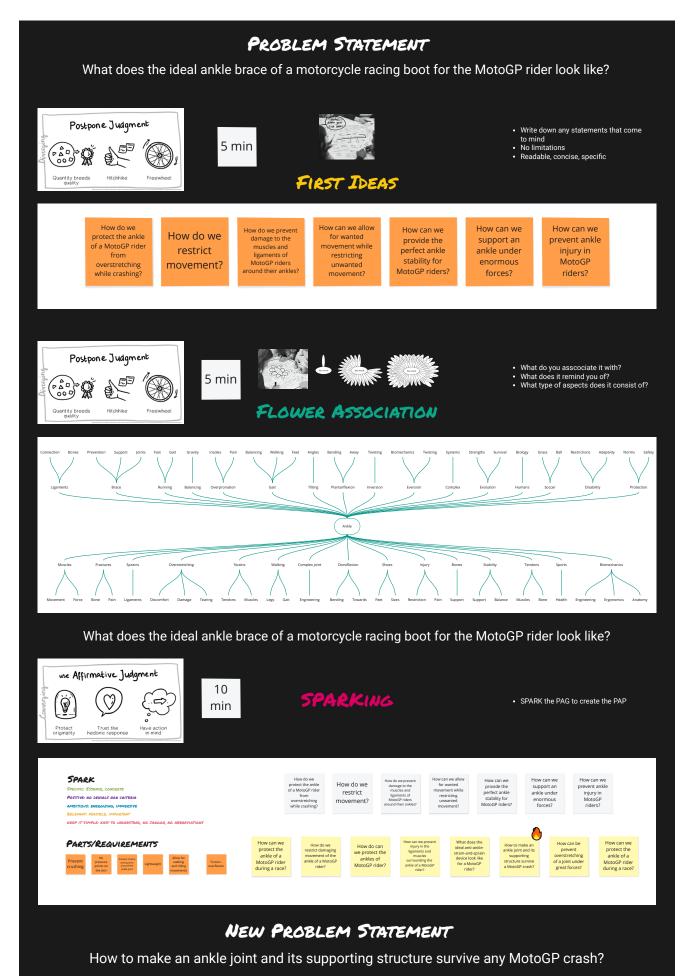
Expected Following Process







PROBLEM FINDING - ANKLE BRACE





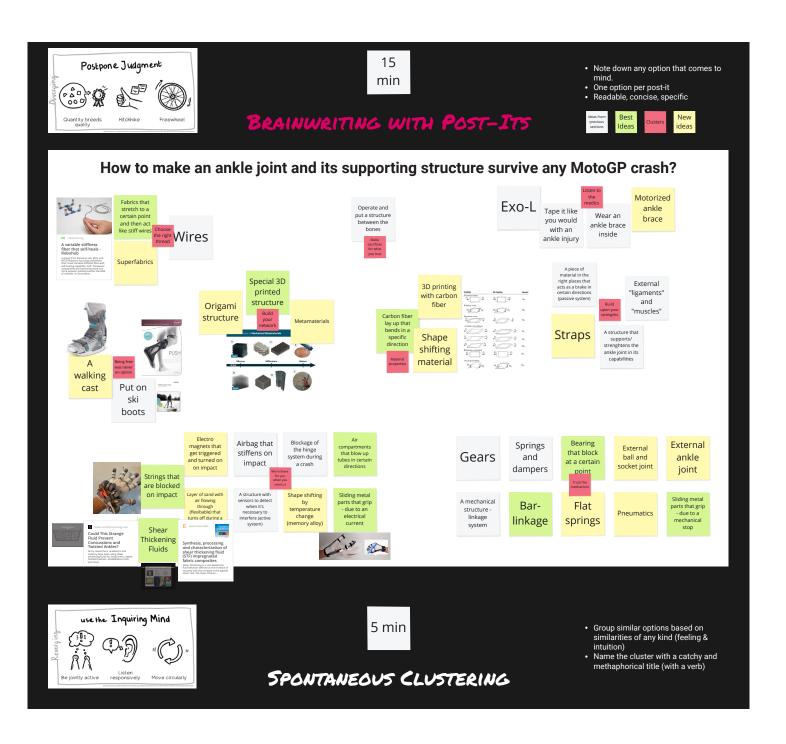


IDEA GENERATION - ANKLE BRACE

PROBLEM STATEMENT How to make an ankle joint and its supporting structure survive any MotoGP crash? Postpone Judgment Write down any solution that comes to mind No limitations 5 min Readable, concise, specific FIRST IDEAS Tape it like Airbag that Wear an Operate and you would Wires put a structure Exo-L stiffens on bends in a ankle brace between the with an specific impact inside bones ankle injury direction Put on **Springs** Special 3D Blockage of Barthe hinge ski printed Gears and system during linkage structure boots dampers Postpone Judgment 10 Note down any criminal/illegal idea that will put you in jail min Quantity breeds CRIMINAL ROUND How to make an ankle joint and its supporting structure survive any MotoGP crash? Breed the Sabotage all the other rider so that Steal money Operate and Operate and Lock up anyone Cut off their replace the strenghten to affort the perfect feet and the riders can the right ankles the ligaments required replace them ankle joint tendons by not risk ankle and tendons stronger materials by a prothesis surgery in a lab injury Cut off their lower A shocking Start a drugs lab Constantly spike joint and replace it by a mechanical legs whenever they get an injury that sells drugs the riders with device that that strengthen pain killers so stiffens the system that can so that the riders and keep on ankles - ankle they won't feel muscles for withstand the doping the injury forces donor legs impact Took an excursion to loosen up the mind for out of the box ideas Postpone Judgment 5 min mind for out of the box ideas Now select an option/direction What does this option suggest for the problem statement? What does this option make you think in relation to the problem statement? FORCE FITTING A structure with External A structure that A mechanical supports/ "ligaments" structure right places that acts as a brake in when it's strenghtens the linkage and ankle joint in its interfere (active certain directions system capabilities "muscles" (passive system)



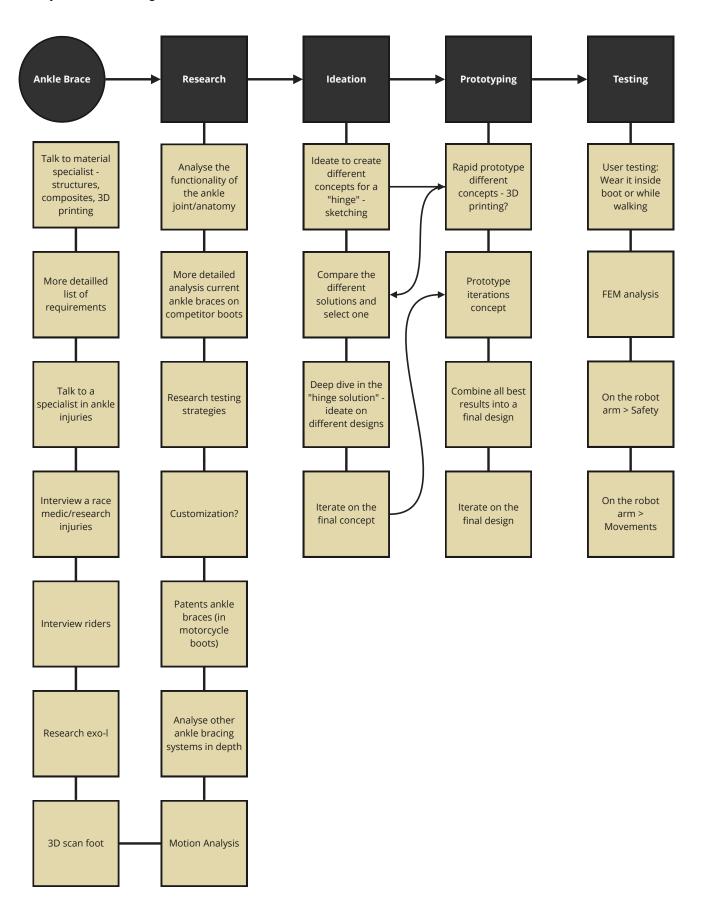








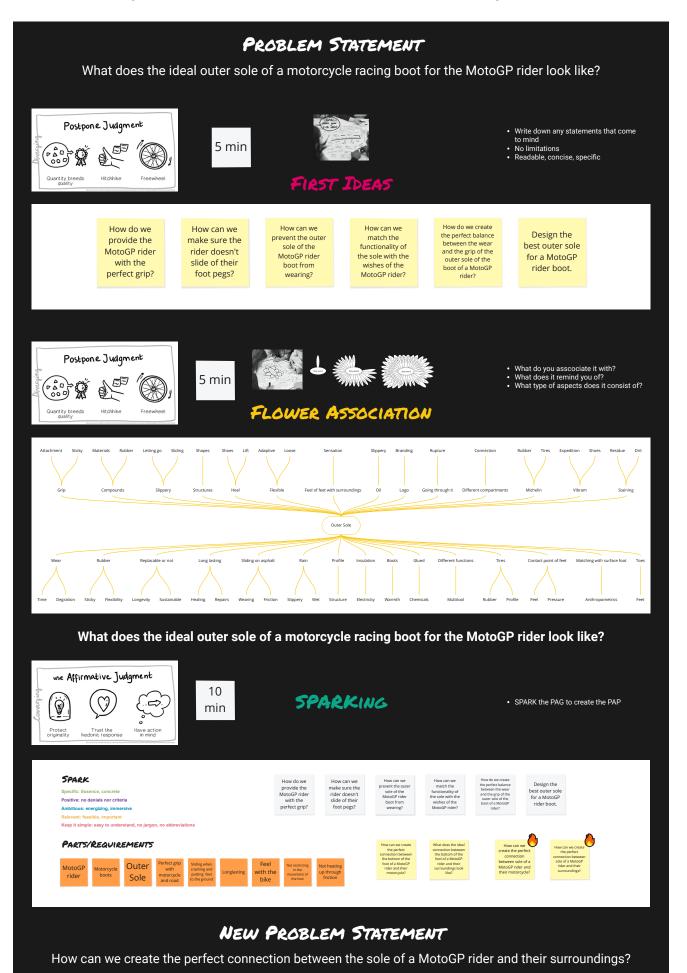
Expected Following Process







PROBLEM FINDING - OUTER SOLE







IDEA GENERATION - OUTER SOLE

PROBLEM STATEMENT

How can we create the perfect connection between the sole of a MotoGP rider and their surroundings?







- · Write down any solution that comes to mind No limitations Readable, concise, specific

Hovering shoes

Suction cups

Glue underneath the sole

Magnetic sole

Shapeshifting material sometimes grippy sometimes sliding Special rubber compounds at the perfect spot

All kinds of special rubber structures/text ures

Gecko feet

Composite of different materials 2k moulding

Combination of attracting and repelling pieces

Spider web

Sole with the pegs carved out - shaped to motorcycle

Playdoh/clay

Shapeshifting material

Pins that come out to change the shape of the surface







CRIMINAL ROUND

 Note down any criminal/illegal idea that will put you in jail

How can we create the perfect connection between the sole of a MotoGP rider and their surroundings?

Replace the feet of the riders with robot feet that can make a mechanical connection with the

Replace feet with replacable (in case of crash) soft robotics

Breed the largest gecko feet with all protective features inside to replace the feet of riders, so that they can ride barefoot

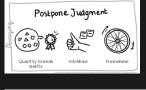
Create a drug that makes the riders very aware of their surroundings and the feeling in their feet - for the perfect feel

Steal information from all the known outer sole makers to figure out the best designs

Blackmail the designers of all outer sole production companies to design the perfect one for racing boots

Steal old tires to melt them into new soles

Alter the DNA of the riders to have the perfect foot soles, so that they won't need an extra external layer



5 min

FORCE FITTING

- Took an excursion to loosen up the mind for out of the box ideas
 Now select an option/direction
 What does this option suggest for the problem statement?
- What does this option make you think in relation to the problem statement?

A gecko sole

A high-tech material that provides all properties

A normal rubber sticky sole that has an appearing protective layer once the sliding is necessary

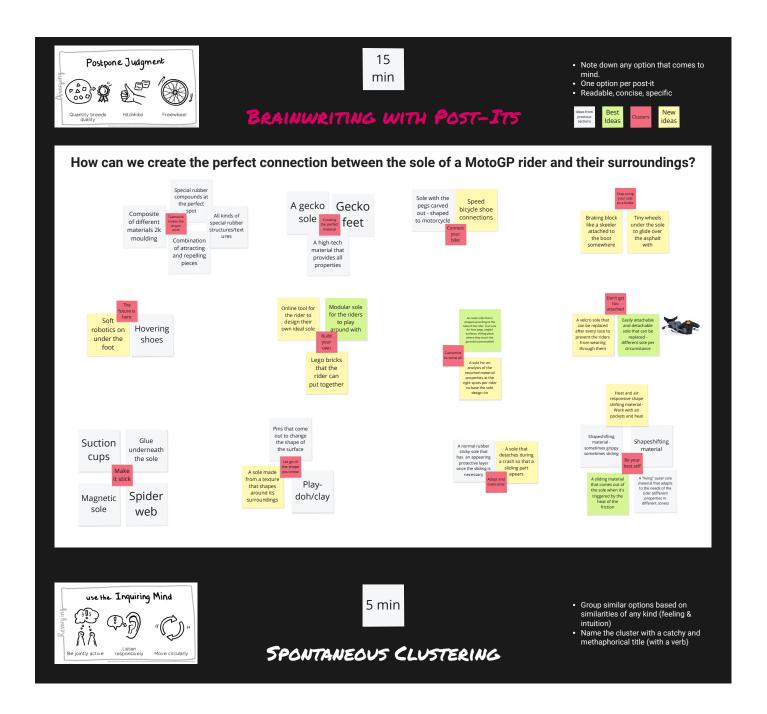
A "living" outer sole material that adapts to the needs of the rider (different properties in different zones)

A sliding material that comes out of the sole when it's triggered by the heat of the friction



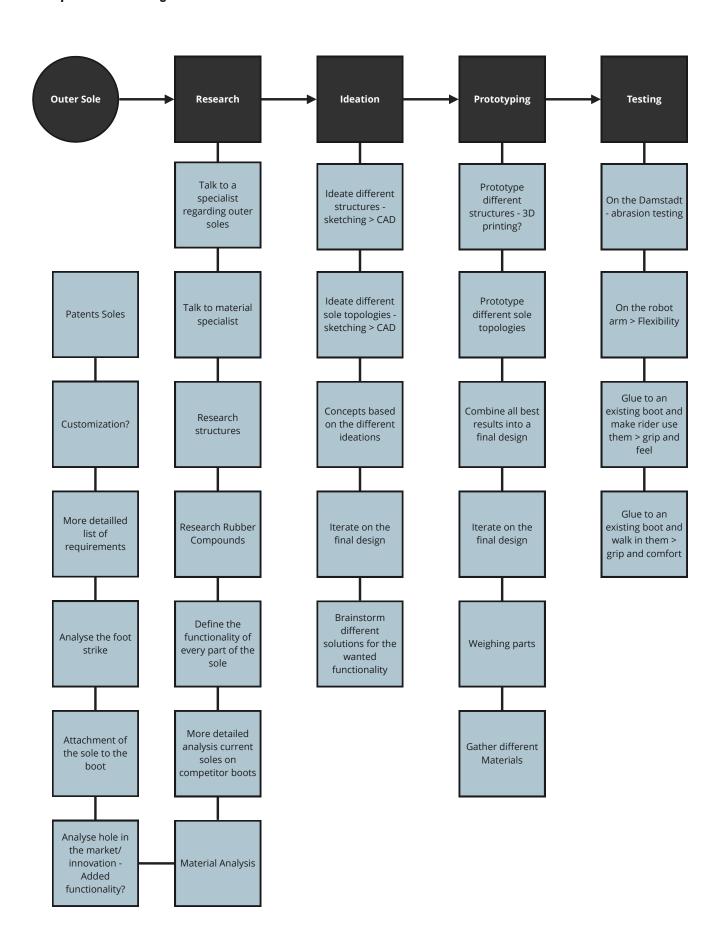








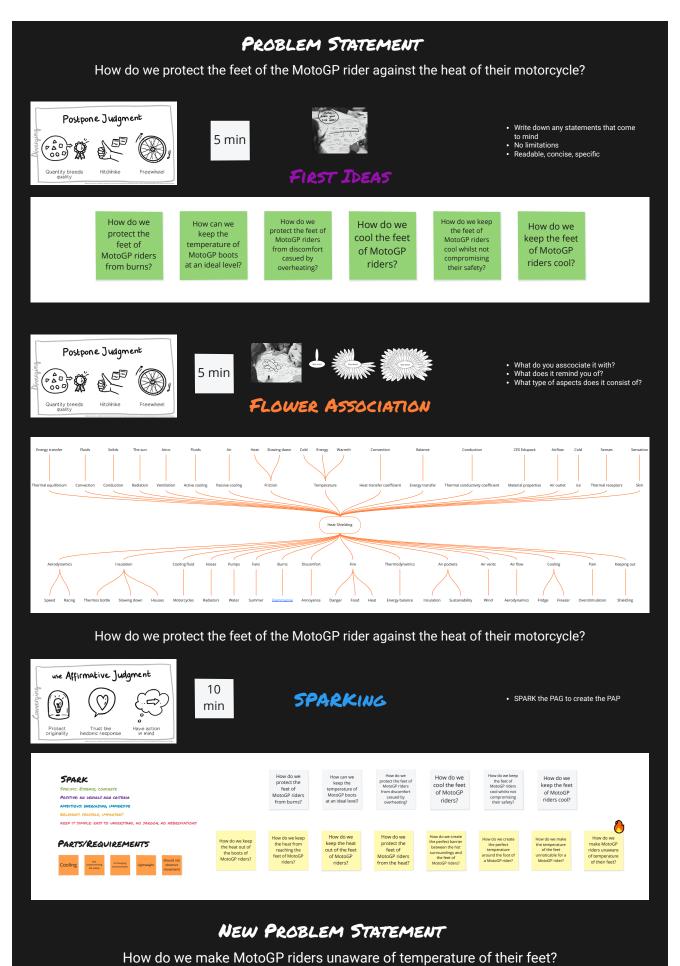








PROBLEM FINDING - TEMPERATURE







IDEA GENERATION - TEMPERATURE

PROBLEM STATEMENT How do we make MotoGP riders unaware of temperature of their feet? Postpone Judgment · Write down any solution that comes to 5 min Readable, concise, specific FIRST IDEAS Fan with ice Thickest Super Air bubble Putting the Cooling Super on the boots in the insulation heat boots sole with between front of the freezer thermostat material materials shield before racing ever shoes Leaf Layer of **Fireman** Completely Fridge Aerogel Airco perforated ice inside clothing blower layer system boot the boot in front socks Postpone Judgment 10 Note down any criminal/illegal idea that will put you in jail min Quantity breeds CRIMINAL ROUND How do we make MotoGP riders unaware of temperature of their feet? Steal NASA Hack the Steal the Blackmail the Freeze or Shoot clouds Steal the producer of the IP about organizers of the events to have the burn the feet into the sky to best insulating boots of boots of insulating make the area of the riders material to steal races in colder astronauts really cold firemen beforehand their info materials Numb the heat Force the riders to Blackmail the engineers working on the bike to have the bikes be designed in such a way that they don't burn the feet of Breed thermal receptors in cut off the nerves the skin of the resistant connected to the people to race riders with their skin drugs Took an excursion to loosen up the mind for out of the box ideas Now select an option/direction What does this option suggest for the problem statement? Postpone Judgment 5 min What does this option make you think in relation to the problem statement? FORCE FITTING Promoting the natural ability of Perfect Cooling Better bike designs keeping insulating fabric the body to keep the temperature around the boot of the feet in breathability & material feet - mint? mind









• Note down any option that comes to mind.

Putting the boots in the freezer before racing

- One option per post-it Readable, concise, specific







BRAINWRITING WITH POST-ITS

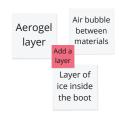
Tiny fans

inside

the shoe

How do we make MotoGP riders unaware of temperature of their feet?



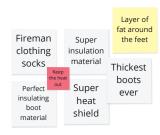
















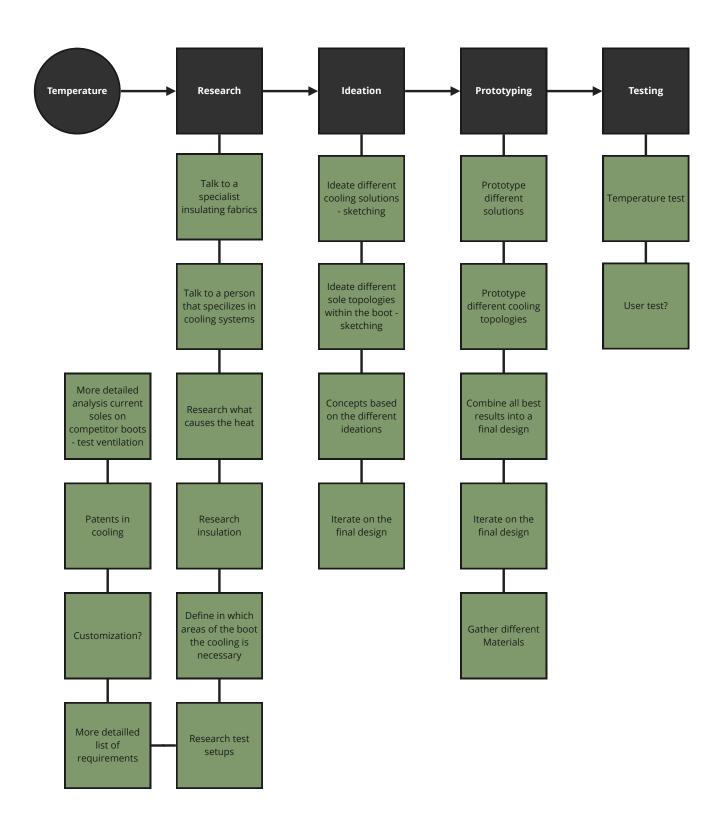
SPONTANEOUS CLUSTERING

- Group similar options based on similarities of any kind (feeling & intuition)
- Name the cluster with a catchy and methaphorical title (with a verb)





Expected Following Process







APPENDIX 9. INTERVIEW RACING SERVICE COÖRDINATOR REV'IT!

See Confidential Appendix





APPENDIX 10. INTERVIEW PRODUCT EXPERT MKC MOTO [DUTCH]





'Wij zijn verkopers, geen ontwikkelaars, maar hebben wel de nodige kennis'

De eerste motorrijlaarzen waren paardrijlaarzen van leer zonder bescherming; alleen een slijtvaste buitenlaag en geen protectie die rekening hield met de houding van de voet, gewoon rechttoe, rechtaan. De laatste jaren is er steeds verder ontwikkeld en de enkelbrace is een van de nieuwste innovaties die high-end-merken in de racerij tegenwoordig hebben. Alpinestars is daar oorspronkelijk mee begonnen en is qua laarzen een van de meest ervaren fabrikanten wat dat betreft. Andere fabrikanten zijn daar min of meer in gevolgd. Dainese heeft heel veel zelf ontwikkeld en die kijken heel erg naar wat er in de natuur gebeurt. Wij hebben niet echt een voorbeeld van wat ze daarin hebben bedacht, maar bij de samenstelling van de rugprotectoren gebruiken ze wel een beetje de honingraatstructuur zoals je die in de natuur ziet en van planten of de bladeren. Op die manier kijken ze van de natuur af wat goede samenstellingen of structuren zijn om te kunnen toepassen in producten. Dainese is de enige die een in-suit laars hebben, de rest heeft dat niet. Dainese heeft dat daadwerkelijk ontwikkeld en ze hebben er echt geloof in dat dat goed functioneert. Daar maken ze echt een verschil mee. Het is goed te merken in gewicht en het geeft veel minder bulk. Het is een glad ontwerp dat in de broekspijp komt en daardoor is er veel minder materiaal, eigenlijk externe bulk dat ook weer ergens achter kan blijven hangen of wat ook. Dat is in de racerij van belang. Als je gaat glijden, moet je blijven glijden en dus niet dat er iets op je weg komt waardoor je in het asfalt 'hapt' en meer kans op letsel hebt dan als je doorglijdt en als het ware van het asfalt afglijdt. Naast dit doorglijden is ook de flexibiliteit een voordeel. Het is een hele compacte laars met heel veel gevoel met de motor en dan ook nog de zitpositie waarvan je weet dat die goed is.

Waarom heeft Alpinestars dan nog het oude systeem? Hun laars is onlangs herontwikkeld, dat is voornamelijk een update geweest in het design. Het eerdere design stamt uit 2015 en daar hebben ze de afgelopen jaren weinig mee gedaan. Ik denk dat een bepaalde traditie die Alpinestars er altijd in heeft. Het zijn Italianen en die zijn altijd een beetje trots op wat ze op de markt brengen en daar hebben ze allemaal hun eigen beeld bij. De laars van Alpinestars heeft een andere samenstelling dan zo'n Axial maar biedt ook uitstekende bescherming. Alleen heeft Dainese iets gedaan, dit is voor hen de ultieme laars, goed gewicht, minder bulk aan het been en het is zo dat de enkelbrace van Dainese direct op de enkel wordt geplaatst zonder dat er veel materiaal tussen zit. Bij Alpinestars is dat minder; je hebt een binnenlaars die uitneembaar is en aan de buitenkant daarvan zit de enkelbrace. Die is aan de buitenkant niet zozeer zichtbaar. Deze zal van thermoplastic of TPU zijn, waarbij die van Dainese is gemaakt van carbon en dat scheelt gewicht.

Bij Dainese is het ook vaak zo dat hun pakken zijn voorzien van klittenband aan de binnenkant en is het dus echt een samenspel van pak en laars. Bij Alpinestars heeft de laars een harde scheenbeenprotector. Bij Dainese is dat niet het geval en is de laars veel korter, minder richting het scheenbeen of daar net iets onder en gebruiken ze iets langere protectoren op de knieën van de racepakken. Omdat die al zo ver doorlopen wordt de scheenbeenprotector opgevangen door het kniestuk in het pak. Dus uiteindelijk komen ze dan op hetzelfde neer als bij Alpinestars op het moment dat je alles samenstelt. Dat zie je over het algemeen wel terug in de hele collectie als je niet alleen naar de laars kijkt, maar naar alle producten in de racerij, dat Dainese daar net iets geavanceerder mee omgaat dan Alpinestars en iets creatiefs op technisch vlak heeft bedacht.

Bij Sidi zie je inderdaad dat de constructie meer naar de buitenkant gaat, terwijl je zo'n constructie zo dicht mogelijk op je enkel wil hebben zodat er zo minimaal mogelijke ruimte ontstaat om te bewegen op een manier die je eigenlijk niet wil. Op het moment dat je het op de buitenkant plaatst, zitten er nog wat lagen stof tussen en heb je minder contact en dus meer kans op beweging. Dat kan inderdaad obstructies veroorzaken en dat is een van de grote





redenen van die Axial dat alles zo geplaatst is dat alles in de broek verdwijnt, zodat bijvoorbeeld niet met je straps achter je motor blijft haken. Dat kan daar allemaal aan bijdragen.

Dainese is in die markt gestapt, geldt dat ook voor andere merken? Ik weet niet precies de tijdslijn, maar je hebt natuurlijk merken van oudsher die je zelf al hebt genoemd. Dainese, Alpinestars, TCX en Sidi zijn ook een van de grondleggers. TCX dat vroeger XPD heette en uiteindelijk tot een merk is samengevoegd. En dan nog kleinere motormerken zoals Stylmartin en ook nog in Engeland iets. Dan heb je denk ik wel het grootste gedeelte gehad van de laarzen en de fabrikanten die het meest in de ontwikkeling ervan stoppen en voor jou het meest interessant zijn. Op het circuit zie je Dainese, Alpinestars en TCX ook wel, is ook afhankelijk van de sponsoren. Als je een Alpinestars pak draagt, draag je ook de laarzen en dat geldt hetzelfde bij Dainese. Maar er zijn ook merken als REV'IT! die je op het circuit ziet en die hebben geen eigen laarzen en dan zie je vaak dat er of een Sidi of een TCX wordt gedragen.

In het topsegment is er dus niet heel veel keuze, omdat je veel in de ontwikkeling moet stoppen en er dan dus veel budget gaat in een relatief kleine markt. Je ziet bij ons ook in de verkoop aan consumenten dat het minimaal is wat we aan racelaarzen verkopen. Het zijn voornamelijk sportlaarzen die daarvan afgeleid zijn of touringlaarzen voor dagelijks verkeer naar je werk of voor professionals die bij de motorpolitie zitten of dat soort zaken. Daarom zit er ook zo lang tussen de verschillende versies, soms 6 of 8 jaar. Het is puur op de racerij gericht, maar de laars die op het circuit wordt gedragen wordt bij ons 1-op-1 aan de consument verkocht. Dat geldt voor alle merken. Het is een identieke laars, waarbij materialen of technieken om laarzen beter of veiliger te maken in het topmodel naar de betaalbare modellen worden doorgesluisd, eventueel op een lichtere, kleinere of compactere manier, zodat bijvoorbeeld een enkelbrace op een andere manier wordt opgebouwd, maar wel dezelfde werking heeft. Dat is voor hen in hun productontwikkeling van groot belang, dat ze alles wat ze in de motorracerij en de GP ontwikkelen ook in andere producten kunnen toepassen, of het nu gaat om sportlaarzen of laarzen voor dagelijks gebruik. Er valt verder vrij weinig te ontwikkelen. Er worden steeds ontwikkelingen gedaan die ook daadwerkelijk weggezet moeten worden, om het commercieel interessant te maken moet het product dat je ontwikkelt wel een bepaalde levenscyclus hebben van een aantal jaren. Als je dat maar twee jaar kunt verkopen rendeert het niet, dat doet het wel als je het 6 jaar kunt verkopen. Juist met zo'n investering in de racerij. Het is wel een redelijk traditionele markt, die niet echt openstaat voor veel innovatie. Bij de Alpinestars uit 2015 of uit 2009 zijn geen grote aanpassingen gedaan en dat geeft aan dat er op dat vlak niet zo heel veel innovatie wordt toegepast.

Een van de nieuwste innovaties van de afgelopen jaren zijn de Airbagsystemen voor de rijder zelf die standalone werken. Buiten dat zie je wel nieuwe technologieën qua materialen ontstaan maar geen totaal nieuwe innovaties waarvan je denkt dat ze schokkende wijzigingen zijn. Er wordt grotendeels en vooral voortgeborduurd op wat er al was en dat wordt met hele kleine stapjes verbeterd. Mensen zijn vaak ook niet klaar voor veel heftigere dingen en dat kan ook hier het geval zijn. Je ziet dat de consumenten naar bekende samenstellingen of producten vragen en bij nieuwe innovaties niet direct bereid zijn daarvoor te gaan. Als iets al bewezen goed is, waarom zou je dat dan veranderen?

In de racerij ontwikkelde innovatie gaat door naar de consumentenmarkt, dat zag je met racelaarzen en airbagsystemen die voor consumenten beschikbaar komen, dus ontwikkelingen op het circuit vinden hun weg naar de consument. De racerij, MotoGP of WSBK zijn de proeftuin voor de consumentenproducten.

Wat zijn belangrijke factoren in de keuze van de consument? Als je dat toespitst op de racerij, dan zijn het vooral pasvorm en het gevoel van bescherming. Dus ze kopen als ze gaan racen eerder een stuggere laars omdat dat veiliger voelt dan een laars die misschien veiliger is maar wat comfortabeler of flexibeler voelt.





De Axial D1 scoort qua CE-keuring lager dan Supertech en Sidi's terwijl mensen in de reviews aangeven dat die superveilig zijn. Hoe kan dat? Ik weet niet exact hoe die keuring specifiek op laarzen gaat. Maar ik kan me ook voorstellen dat Supertech die wat meer versteviging heeft op het scheenbeen, dat dat onderdelen zijn die ze meenemen in de test, maar dat de Axial daar zelfstandig niet zo heel goed op scoort omdat die dan geen bescherming heeft, maar combineer je hem met het pak zoals je zou moeten doen dan wordt dat opgeheven, dus dan biedt deze laars wel de juiste bescherming. Ik kan me indenken dat het daarmee te maken heeft.

Maar de consument kijkt niet zozeer naar de normering, zeker niet de gemiddelde consument en dat geldt ook voor de racerij, dat mensen niet zo heel veel affiniteit hebben met de bekleding of wat het ook is dat hen beschermt, als het maar goed beschermt waarvoor ze het kopen en dat het comfortabel zit. Dat geldt ook voor andere professionals. Als je een motoragent vraagt wat hij op zijn hoofd heeft, dan wat hij dat ook vaak niet en die heeft de helm de hele dag op zijn hoofd. Mensen hebben gewoon affiniteit met het product.

Veiliger betekent een stuggere laars, maar dat is wel afhankelijk van het type rijder. Iemand die sportief motor wil rijden op de straat zal een sportief ogende laars die comfortabel zit kopen. Mensen die voor het eerst in de winkel komen, zijn gewend om sneakers te dragen. Als die zo'n laars aantrekken hebben ze het gevoel dat ze een harnas aandoen. Dus het niveau waarop mensen binnenkomen verschilt. Buiten pasvorm en bescherming maakt het niet zoveel uit. De consumenten, de gemiddelde motorrijders, zijn niet zo bezig met welk materiaal er op de neus of in de zool zit. Ze willen een product waarvan ze het gevoel hebben dat het veilig is en dat als ze hun voet uitsteken op het asfalt ze grip hebben. Als dat zo is, is het goed en maakt de samenstelling niet uit.

Is er sprake van een identity voor Dainese of Alpinestars? Alpinestars is wat meer marketinggedreven en zet meer in op design en veiligheid, terwijl Dainese veiligheid daadwerkelijk bovenaan heeft staan en daarna volgt design. Alpinestars is meer 'likeable', valt meer in de smaak op uiterlijk, waar Dainese het vooral van veiligheid moet hebben. Soms maakt het ook uit van wie in de racerij je fan bent. Het is vergelijkbaar met Nike en Adidas, het zijn soms twee verschillende kampen, maar er is niet echt een typische Dainese of Alpinestars persoon, dat is niet haarscherp aan te geven, zit vertroebeling in.

Wat betreft het verschil tussen laarzen in het topsegment en van lagere kwaliteit: dat kun je zo breed nemen als je wil, op allerlei verschillende facetten. Het is een totaal andere laars als je van Supertech gaat naar bijvoorbeeld een instaplaars van Alpinestars, dat is echt niet te vergelijken. Dat begint al bij de buitenzool waar een ander materiaal voor wordt gebruikt en de binnenlaars geen enkelbrace of iets van versteviging heeft. Het is de totale laars die afwijkt. De laars is wel afgeleid van het topmodel, die vind je daar wel in terug, bijvoorbeeld in de toeslider. Dus je ziet wel invloeden van het topmodel terug, maar op een heel ander niveau. Dat geldt ook voor andere merken. Dat is puur om geld te besparen. Je kunt een laars van 220 of 240 euro aanbieden, voeg je een brace toe dan komt er 100 euro bij, een binnenlaars maakt 100 euro duurder. Het gros van de mensen vindt de basis wel genoeg.

Alpinestars heeft een aparte schoen, een binnenlaars terwijl Dainese die structuur heeft vastzitten. De Axial vormt een soort binnenlaars van zichzelf omdat je die heel nauw aantrekt en je hebt dan die Torque 3's, dan is dan zeg maar wat meer vergelijkbaar met het Alpinestars model en die heeft dan wel wat meer binnenlaars die je dan ook wel kunt aantrekken, die je kunt stellen. En Alpinestars is de enige binnenlaars die echt uitneembaar is. Maar uiteindelijk is die functie wel enigszins vergelijkbaar. Bij Alpinestars ligt het voordeel erin dat de enkelbrace wat dichter op de voet, op het been zit waardoor die wat stijver kan aansluiten. Net als bij de Axials.





Of ze bij schade aan de buitenlaars de binnenlaars kunnen behouden durf ik niet te zeggen. Je ziet dat die laarzen afzonderlijk van elkaar worden aangetrokken en ze wel op een betere manier de binnenlaars afstellen en dat dat echt nauw je voet omsluit ten opzichte van de laars die eromheen vastzit. Bij Alpinestars zie je dat de hele laars geperforeerd is zodat die optimaal kan ademen.

Een hitteschild is bedoeld om de warmte van de motor buiten te houden, maar ook om op het moment dat je gaat glijden en er veel warmte vrijkomt dat je die moet zien op te vangen. Het gaat dus om een combinatie van die twee. De temperaturen die een warmteschild kan hebben variëren. Bij Alpinestars wordt Kevlar gebruikt en dat kan temperaturen rond de 700 tot 800 graden hebben.

In het pak zelf zit leer. Ook dat is goed bestand tegen hitte en slijtvast. In laarzen zijn het altijd microfibers, synthetisch leer, en daar zit een extra hitteschild in omdat microfibers minder bestand zijn tegen smelten of tegen hitte die vrijkomt. Waarom er geen microfiber in het pak zit en leer in de laars? Microfiber is bewerkelijker en stijver dan leer. Leer rekt en dat wil je niet bij je voeten hebben, daar moet het maatvast zijn. Je ziet vaak perforatie in de laars en dat moet je nauwkeuriger doen als je microfiber hebt dan bij leer. Motorrijders geven echt om die perforatie. Vooral op het parcours heb je alleen maar geperforeerde laarzen en pakken, omdat het topsport is. Je moet het in perspectief zien. Laarzen die niet geperforeerd zijn, zie je vaak toch wel terug bij mensen die op straat rijden. Iemand die op een circuit rijdt, is drie kwartier tot een uur aan het racen. Rijd je een hele dag, dan heb je een andere inspanning en warmteopname. Dus motorrijders die in Nederland rijden maken vandaar vaak de keuze voor niet geperforeerd. Ook ventilatiegaten met grote stukken leer erachter werken, want daar gaat een soort luchtkanaal doorheen, door het mesh of langs het wreefgedeelte. Bij Alpinestars hebben ze vaak een geperforeerde scheenbeenprotector en dat loopt daar doorheen, door de voering, richting de geperforeerde binnenlaars. Dat zorgt wel degelijk voor ventilatie, heeft zeker een effect. Het is een soort grote luchthapper die zorgt dat er actieve luchtstroming in de laars komt waardoor je koele voeten hebt. Mensen zeggen dat het lijkt alsof je sokken aan hebt als je rijdt met geperforeerde laarzen aan. Dus het werkt. Bij de Axial is weinig perforatie, maar ze zijn er wel in geperforeerd leer. Je hebt minder oppervlakte om perforatie toe te passen en uiteindelijk wil je een goede mix hebben van veiligheid en ventilatie. Heb je een hele open structuur, dan wordt het minder slijtvast. Dat heb je natuurlijk ook in het pak, dat loopt langer door. Je hebt dezelfde lengte. Maar meer op het been of onderbeen wat vrij toegankelijk is, dus op het onderbeen wordt wat meer perforatie toegepast. Maar er zijn geen klachten dat het bij Dainese minder goed zou ventileren. Er zijn niet echt dingen waarin Dainese of Alpinestars beter is, is Nike vs Adidas, waar geloof je in, welk merk vind je sympathieker, maar ik ga dat mijn collega vragen.

Wat is de ideale racelaars, wat zijn de designaspecten waarmee rekening moet worden gehouden? Het gaat om performance tegenover safety/protectie. Daar een optimale mix in vinden, die optimaal veilig is, maar technisch kan voldoen aan flexibiliteit om optimaal te kunnen presteren. Dat vond ik interessant aan je vragenlijst, waarom de linker- en rechterschoen identiek zijn. Dat is puur kostentechnisch, want dan hoef je maar één laars te ontwerpen en die te spiegelen. Maar je kunt je voorstellen dat het wenselijk is om af te wijken in de vorm of materialen om te zorgen dat je remvoet, je remlaars anders is opgebouwd dan de voet, de laars waarmee je schakelt om alleen daar protectie op te zetten waar je de kracht op zet. Gewicht is superbelangrijk, maar ook daar is het weer de mix van minder materiaal en veiligheid. Ik denk dat de Axial nu de meest geavanceerde laarzen zijn.

Wat betreft de toekomst verwacht ik dat er slimmere materialen komen die lichter zijn en dezelfde bescherming bieden als de huidige materialen en ook dat er materialen komen die zelfhelend zijn, die dus als er iets stuk gaat zichzelf kunnen herstellen. Airbags om de voet, daar geloof ik niet in.

Het zou goed zijn als je inzage kunt krijgen in de MotoGP; hoeveel zijn er gecrasht, bij welke laarzen, hoeveel enkels gebroken. Op het circuit kom je denk ik weinig mensen tegen die





daadwerkelijk hun voet ofzo breken. Als dat minimaal is, heb je je doel bereikt en zitten we qua safety op de juiste hoogte.

Wat nog beter kan, is de afstelling van de laars, dat die op maat gemaakt kan worden. De wens van maatwerk geldt voor de laars en de kleding. Bij Alpinestars hebben ze vaak net niet de maat die mensen hebben en het is nu heel beperkt mogelijk om iets in te stellen zodat het wel goed zit bij de binnenlaars aantrekken en de sluiting op de zijkant. Het racegebeuren is allemaal redelijk eenzijdig, als het maar snel gaat. Bij de touringlaars waarmee je op straat wil rijden, gehard, ongehard, en op weg wil kunnen landen is meer technologie nodig. Dat luistert nauwer dan een racelaars die is ontwikkeld om op hoge snelheden te beschermen.

Een enkelbrace heeft zeker effect. De enkel kan niet meer zijdelings bewegen, dus de enkel verzwikken kan niet meer, die wordt in een natuurlijke houding gehouden waarop je 'm kunt bewegen op een natuurlijke manier als je zo'n laars aantrekt. Je overbelast of forceert niets, maar de verdere beweging is eruit gehaald. Dat zie je bij elk type laars wel terug. Het is best een kleine structuur die toch zoveel voorkomt op zo'n snelheid.

Wat betreft de zolen: ze zijn allemaal hittebestendig en kunnen tegen olie en zo om grip te houden. Elke fabrikant heeft daar zijn eigen invloed op. Bij Dainese zie je dan weer de meest geavanceerde zool met verschillende typen patronen. Dat heeft te maken met de manier waarop je je voet neerzet; als je laag hangt, zet je je voet op het stepje en daar zit dan ook weer een ander patroon in om zo optimaal grip te hebben. Dat geldt ook voor de andere kant, als je volledig op je stepje staat, ook daar worden bepaalde patronen toegepast zodat als je je voet naar voren beweegt of zijdelings je optimale grip hebt. Wat dat betref heeft Dainese de meest geavanceerde zool. Bij Dainese noemen ze dat D-Tech technologie. Bij Alpinestars hebben ze één eigen patroon op de zool, is gevulkaniseerd rubber is hittebestendig, maar er is minder onderscheid gemaakt op welke manier je je voet neerzet, welke toepassing en wat dan het beste is. Materialen die zachter zijn, slijten sneller, maar bieden wel meer grip. Maar mensen kijken daar niet naar. Ze vinden Dainese het mooist om hoe erover is nagedacht in de verschillende situaties en de manier waarop je de laars kunt neerzetten. Maar als je dat niet hebt of er geen last van hebt, dan letten mensen daar niet op.

De sliders zien er verschillend uit. Bij Dainese hebben ze een lange toeslider die helemaal naar de voorkant gaat en nog iets kleins op de enkel. Je hebt aan beide kanten van de enkels ook nog wel een slider. Doel is om zo min mogelijk wrijving te creëren zodat als je gaat glijden, je blijft glijden en je daardoor minder impact op je voet hebt. De energie moet er zo vanaf worden geleid en dat zie je bij elke laars wel terug. Altijd van metaal, titanium, aluminium of magnesium. Bij Dainese zijn ze overgegaan van titanium naar aluminium. De prestaties zijn hetzelfde, maar het is prijstechnisch interessanter. Magnesium heeft een hoger smeltpunt. Het is voor als je gaat glijden op de weg, bij crashen, bij voet te ver van het pedaal of stepje, dat je laars niet in het asfalt hapt maar er overheen glijdt. Vandaar dat ze ook altijd afneembaar zijn zodat je ze bij slijtage kunt vervangen. Ze zitten op de enkel en hiel zodat ze zo min mogelijk weerstand geven.

Na een crash is het goed kijken naar de staat van de laars aan de buitenkant. Bij Dainese gaat het ook om de staat van het carbon. Dat is heel stijf en daardoor enigszins kwetsbaar. Het is afhankelijk van hoe je crasht, maar in het algemeen valt de schade aan een laars na een crash mee en kan je deze weer gebruiken. Het kan zijn dat een coureur zijn eigen voorkeuren heeft en een slider weghaalt of vervangt door een stukje plastic.

Het is een hele bijzondere wereld.

De manier van aantrekken van een laars is per persoon verschillend. Heb je een hoge wreef, dan is het fijn om de laars iets te kunnen stellen. Sidi heeft veel buckles en die laars valt vaak wat smaller. Het is maar net hoe je qua voet zit. Smalle of brede voet, hoge of lage wreef; het





| eeft invloed op je keuze. Als je een productconcept hebt waarbij je dat soort variabelen kunt ackelen, door ze verstelbaar te maken, dan heb je wel een plus. | |
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APPENDIX 11. CRASH ANALYSIS

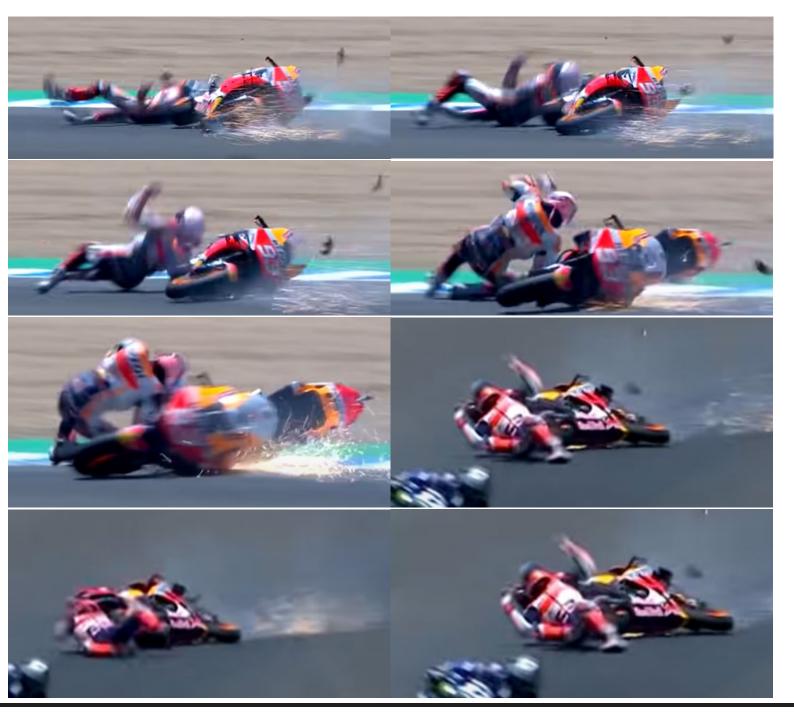




A small crash analysis was done to investigate the need for the toe and heel box and sliders. On top of that, it was useful to see whether any more protection is needed in certain areas and what would be a good location for the closure system (as keeping this out of the abrasion zone is ideal for the longevity of the boot). For this analysis screenshots were taken of the video "Top 10 Crashes of the Decade." (MotoGP, 2022). The number of crashes was limited to six as this already provided some useful insights and the analysis was mainly done to confirm other findings.

Results

Crash 1



















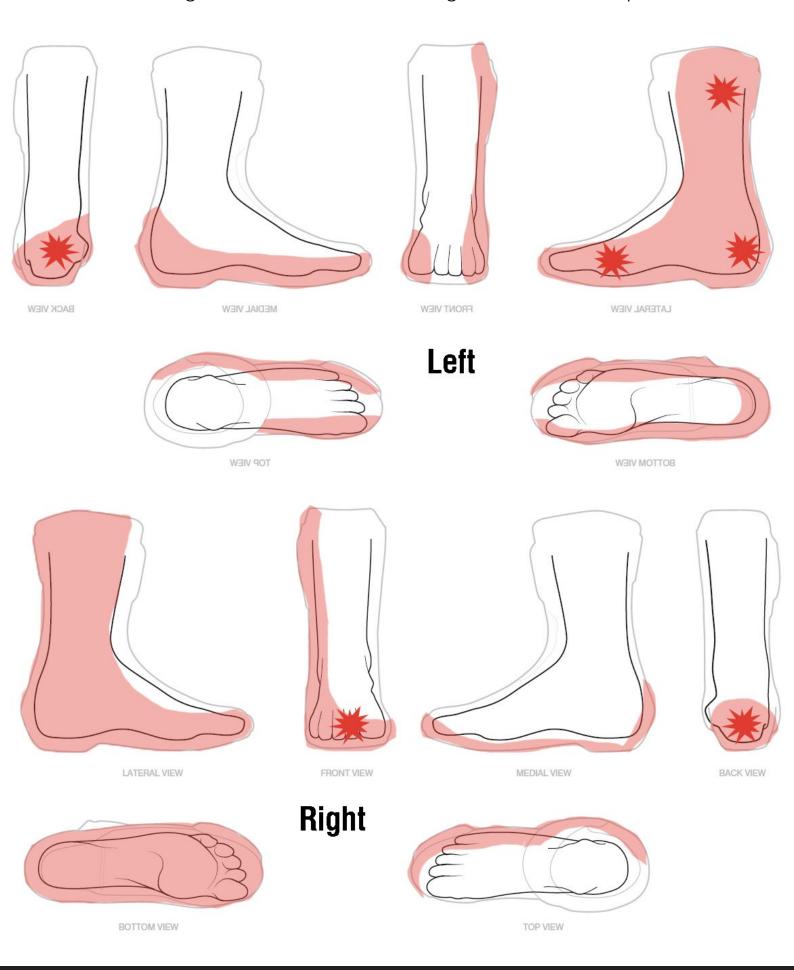


- Lowsider with Alpinestars Supertech R boots
- Starts sliding and ends up tumbling
- At multiple points the rider is at risk for hyper-inversion.





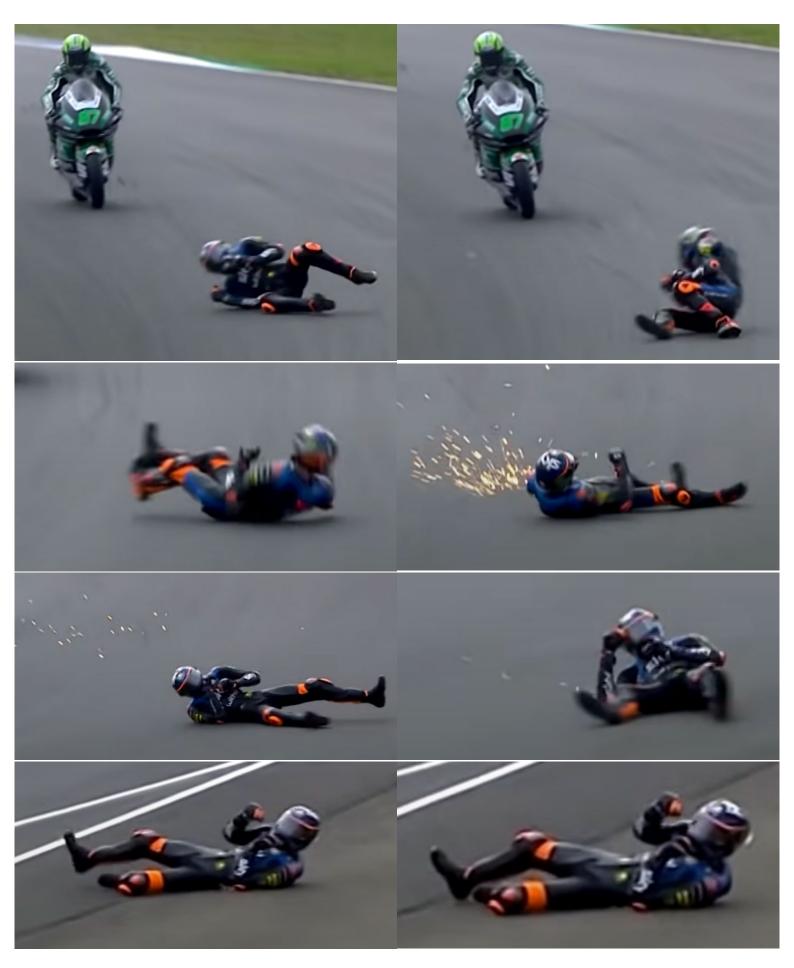
- The following areas were used for sliding and absorbed impact:









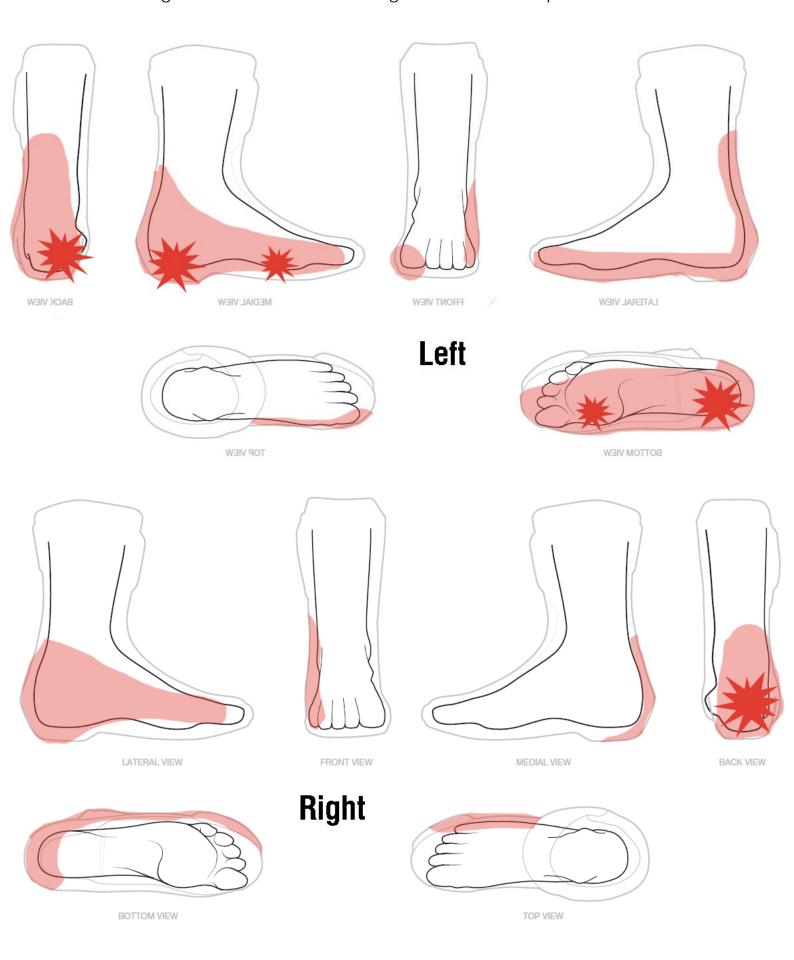


- Topsider with Dainese Axial D1 boots
- Flies up into the air and starts thumbling and then sliding and turning
- At multiple points the rider is at risk for hyper-eversion.





- The following areas were used for sliding and absorbed impact:



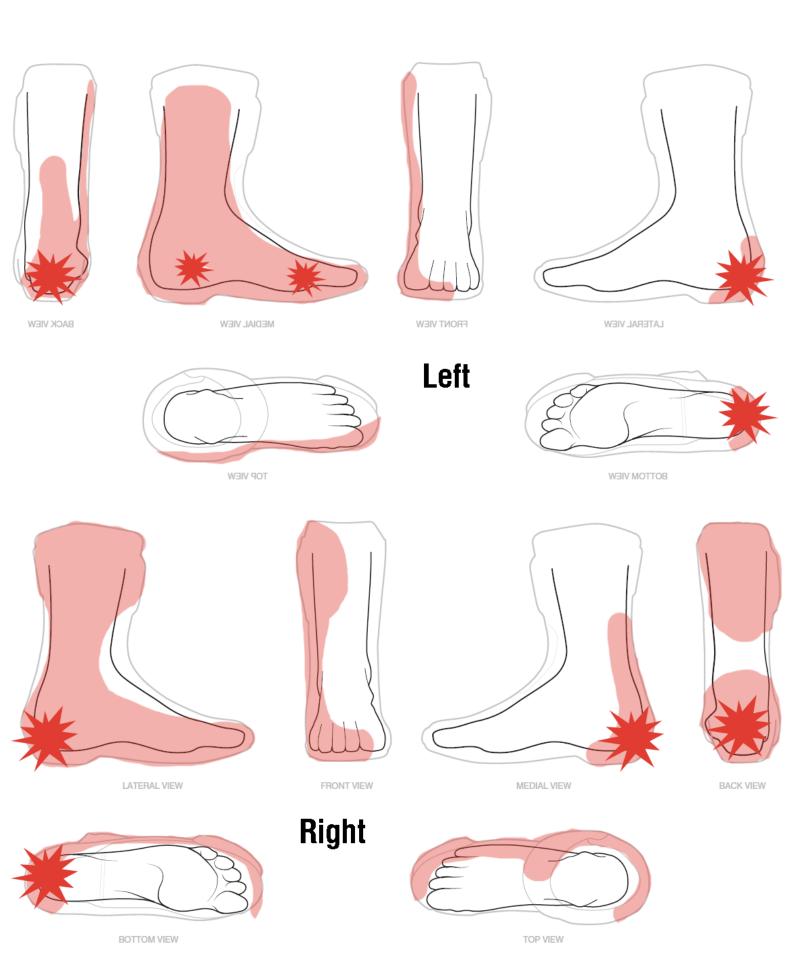
Crash 3



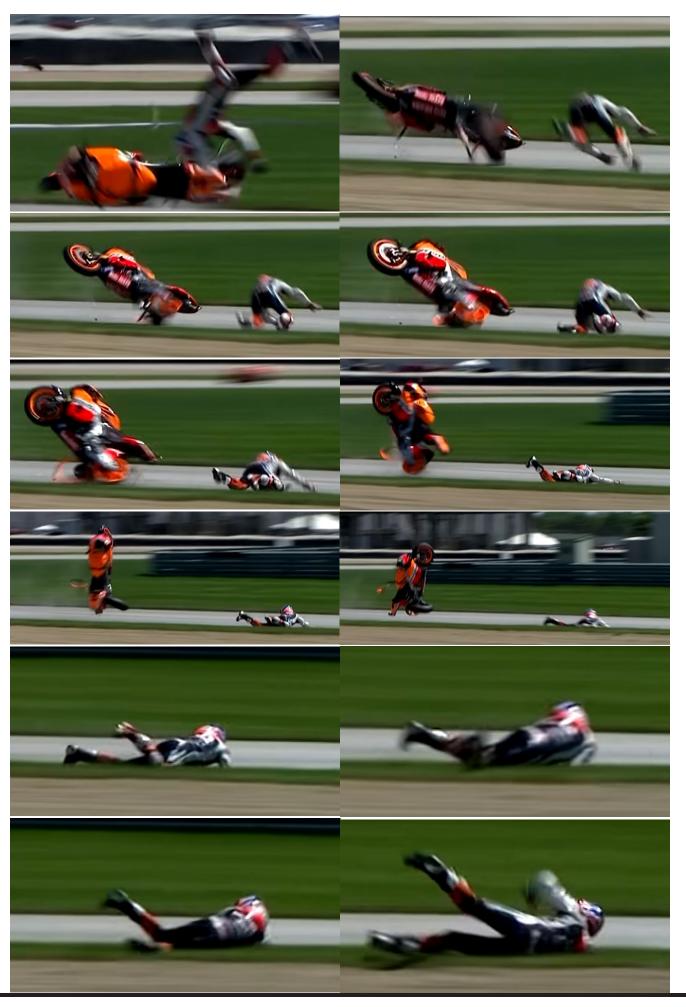
- Lowsider with Alpinestars Supertech R boots
- High bike slides away, he gets launched a little and then he start sliding and tumbling
- At multiple points the rider is at risk for hyper-abduction and adduction.







Crash 4















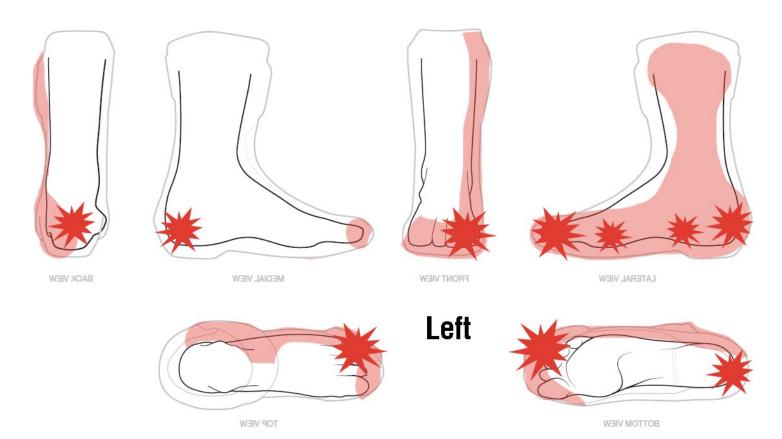






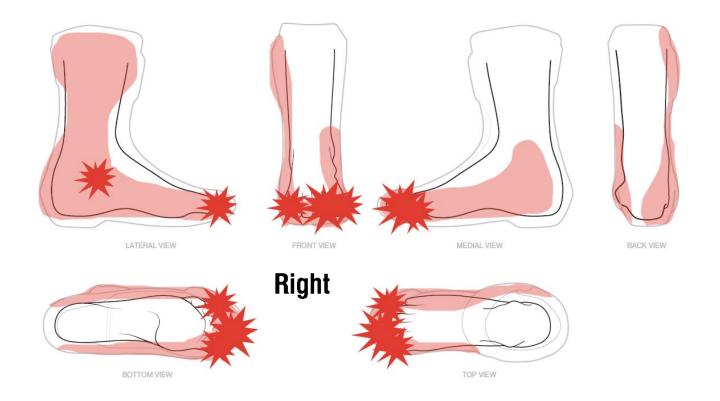


- Highsider Alpinestars Supertech R boots
- Flies up into the air and starts thumbling and then sliding and turning
- At multiple points the rider is at risk for hyper-adduction, hyper-abduction, hyper-flexion, hyper-inversion.
- The following areas were used for sliding and absorbed impact:









Crash 5





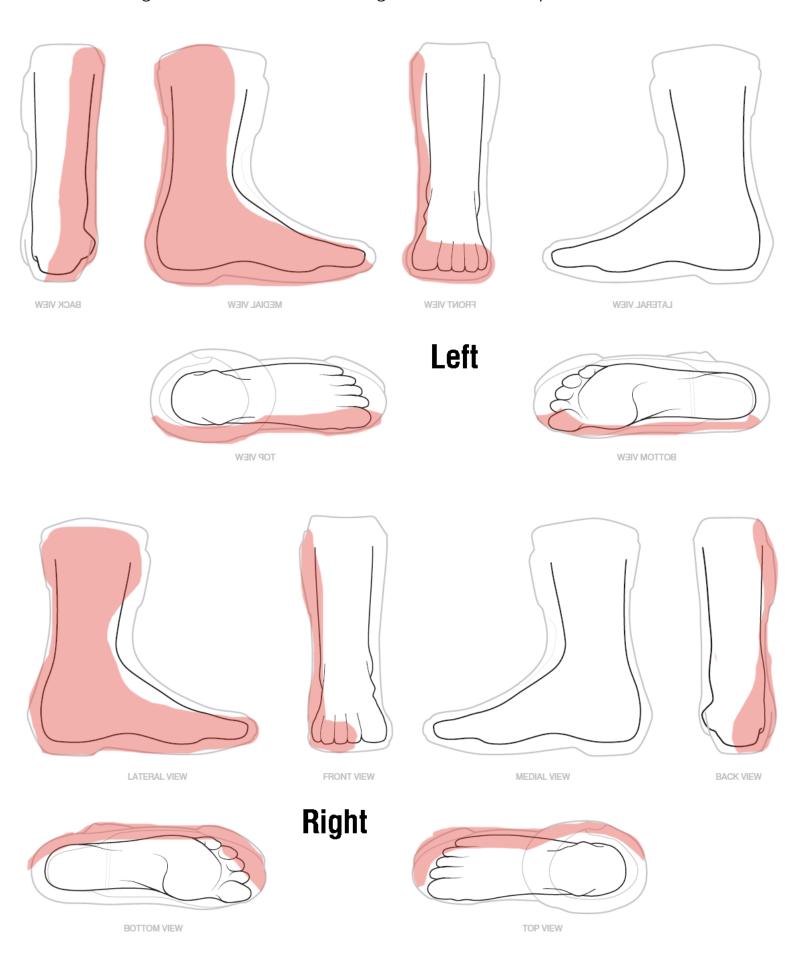




- Lowsider with Alpinestars Supertech R boots
- Flies up into the air and starts thumbling and then sliding and turning
- At multiple points the rider is at risk for hyper-inversion.



The following areas were used for sliding and absorbed impact:



Crash 6













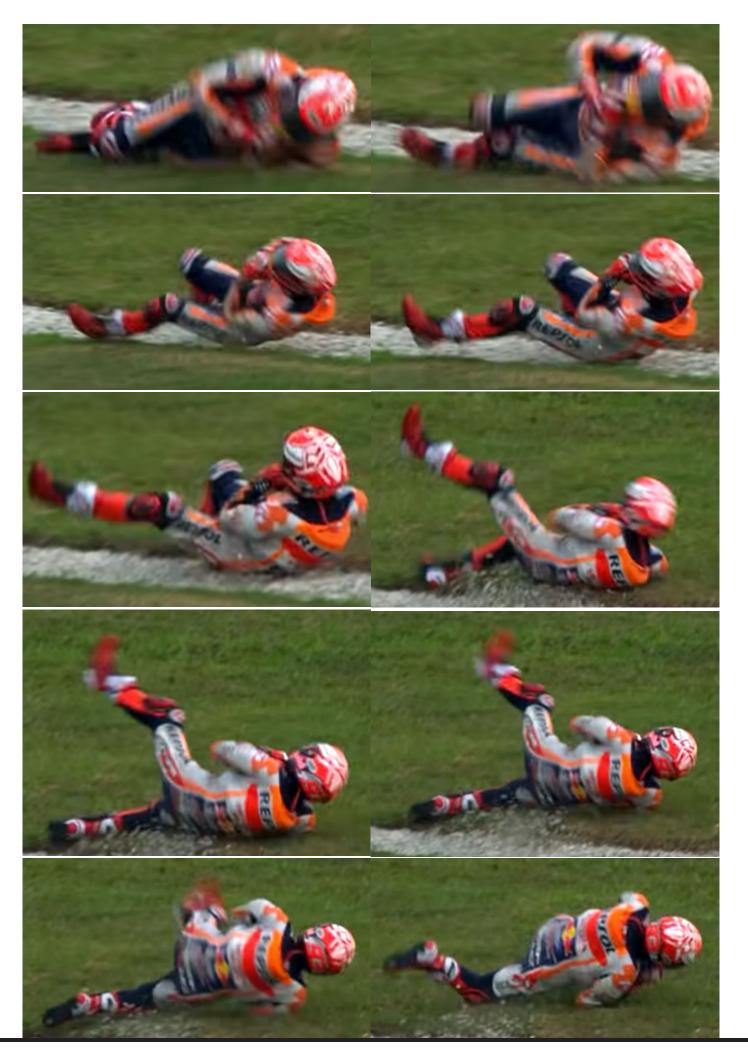
















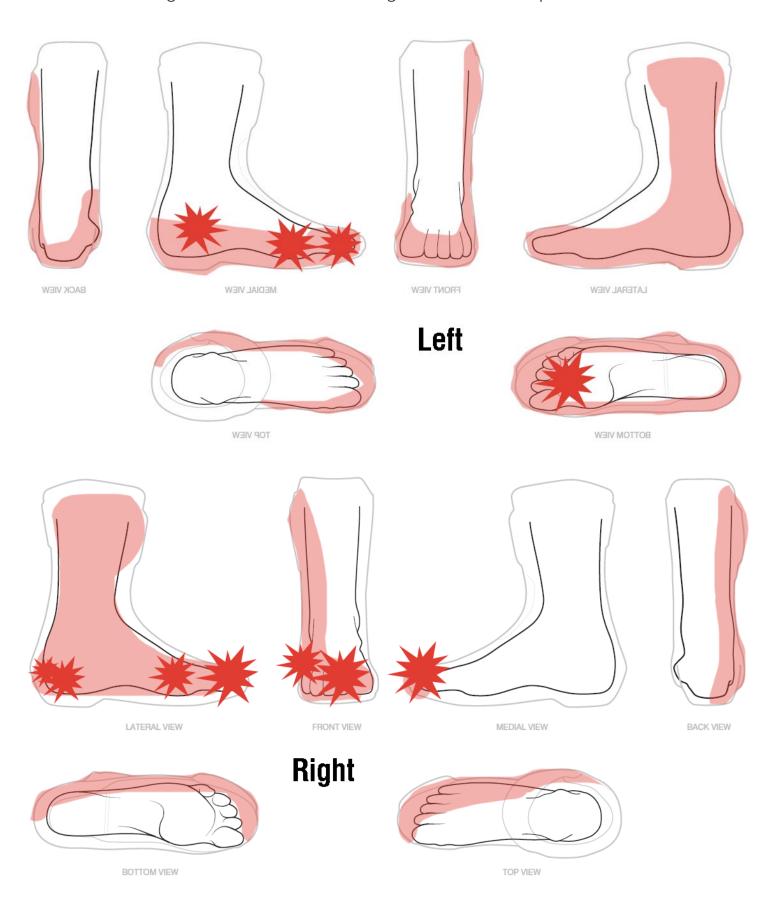


- Highsider with Alpinestars Supertech R boots
- Flies up into the air and starts thumbling and then sliding and turning
- At multiple points the rider is at risk for everything but hyper-flexion.





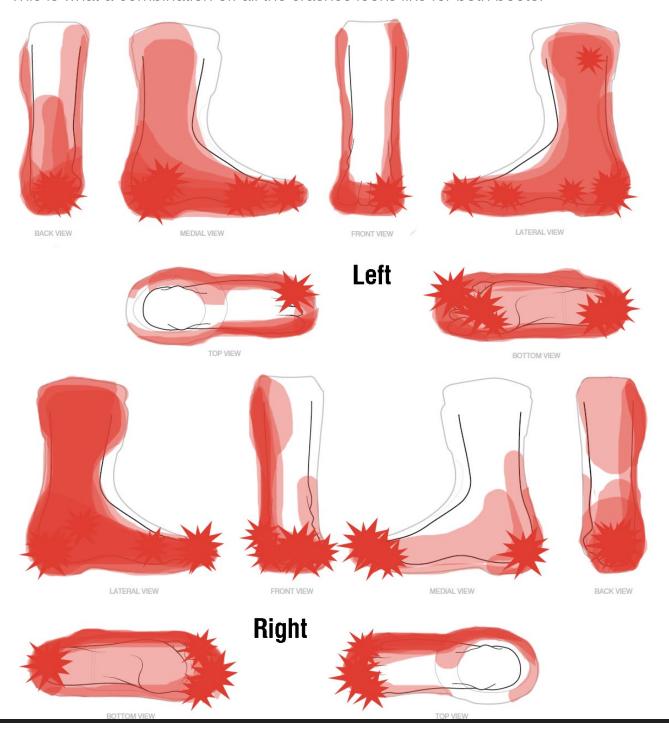
- The following areas were used for sliding and absorbed impact:



Conclusion

- The toe box and heel box are there for a reason. Almost all impacts where in these locations.
- The shin protector remained fairly unused.
- The flex area remained out of the abrasion zone. It might be interesting to consider this area for the closure system (zipper/buckles), to keep it intact.
- The edges of the outer sole endure a lot of abrasion.
- The sample size was too small to conclude anything regarding the difference per boot.
- The sliders on the lateral side of the boot (toe, ankle, shin) and the heel fulfil a function and are not just there for show.

This is what a combination off all the crashes looks like for both boots:







APPENDIX 12. LIST OF ADDTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

See Confidential Appendix





APPENDIX 13. RESEARCH KNITTING PATTERNS





With knitting a very stiff thread can be used to make a stretchy strap (Plaude, 2023). For the application of the ankle brace, movement up onto a certain point should be allowed and then be block it after that. Thus, we want a range of stretch followed by stiffness. That is why knitting the straps with a very stiff and strong fibre like Kevlar would be a solution for this application. A knit structure keeps the fibres bound together and flat upon compression. If you would directly attach the fibres from one hard part to another, they would move around, potentially get caught and buckle when unstretched. There are different knitting patterns that could be applied, that result in different amounts of stretch, making some more suitable than others. As no research is available regarding this topic, tests were done to find the best suitable structures for this application. As Kevlar fibre is more difficult to work with due to it being difficult to cut, the following tests were performed with another stiff thread, polyamide rope. The conclusions form the base for the development of the Kevlar straps and makes it so that less Kevlar straps need to be made and tested for the final prototype. For the ankle brace it is important that the straps remain as thin as possible, respond uniformly to stretch (decreases the chance of breakage under great force), do not curl up and have a minimal chance of getting caught behind a structure within the boot. These wishes stem from the boot design drivers: slim profile, protective and freedom of movement.

Method

All samples were hand-knitted with straight bamboo knitting needles. A few different variables were created, sample with a different: needle size (2.5, 4, 2.5 & 4 combined and 8 mm needles), knitting pattern (knit, rib, stockinette and seed stitches) and knitting method (loose and tight). The samples were made to be about 2.5 by 8 cm. When finished the length of the sample was measured in neutral state. Then the sample would be stretch out by hand until no more stretch could be obtained by hand, as at this point the stretch is no longer provided by the structure, but by the material. In this state the length of the sample would be measured again. See the figure below for an overview of the measurement method.







Results

Created Knitting Patterns

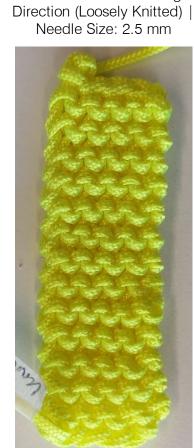
Knit Stitch Pattern in Length Direction (Tightly Knitted) | Needle Size: 2.5 mm



Knit Stitch Pattern in Length



Direction | Needle Size: 4 mm



Knit Stitch Pattern in Length

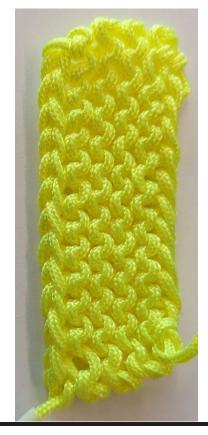
Knit Stitch Pattern in Length Direction | Needle Size: 8 mm



Knit Stitch Pattern in Length Direction | Needle Size: 2.5 and 4 mm Combined



Knit Stitch Pattern in Width Direction | Needle Size: 4 mm







Single Rib Stitch
Pattern in Length
Direction | Needle
Size: 4 mm

Double Rib Stitch
Pattern in Length
Direction | Needle
Size: 4 mm

Stockinette Stitch
Pattern in Length
Direction | Needle
Size: 4 mm

Seed Stitch Pattern in Length Direction | Needle Size: 4 mm









<u>Stretch Measurement</u> Different Stitching Patterns

| Knitting Pattern (4 mm) | L0 (cm) | L1 (cm) | Delta (cm) | Elongation (%) | Comparison |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Knit - Length | 8,5 | 11,5 | 3,0 | 35,3 | Norm: 1,00 |
| Stockinette - Length | 7,6 | 9,2 | 1,6 | 21,1 | 0,60 |
| Knit - Width | 7,7 | 9,3 | 1,6 | 20,8 | 0,59 |
| 1x Rib - Width | 8,2 | 11,6 | 3,4 | 41,5 | 1,17 |
| 2x Rib - Width | 9,4 | 11,7 | 2,3 | 24,5 | 0,69 |
| Seed - Width | 9,7 | 11,6 | 1,9 | 19,6 | 0,55 |

Different Needle Sizes

| Different Needle Cizee | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|------------|----------------|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Needle Size (Knit Stitch in Length) | L0 (cm) | L1 (cm) | Delta (cm) | Elongation (%) | Comparison | | | | | |
| 2,5 mm (Tight) | 7,6 | 8,7 | 1,1 | 14,5 | 0,41 | | | | | |
| 2,5 mm (Loose) | 7,1 | 8,9 | 1,8 | 25,4 | 0,72 | | | | | |
| 2,5 & 4 mm | 7,5 | 9,5 | 2,0 | 26,7 | 0,76 | | | | | |
| 4 mm | 8,5 | 11,5 | 3,0 | 35,3 | Norm: 1,00 | | | | | |
| 8 mm | 7,2 | 12,0 | 4,8 | 66,7 | 1,89 | | | | | |

During the making of the different samples, it became apparent that some of the options curled up (the stockinette stitch) when stretched or did not stretch uniformly (the rib stitches and the seed stitch), making them unsuitable for the application.





APPENDIX 14. OVERVIEW IDEATION RESULTS





Based on the norm in both tables, which is the same sample (4 mm Knit Stitch in Length Direction), translations can be made calculating the stretch of a certain knitting pattern with a different needle size. Besides the knit stitch in the length direction, the knit stitch in the width direction is the only knitting pattern that is suitable for the ankle brace. That is why only for this pattern the influence of the different needle sizes was calculated:

| Knit - Width | Factor | % |
|----------------|--------|------|
| 4 mm | 1,0 | 20,8 |
| 2,5 mm (Tight) | 0,41 | 8,5 |
| 2,5 mm (Loose) | 0,72 | 14,9 |
| 2,5 & 4 mm | 0,76 | 15,7 |
| 8 mm | 1,89 | 39,2 |

Conclusion

The knitting pattern made of knit stitches in both the length and width direction are the best suitable for the application of straps for the ankle brace system.

Based on the found elongations, in theory, the following knit structures would be best suitable for the staps for the following movements:

- <u>Inversion:</u> the maximal wanted elongation is 19.6 %, so a knit stitch in width direction with a 2.5 and 4 mm needle (15.7 %).
- <u>Eversion:</u> the maximal wanted elongation is 13.0 %, so a tight knit stitch in width direction with a 2.5 mm needle (8.5 %).
- <u>Supination:</u> the maximal wanted elongation is 25.9 %, so a loose knit stitch in length direction with a 2.5 mm needle (25.4 %).
- <u>Pronation:</u> the maximal wanted elongation is 12.0 %, so a tight knit stitch in width direction with a 2.5 mm needle (8.5 %).
- Adduction: the maximal wanted elongation is 6 %, so no knitting structure is suitable, and the fibres should directly be connected from hard part to hard part.
- <u>Abduction:</u> the maximal wanted elongation is 5 %, so no knitting structure is suitable, and the fibres should directly be connected from hard part to hard part.

These types of knit structures should be made with out of Kevlar fibre too and then tested in practice.





14.1. General Concept Generation

Based on the initial Brainwriting session of Appendix 8 with the following problem statement: "How to make an ankle joint and its supporting structures survive any MotoGP crash?", a next step was taken to turn these ideas into concepts applied to a boot. The method of Brain Drawing (Van Boeijen et al., 2013) was applied to take this step and to diverge. With Brain Drawing ideas are not written down in words, but as the name suggests they are drawn and the goal is to create quantity in terms of ideas to generate quality. This allows for better communication of the generated ideas. Naturally, some ideas jump out to you more then others, but to make sure no interesting ideas are tossed, reverging, and spending some time with all ideas is important. To reverge and so consider all the presented ideas, the method of "Clustering" was used (Heijne & Van der Meer, 2019). The clusters were made and named according to shared characteristics. Not all ideas can and should be turned into concepts. Choosing the one that best fits the design drivers is the goal. Therefore, converging is necessary. So, a first purge was done to select the most promising concepts. This initial selection was done with the "Hits and Dots"-method (Heijne & Van der Meer, 2019). A graduated Integrated Product Design Student was asked to help in the selection. The discussion resulted in the choice of six concepts, as we chose to allow the vote of one dot per cluster. To make a final choice between the concepts, the "Harris Profile"-method was applied (Van Boeijen et al., 2013). From the stated design drivers and requirements, the most important and differentiating wishes were selected. These wishes were ranked in terms of importance and the concepts were rated per wish based on personal insight. From this comparison the concept that came out best was the one with a structure of stiff straps that mimic the ligamentous structures around the ankle, to support the already present ankle support of the human body.

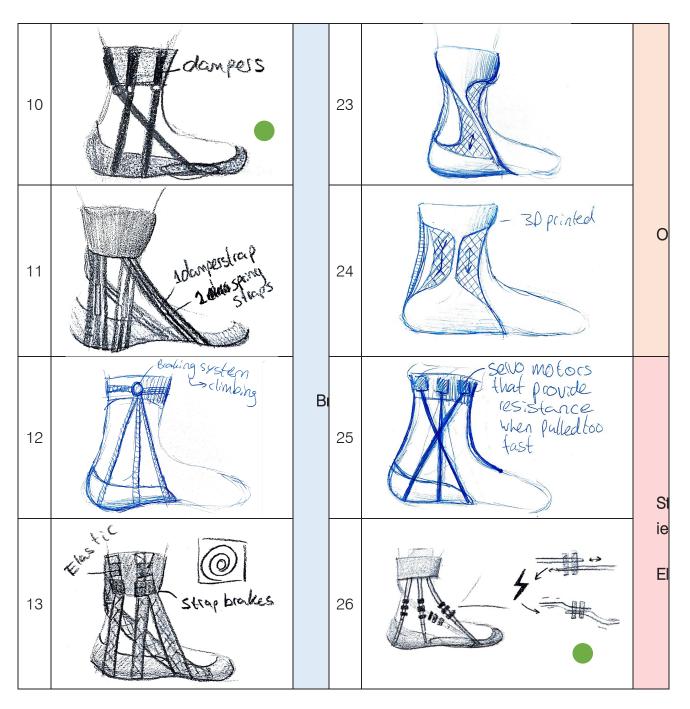
Results - Braindrawing, Clustering, Hits & Dots

| # | Idea | CI. | # | ldea | CI. |
|---|---------------------------------|-----|----|------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 | | | 14 | | |
| 2 | non-newlowar | Fı | 15 | Stretchy 3D structure | St |
| 3 | suit zitter viscoelastic Libers | | 16 | steel cables sturs Ekstic sturs | 31 |





| 4 | > Polymer to axial load > Resistent bendable > easily bendable | 0 | 17 | dynamical de stretch |
|---|--|---|----|---|
| 5 | countermoving molarized joint | | 18 | elasticcore Stiff outer strap |
| 6 | gear | | 19 | Elastic fless Elastic fless Strong wires |
| 7 | non-newtonian circular stamping point odamping material | M | 20 | |
| 8 | V | | 21 | |
| 9 | | | 22 | lacing lacing lacing lacing lacing lacing lacing lacing reinforcement |



| Concept Choice - Harri | Concept Choice – Harris Profile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|------|----|----|------|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-------|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| ldea: | 1:. | Airb | ag | | 4: / | ٩rt | | | 7:1 | Vev | / Joi | nt | 10: | Da | mpe | ers | 14: | Lig | am | ent | 26: | Vol | ts | |
| Wish | -2 | -1 | +1 | +2 | -2 | -1 | +1 | +2 | -2 | -1 | +1 | +2 | -2 | -1 | +1 | +2 | -2 | -1 | +1 | +2 | -2 | -1 | +1 | +2 |
| Protection | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freedom of Movement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulk | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Complexity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Looking at the little block towers idea 14 comes out best, then idea 7 and then idea 10. Idea 14 will be the starting point of the development of the concept.

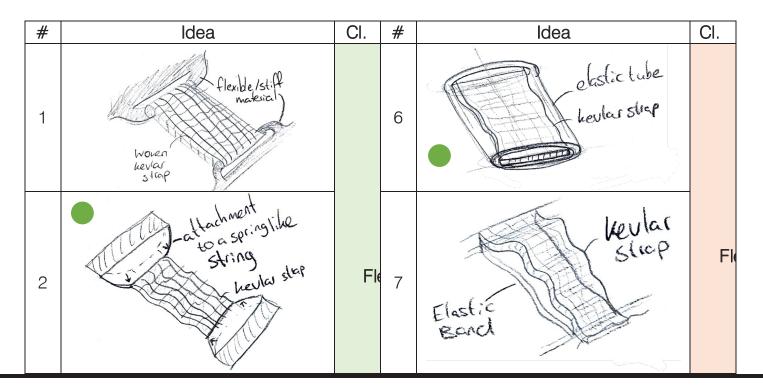




14.2. Ideation Sub-Problem: How to make a stiff strap a little stretchy.

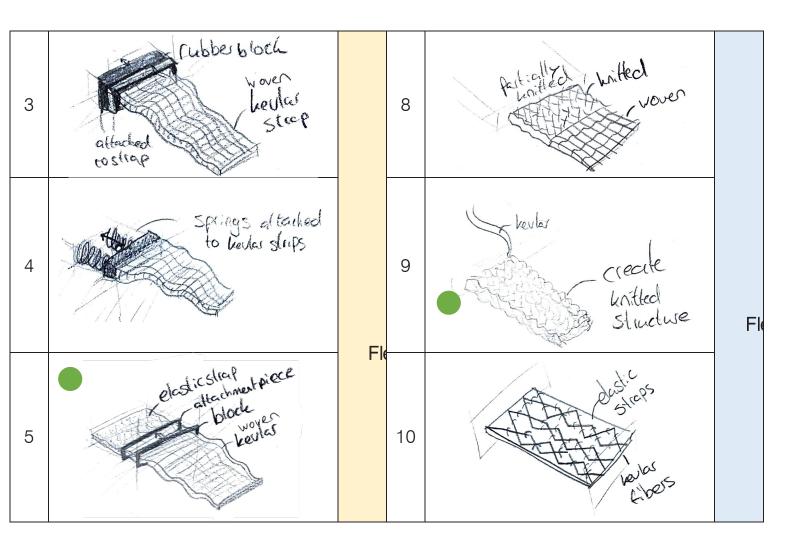
Based on calculations and material research the choice was made to select Kevlar as the optimal material for the straps. A woven Kevlar strap, however, is very stiff and will buckle when not put under tension. Furthermore, it does not provide any support to the ankle within the active range of motion. As the riders value feeling safe and would like to feel the presence of the ankle brace, it is important that the straps offer some counteracting force when the ankle is moved into a certain direction. Not so much that it feels limiting, but enough to make it feel like something is there to catch you, when necessary. Just like a seat belt.

For this ideation round the following problem statement was defined: "How to make a stiff strap a little stretchy?" Also here the method of Brain Drawing (Van Boeijen et al., 2013) was applied to diverge and create fluency, so a larger quantity of ideas. Reverging was done with the method of "Clustering" (Heijne & Van der Meer, 2019). The clusters were made and named according to shared characteristics. The initial selection was done with the "Hits and Dots"-method (Heijne & Van der Meer, 2019), which resulted in the choice of four ideas. To make a final choice between these ideas, the "Weighted Objectives"-method was applied (Van Boeijen et al., 2013). From the stated design drivers and requirements, the most important and differentiating wishes were selected. These wishes were ranked in terms of importance and rated with a weight factor. Then the ideas were rated on a scale from 1 to 10 and multiplied with the weight factor of the wish. Summing up all these multiplied scores per wish results in a final score. The higher this score, the better the idea fits with the stated design drivers. Looking at the scores the idea that came out best was the one where the Kevlar yarn is knitted into a structure, as a knitted structure allows for stretch up onto a certain point depending on the structure. After that point the flexibility of the strap is defined by the Young's Modulus of the material. Furthermore, a knitted structure would allow for the freedom of movement in a sideways direction, which on the boot would be the movement of plantar- and dorsi flexion. To check whether this finding was correct an expert meeting was arranged with the textile expert of the faculty of Industrial Design Engineering. She, Plaude (2022), confirmed this finding, showed different types of knitting patterns, and provided instructions to make these knitting structures for the creation of prototypes.









Weighted Objectives

| <u>vvergrited Objective</u> | 2: Sp Stri | _ | 5: Ela | | 6: Ela Tul | | 9: Knitted Kevlar | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|---------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|--|
| 1477 | | | | Lo | | | | | | |
| Wish | Weight | Score | Total | Score | Total | Score | Total | Score | Total | |
| Strength | 30 | 6 | 180 | 7 | 210 | 8 | 240 | 9 | 270 | |
| Reliability | 20 | 7 | 140 | 6 | 120 | 9 | 180 | 9 | 180 | |
| Manufacturability | 20 | 6 | 120 | 5 | 100 | 8 | 160 | 7 | 140 | |
| Sturdy look | 15 | 6 | 90 | 6 | 90 | 7 | 105 | 9 | 135 | |
| (Sense of safety) | 13 | O | 90 | O | 90 | 7 | 103 | 9 | 133 | |
| Longevity | 10 | 8 | 80 | 6 | 60 | 9 | 90 | 9 | 90 | |
| Bulk | 5 | 7 | 35 | 5 | 25 | 7 | 35 | 7 | 35 | |
| Total | 100 | | 645 | | 605 | | 810 | | 850 | |

Looking at the resulting scores, the most fitting concept would be idea 9, then idea 6 and then idea 5. Idea 9 will be implemented in the overall design.





14.3. Ideation: Keeping the Kevlar straps in place on the lower limb.

For the straps to do their job, they need to have a stable support structure that keeps them in place. This support structure needs to be stiff and strong.

For this ideation round the following problem statement was defined: "How to keep the Kevlar straps in place on the lower limb?" The method of How To combined with Brainwriting (Van Boeijen et al., 2013) was applied to diverge. The reverging step was done with the "vALUe"-method (Van Boeijen et al., 2013), stating the advantages, limitations, and unique findings. To make a final choice between these ideas, the "Hits and Dots"-method was applied (Heijne & Van der Meer, 2019). The final choice was made for making a 3D printed or CNC'ed shape based on a 3D scan of the rider that is strapped to the rider's leg and connected to the inner boot. The structures of the leg would divide the force over the leg and keep the base part that connects to the straps in place. An interesting note was connecting the straps to the inner boot and the inner boot to the suit. This formed the basis for the next ideation round.

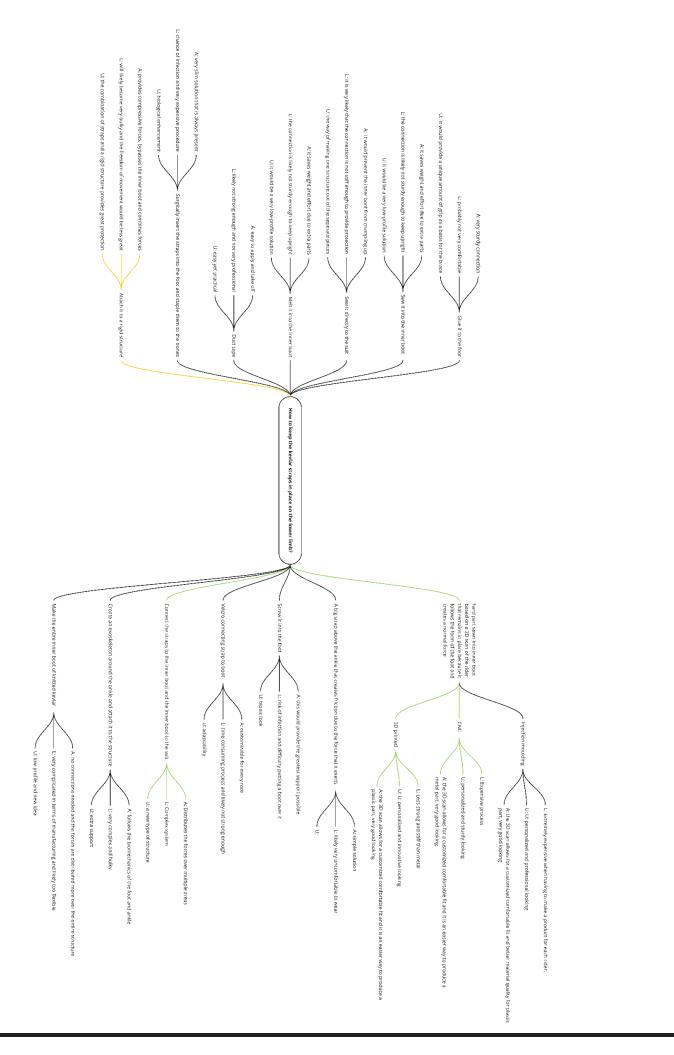
14.3. Ideation: How to prevent the inner boot (IB) from crumpling up under the forces of the straps?

As mentioned an interesting idea arose to connect the straps to the inner boot and the inner boot to the suit. This would allow the straps to stay in place even better and to alleviate some of the pressure caused by the great forces put on the straps and create more stability.

For this ideation round the following problem statement was defined: "How to prevent the inner boot (IB) from crumpling up under the forces of the straps?" The method of How To combined with Brainwriting (Van Boeijen et al., 2013) was applied to diverge. The reverging step was done with the "PMI"-method (Van Boeijen et al., 2013), stating the advantages, limitations, and unique findings. To make a final choice between these ideas, the "Hits and Dots"-method was applied (Heijne & Van der Meer, 2019). The final choice was made for attaching the inner boot to the suit via a zipper. This distributes the forces evenly over the protective structures and is already a principle that is applied for connecting the upper and lower parts of two-piece suits.

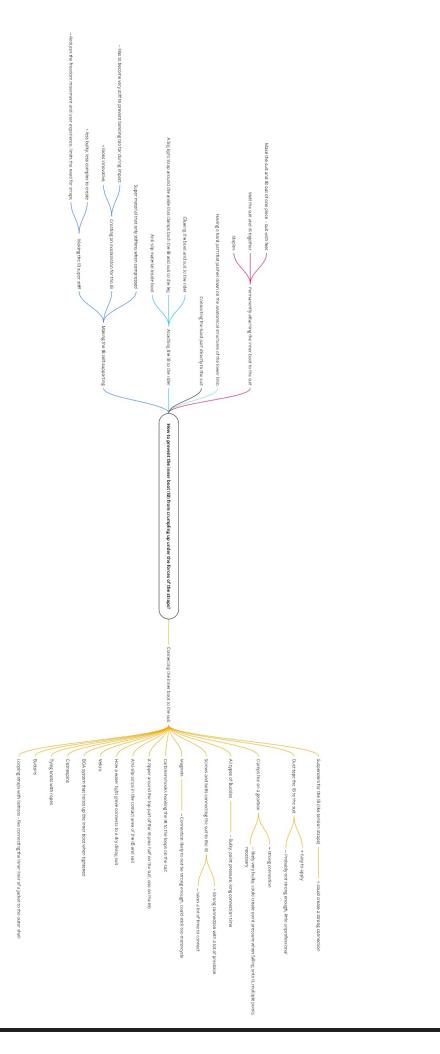










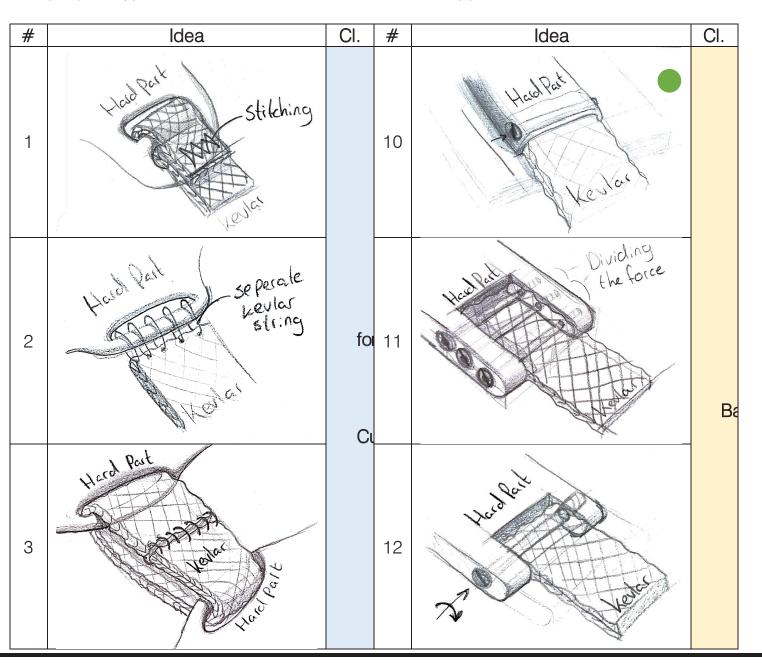




14.5. Ideation: Connecting the Kevlar straps to the hard parts.

Naturally the straps have to be connected to the hard part that connects to the inner boot. Important for this connection is that it is strong and stiff. No extra stretch should come from the connection as this makes it hard to predict the behaviour of the strap. Furthermore, the strap should stay in place and the hard part should be able to handle the forces that are applied to it through the straps.

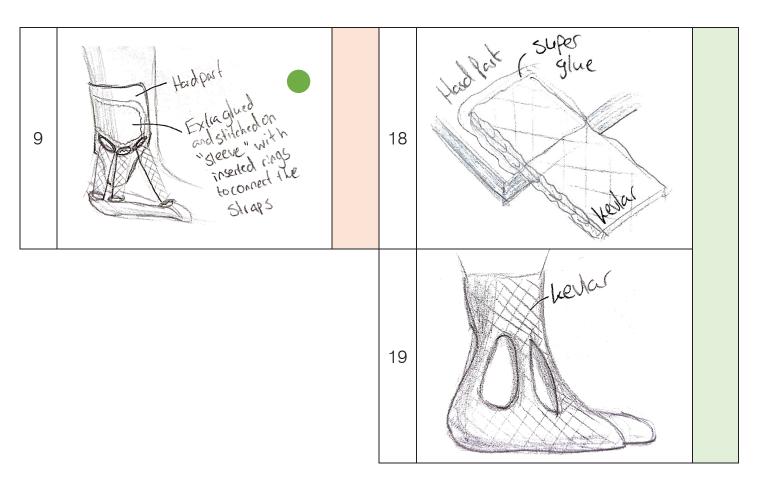
For this ideation round the following problem statement was defined: "How to connect a knitted Kevlar strap to a rigid hard part?" The method of Brain Drawing (Van Boeijen et al., 2013) was applied to diverge. Reverging was done with the method of "Clustering" (Heijne & Van der Meer, 2019). The initial selection was done with the "Hits and Dots"-method (Heijne & Van der Meer, 2019), which resulted in the selection of four ideas. To make a final choice between these ideas, the "Weighted Objectives"-method was applied (Van Boeijen et al., 2013). Looking at the scores the idea that came out best was the one where the Kevlar yarn is stitched through small holes at the edge of the hard part. Another expert meeting with Plaude (2022) indicated this to be the best solution. To get a better feel for the manufacturability and the look and feel of the connections, multiple prototypes were made. These can be found in Appendix 16.







| 4 | Head Park Seperate Leular string Montar | | 13 | cod out | |
|---|--|----------|----|---|----------------------|
| 5 | Hard Part Hard Part | | 14 | Land Carl | |
| 6 | pins pins pins weller hitting | | 15 | injection molding with strap already in mould | |
| 7 | Tightening Screw Leular | Şt Ex | 16 | melted together | ne O tea Ma |
| 8 | Louis Land | | 17 | Lad Rath melan series kenler string | |



Weighted Objectives

| , | | 4: Small hole stitching | | 9: Ac Struc | | 10: ⁻ Tun | | 15: Mould inserts | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| | Weight | Score | Total | Score | Total | Score | Total | Score | Total |
| Strength | 30 | 9 | 270 | 7 | 210 | 7 | 210 | 9 | 270 |
| Longevity | 25 | 8 | 200 | 7 | 175 | 7 | 175 | 8 | 200 |
| Manufacturability | 20 | 8 | 160 | 7 | 140 | 6 | 120 | 6 | 120 |
| Sturdy look (Sense of safety) | 15 | 7 | 105 | 6 | 90 | 7 | 105 | 8 | 120 |
| Bulk | 10 | 8 | 80 | 7 | 70 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 90 |
| Total | 100 | | 815 | | 685 | | 660 | | 800 |

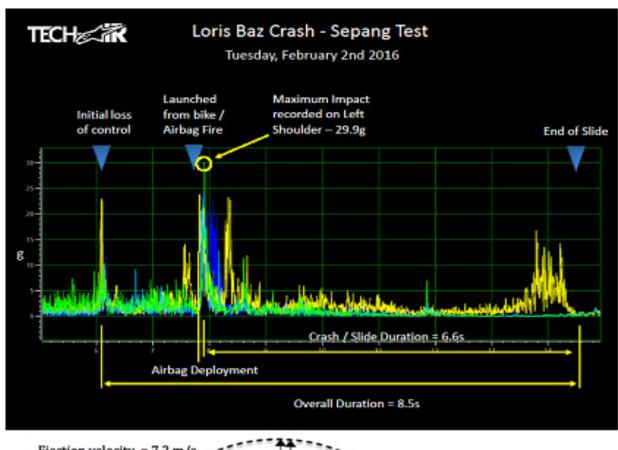
Looking at the resulting scores, the most fitting concept would be idea 4, then idea 15 and then idea 9. With idea 4 as a basis, prototypes were created to get a better understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of the solution and to improve the idea, see Appendix 16.

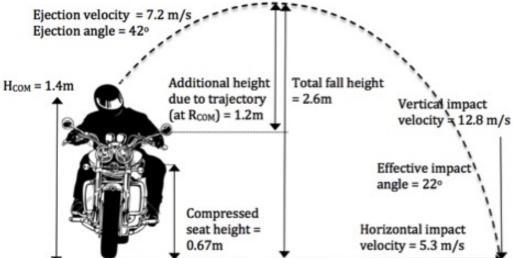


| ADDENINIY 15 | CALCULATIONS | VNKI E BBVCE |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| APPENDIX 15. | CALCULATION 5 | ANKLE BRAGE |









https://www.roadracingworld.com/news/bazs-alpinestars-suit-recorded-299-g-impact-in-180-mph-crash-at-sepang/

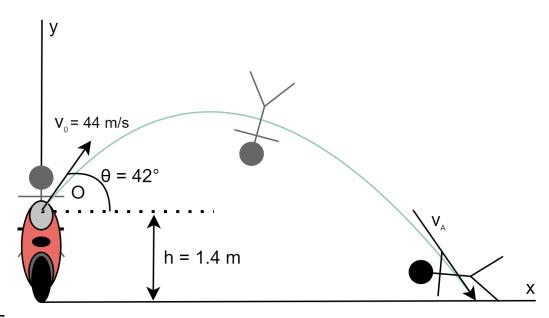
https://drbiomechanics.com/motorcycle-accident-reconstruction-2/



Kinematics







 $mass := 77 : massfoot := mass \cdot 0.0145 ; Massminfoot := mass \cdot (1 - 0.0145); tair := 0.6 :$ launchangle := 42:

$$massfoot := 1.1165$$
 $Massminfoot := 75.8835$ (1.1)

$$VelocityRider := 160 : LinVel := VelocityRider \cdot \left(\frac{1000}{3600}\right) : AngularVelAnkle := \frac{LinVel}{\left(\frac{r}{100}\right)} ; t1 := \frac{200}{(9.81 \cdot 7.7)} ; t2 := \frac{200}{(9.81 \cdot 29.9)} ; a1 := -\frac{200}{t1} ; a2 := -\frac{200}{t2} ;$$

LinVel := evalf(LinVel);

$$Angular Vel Ankle := \frac{40000}{9 r}$$

$$t1 := 2.647709070$$

$$t2 := 0.6818514996$$

$$a1 := -75.53700000$$

$$a2 := -293.3190000$$

$$LinVel := 44.44444444$$
 (1.2)

>
$$vOx := LinVel \cdot cos\left(\frac{launchangle}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) : vOy := LinVel \cdot sin\left(\frac{launchangle}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) : vOx :=$$

evalf(vOx); vOy := evalf(vOy);

$$vOx := 33.02865891$$

$$vOy := 29.73913805$$
 (1.3)

> vAx := vOx; $vAy := vOy + -9.81 \cdot tair$; $ya := 1.4 + (vOy \cdot tair) - 0.5 \cdot 9.81 \cdot tair^2$; $x := \frac{vAx}{\left(\frac{1000}{3600}\right)}$; $\frac{vAy}{\left(\frac{1000}{3600}\right)}$

$$vAx := 33.02865891$$
 $vAy := 23.85313805$
 $ya := 17.47768283$
 $x := 118.9031721$
 85.87129698 (1.4)

$$xrider := 0 + vOx \cdot tair : distanceflight := evalf(xrider);$$

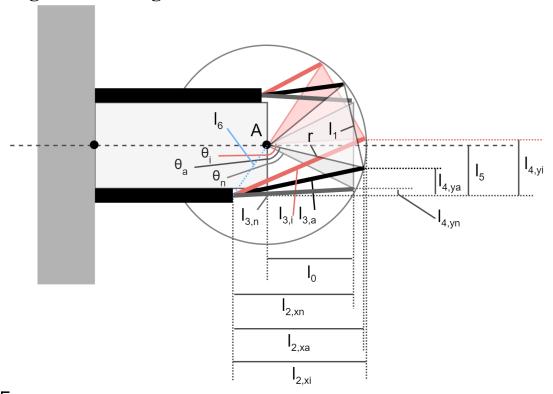
 $distanceflight := 19.81719535$ (1.5)

Eversion

Assumptions: all forces are translated in to movement.

The friction coefficient of the asphalt is 1 when the foot grips, so there will be no sliding.

Degrees to Elongation



- > heelwidth := 7 + 0.5 : malleoliwidth := 7.6 + 0.5 : lateralmalleolusheight := 8.2 + 1 : CORSubtalarJointHeight := 7.1 + 1 : Θ activerangeofmotion := 12.6 : Θ injury := 30 :
- > l2xneutral := lateralmalleolusheight : l0 := CORSubtalarJointHeight : l1 := heelwidth : $l5 := \frac{malleoliwidth}{2} ; l4yneutral := l5 \frac{l1}{2} ; l6 := sqrt ((l2xneutral l0)^2 + l5^2);$ l5 := 4.0500000000 l4yneutral := 0.3000000000

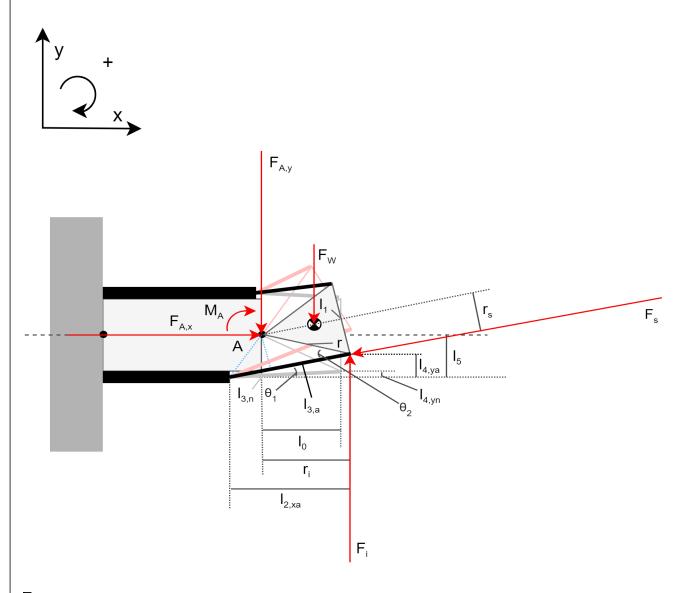
(2.1.1)





> ElonNeutraltoactive :=
$$\frac{lneutraltoactive}{l3neutral} \cdot 100$$
;
ElonActivetoinjury := $\frac{lactivetoinjury}{l3active} \cdot 100$;
ElonNeutraltoinjury := $\frac{lneutraltoinjury}{l3neutral} \cdot 100$;
ElonNeutraltoactive := 9.257779882
ElonActivetoinjury := 10.42937350
ElonNeutraltoinjury := 20.65268182 (2.1.6)

▼ Forces & Moments



>
$$ri := xact$$
, $G := 29.9 : a := 9.81 : Ma := 0.0583 \cdot \Theta active range of motion^2 : $ri := 8.722962928$ (2.2.1)$

 $\rightarrow Fi := G \cdot a \cdot mass; Fw := massfoot \cdot 9.81;$ Fi := 22585.563Fw := 10.952865(2.2.2)> $\Theta l := \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{l4yneutral}{l2xneutral} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{180}{Pi} \right) + \Theta active range of motion;$ $\Theta l := 14.46767884$ (2.2.3)(2.2.4) $> rs := \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\Theta 2 \cdot Pi}{180}\right) \cdot r}{\sin\left(\frac{90 \cdot Pi}{180}\right)}; Fsx := \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\Theta I \cdot Pi}{180}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{90 \cdot Pi}{180}\right)} \cdot Fs; Fsy :=$ rs := 3.719775559Fsx := 0.2498338219 FsFsy := 0.9682887284 Fs(2.2.5)> $Ekin11 := 0.5 \cdot massfoot \cdot vAy^2$; $Ekin12 := 0.5 \cdot massfoot \cdot vAx^2$; $Ekin13 := 0.5 \cdot massfoot$ $\cdot LinVel^2$; Ekin11 := 317.6287278Ekin12 := 608.9906315Ekin13 := 1102.716050(2.2.6)> $U := Fs \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\Theta l}{\frac{180}{Pi}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{lactive to in jury}{100}\right); Ekin 2 := 0:$ U := 0.01015626612 Fs(2.2.7)> Energy1 := Ekin11 - U = Ekin2; Energy2 := Ekin12 - U = Ekin2; Energy3 := Ekin13-U = Ekin2;Energy1 := 317.6287278 - 0.01015626612 Fs = 0Energy2 := 608.9906315 - 0.01015626612 Fs = 0Energy3 := 1102.716050 - 0.01015626612 Fs = 0(2.2.8)> Fs1 := solve(Energy1, Fs); Fs2 := solve(Energy2, Fs); Fs3 := solve(Energy3, Fs);Fs1 := 31274.16356Fs2 := 59962.05931Fs3 := 108574.9464(2.2.9)

Fx := 0.2498338219 Fs - FAx

(2.2.10)

Material Properties

> Width1 :=
$$\frac{2}{100}$$
 : Thickness1 := $\frac{0.3}{100}$: A := Width1·Thickness1; δ := lactivetoinjury :

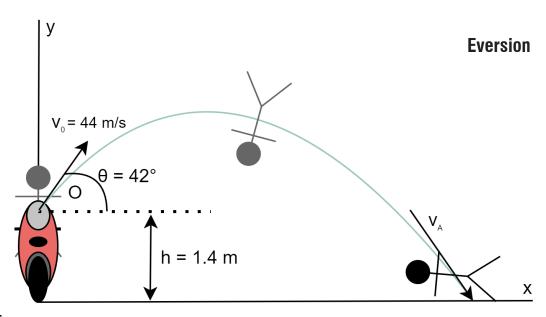
A := 0.00006000000000

> Emin1 := $\frac{Fs1 \cdot \left(\frac{l3active}{100}\right)}{\left(\frac{\delta}{100}\right) \cdot 10^9 \cdot A}$; Emin2 := $\frac{Fs2 \cdot \left(\frac{l3active}{100}\right)}{\left(\frac{\delta}{100}\right) \cdot 10^9 \cdot A}$; Emin3 := $\frac{Fs3 \cdot \left(\frac{l3active}{100}\right)}{\left(\frac{\delta}{100}\right) \cdot 10^9 \cdot A}$; Emin1 := 4.997769610

$$Emin1 := 4.997/69610$$
 $Emin2 := 9.582240535$
 $Emin3 := 17.35082592$ (2.2.1.2)

>
$$\sigma min1 := \frac{Fs1}{A \cdot 10^6}$$
; $\sigma min2 := \frac{Fs2}{A \cdot 10^6}$; $\sigma min3 := \frac{Fs3}{A \cdot 10^6}$;
 $\sigma min1 := 521.2360593$
 $\sigma min2 := 999.3676552$
 $\sigma min3 := 1809.582440$ (2.2.1.3)

(2.2.15)



 $mass := 77 : massfoot := mass \cdot 0.0145 ; Massminfoot := mass \cdot (1 - 0.0145); tair := 0.6 :$ launchangle := 42:

$$massfoot := 1.1165$$
 $Massminfoot := 75.8835$ (1.1)

$$VelocityRider := 160 : LinVel := VelocityRider \cdot \left(\frac{1000}{3600}\right) : AngularVelAnkle := \frac{LinVel}{\left(\frac{r}{100}\right)} ; t1 := \frac{200}{(9.81 \cdot 7.7)} ; t2 := \frac{200}{(9.81 \cdot 29.9)} ; a1 := -\frac{200}{t1} ; a2 := -\frac{200}{t2} ;$$

LinVel := evalf(LinVel);

$$Angular Vel Ankle := \frac{40000}{9 r}$$

$$t1 := 2.647709070$$

$$t2 := 0.6818514996$$

$$a1 := -75.53700000$$

$$a2 := -293.3190000$$

$$LinVel := 44.44444444$$
 (1.2)

$$> vOx := LinVel \cdot cos\left(\frac{launchangle}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) : vOy := LinVel \cdot sin\left(\frac{launchangle}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) : vOx := linVel \cdot sin\left(\frac{lau$$

evalf(vOx); vOy := evalf(vOy);

$$vOx := 33.02865891$$

$$vOy := 29.73913805 \tag{1.3}$$

> vAx := vOx; $vAy := vOy + -9.81 \cdot tair$; $ya := 1.4 + (vOy \cdot tair) - 0.5 \cdot 9.81 \cdot tair^2$; $x := \frac{vAx}{\left(\frac{1000}{3600}\right)}$; $\frac{vAy}{\left(\frac{1000}{3600}\right)}$

$$\frac{vAx}{\left(\frac{1000}{3600}\right)}; \frac{vAy}{\left(\frac{1000}{3600}\right)}$$

$$vAx := 33.02865891$$
 $vAy := 23.85313805$
 $ya := 17.47768283$
 $x := 118.9031721$
 85.87129698 (1.4)

$$xrider := 0 + vOx \cdot tair : distanceflight := evalf(xrider);$$

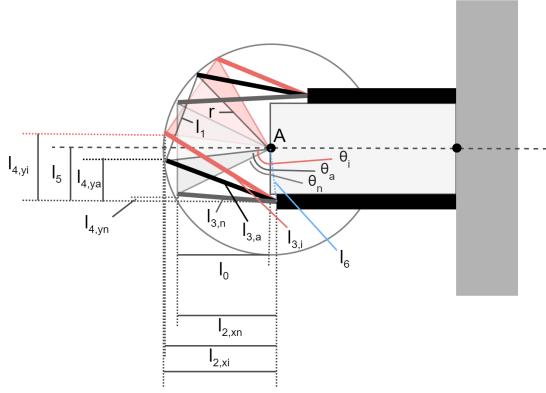
 $distanceflight := 19.81719535$ (1.5)

Inversion

Assumptions: all forces are translated in to movement.

The friction coefficient of the asphalt is 1 when the foot grips, so there will be no sliding.

V Degrees to Elongation



- > heelwidth := 7 + 0.5 : malleoliwidth := 7.6 + 0.5 : lateralmalleolusheight := 7.1 + 1 : CORSubtalarJointHeight := 7.1 + 1 : Θ activerangeofmotion := 19.8 : Θ injury := 34 :
- > l2xneutral := lateralmalleolusheight : l0 := CORSubtalarJointHeight : l1 := heelwidth : $l5 := \frac{malleoliwidth}{2} ; l4yneutral := l5 \frac{l1}{2} ; l6 := sqrt ((l2xneutral l0)^2 + l5^2);$ l5 := 4.0500000000 l4yneutral := 0.3000000000

(2.1.1)





l6 := 4.050000000(2.1.1)> $l3neutral := sqrt(l4yneutral^2 + l2xneutral^2); r := sqrt((\frac{l1}{2})^2 + l0^2); \Theta neutral :=$ $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{l0}{0.5 \cdot l1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)$; Θ active := Θ neutral + Θ activerangeofmotion; Θ injury := Θ neutral + Θ injury; l3neutral := 8.105553652r := 8.925945328 $\Theta neutral := 65.15761090$ $\Theta active := 84.95761090$ $\Theta injury := 99.15761090$ (2.1.2)> $yact := cos\left(\frac{(\Theta active)}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) \cdot r, xact := sin\left(\frac{(\Theta active)}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) \cdot r,$ $yinj := cos\left(\frac{(\Theta injury)}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) \cdot r, xinj := sin\left(\frac{(\Theta injury)}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) \cdot r,$ l4yactive := l5 - yact, l2xactive := (l2xneutral - l0) + xact, l4yinjury := l5 - yinj;l2xinjury := (l2xneutral - l0) + xinj;vact := 0.7845257273xact := 8.891401430yinj := -1.420571625xinj := 8.812177725l4yactive := 3.265474273l2xactive := 8.891401430l4yinjury := 5.470571625l2xinjury := 8.812177725(2.1.3)> $l3n := l3neutral; l3active := sqrt(l4vactive^2 + l2xactive^2); l3injury := sqrt(l4vinjury^2)$ $+ l2xinjury^{2}$; l3n := 8.105553652l3active := 9.472082222l3injury := 10.37215649(2.1.4)> lneutral to active := l3 active - l3 neutral;lactive to injury := l3injury - l3active;lneutral to injury := l3injury - l3neutral;lneutral to active := 1.366528570

lneutraltoinjury := l3injury - l3neutral; lneutraltoactive := 1.366528570 lactivetoinjury := 0.900074268 lneutraltoinjury := 2.266602838(2.1.5)

> ElonNeutraltoactive :=
$$\frac{lneutraltoactive}{l3neutral} \cdot 100;$$

$$ElonActivetoinjury := \frac{lactivetoinjury}{l3active} \cdot 100;$$

$$ElonNeutraltoinjury := \frac{lneutraltoinjury}{l3neutral} \cdot 100;$$

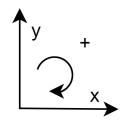
$$ElonNeutraltoactive := 16.85916384$$

$$ElonActivetoinjury := 9.502390783$$

$$ElonNeutraltoinjury := 27.96357825$$
(2.1.6)

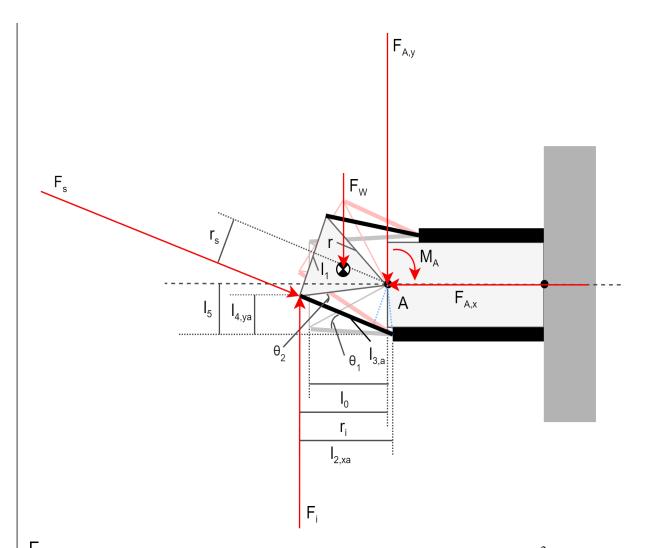
▼ Forces & Moments

The equation of subtalar joint stiffness (inversion/eversion) is y = 0.0583*x2, with x being the angle in degrees (Kjaersgaard-Andersen et al, 1988).









$$ri := xact; G := 29.9 : a := 9.81 : Ma := 0.0583 \cdot \Theta active range of motion^2 : $ri := 8.891401430$ (2.2.1)$$

 \rightarrow $Fi := G \cdot a \cdot mass; Fw := massfoot \cdot 9.81;$

$$Fi := 22585.563$$

$$F_W := 10.952865$$
 (2.2.2)

Trial

>
$$Fm1 := mass \cdot a1$$
; $Fm2 := mass \cdot a2$; $Fv1 := massfoot \cdot a1$; $Fv2 := massfoot \cdot a2$;
 $Ekinbody := 0.5 \cdot mass \cdot LinVel^2$; $Ekinfoot := 0.5 \cdot massfoot \cdot LinVel^2$; $Ekinfoot := 0.5 \cdot massminfoot \cdot LinVel^2$; $On := \frac{r}{2} \cdot massfoot \cdot AngularVelAnkle - (massfoot \cdot 9.81)$;
 $Ot := massfoot \cdot \left(\frac{r}{2}\right)$;
 $Fm1 := -5816.349000$
 $Fm2 := -22585.56300$
 $Fv1 := -84.33706050$
 $Fv2 := -327.4906635$
 $Ekinbody := 76049.38270$

16 := 4.196724914(2.1.1)> $l3neutral := sqrt(l4yneutral^2 + l2xneutral^2); r := sqrt((\frac{l1}{2})^2 + l0^2); \Theta neutral :=$ $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{l0}{0.5 \cdot l1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)$; Θ active := Θ neutral + Θ activerangeofmotion; Θ injury := Θ neutral + Θ injury; l3neutral := 9.204890005r := 8.925945328 $\Theta neutral := 65.15761090$ Θ active := 77.75761090 Θ *injury* := 95.15761090 (2.1.2)> $yact := cos\left(\frac{(\Theta active)}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) \cdot r, xact := sin\left(\frac{(\Theta active)}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) \cdot r,$ $yinj := cos\left(\frac{(\Theta injury)}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) \cdot r, xinj := sin\left(\frac{(\Theta injury)}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) \cdot r,$ l4vactive := l5 - vact, l2xactive := (l2xneutral - l0) + xact, l4yinjury := l5 - yinj;l2xinjury := (l2xneutral - l0) + xinj;vact := 1.892727598xact := 8.722962928yinj := -0.8024047407xinj := 8.889805770l4yactive := 2.157272402l2xactive := 9.822962928l4yinjury := 4.852404741l2xinjury := 9.989805770(2.1.3)> $l3n := l3neutral; l3active := sqrt(l4vactive^2 + l2xactive^2); l3injury := sqrt(l4vinjury^2)$ $+ l2xinjury^{2}$; l3n := 9.204890005l3active := 10.05705846l3injury := 11.10594665(2.1.4)> lneutral to active := l3 active - l3 neutral;lactive to injury := l3injury - l3activelneutral to injury := l3injury - l3neutral;lneutral to active := 0.852168455lactive to injury := 1.04888819





lneutral to injury := 1.901056645

(2.1.5)

Ekinfoot := 1102.716050 $Ekinfoot := 987.6543210 \ massminfoot$ On := 2470.158247Ot := 4.982908980(2.2.1.1)> $rad := (\Theta injury - \Theta active range of motion) \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right); tankle := \frac{rad}{Angular Vel Ankle};$ $Test := 0.5 \cdot \left(\frac{(0 - Angular Vel Ankle)}{trad}\right) \cdot trad^{2} + Angular Vel Ankle \cdot trad - rad;$ tankle := 0.002781651337 $Test := 248.9621144 \ trad - 1.385051597$ (2.2.1.2)> $trad1 := fsolve(Test, trad); arad := \frac{(0 - AngularVelAnkle)}{trad1};$ trad1 := 0.00556330267arad := -89501.55294(2.2.1.3)> $\Theta l := \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{l4yneutral}{l2xneutral} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{180}{Pi} \right) + \Theta active range of motion;$ (2.2.3)(2.2.4) $> rs := \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\Theta 2 \cdot Pi}{180}\right) \cdot r}{\sin\left(\frac{90 \cdot Pi}{180}\right)}; Fsx := \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\Theta I \cdot Pi}{180}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{90 \cdot Pi}{180}\right)} \cdot Fs; Fsy :=$ $\frac{\sin\left(\frac{(180-90-\Theta I)\cdot Pi}{180}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{90\cdot Pi}{180}\right)}\cdot Fs;$ rs := 3.801716977Fsx := 0.3733293882 FsFsy := 0.9276988563 Fs(2.2.5)> $Ekin11 := 0.5 \cdot massfoot \cdot vAy^2$; $Ekin12 := 0.5 \cdot massfoot \cdot vAx^2$; $Ekin13 := 0.5 \cdot massfoot$ $\cdot LinVel^2$; Ekin11 := 317.6287278Ekin12 := 608.9906315Ekin13 := 1102.716050(2.2.6)



$$V := Fs \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\Theta l}{\frac{180}{\text{Pi}}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{lactive to injury}{100}\right); Ekin2 := 0:$$

$$U := 0.008340078600 Es$$

$$U := 0.008349978690 \, Fs \tag{2.2.7}$$

> Energy1 := Ekin11 - U = Ekin2; Energy2 := Ekin12 - U = Ekin2; Energy3 := Ekin13-U = Ekin2;

$$Energy1 := 317.6287278 - 0.008349978690 Fs = 0$$

$$Energy2 := 608.9906315 - 0.008349978690 F_S = 0$$

$$Energy3 := 1102.716050 - 0.008349978690 Fs = 0$$
 (2.2.8)

 \rightarrow Fs1 := solve(Energy1, Fs); Fs2 := solve(Energy2, Fs); Fs3 := solve(Energy3, Fs);

$$Fs1 := 38039.46568$$

$$Fs2 := 72933.19589$$

$$Fs3 := 132062.1394$$
 (2.2.9)

 $\Rightarrow Fx := Fsx - FAx;$

$$Fx := 0.3733293882 Fs - FAx \tag{2.2.10}$$

- Fx Sum(Fx) = 0: Fy := Fi Fsy FAy Fw;

$$Fy := 22574.61014 - 0.9276988563 Fs - FAy$$
 (2.2.11)

 \triangleright Sum(Fy) = 0:

- Sum(M) = 0:

$$Fs := 53412.32462$$
 (2.2.13)

> Sum(M) = 0: > Fs := fsolve(M, Fs); Fig. := 53412.32462 > Fay := fsolve(Fy, FAy); Fay := -26975.94232 > Fax := fsolve(Fx, FAx); Fax := 19940.39047

$$Fay := -26975.94232$$
 (2.2.14)

$$Fax := 19940.39047$$
 (2.2.15)

Material Properties

>
$$Width1 := \frac{2}{100}$$
: $Thickness1 := \frac{0.3}{100}$: $A := Width1 \cdot Thickness1$; $\delta :=$

lactivetoinjury:

$$A := 0.000060000000000 \tag{2.2.2.1}$$

>
$$Emin1 := \frac{Fs1 \cdot \left(\frac{13active}{100}\right)}{\left(\frac{\delta}{100}\right) \cdot 10^9 \cdot A}$$
; $Emin2 := \frac{Fs2 \cdot \left(\frac{13active}{100}\right)}{\left(\frac{\delta}{100}\right) \cdot 10^9 \cdot A}$; $Emin3 := \frac{Fs2 \cdot \left(\frac{\delta}{100}\right) \cdot 10^9 \cdot A}{\left(\frac{\delta}{100}\right) \cdot 10^9 \cdot A}$

$$\frac{F_{83} \cdot \left(\frac{|3active}{100}\right)}{\left(\frac{8}{100}\right) \cdot 10^{9} \cdot A};$$

$$Emin1 := 6.671911408$$

$$Emin2 := 12.79207825$$

$$Emin3 := 23.16296717$$
(2.2.2.2)
$$omin1 := \frac{F_{81}}{A \cdot 10^{6}}; omin2 := \frac{F_{82}}{A \cdot 10^{6}}; omin3 := \frac{F_{83}}{A \cdot 10^{6}};$$

$$omin1 := 633.9910947$$

$$omin2 := 1215.553265$$

$$omin3 := 2201.035657$$
(2.2.2.3)
$$omin3 := 2201.035657$$

$$omin3 := 2201.035657$$
(2.2.2.4)
$$omin3 := 2201.035657$$

$$omin3 := 2201.035657$$

$$omin3 := 2201.035657$$
(2.2.2.3)
$$omin3 := 2201.035657$$

$$omin3 := 2201.035657$$
(2.2.2.4)
$$omin3 := 2201.035657$$

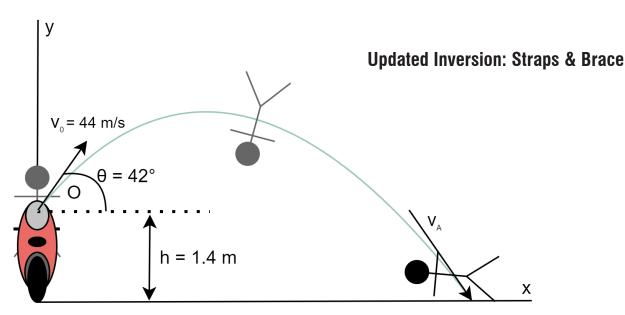
$$omin3 := 2201.035657$$
(2.2.2.1)
$$omin$$

Amin1 := 0.0004207934666

(2.2.2.3.2)

Calculations Ankle Brace

>
$$Amin2 := \frac{Fs}{\sigma Kev \cdot 10^6}$$
;
 $Amin2 := 0.0003338270289$ (2.2.2.3.3)
> $WidthMax := \frac{2}{100}$:
> $ThicknessMin := \frac{Amin1}{WidthMax} \cdot 100$;
 $ThicknessMin := 2.103967333$ (2.2.2.3.4)



 $mass := 77 : massfoot := mass \cdot 0.0145 ; Massminfoot := mass \cdot (1 - 0.0145); tair := 0.6 :$ launchangle := 42:

$$massfoot := 1.1165$$
 $Massminfoot := 75.8835$ (1.1)

$$Wassminjoot := 75.8833$$

$$VelocityRider := 160 : LinVel := VelocityRider \cdot \left(\frac{1000}{3600}\right) : AngularVelAnkle := \frac{LinVel}{\left(\frac{r}{100}\right)} ; t1 := \frac{200}{(9.81 \cdot 7.7)} ; t2 := \frac{200}{(9.81 \cdot 29.9)} ; a1 := -\frac{200}{t1} ; a2 := -\frac{200}{t2} ;$$

LinVel := evalf(LinVel);

$$Angular Vel Ankle := \frac{40000}{9 r}$$

$$t1 := 2.647709070$$

$$t2 := 0.6818514996$$

$$a1 := -75.53700000$$

$$a2 := -293.3190000$$

$$LinVel := 44.44444444$$
 (1.2)

$$> vOx := LinVel \cdot cos\left(\frac{launchangle}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) : vOy := LinVel \cdot sin\left(\frac{launchangle}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) : vOx := linVel \cdot sin\left(\frac{lau$$

evalf(vOx); vOy := evalf(vOy);

$$vOx := 33.02865891$$

$$vOy := 29.73913805$$
 (1.3)

> vAx := vOx; $vAy := vOy + -9.81 \cdot tair$; $ya := 1.4 + (vOy \cdot tair) - 0.5 \cdot 9.81 \cdot tair^2$; $x := \frac{vAx}{\left(\frac{1000}{3600}\right)}$; $\frac{vAy}{\left(\frac{1000}{3600}\right)}$

$$vAx := 33.02865891$$
 $vAy := 23.85313805$
 $ya := 17.47768283$
 $x := 118.9031721$
 85.87129698 (1.4)

$$xrider := 0 + vOx \cdot tair : distanceflight := evalf(xrider);$$

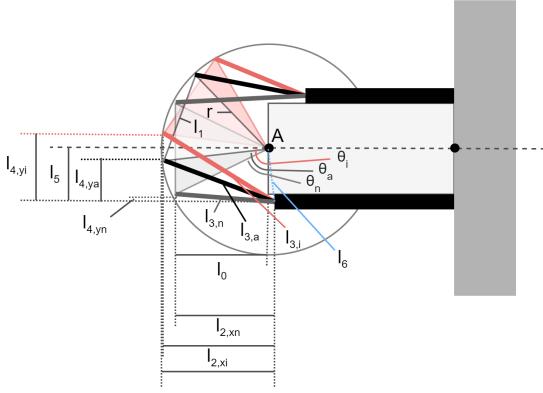
 $distanceflight := 19.81719535$ (1.5)

Inversion

Assumptions: all forces are translated in to movement.

The friction coefficient of the asphalt is 1 when the foot grips, so there will be no sliding.

Degrees to Elongation



- > heelwidth := 7 + 0.5 : malleoliwidth := 7.6 + 0.5 : lateralmalleolusheight := 7.1 + 1 : CORSubtalarJointHeight := 7.1 + 1 : Θ activerangeofmotion := 19.8 : Θ injury := 34 :
- > l2xneutral := lateralmalleolusheight : l0 := CORSubtalarJointHeight : l1 := heelwidth : $l5 := \frac{malleoliwidth}{2} ; l4yneutral := l5 \frac{l1}{2} ; l6 := sqrt ((l2xneutral l0)^2 + l5^2);$ l5 := 4.050000000 l4yneutral := 0.300000000

*(*2.1.1)





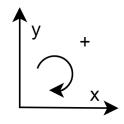
```
l6 := 4.050000000
                                                                                                                      (2.1.1)
> l3neutral := sqrt(l4yneutral^2 + l2xneutral^2); r := sqrt((\frac{l1}{2})^2 + l0^2); \Theta neutral := 
          \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{l0}{0.5 \cdot l1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right); \Thetaactive := \Thetaneutral + \Thetaactiverangeofmotion; \Thetainjury :=
          \Thetaneutral + \Thetainjury;
                                          l3neutral := 8.105553652
                                               r := 8.925945328
                                          \Theta neutral := 65.15761090
                                           \Theta active := 84.95761090
                                           \Theta injury := 99.15761090
                                                                                                                       (2.1.2)
> yact := cos\left(\frac{(\Theta active)}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) \cdot r; xact := sin\left(\frac{(\Theta active)}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) \cdot r;
yinj := cos\left(\frac{(\Theta injury)}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) \cdot r; xinj := sin\left(\frac{(\Theta injury)}{\left(\frac{180}{Pi}\right)}\right) \cdot r;
     l4vactive := l5 - vact, l2vactive := (l2vactive) + vact, l4vinjury := l5 - vinj;
          l2xinjury := (l2xneutral - l0) + xinj; yneutral := l5 - l4yneutral; displactoi := yact
           - yinj; displntoi := yneutral - yinj; displntoa := yneutral - yact,
                                            vact := 0.7845257273
                                             xact := 8.891401430
                                            yinj := -1.420571625
                                              xinj := 8.812177725
                                          l4yactive := 3.265474273
                                          l2xactive := 8.891401430
                                          l4vinjury := 5.470571625
                                          l2xinjury := 8.812177725
                                          yneutral := 3.750000000
                                          displactoi := 2.205097352
                                          displntoi := 5.170571625
                                          displntoa := 2.965474273
                                                                                                                       (2.1.3)
> l3n := l3neutral; l3active := sqrt(l4vactive^2 + l2xactive^2); l3injury := sqrt(l4vinjury^2)
           + l2xinjury^2);
                                              l3n := 8.105553652
                                           l3active := 9.472082222
                                           l3injury := 10.37215649
                                                                                                                       (2.1.4)
    lneutral to active := 13 active - 13 neutral;
     lactive to injury := l3injury - l3active;
```



 $lneutraltoinjury \coloneqq l3injury - l3neutral;$ $lneutraltoactive \coloneqq 1.366528570$ $lactivetoinjury \coloneqq 0.900074268$ $lneutraltoinjury \coloneqq 2.266602838$ (2.1.5) $ElonNeutraltoactive \coloneqq \frac{lneutraltoactive}{l3neutral} \cdot 100;$ $ElonActivetoinjury \coloneqq \frac{lactivetoinjury}{l3active} \cdot 100;$ $ElonNeutraltoinjury \coloneqq \frac{lneutraltoinjury}{l3neutral} \cdot 100;$ $ElonNeutraltoinjury \coloneqq 16.85916384$ $ElonActivetoinjury \coloneqq 9.502390783$ $ElonNeutraltoinjury \coloneqq 27.96357825$ (2.1.6)

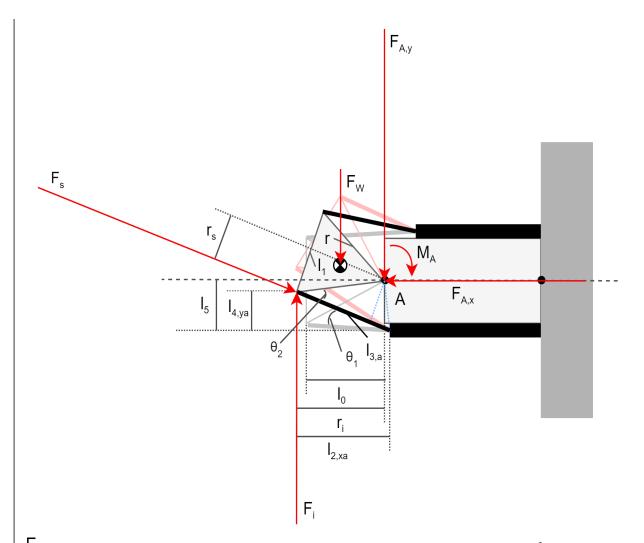
Forces & Moments

The equation of subtalar joint stiffness (inversion/eversion) is y = 0.0583*x2, with x being the angle in degrees (Kjaersgaard-Andersen et al, 1988).









>
$$ri := xact$$
, $G := 29.9$: $a := 9.81$: $Ma := 0.0583 \cdot \Theta active range of motion^2$: $ri := 8.891401430$ (2.2.1)

 \rightarrow $Fi := G \cdot a \cdot mass; Fw := massfoot \cdot 9.81;$

$$Fi := 22585.563$$

$$Fw := 10.952865$$
 (2.2.2)

Trial

>
$$Fm1 := mass \cdot a1$$
; $Fm2 := mass \cdot a2$; $Fv1 := massfoot \cdot a1$; $Fv2 := massfoot \cdot a2$;
 $Ekinbody := 0.5 \cdot mass \cdot LinVel^2$; $Ekinfoot := 0.5 \cdot massfoot \cdot LinVel^2$; $Ekinfoot := 0.5 \cdot massminfoot \cdot LinVel^2$; $On := \frac{r}{2} \cdot massfoot \cdot AngularVelAnkle - (massfoot \cdot 9.81)$;
 $Ot := massfoot \cdot \left(\frac{r}{2}\right)$;
 $Fm1 := -5816.349000$
 $Fm2 := -22585.56300$
 $Fv1 := -84.33706050$
 $Fv2 := -327.4906635$
 $Ekinbody := 76049.38270$

Ekinfoot := 1102.716050 $Ekinfoot := 987.6543210 \ massminfoot$ On := 2470.158247Ot := 4.982908980(2.2.1.1)> $rad := (\Theta injury - \Theta active range of motion) \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right); tankle := \frac{rad}{Angular Vel Ankle};$ $Test := 0.5 \cdot \left(\frac{(0 - Angular Vel Ankle)}{trad}\right) \cdot trad^{2} + Angular Vel Ankle \cdot trad - rad;$ tankle := 0.002781651337 $Test := 248.9621144 \ trad - 1.385051597$ (2.2.1.2)> $trad1 := fsolve(Test, trad); arad := \frac{(0 - AngularVelAnkle)}{trad1};$ trad1 := 0.00556330267arad := -89501.55294(2.2.1.3)> $\Theta l := \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{l4yneutral}{l2xneutral} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{180}{Pi} \right) + \Theta active range of motion;$ (2.2.3)(2.2.4) $> rs := \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\Theta 2 \cdot Pi}{180}\right) \cdot r}{\sin\left(\frac{90 \cdot Pi}{180}\right)}; Fsx := \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\Theta I \cdot Pi}{180}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{90 \cdot Pi}{180}\right)} \cdot Fs; Fsy :=$ $\frac{\sin\left(\frac{(180-90-\Theta I)\cdot Pi}{180}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{90\cdot Pi}{180}\right)}\cdot Fs;$ rs := 3.801716977Fsx := 0.3733293882 FsFsy := 0.9276988563 Fs(2.2.5)> $Ekin11 := 0.5 \cdot massfoot \cdot vAy^2$; $Ekin12 := 0.5 \cdot massfoot \cdot vAx^2$; $Ekin13 := 0.5 \cdot massfoot$ $\cdot LinVel^2$; Ekin11 := 317.6287278Ekin12 := 608.9906315Ekin13 := 1102.716050(2.2.6)



$$> U := Fs \cdot \cos\left(\frac{0}{\frac{180}{Pi}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{displactoi}{100}\right) + Fs \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\Theta l}{\frac{180}{Pi}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{lactive to in jury}{100}\right);$$

$$U := 0.03040095221 \, Fs \tag{2.2.7}$$

> Energy1 := Ekin11 - U = Ekin2; Energy2 := Ekin12 - U = Ekin2; Energy3 := Ekin13-U = Ekin2:

$$Energy1 := 317.6287278 - 0.03040095221 Fs = 0$$

$$Energy2 := 608.9906315 - 0.03040095221 Fs = 0$$

$$Energy3 := 1102.716050 - 0.03040095221 Fs = 0$$
 (2.2.8)

> Fs1 := solve(Energy1, Fs); Fs2 := solve(Energy2, Fs); Fs3 := solve(Energy3, Fs);

$$Fs1 := 10447.98616$$

$$Fs2 := 20031.95911$$

$$Fs3 := 36272.41813$$
 (2.2.9)

$$Fx := 0.3733293882 Fs - FAx$$
 (2.2.10)

Sum
$$(Fx) = 0$$
:
Fy := Fi - Fsy-FAy - Fw;

$$Fy := 22574.61014 - 0.9276988563 Fs - FAy$$
 (2.2.11)

>
$$M := Fi \cdot \left(\frac{ri}{100}\right) - Fs \cdot \left(\frac{rs}{100}\right) + Ma - Fw \cdot 0.5 \cdot \left(\frac{l0}{100}\right);$$

 $M := 2030.585413 - 0.03801716977 Fs$ (2.2.12)

> Sum(M) = 0:

$$\rightarrow$$
 $Fs := fsolve(M, Fs);$

$$F_S := 53412.32462$$
 (2.2.13)

$$Fay := -26975.94232$$
 (2.2.14)

Fs := 53412.32462

Fay := fsolve(Fy, FAy);

Fay := -26975.94232Fax := fsolve(Fx, FAx);

Fax := 19940.30047

$$Fax := 19940.39047$$
 (2.2.15)

Material Properties

>
$$Width1 := \frac{2}{100}$$
: $Thickness1 := \frac{0.3}{100}$: $A := Width1 \cdot Thickness1$; $\delta := lactive to injury$:

$$A := 0.000060000000000 \tag{2.2.2.1}$$

>
$$Emin1 := \frac{Fs1 \cdot \left(\frac{l3active}{100}\right)}{\left(\frac{\delta}{100}\right) \cdot 10^9 \cdot A}; Emin2 := \frac{Fs2 \cdot \left(\frac{l3active}{100}\right)}{\left(\frac{\delta}{100}\right) \cdot 10^9 \cdot A}; Emin3 :=$$

$$Fs3 \cdot \left(\frac{l3active}{100}\right);$$

$$\left(\frac{\delta}{100}\right) \cdot 10^{9} \cdot A;$$

$$Emin1 := 1.832518853$$

$$Emin2 := 3.513494582$$

$$Emin3 := 6.361981063$$
(2.2.2.2)
$$Emin1 := \frac{Fs1}{A \cdot 10^{6}}; omin2 := \frac{Fs2}{A \cdot 10^{6}}; omin3 := \frac{Fs3}{A \cdot 10^{6}};$$

$$omin1 := 174.1331027$$

$$omin2 := 333.8659852$$

$$omin3 := 604.5403022$$
(2.2.2.3)
$$Elongationmax := \frac{\text{delta}}{l3active} \cdot 100;$$

$$Elongationmax := 9.502390783$$
(2.2.2.4)
$$V = \frac{\text{Emin} \cdot \delta \cdot 10^{9} \cdot \left(\frac{2.5}{100} \cdot \frac{0.04}{100}\right)}{l3active};$$

$$Ft1 := \frac{\left(10000 \cdot l3active\right)}{\delta \cdot 10^{9} \cdot Emin};$$

$$A2 := \frac{(10000 \cdot l3active)}{\delta \cdot 10^{9} \cdot Emin};$$

$$A2 := \frac{(10000 \cdot l3active)}{\delta \cdot 10^{9} \cdot Emin};$$

$$A2 := \frac{(10000 \cdot l3active)}{\delta \cdot 10^{9} \cdot Emin};$$

$$A1 := \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{$$

>
$$\delta Kev := \frac{ElongationKevTh}{100} \cdot l3active;$$

$$\delta Kev := 0.2652183022$$
 (2.2.2.3.1)

$$Amin1 := \frac{Fs \cdot l3active}{\delta Kev \cdot 10^9 \cdot EKevTest};$$

$$Amin1 := 0.0004207934666$$

$$Amin2 := \frac{Fs}{\sigma Kev \cdot 10^6};$$

$$Amin2 := 0.0003338270289$$

$$WidthMax := \frac{2}{100} :$$

$$ThicknessMin := \frac{Amin1}{WidthMax} \cdot 100;$$

$$ThicknessMin := 2.103967333$$
(2.2.2.3.4)

APPENDIX 16. DESIGN CHOICE SUPPORTING TESTS





16.1. First Measurements

Calculating the amount stretch required for purely inversion and eversion is doable, as also data was available for these calculations. Combining the movement of inversion and eversion with plantar and dorsiflexion makes this very complex. To avoid getting lost in the theory, simple measurements were done of the amount needed to be provided to allow for the maximum active joint angles. At first the special contraption below was made to see how the different motions overlap, as to not limit other movements by limiting one. After that measurements were taken of other test subjects to get an understanding of the variance per person. The results were the foundation for the needed stretch per strap indicated in Appendix 18 about the knitting patterns.



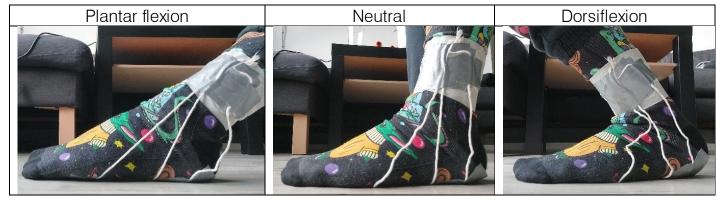




16.2. Topology Straps

The ligamentous structure on the lateral side is made up out of three connections. The ATF, CF and PTF ligaments of the collateral lateral ligament, connect the anterior (front) side of the talus and fibula, calcaneus and fibula and the posterior (back) side of the talus and fibula, respectively. The way they are laid out makes it so that they prohibit motion up onto a certain angle in different scenarios involving inversion. These scenarios are inversion combined with plantar flexion (ATFL), inversion combined with dorsiflexion (PTFL) and purely inversion (CFL). Compared to the deltoid ligament or collateral medial ligament (combined ligamentous structure on the medial side of the ankle), these are just small straps connecting the bones making them the most prone to damage. Therefore, preventing hyper rotation in all directions of inversion has the priority, but the other ligamentous structures are also considered. Supporting or even entirely relieving the ligaments is the main purpose of the ankle brace as these structures are not made for the enormous amount of force that would be applied to them during a crash. For this reason, the choice was made to create a system out of strong and stiff straps that mimic the ligamentous structures and to potentially add structures to limit adduction and abduction. Important is that the movement of plantar flexion and dorsiflexion should be as free as possible, as this does not result in injury and is indicated as an important design choice by the riders (Alpinestars, n.d.; Appendix 5). In theory this should be the case with the use of straps, but to be sure a rapid prototype was created with the use of strings and tape. Not only was this test about experiencing whether it would be possible to limit a certain set of movements and allow for another set, but the goal was also to figure out the right topology of the straps in the case of inversion and eversion in all scenarios. Moreover, a strap solution for limiting adduction and adduction was explored.

Neutral



Inversion











The tests showed that three straps would be necessary to limit inversion and eversion in maximal plantar flexion and dorsiflexion and in a neutral position as the straps would tension at different angles. Interestingly in any foot position, the strings would not limit plantar flexion not dorsiflexion, which was the goal to be able to provide the wanted freedom of movement. In terms of the location of the straps it turned out to be important to avoid the malleoli as these are sensitive to pressure. Furthermore, the strap for plantarflexion and xversion should be placed as far to the forefoot as possible.

Though a good approximation, the initial test was done with strings instead of straps. To make sure the small pressure area was not the foundation of the conclusions, the same tests were done with knitted straps. This resulted in the same conclusions.



The findings were confirmed by another test person: no straps on the malleoli and no crossing the straps over the foot:







Takeaways

- The straps should be guided alongside the lateral and medial malleolus.
- The straps should not cross over the foot.
- Per side at least three straps are required for xversion while in plantar flexed, dorsiflexed or neutral position.
- The strap construction does not limit plantar flexion nor dorsiflexion which is exactly the way the riders wanted their freedom of movement to be.



16.3. Comparing Active Bracing, Passive Bracing & Taping

The figure below shows a prototype of the active brace of Betterguards, a passive brace of Orthobroker and a taping structure. I considered it important to feel the difference between the different available options, potentially taking something away from the experience for the design of the ankle brace.

The BetterGuard is a softshell brace that offers more and less support depending on the velocity of the extension of the micro-damper (Betterguards, n.d.). The brace limits the movement of inversion combined with plantarflexion. Talking to a former employee of the company made clear that it was truly making a difference in the sports world and that they are the first to try this type of brace. As velocity influences the likelihood of an injury, the idea arose to create a system that responds to this rapid movement. Though proven to work both in theory and in practice, issues with tensioning the straps were indicates. Users would not know how to do this properly and explaining it is fairly difficult. Wearing the brace for a while it very interesting to feel the difference in support depending on the speed of the movement. Yet, the brace was very uncomfortable to wear. This was also indicated in tests (OTWorld, 2022).



Takeaways

- The passive stiff brace barely prevents movement.
- Active bracing is relatively new but could be a great solution that stretches the displacement and decelerates slower, which is less uncomfortable.
- The tensioning of the active brace is apparently a big struggle and wearing it so tight that
 you could sense the support was a rather uncomfortable experience.
- As the bottom of the active brace was soft, the brace only worked when standing on it and then twisting the ankle. Otherwise, the sock-like structure would move along.
- The active brace was quite tight and therefore difficult to put on.
- With stiff tape a good foundation can be made that actually limits movement.





16.4. Strap Connection Prototypes

Based on the ideation the step was taken to compare different types of connections to see how they would function in practice. The first prototype was born by poking holes in cardboard, but the versions that followed were 3D printed and connected to the straps already created for the knitting pattern research.



The version with the smaller holes was the winner as this allowed the fibers to remain in places even when moved sideways. The connections were really stiff and

A static computer test and a real-life test will be done to confirm if the stiffness and strength of the connection is sufficient.

Based on these findings an iterated version was created:







16.5. Hard Part Prototypes

Based on the ideation sessions and with the help of a scan, multiple concepts were created and compared to the concept of REV'IT!. The initial test was to see whether the hard parts would fit well. 3D prints were made and these prints were strapped to the foot. Over the inner boot, in the inner boots and without an inner boot.



Takeaways

- The 3D prints were so comfortable on the foot, that I would forget that I was wearing them
- The edges of the lower part should be less curved inwards.
- Wearing the brace inside the inner boot, would be an interesting area to explore.
- The shapes should be slightly larger for the situation of the brace being worn over the inner boot.
- The situation with no inner boot and the hard parts over the inner boot were most comfortable.
- Compared to the version of REV'IT! less pressure points were felt and the extra freedom of movement was very nice.





APPENDIX 17. QUESTIONNAIRE RIDER INPUT ANKLE PROTECTION





<u>Intro</u>

Best regards,

Hi! Thank you so much for participating in this survey regarding ankle injuries in top-level riders. During the Rider Event at REVIT! last year, it became clear that ankle protection is an area of improvement for racing boots. That's why we would like to dive deeper into this topic, to strive for a system that helps you perform best and keeps you as protected as possible. It should take up to 10 minutes to complete.

The results of this survey will be used to draw conclusions for my graduation project, and they will only be shared with REVIT! (at the end of the study, you can indicate whether you would like your results to be stored and stored anonymously). In any case, the medical data will be stored and shared anonymously and deleted at the end of my project.

There's no guarantee that REVIT! will be able to implement the findings of this research, but they will serve as a base for future developments regarding the racing boots of REVIT!. If you've got any questions or remarks or if at some point you would like me to remove your data, please feel free to contact me via

| Sanne Guis |
|--|
| R&I Intern REVIT! |
| <u>Info</u> |
| Name |
| |
| Age |
| |
| Nationality |
| |
| At about what age did you start road racing? |
| |



J REVIT!



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| Racing Competition & Level previous season | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| O MotoGP | | | | | | | | | | |
| O Moto2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| O Moto3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Which boots do you wear now while racing? | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | \neg |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remarks/Elaboration: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | $\overline{}$ |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Boot | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| In general, on a scale from 1 to 10: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| How important is the ankle protection system in your boots to you? | | | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | |
| 1 = I would leave it out if I could | | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \circ | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc |
| 10 = I wouldn't wear a boot that doesn't have one | | | | | | | | | | |
| How would you rate the ankle protection provided | | | | | | | | | | |
| by your current boots?1 = They don't protect my ankles at all | 0 | \bigcirc |
| 10 = They protect my ankles in any type of crash | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elaboration/Remarks: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | /, |

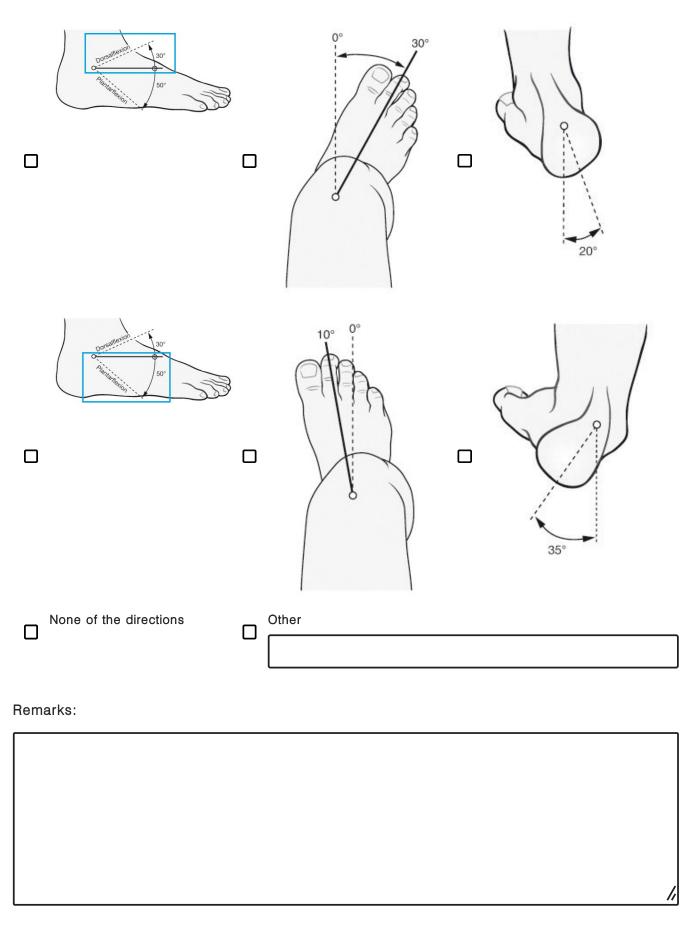








Which direction(s) is/are the most important in your opinion?







TUDelft



Please indicate what you consider to be more important when it comes to your boots:

So, if you had to choose between these factors, would you find the ankle protection more important or the other factor (weight, bulk, etc.).

For example...

- When I find the weight of the boot way more important than how well my boot protects my ankle, I would indicate this below with a 5, 6 or a 7 in Protection VS Weight.
- If I find the protection way more important than the weight was the other way around, I will indicate this below with a 1, 2 or a 3 in Protection VS Weight.
- If I would find both factors equally important, I indicate this with a 4.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Best ankle protection (1) VS Best freedom of movement while riding (7) | \bigcirc |
| Best ankle protection (1) VS Feeling safe (7) If you had to choose between an ankle protection system in your boot that you don't feel at all, but that does offer proven protection (1) and a system that feels sturdy and safe but that isn't proven to offer any protection (7), which one would you choose? | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Best ankle protection (1) VS Less bulkiness (7) | 0 | \bigcirc | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Best ankle protection (1) VS Less weight (7) | 0 | \bigcirc | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Best ankle protection (1) VS Best tactile feel (7) | 0 | \bigcirc | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Best ankle protection (1) VS Best freedom of movement while walking (7) | 0 | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc |
| Remarks: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 |
| E.g., training, applying tape, wearing special socks. | | | | | | | // |
| Which of the boots you've tried before provides the best ankle protection and why? E.g., they prevented injury, feel sturdy and safe, don't limit my movement. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | /, |
| What makes a boot feel safe? What properties contribute to the Maybe that it feels tight, comfortable, stiff and/or heavy? Or that it looks technical, like what you know, boot are high? Anything goes! | | _ | or exper | sive? Oi | that th | e CE-lev | els of the |





VREVIT!

Questionnaire Rider Input Ankle Protection

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Type of Injury



<u>Tendons</u> are connective tissues connecting muscles to bones. <u>Ligaments</u> are connective tissues connecting one bone to another bone.

While road racing, did you ever...

Including tests, trainings, qualifications, races, etc. on circuits going as far back in time as you remember.

| | res | NO |
|--|-----|----|
| overstretch any ligaments in the area between your knee and toes? | 0 | 0 |
| tear any ligaments in the area between your knee and toes? | 0 | 0 |
| break any bones in the area between your knee and toes? | 0 | 0 |
| overstretch any tendons in the area between your knee and toes? | 0 | 0 |
| tear any tendons in the area between your knee and toes? | 0 | 0 |
| overstretch any muscles in the area between your knee and toes? | 0 | 0 |
| tear any muscles in the area between your knee and toes? | 0 | 0 |
| injure yourself in the area between your knee and toes but it wasn't clear what exactly got damaged (from the abovementioned options)? | 0 | 0 |

Please elaborate on your injuries:

- Do you recall which injury you specifically endured?
- How did this happen (highsider, lowsider, slip of the foot peg, etc.)?
- How long were you unable to ride?
- Which boots were you wearing during the incident (if you remember)?
- What helped you in your recovery?









After the injury

| O Onymously O Anonymously | |
|--|------------|
| Would you be okay with doing a follow up interview regarding your answers? O Yes O No | |
| Please fill in the contact info you would like me to use: | |
| Any suggestions, general remarks or questions? | |
| | |
| | <i>/</i> / |
| \$ REVIT! | 6/ |





Questionnaire Rider Input Ankle Protection

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APPENDIX 18. RESULTS QUESTIONNAIRE RIDER INPUT





These are the results of the questionnaire of Appendix 17. This Qualtrics questionnaire was sent out to all eleven riders of REV'IT! to fill in on their mobile devices and even a paper version was distributed. Unfortunately, despite a lot of time and effort, not that many riders had the opportunity to fill it in. Therefore, the research was expended with acquainted riders from other competitions. The sample group is six people of which three are REV'IT! riders. Obviously, this means no conclusions of significance can be drawn. However, it can serve as a first step in understanding the rider's preferences, opinions, and experiences.

Results

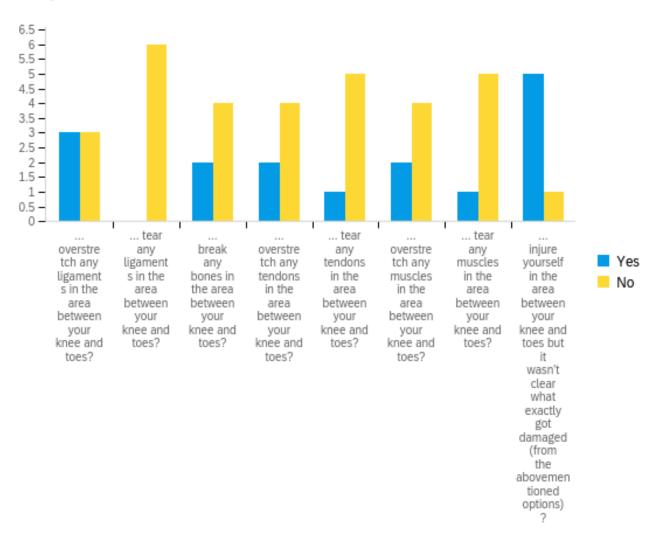
Summary Results

| Participant | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Age | 17 | 18 | 22 | 25 | 30 | 40 | |
| | | | | British | Dutch ONK OW | | |
| Riding Level | Moto2 | Moto3 | Moto3 | Superbike | Cup | National | |
| Boot | Alpinestars Supertech R V2 | XPD | Forma Boots | Dainese Axial D1 | Difi mugello | Sidi | Av g |
| Importance of Ankle | <u> </u> | 7(1) | Booto | 7 (101) | magana | Oran | 9 |
| Protection | 8 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 7,8 |
| Current Ankle Protection | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 8,0 |
| Wanted Movement Limitations | lnv | Dorsi | Abd | Inv, Ev | Add, Abd, Inv, Ev | Add, Abd, Inv, Ev | |
| AP (1) vs FoM while Riding (7) | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4,3 |
| AP (1) vs Feeling Safe (7) | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3,8 |
| AP (1) vs Bulk (7) | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3,8 |
| AP (1) vs Weight (7) | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4,8 |
| AP (1) vs FoM Walking (7) | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 3,8 |
| AP (1) vs Tactile Feel (7) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4,3 |





While road racing, did you ever... Including tests, trainings, qualifications, races, etc. on circuits going as far back in time as you remember.



| # | Question | Yes | | No | | Total |
|---|--|--------|---|---------|---|-------|
| 1 | overstretch any ligaments in the area between your knee and toes? | 50.00% | 3 | 50.00% | 3 | 6 |
| 2 | tear any ligaments in the area between your knee and toes? | 0.00% | 0 | 100.00% | 6 | 6 |
| 3 | break any bones in the area between your knee and toes? | 33.33% | 2 | 66.67% | 4 | 6 |
| 4 | overstretch any tendons in the area between your knee and toes? | 33.33% | 2 | 66.67% | 4 | 6 |
| 5 | tear any tendons in the area between your knee and toes? | 16.67% | 1 | 83.33% | 5 | 6 |
| 6 | overstretch any muscles in the area between your knee and toes? | 33.33% | 2 | 66.67% | 4 | 6 |
| 7 | tear any muscles in the area between your knee and toes? | 16.67% | 1 | 83.33% | 5 | 6 |
| 8 | injure yourself in the area between your knee and toes but it wasn't clear what exactly got damaged (from the abovementioned options)? | 83.33% | 5 | 16.67% | 1 | 6 |





Please elaborate on your injuries: - Do you recall which injury you specifically endured? - How did this happen (highsider, lowsider, slip of the foot peg, etc.)? - How long were you unable to ride? - Which boots were you wearing during the incident (if you remember)? - What helped you in your recovery?

The muscles on my ankle and my Achilles

High sided and on another occasion stuck between motorcycle and the asphalt. Grinded down on ankle side. Both were Berik.

Bruised ankle/top of foot, low sider where my foot got under the motor, was not very severe, could still ride training was a bit difficult and took some rest for 2 weeks, I wore Difi Mugello at the crash, in the recovery helped cooling and rest

With Alpinestars, I had injured ankle and toe. One toe broke little when I hit.

- I overstretched something before / twisted my foot, basically whilst coming out of a corner on a karting track, I lost control, the bike wheelied and my foot slipped off, it twisted (leg straight, but foot touching the tarmac with the outside or inside, I can't remember which way). I am not sure where exactly, but I know it was my left foot that 'twisted'
- I broke one toe when slamming into a tire barrier after a crash, broke a small bone in my foot highsiding in Misano (T5) and twisted my foot on the 'Junior Track' in Assen
- 1 other small bone in my foot (separate crash) I was wearing Alpinestars Supertech R

Is there anyone you go to once you've got an injury? If so, who? E.g. the circuit medics, your doctor, a physical therapist

Medics and fysio

Circuit medic, and if the problem is lasting longer then an x period, or something I can't work around during x period, my doctor

Physical therapist

No

My doctor

I have a therapist in the Netherlands that I visit when I have broken bones.

Is there anything you do differently once you've got an ankle injury? E.g. less riding, different trainings, extra physical exercises, wearing a brace, applying tape, wearing different boots

Fysio and tape

Adjust and adapt riding

Less riding and different trainings to reduce load on the ankle, after enough rest slowly build up the training again.

Nothing





I haven't had one so I can't confirm, but I guess try to stress it less. So let's say if you run often, do it less or not at all.

In general, on a scale from 1 to 10:

| # | Field | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------|---------|------|------------------|----------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| 2 | How would you rate the ankle don't protect my ankles at | • | , , | | | - | 8.00 | | | | |
| 1 | How important is the ankle protection system in your boots to you? 1 = I would leave it out if I could 10 = I wouldn't wear a boot that doesn't have one | | | | | | | | | | |
| # | Field | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std Deviation | Variance | Count | | | | |
| 1 | How important is the ankle protection system in your boots to you? 1 = I would leave it out if I could 10 = I wouldn't wear a boot that doesn't have one | 6.0 | 10.0 | 7.8 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 6 | | | | |
| 2 | How would you rate the ankle protection provided by your current boots? 1 = They don't protect my ankles at all 10 = They protect my ankles in any type of crash | 3.0 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 6 | | | | |

Elaboration/Remarks:

De dainese laarzen waar ik mee rijd hebben mijn al een paar keer gered tegen een blessure. De laarzen zitten ook goed en comfortabel

Hardened and stiff leather with carbon plate reinforcement. I'd like to think top 70% regarding to feet and ankle safety. Could be better, could be worse. Price vs wear and tear plays a big part.

Only side protection, no stifferers in the boots that prevent over stretching or limit ankle movement

I have personally never had a ankle injury, hence why I am not sure how much it'd influence. Although, I reckon (depending on the injury) it could greatly affect it, since you won't be able to put pressure on the footpeg.





In which direction(s) would you like your boot to restrict overstretching? Which direction(s) is/are the most important in your opinion?

| # | Ar | nswer | % | Count |
|---|---------------|------------------------|--------|-------|
| 1 | Dorsiflexion | Dorsalliexion 30° | 7.69% | 1 |
| 2 | Plantarfexion | Dotsalflexion 30° | 0.00% | 0 |
| 3 | Adduction | | 15.38% | 2 |
| 4 | Abduction | | 23.08% | 3 |
| 5 | Eversion | 20° | 23.08% | 3 |
| 6 | Inversion | 35° | 30.77% | 4 |
| 7 | | None of the directions | 0.00% | 0 |
| 8 | | Other | 0.00% | 0 |
| | | Total | 100% | 13 |

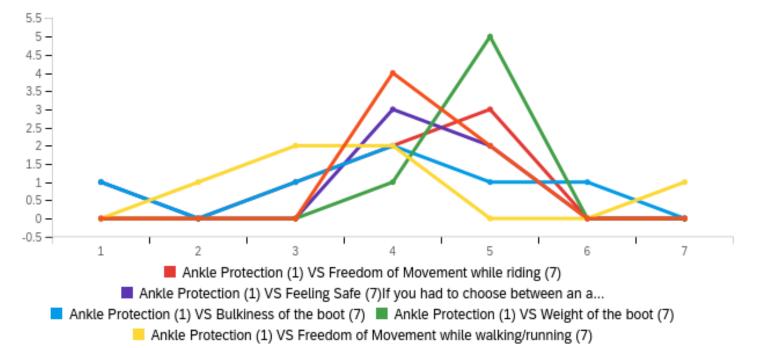
Remarks:

High side and "landing" protection





Please indicate what you consider to be more important when it comes to your boots: So, if you had to choose between these factors, would you find the ankle protection more important or the other factor (weight, bulk, etc.). For example, if I find the weight of the boot way more important than how well my boot protects my ankle, I would indicate this below with a five, six or a seven (depending on how important I think find the weight), but if it was the other way around, I would fill in a one, two or three. If I would find both factors equally important, I indicate this with a four.



Ankle Protection (1) VS Tactile Feel (7)

| # | Field | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std Deviation | Variance | Count |
|---|--|---------|---------|------|------------------|----------|-------|
| 1 | Ankle Protection (1) VS Freedom of Movement while riding (7) | 3.00 | 5.00 | 4.33 | 0.75 | 0.56 | 6 |
| 2 | Ankle Protection (1) VS Feeling Safe (7) If you had to choose between an ankle protection system in your boot that you don't feel at all, but that does offer proven protection (1) and a system that feels sturdy and safe but that isn't proven to offer any protection (7), which one would you choose? | 1.00 | 5.00 | 3.83 | 1.34 | 1.81 | 6 |
| 3 | Ankle Protection (1) VS Bulkiness of the boot (7) | 1.00 | 6.00 | 3.83 | 1.57 | 2.47 | 6 |
| 4 | Ankle Protection (1) VS Weight of the boot (7) | 4.00 | 5.00 | 4.83 | 0.37 | 0.14 | 6 |





| 5 | Ankle Pro Freedom of M walki | | t w | hile | | 2.00 | | 7.00 | 3 | 3.83 | | 1.57 | | 2.47 | | 6 |
|---|--|-----------|-----|--------------|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|---------|
| 6 | Ankle Protection | . , | | ctile (7) | | 4.00 | | 5.00 | | 1.33 | | 0.47 | | 0.22 | | 6 |
| # | Question | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | To t |
| 1 | Ankle Protection (1) VS Freedom of Movement while riding (7) | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 16.7 % | 1 | 33.3 % | 2 | 50.0 % | 3 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 6 |
| 2 | Ankle Protection (1) VS Feeling Safe (7) If you had to choose between an ankle protection system in your boot that you don't feel at all, but that does offer proven protection (1) and a system that feels sturdy and safe but that isn't proven to offer any protection (7), which one would you choose? | 16.7 | 1 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 50.0 | 3 | 33.3 | 2 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 6 |
| 3 | Ankle Protection (1) VS Bulkiness of the boot (7) | 16.7 % | 1 | 0.0% | 0 | 16.7 % | 1 | 33.3 % | 2 | 16.7 % | 1 | 16.7 % | 1 | 0.0% | 0 | 6 |
| 4 | Ankle Protection (1) VS Weight of the boot (7) | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 16.7 % | 1 | 83.3 % | 5 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 6 |
| 5 | Ankle Protection (1) VS Freedom of | 0.0% | 0 | 16.7 % | 1 | 33.3 % | 2 | 33.3 % | 2 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 16.7 % | 1 | 6 |





| | Movement while walking/running (7) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|-----------|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|---|
| 6 | Ankle Protection (1) VS Tactile Feel (7) | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 66.7 % | 4 | 33.3 | 2 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 6 |

Is there anything you do to prevent ankle injury? E.g. training, applying tape, wearing special socks.

Wearing the right boots

Not really

No

I never had ankle injuries but I have a lot less pain in my ankle and feet with forma boots than Alpinestars. It was little painful to crash with Alpinestars

Nothing

-

Which of the boots you've tried before provides the best ankle protection and why? E.g. they prevented injury, feel sturdy and safe, don't limit my movement.

Dainese, i got the best feeling with them on They have good movement and.

The sidi's I got now has "tighting straps" the strap them firm and feels like an exoskeleton. And still gives me the feeling I can "dance" on my steps.

Have only had one set of boots

Forma had the best protection in my experience. But it is little more uncomfortable till you get use to it.

I have only really ran with Alpinestar boots (when I just started with racing, I started of with Sidi's, but this was only on NSF100, some years ago). They have always made me feel safe, and as said, never had a ankle injury, although I have had 2 other injury's on my foot.

What makes a boot feel safe? What properties contribute to that feeling? Maybe that it feels tight, comfortable, stiff and/or heavy? Or that it looks technical, like what you know, qualitative, and/or expensive? Or that the CE-levels of the boot are high? Anything goes!

The quality off the boots

The seperate "shielding" parts prohibit the feel to make unnatural movement. So stiff and regit with the visual shielding and tighting straps make me feel saver

That it fits well with your foot, that the material feels sturdy, hard protection plates at key areas, fits tight around your foot, so not too loose





I don't think boots need to be so long, but ankle protection is important.

Interior boots

What exactly makes it feel safe, I am not sure. I have only seriously ridden with 1 boot supplier so I can't say the difference / what makes it feel safe, since I don't have a comparison.

Any suggestions, general remarks or questions?

We consider falling off, or highsiding a rare occasion, even though it occurs way more often than we would think. Our goal is going fast, not feeling safe. Even the most expensive Dainese boots can result in a broken ankle or permanent physical disability. We try not to think of that too often. Likely, I have had more injuries than pointed out in here, like I know I hurt my knee sometime whilst doing Supermoto training, just have no clue what was wrong, and it didn't last long (a day or 2). All the injury's spoken about are all the main ones that have affected me stronger / I can properly remember.

Conclusions

All the riders that participated wear different boots. There is no consensus about which boot is safest. The only person who reviewed the ankle protection in their current boots poorly wears lower-level racing boots. The rest, however, rated their ankle protection very high, despite the theoretically low level of protection. All riders indicated the importance of ankle protection to be significant. On average, they rated it with a 7,8 on a scale from one to ten. The rating of trade-offs concerning the design drivers for the ankle brace made it clear that the level of protection was almost as important as the other design drivers.

Interestingly, the riders indicated that when choosing between an ankle protection system they do not feel at all yet offers proven protection and a system that feels sturdy and safe but is not proven to offer any protection, they choose the option somewhat in-between. This means they want to feel the protection is there even when it is made of less well-proven technology. Naturally, they most likely would like everything at an ideal level. However, it is interesting to see where they draw the line. What feels safe is up for debate as they indicate different characteristics. Some interesting ones were creating a snug fit, sturdy and stiff materials, the perceived quality of the boots, the visible presence of hard parts, an inner boot and ankle protection.

The weight, freedom of movement while riding and tactile feel were considered slightly more important than other design drivers. In contrast, freedom of movement while walking and bulk were rated slightly less important. Limiting inversion was indicated four times, eversion and abduction three times, adduction two times and dorsiflexion once. Dorsiflexion and plantarflexion were shown not to be linked to injury patterns in the MotoGP, so this will be left out of the design.

None of the riders has remained unharmed. What they damaged exactly was, most of the time, unknown. Twisting and hurting the ankle and breaking forefoot bones were mentioned multiple times, however. Generally, the riders do not undertake something to prevent ankle injury other than wearing





injuries, there is not one method they apply. One does physical therapy and uses tape, one adapts their riding style, and one would try to put less stress on it.

Finally, an interesting remark of one of the riders is that they "consider falling off, or high-siding a rare occasion, even though it occurs way more often than we would think. Our goal is going fast, not feeling safe. Even the most expensive boots can result in a broken ankle or permanent physical disability. We try not to think of that too often." Feeling safe was indeed indicated as a means for performing better and going faster in the REV'IT! rider session. The fact that they do not consider crashing to be of high risk because of the low likelihood, could be the reason why they feel well protected by their boots, even though they all endured injury. This means the riders require less from their boots in terms of protection than they theoretically should and rate them well in terms of protection even without proof. This makes it easier for designers but raises an ethical question; should we focus on making the riders feel safe to perform better and save money and resources on the development of protection the riders do not know they miss, or should we invest and protect the riders much better even when they would not necessarily notice the difference.

More research into the topics of when does a boot feel safe, the influence of the rider's risk perception on the overall appreciation of a boot and the influence of feeling safe on the actual risk of riders is recommended to create a better understanding of the effect of choosing to focus on one or the other.





APPENDIX 19. MATERIAL STUDY RESULTS







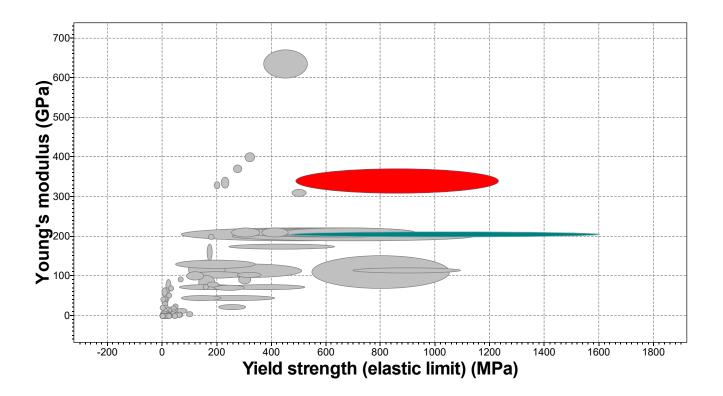
Stage 1: Young's modulus, Yield strength (elastic limit)

Can't find the property you are looking for?

| General properties | | | |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|
| Mechanical properties | | | |
| | Minimum | Maximum | |
| Young's modulus | 6,7 | | GPa |
| Shear modulus | | | GPa |
| Bulk modulus | | | GPa |
| Poisson's ratio | | | |
| Yield strength (elastic limit) | 633 | | MPa |
| Tensile strength | | | MPa |
| Compressive strength | | | MPa |
| Elongation | | | % strain |
| Hardness - Vickers | | | HV |
| Fatigue strength at 10^7 cycles | | | MPa |
| Fracture toughness | | | MPa.m^0.5 |
| Mechanical loss coefficient (tan delta) | | | |
| Thermal properties | | | <u></u> |
| Electrical properties | | | |
| Optical properties | | | |
| Critical Materials Risk | | | |
| Processability | | | |
| Durability: water and aqueous solutions | | | |
| Durability: acids | | | |
| Durability: alkalis | | | |
| Durability: fuels, oils and solvents | | | |
| Durability: alcohols, aldehydes, ketones | | | |
| Durability: halogens and gases | | | |
| Durability: built environments | | | |
| Durability: flammability | | | |
| Durability: thermal environments | | | |
| Geo-economic data for principal component | | | |
| Primary material production: energy, CO2 and water | r | | |
| Material processing: energy | | | |
| Material processing: CO2 footprint | | | |
| Material recycling: energy CO2 and recycle fraction | | | |

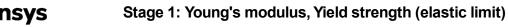












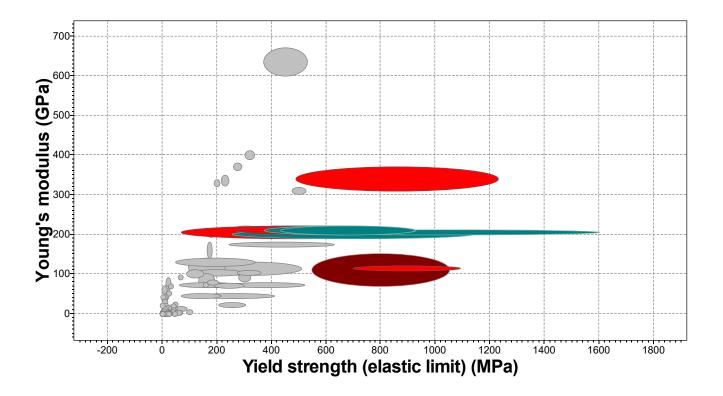
Ansys
GRANTA EDUPACK

Can't find the property you are looking for?

| General properties | | | |
|--|---------|---------|-----------|
| Mechanical properties | | | |
| | Minimum | Maximum | |
| Young's modulus | 12,8 | | GPa |
| Shear modulus | | | GPa |
| Bulk modulus | | | GPa |
| Poisson's ratio | | | |
| Yield strength (elastic limit) | 1215 | | MPa |
| Tensile strength | | | MPa |
| Compressive strength | | | MPa |
| Elongation | | | % strain |
| Hardness - Vickers | | | HV |
| Fatigue strength at 10^7 cycles | | | MPa |
| Fracture toughness | | | MPa.m^0.5 |
| Mechanical loss coefficient (tan delta) | | | |
| Thermal properties | | | |
| Electrical properties | | | |
| Optical properties | | | |
| Critical Materials Risk | | | |
| Processability | | | |
| Durability: water and aqueous solutions | | | |
| Durability: acids | | | |
| Durability: alkalis | | | |
| Durability: fuels, oils and solvents | | | |
| Durability: alcohols, aldehydes, ketones | | | |
| Durability: halogens and gases | | | |
| Durability: built environments | | | |
| Durability: flammability | | | |
| Durability: thermal environments | | | |
| Geo-economic data for principal component | | | |
| Primary material production: energy, CO2 and wa | ter | | |
| Material processing: energy | | | |
| Material processing: CO2 footprint | | | |
| Material recycling: energy, CO2 and recycle fraction | on | | |













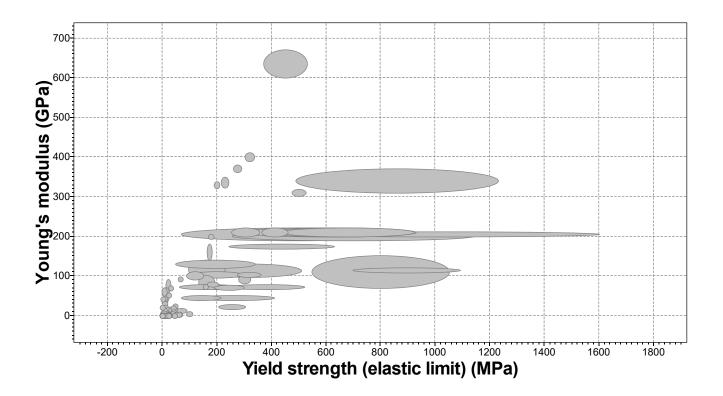
GRANTA EDUPACK

Can't find the property you are looking for?

| General properties | | | |
|--|---------|---------|-----------|
| Mechanical properties | | | |
| | Minimum | Maximum | |
| Young's modulus | 23,2 | | GPa |
| Shear modulus | | | GPa |
| Bulk modulus | | | GPa |
| Poisson's ratio | | | |
| Yield strength (elastic limit) | 2201 | | MPa |
| Tensile strength | | | MPa |
| Compressive strength | | | MPa |
| Elongation | | | % strain |
| Hardness - Vickers | | | HV |
| Fatigue strength at 10^7 cycles | | | MPa |
| Fracture toughness | | | MPa.m^0.5 |
| Mechanical loss coefficient (tan delta) | | | |
| Thermal properties | | | |
| Electrical properties | | | |
| Optical properties | | | |
| Critical Materials Risk | | | |
| Processability | | | |
| Durability: water and aqueous solutions | | | |
| Durability: acids | | | |
| Durability: alkalis | | | |
| Durability: fuels, oils and solvents | | | |
| Durability: alcohols, aldehydes, ketones | | | |
| Durability: halogens and gases | | | |
| Durability: built environments | | | |
| Durability: flammability | | | |
| Durability: thermal environments | | | |
| Geo-economic data for principal component | | | |
| Primary material production: energy, CO2 and water | | | |
| Material processing: energy | | | |
| Material processing: CO2 footprint | | | |
| Material recycling: energy, CO2 and recycle fraction | | | |















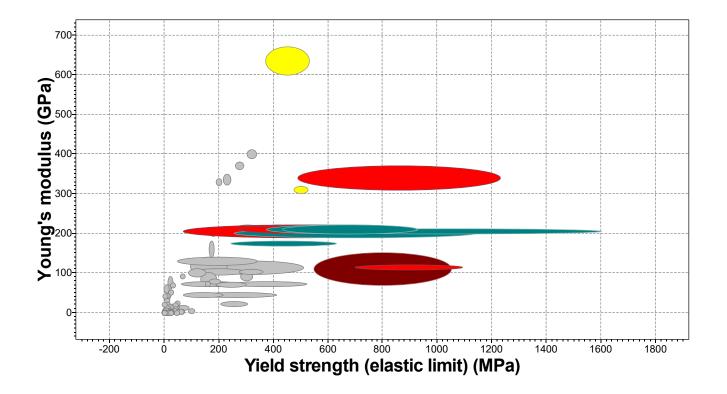
Can't find the property you are looking for?

| General properties | | | |
|--|---------|---------|-----------|
| Mechanical properties | | | |
| | Minimum | Maximum | |
| Young's modulus | 5 | | GPa |
| Shear modulus | | | GPa |
| Bulk modulus | | | GPa |
| Poisson's ratio | | | |
| Yield strength (elastic limit) | 521 | | MPa |
| Tensile strength | | | MPa |
| Compressive strength | | | MPa |
| Elongation | | | % strain |
| Hardness - Vickers | | | HV |
| Fatigue strength at 10^7 cycles | | | MPa |
| Fracture toughness | | | MPa.m^0.5 |
| Mechanical loss coefficient (tan delta) | | | |
| Thermal properties | | | |
| Electrical properties | | | |
| Optical properties | | | |
| Critical Materials Risk | | | |
| Processability | | | |
| Durability: water and aqueous solutions | | | |
| Durability: acids | | | |
| Durability: alkalis | | | |
| Durability: fuels, oils and solvents | | | |
| Durability: alcohols, aldehydes, ketones | | | |
| Durability: halogens and gases | | | |
| Durability: built environments | | | |
| Durability: flammability | | | |
| Durability: thermal environments | | | |
| Geo-economic data for principal component | | | |
| Primary material production: energy, CO2 and water | | | |
| Material processing: energy | | | |
| Material processing: CO2 footprint | | | |
| Material recycling: energy, CO2 and recycle fraction | | | |



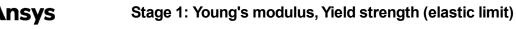














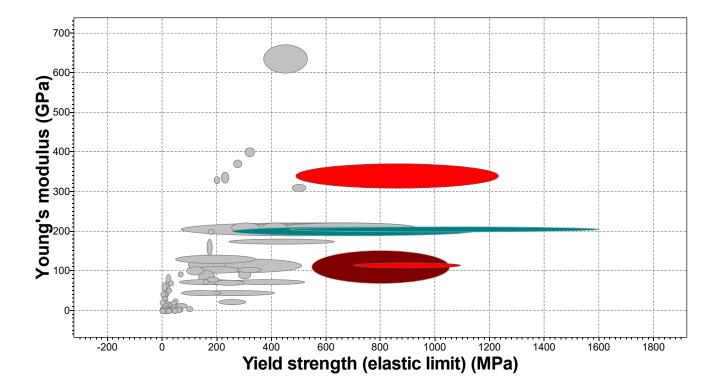
Can't find the property you are looking for?

| General properties | | | |
|--|---------|---------|----------------|
| Mechanical properties | | | |
| | Minimum | Maximum | |
| Young's modulus | 9,6 | GP | 'a |
| Shear modulus | | GP | 'a |
| Bulk modulus | | GP | 'a |
| Poisson's ratio | | | |
| Yield strength (elastic limit) | 999 | MF | ^o a |
| Tensile strength | | MF | ^o a |
| Compressive strength | | MF | Pa Pa |
| Elongation | | % 9 | strain |
| Hardness - Vickers | | HV | 1 |
| Fatigue strength at 10^7 cycles | | MF | Pa Pa |
| Fracture toughness | | MF | Pa.m^0.5 |
| Mechanical loss coefficient (tan delta) | | | |
| Thermal properties | | | |
| Electrical properties | | | |
| Optical properties | | | |
| Critical Materials Risk | | | |
| Processability | | | |
| Durability: water and aqueous solutions | | | |
| Durability: acids | | | |
| Durability: alkalis | | | |
| Durability: fuels, oils and solvents | | | |
| Durability: alcohols, aldehydes, ketones | | | |
| Durability: halogens and gases | | | |
| Durability: built environments | | | |
| Durability: flammability | | | |
| Durability: thermal environments | | | |
| Geo-economic data for principal component | | | |
| Primary material production: energy, CO2 and wa | ater | | |
| Material processing: energy | | | |
| Material processing: CO2 footprint | | | |
| Material recycling: energy, CO2 and recycle fraction | on | | |



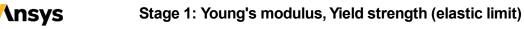












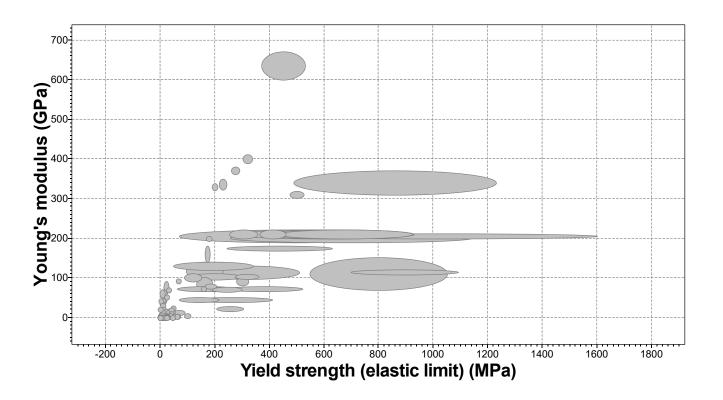
GRANTA EDUPACK

Can't find the property you are looking for?

| General properties | | | |
|--|---------|---------|-----------|
| Mechanical properties | | | |
| | Minimum | Maximum | |
| Young's modulus | 17,3 | | GPa |
| Shear modulus | | | GPa |
| Bulk modulus | | | GPa |
| Poisson's ratio | | | |
| Yield strength (elastic limit) | 1810 | | MPa |
| Tensile strength | | | MPa |
| Compressive strength | | | MPa |
| Elongation | | | % strain |
| Hardness - Vickers | | | HV |
| Fatigue strength at 10^7 cycles | | | MPa |
| Fracture toughness | | | MPa.m^0.5 |
| Mechanical loss coefficient (tan delta) | | | |
| Thermal properties | | | |
| Electrical properties | | | |
| Optical properties | | | |
| Critical Materials Risk | | | |
| Processability | | | |
| Durability: water and aqueous solutions | | | |
| Durability: acids | | | |
| Durability: alkalis | | | |
| Durability: fuels, oils and solvents | | | |
| Durability: alcohols, aldehydes, ketones | | | |
| Durability: halogens and gases | | | |
| Durability: built environments | | | |
| Durability: flammability | | | |
| Durability: thermal environments | | | |
| Geo-economic data for principal component | | | |
| Primary material production: energy, CO2 and water | | | |
| Material processing: energy | | | |
| Material processing: CO2 footprint | | | |
| Material recycling: energy, CO2 and recycle fraction | | | |











APPENDIX 20. INTERVIEW MOTO2 RIDER





A few of the REVIT! Riders filled in the questionnaire of Appendix 17. In that survey one of the questions was whether the rider would be okay with doing a follow up interview to go deeper into the topics influencing the ankle brace. said yes and so a Zoom meeting was scheduled. The asked questions and link to the recording can be found below.

Questions (in Dutch)

- Je gaf de huidige enkelprotectie een 8.
 - o Waar baseer je dat op? Kijk je ooit naar CE-labels of is het meer een gutfeeling?
 - Wat bepaalt dat?
 - Vind je veiligheid op zich überhaupt iets belangrijks of is het belangrijk omdat het ten kosten kan gaan van je prestatie? Is dat zo voor alle coureurs?
 - Heb je het gevoel dat je laarzen je beschermd hebben of heb je het gevoel dat je geluk hebt gehad?
 - Zou het je iets boeien als de braces nog veiliger zouden worden gemaakt? Denk je dat dat nodig is? Zou je daarvoor van laars switchen?
 - o Is de veiligheid van jullie materialen iets waar over wordt gepraat?
 - Wat vind je van het idee om een brace te hebben waarbij je de bewegingsvrijheid zou kunnen aanpassen naar jouw voorkeuren? Per coureur of zelfs per race?
- Je gaf aan dat het hebben van een enkelbrace belangrijk is. In welke situaties komt deze van pas? In welke situaties wil je je enkels beschermen?
 - o Wat mag in jouw ogen ten kosten gaan van die bescherming?
 - o Wat is voor jou "veilig"? Sidi's veiliger?
 - o Zie jij andere coureurs dingen doen om hun enkels te beschermen?
 - o Maakt het je iets uit hoe de brace er uit ziet? Qua looks
- Waarop selecteer jij jouw laarzen? Als je ze in de winkel zou moeten kopen?
- Heb jij bepaalde rituelen die je uitvoert om tot rust te komen of focus te krijgen? Hoe ervaar jij die stress?
 - Speelt het aantrekken van je pak etc. daar een rol in? Moet dat zo snel mogelijk of zo comfortabel mogelijk?
- Wat is jouw ogen een misvatting die mensen die zelfs nog nooit hebben geraced hebben?
- Is er in jouw ogen iets waar ontwerpers van bijv. laarzen totaal niet bij stilstaan terwijl dat voor jullie iets super logisch is?
- Waar staat in jouw ogen REV'IT! voor?





Full version of Interview

See Confidential Appendix





APPENDIX 21. CAD-MODEL DESIGNS

See Confidential Appendix





APPENDIX 22. COMPRESSION TESTS CONCEPTS

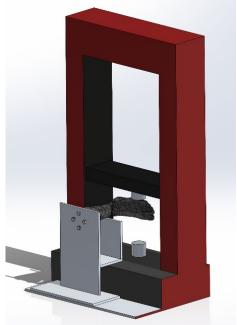




The EN13634 standard does not state a way to evaluate the efficacy of the ankle brace. Alpinestars is currently the only one trying to express this level of protection in numbers (Den Dekker, 2021). They put a pivoting lower leg model into a compression testing machine and saw how much force was required to rotate the foot, providing a sense of the stiffness. The machine measured this rotation as the distance the compressor was moved downwards. Inspired by the test setup they used, a setup was designed for the Faculty of Industrial Design Engineering testing facility: the 10 kN Zwick. The Zwick does not have a tool to perform this specific test, so it was designed and handmade in the workshop. The foot model inside the prototype was a 3D print of the lower leg scan that pivoted around two axes: one that mimics the movement of xflexion and one xversion. his way, the most injury-prone position could be simulated: plantarflexed inversion. This model had limitations based on the angles defined in Chapter 17. For xflexion, the limit was the aROM and for xversion, the injury angle, as the latter is the one of interest for finding the resultant force required to rotate it. This model was used to calibrate the machine and define the travel distance to reach the injury angle in all positions unrestrictively. Going beyond this point would give a skewed perspective, as the force would be generated by the foot model and not by the brace. The machine was forced to stop at that point.

Test Setup

For the test setup a 3D printed model was created of a lower limb, that would fit a regular racing boot. A 3D scan was made as a basis for the model. An axis of motion was simulated by creating hinge points along an axes that were found in literature, as seen below.







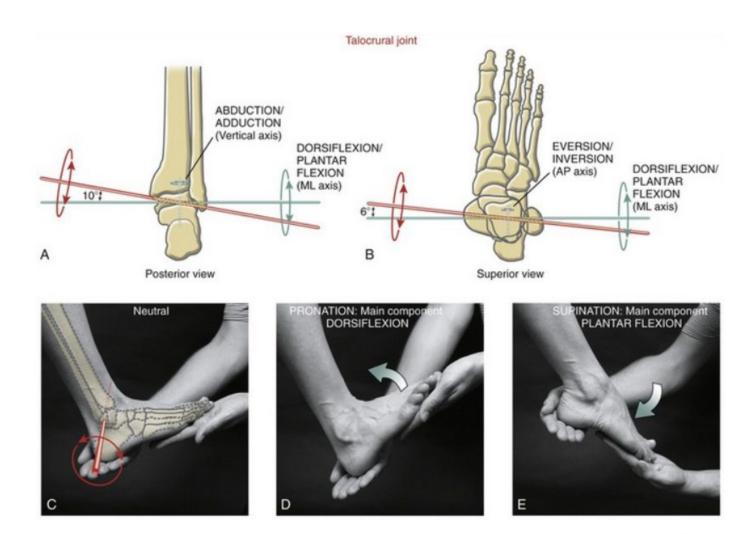
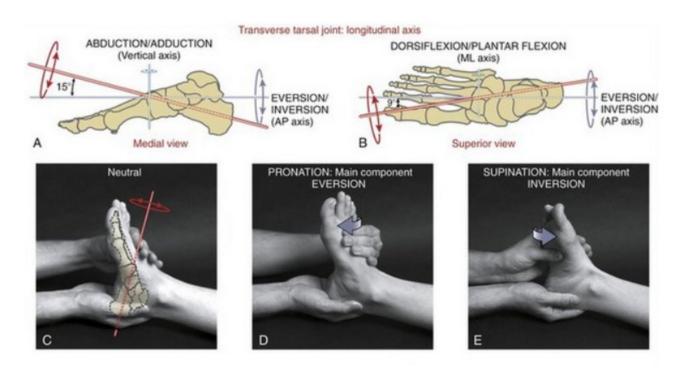


FIGURE 14-17. The axis of rotation and osteokinematics at the talocrural joint. The slightly oblique axis of rotation (red) is shown from behind (A) and from above (B); this axis is shown again in C. The component axes and associated osteokinematics are also depicted in A and B. Note that, although subtle, dorsiflexion (D) is combined with slight abduction and eversion, which are components of pronation; plantar flexion (E) is combined with slight adduction and inversion, which are components of supination.



https://clinicalgate.com/ankle-and-foot/



Method

All concept models with significant structural adaptations were put to the test. As Alpinestars is considered the best, their inner boot was also tested to compare results. The tests were done in different positions: neutral with the compressor on the middle of the foot and the forefoot (Abduction) and strapped into a plantar and dorsiflexed position. Most tests were done in an inverted position. The goal was to see how the concepts compared to each other. In principle, eversion occurs similarly. The difference, however, is that the aROM and injury angle are slightly smaller, meaning on that side, the stiffness should be even greater and the strings tighter on that side.



Results

The results can be seen be seen below. Some data was left out due to it being unusable.





| Tost | Alter- | | | Force Location | Deform. Rate | Test | | | Fmax | Average Fmax | Deform. at Fmax | FBreak | Deform. at break |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|---------------------|
| Test Subject | nations | Xversion | Xflexion | Foot | mm/s | # | Code per Case | Code | N | N | mm | N | mm |
| | | | | | | 1 | IB-I-N-F-S-1 | | 5,1 | | 70,0 | | |
| | Inversio | Inversion (I) | Neutral | Forefoot | 8,3 (S) | 2 | IB-I-N-F-S-2 | IB-I-N-F-S | 4,8 | 4,9 | 70,0 | | |
| | | | (N) | (F) | | 3 | IB-I-N-F-S-3 | | 4,9 | | 70,0 | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | IB-I-N-F-S-4 IB-I-N-M-S-1 | | 4,8 | | 70,0 | | |
| | | | | | | 2 | IB-I-N-M-S-2 | | 11,7 | | 29,5 | | |
| Inner Boot (IB) | Inversion (I) | Inversion (I) | Neutral (N) | Middle (M) | 8,3 (S) | 3 | IB-I-N-M-S-3 | IB-I-N-M-S | 11,5 | 11,3 | 29,9 | | |
| | | | | | | 4 | IB-I-N-M-S-4 | | 11,2 | | 30,0 30,0 | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | IBV-I-N-F-F-1 | | 9,2 | | 69,9 | | |
| | | | Neutral | Forefoot | | 2 | IBV-I-N-F-F-2 | | 9,5 | | 70,0 | | |
| | Velcro (V) | Inversion (I) | (N) | (F) | 16,6 (F) | 3 | IBV-I-N-F-F-3 | IBV-I-N-F-F | 9,4 | 9,6 | 70,0 | | |
| | | | | | | 4 | IBV-I-N-F-F-4 | | 10,4 | | 70,0 | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | C2-I-N-F-F-1 | C2-I-N-F-F | 41,9 | | 70,0 | | |
| | | Inversion (I) | Neutral | Forefoot | 16,6 (F) | 2 | C2-I-N-F-F-2 | | 22,9 | 28,6 | 70,0 | | |
| | | inversion (i) | (N) | (F) | 10,0 (F) | 3 | C2-I-N-F-F-3 | | 23,9 | 20,0 | 70,0 | | |
| | | | | | | 4 | C2-I-N-F-F-4 | | 25,9 | | 70,0 | | |
| | 0.00 | | Neutral (N) | Forefoot (F) | | 1 | C2S-I-N-F-F-1 | | 27,7 | | 68,8 | | |
| | | | | | 16,6 (F) | 2 | C2S-I-N-F-F-2 | C2S-I-N-F-F | 27,7 | 28,0 | 69,8 | | |
| | | | | | | 3 | C2S-I-N-F-F-3 | | 28,5 | | 70,0 | | |
| | Double | | Neutral | Forefoot | | 1 | C2S-I-N-F-F-4 C2DS-I-N-F-F-1 | | 28,0 | | 70,0 | | |
| | strap (DS) | Inversion (I) | (N) | (F) | 16,6 (F) | | | C2DS-I-N-F-F | 30,5 | 30,5 | 69,2 | | |
| | Triple strap (TS) | Inversion (I) | Neutral (N) | Forefoot (F) | 16,6 (F) | 1 | C2TS-I-N-F-F-1 | C2TS-I-N-F-F | 31,2 | 31,2 | 69,9 | | |
| Concept 2 | | | Neutral (N) | | | 1 | C2-I-N-M-F-1 | C2-I-N-M-F | 84,1 | | 29,7 | | |
| (C2) | | Inversion (I) | | Middle (M) | 16,6 (F) | 2 | C2-I-N-M-F-2 | | 68,1 | 75,0 | 29,6 | | |
| | | , | | | | 3 | C2-I-N-M-F-3 | | 69,9 | -,- | 29,9 | | |
| | | | | | | 4 | C2-I-N-M-F-4 | | 77,9 | | 29,8 | | |
| | Inversion | | Neutral (N) | Middle (M) | 8,3 (S) | 1 | C2-I-N-M-S-1 | C2-I-N-M-S | 74,8 | | 29,9 | | |
| | | Inversion (I) | | | | 3 | C2-I-N-M-S-2 C2-I-N-M-S-3 | | 73,5 | 74,2 | 30,0 | | |
| | | | (14) | | | 4 | C2-I-N-M-S-4 | | 75,4 | | 29,9 | | |
| | Double | | Neutral | | | 1 | C2DS-I-N-M-F-1 | | 73,1 | | 29,9 | | |
| | strap (DS) | Inversion (I) | (N) | Middle (M) | 16,6 (F) | | | C2DS-I-N-M-F | 122,7 | 122,7 | 29,9 | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | C2TS-I-N-M-F-1 | | 143,0 | | 29,8 | | |
| | Triple | Inversion (I) | Neutral (N) | Middle (M) | 16,6 (F) | 2 | C2TS-I-N-M-F-2 | C2TS-I-N-M-F | 132,3 | 132,7 | 29,9 | | |
| | strap (TS) | | | | | 3 | C2TS-I-N-M-F-3 | | 128,4 | | 29,9 | | |
| | | | | | | 4 | C2TS-I-N-M-F-4 | | 127,1 | | 29,9 | | |
| | | | | | | 2 | REV-I-N-F-S-1 REV-I-N-F-S-2 | | 34,5 | | 68,5 | | |
| | | Inversion (I) | Neutral (N) | Forefoot (F) | 8,3 (S) | 3 | REV-I-N-F-S-3 | REV-I-N-F-S | 42,8 | 38,7 | 69,6 | | |
| 3D Print REV'IT! | | | (14) | (1) | | 4 | REV-I-N-F-S-4 | | 39,5 | | 69,9 | | |
| (REV) | | | | | | 1 | REV-I-N-F-F-1 | | 38,1 | | 69,9 69,5 | | |
| | | Inversion (I) | Neutral | Forefoot | 16,6 (F) | 2 | REV-I-N-F-F-2 | REV-I-N-F-F | 36,6 39,2 | 37,0 | 70,0 | | |
| | | | (N) | (F) | ,- (. / | 3 | REV-I-N-F-F-3 | | 35,1 | 2.,0 | 69,9 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 33,1 | | 03,3 | | |





| | | | | | | 4 | REV-I-N-F-F-4 | | 37,0 | | 70,0 | |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|---------------|----------------|-------|-------|------|--|
| | | | | | | 1 | REV-I-N-M-F-1 | | 121,5 | | 30,0 | |
| | | Inversion (I) | Neutral | Middle (M) | 16.6 (F) | 2 | REV-I-N-M-F-2 | REV-I-N-M-F | 111,2 | 113,1 | 30,0 | |
| | | inversion (i) | (N) | ivildale (ivi) | 10,0 (1) | 3 | REV-I-N-M-F-3 | KEV T IV IVI I | 110,3 | 113,1 | 30,0 | |
| | | | | | | 4 | REV-I-N-M-F-4 | | 109,5 | | 30,0 | |
| | | | | | | 1 | AS-I-N-F-F-1 | | 126,6 | | 29,7 | |
| | | Inversion (I) | Neutral | Forefoot | 16,6 (F) | 2 | AS-I-N-F-F-2 | AS-I-N-F-F | 123,9 | 125,8 | 29,7 | |
| | | inversion (i) | (N) | (F) | 10,0 (1) | 3 | AS-I-N-F-F-3 | | 127,0 | 123,0 | 29,7 | |
| | | | | | | 4 | AS-I-N-F-F-4 | | 125,6 | | 29,7 | |
| | | | | | | 1 | AS-I-N-M-F-1 | | 80,1 | | 16,2 | |
| | | Inversion (I) | Neutral | Middle (M) | 16,6 (F) | 2 | AS-I-N-M-F-2 | AS-I-N-M-F | 77,9 | 77,8 | 16,1 | |
| | | | (N) | iviidale (ivi) | 10,0 (1) | 3 | AS-I-N-M-F-3 | 7.5 1 10 10 1 | 74,9 | 77,0 | 16,1 | |
| | | | | | | 4 | AS-I-N-M-F-4 | | 78,1 | | 16,2 | |
| | | | | | | 1 | AS-I-P-F-F-1 | | 114,5 | 106,4 | 27,3 | |
| | | Inversion (I) | Plantar flexed | Forefoot (F) | 16,6 (F) | 2 | AS-I-P-F-F-2 | AS-I-P-F-F | 107,7 | | 27,9 | |
| | | mversion (i) | (P) | | | 3 | AS-I-P-F-F-3 | | 100,9 | | 28,2 | |
| | | | | | | 4 | AS-I-P-F-F-4 | | 102,4 | | 28,3 | |
| | | Inversion (I) | Dorsi- flexed (D) | Heel (H) | | 1 | AS-I-D-H-F-1 | AS-I-D-H-F | 60,1 | | 8,0 | |
| | | | | | 16,6 (F) | 2 | AS-I-D-H-F-2 | | 58,1 | 58,6 | 8,0 | |
| | | | | | | 3 | AS-I-D-H-F-3 | | 57,0 | | 8,0 | |
| Alpinestars | | | | | | 4 | AS-I-D-H-F-4 | | 59,3 | | 8,1 | |
| Supertech R V1 Inner | | Eversion (E) | Neutral (N) | Forefoot (F) | | 1 | AS-E-N-F-F-1 | AS-E-N-F-F | 37,9 | | 16,6 | |
| Boot (AS) | | | | | | 2 | AS-E-N-F-F-2 | | 34,7 | | 16,6 | |
| | | | | | 16,6 (F) | 3 | AS-E-N-F-F-3 | | 34,5 | 35,1 | 16,6 | |
| | | | | | | 4 | AS-E-N-F-F-4 | | 33,4 | | 16,6 | |
| | | Eversion (E) | Neutral (N) | | | 1 | AS-E-N-M-F-1 | | 172,7 | | 8,9 | |
| | | | | Middle (M) | 16,6 (F) | 2 | AS-E-N-M-F-2 | | 120,4 | | 7,5 | |
| | | | | | | 3 | AS-E-N-M-F-3 | AS-E-N-M-F | 144,6 | 137,3 | 7,5 | |
| | | | | | | 4 | AS-E-N-M-F-4 | | 148,5 | | 7,5 | |
| | | | | | | 5 | AS-E-N-M-F-5 | | 135,6 | | 7,5 | |
| | | | Plantar | Forefoot (F) | | 2 | AS-E-P-F-F-1 | | 69,8 | | 33,7 | |
| | | | | | | 3 | AS-E-P-F-F-2 | | 46,8 | | 33,7 | |
| | | Eversion (E) | flexed | | 16,6 (F) | 4 | AS-E-P-F-F-3 | AS-E-P-F-F | 66,1 | 56,8 | 33,7 | |
| | | | (P) | | | 5 | AS-E-P-F-F-4 | | 44,7 | | 33,7 | |
| | | | | | | 1 | AS-E-D-H-F-1 | | 80,3 | | 10,7 | |
| | | | Dorsi- | Heel (H) | 16,6 (F) | 2 | AS-E-D-H-F-2 | AS-E-D-H-F | 82,0 | | 10,7 | |
| | | Eversion (E) | flexed (D) | | | 3 | AS-E-D-H-F-3 | | 84,5 | 82,7 | 10,7 | |
| | | | | | | 4 | AS-E-D-H-F-4 | | 84,0 | | 10,7 | |
| Concept 4 | | | Neutral | | | 1 | C4-I-N-M-F-1 | | 252,5 | | 25,0 | |
| (C4) | | Inversion (I) | (N) | Middle (M) | 16,6 (F) | 2 | C4-I-N-M-F-2 | C4-I-N-M-F | 329,4 | 337,9 | 29,9 | |
| | | | | | | <u> </u> | | | 323,7 | | 23,3 | |





| | | | | | | 3 (Bre | C4-I-N-M-F-3 | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | ak) | | | 431,8 | | 35,7 | 297,4 | 36,5 |
| | Broken | Inversion (I) | Neutral | Middle (M) | 16.6 (F) | 1 | C4B-I-N-M-F-1 | C4B-I-N-M-F | 139,3 | 127,8 | 37,0 | | |
| | (B) | inversion (i) | (N) | ivildale (ivi) | 10,0 (1) | 2 | C4B-I-N-M-F-2 | C4D I IV IVI I | 116,3 | 127,0 | 36,3 | | |
| | Looser | | | | | 1 | C4L-I-N-M-F-1 | | 36,6 | | 17,7 | | |
| | strings (L) | | | | | 2 | C4L-I-N-M-F-2 | C4L-I-N-M-F | 71,4 | 78,4 | 35,0 | | |
| | 0° () | Inversion (I) | Neutral | Middle (M) | 16.6 (E) | 3 | C4L-I-N-M-F-3 | | 85,4 | | 37,0 | | |
| | Less Loose strings | inversion (i) | (N) | iviluale (ivi) | 10,0 (1) | 1 | C4LL-I-N-M-F-1 | | 186,9 | | 49,9 | | |
| | | | | | | 2 | C4LL-I-N-M-F-2 | C4LL-I-N-M-F | 175,6 | 178,9 | 50,0 | | |
| | (LL) | | | | | 3 | C4LL-I-N-M-F-3 | | 174,3 | | 50,0 | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | C4-I-P-F-F-1 | | 127,1 | | 55,2 | | |
| | | Inversion (I) | Plantar flexed | Forefoot | 16,6 (F) | 2 | C4-I-P-F-F-2 | CALDEE | 95,0 | 104.0 | 47,0 | | |
| | | iliversion (i) | (P) | (F) | | 3 | C4-I-P-F-F-3 | C4-I-P-F-F | 91,7 | 104,9 | 47,4 | | |
| | | | | | | 4 | C4-I-P-F-F-4 | | 105,8 | | 50,1 | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | C4-I-D-H-F-1 | | 40,9 | | 24,9 | | |
| | | 1 | Dorsi- | Heel (H) | 16,6 (F) | 2 | C4-I-D-H-F-2 | 64 5 1 5 | 72,2 | 115,2 | 34,9 | | |
| | | Inversion (I) | flexed (D) | | | 3 | C4-I-D-H-F-3 | C4-I-D-H-F | 129,3 | | 39,6 | | |
| | | | (-) | | | 4 | C4-I-D-H-F-4 | | 144,1 | | 44,7 | | |
| | | | | Middle (M) | 16,6 (F) | 1 | C5-E-N-M-F-1 | C5-E-N-M-F | 291,6 | | 29,8 | | |
| | | Eversion (E) | Neutral (N) | | | 2 | C5-E-N-M-F-2 | | 403,1 | | 34,9 | | |
| | | | | | | 3 | C5-E-N-M-F-3 | | 393,2 | 395,3 | 34,9 | | |
| | | | | | | 4 | C5-E-N-M-F-4 | | 389,7 | | 34,9 | | |
| | | | | exed Forefoot | 16,6 (F) | 1 | C5-E-P-F-F-1 | C5-E-P-F-F | 266,2 | | 29,8 | | |
| Concept 5 | | | Plantar flexed (P) | | | 2 | C5-E-P-F-F-2 | | 249,8 | 276,7 | 29,9 | | |
| (C5) | Ev | Eversion (E) | | | | 3 | C5-E-P-F-F-3 | | | | · | | |
| | | | | | | (Bre ak) | | | 314,1 | | 33,1 | 250,3 | 34,1 |
| | | Eversion (E) | Dorsi- flexed (D) | | | 1 | C5-E-D-H-F-1 | | 207,7 | | 20,0 | 200,0 | 3 .,_ |
| | | | | Heel (H) | 16,6 (F) | 2 | C5-E-D-H-F-2 | C5-E-D-H-F | 456,8 | | 29,9 | | |
| | | | | | | 3 | C5-E-D-H-F-3 | | 438,4 | 440,2 | 29,9 | | |
| | | | (5) | | | 4 | C5-E-D-H-F-4 | | 425,2 | | 29,9 | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | C7-I-N-F-F-1 | | 172,1 | | 27,5 | | |
| | | | | Forefoot (F) | 16,6 (F) | 2 | C7-I-N-F-F-2 | | 218,7 | | 29,7 | | |
| | | Inversion (I) | Neutral (N) | | | 3 | C7-I-N-F-F-3 | C7-I-N-F-F | 196,1 | 201,4 | 29,7 | | |
| | | | (14) | (1) | | 4 | C7-I-N-F-F-4 | | 198,9 | | 29,7 | | |
| | | | | | | 5 | C7-I-N-F-F-5 | | 191,9 | | 29,7 | | |
| Concept 7 | | | | | | 1 | C7-I-N-M-F-1 | | 488,5 | | 16,1 | | |
| (C7) | | Inversion (I) | sion (I) Neutral (N) | Middle (M) | 16,6 (F) | 2 | C7-I-N-M-F-2 | C7-I-N-M-F | 470,5 | 470,2 | 16,2 | | |
| | | . , | | | | 3 | C7-I-N-M-F-3 | | 451,4 | | 16,2 | | |
| | | | | Middle (M) | | 1 | C7T-I-N-M-F-1 | | 722,3 | | 16,1 | | |
| | Tightened | | Neutral | | 16,6 (F) | 2 | C7T-I-N-M-F-2 | | 699,8 | | 16,2 | | |
| | (T) | Inversion (I) | (N) | | | 3 | C7T-I-N-M-F-3 | C7T-I-N-M-F | 680,2 | 692,6 | 16,2 | | |
| | | | | | | 4 | C7T-I-N-M-F-4 | | 668,2 | | 16,2 | | |



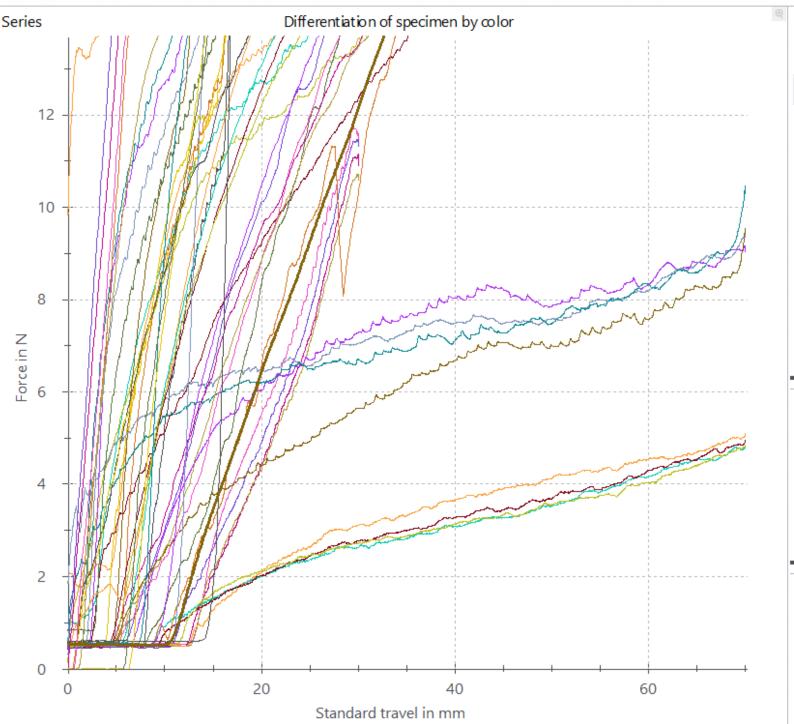


| Plantar Forefoot 2 C7-I-P-F-F-2 241,3 225 | 8,4 |
|---|-----|
| | 8,4 |
| 4 C710554 | 8,4 |
| 1 C9-I-N-F-F-1 301,4 2 | 9,7 |
| 2 C9-I-N-F-F-2 279,9 | 9,7 |
| Inversion (I) Neutral Forefoot (N) (F) 16,6 (F) 3 C9-I-N-F-F-3 C9-I-N-F-F 262,8 272,7 2 | 9,7 |
| | 9,7 |
| 5 C9-I-N-F-F-5 258,2 2 | 9,7 |
| 1 C9-I-N-M-F-1 560,3 1 | 5,1 |
| Neutral Niddle (M) 16,6 (F) 2 C9-I-N-M-F 535,3 541,4 | 5,2 |
| | 5,2 |
| Concept 9 4 C9-I-N-M-F-4 532,9 1 | 5,2 |
| 1 | 8,3 |
| Plantar Forefoot 2 C9-I-P-F-F-2 223,2 221,0 | 8,4 |
| Inversion (I) flexed (F) (F) 16,6 (F) 3 C9-I-P-F-F 218,3 C9-I-P-F-F | 8,4 |
| 4 60 0 5 5 | 8,4 |
| 1 C9-I-D-H-F-1 227,8 | 3,0 |
| Dorsi- 2 C9-I-D-H-F-2 220,9 | 3,0 |
| Inversion (I) flexed Heel (H) 16,6 (F) 3 C9-I-D-H-F-3 C9-I-D-H-F 215,8 219,3 | 8,0 |
| 4 C9-I-D-H-F-4 | 8,0 |



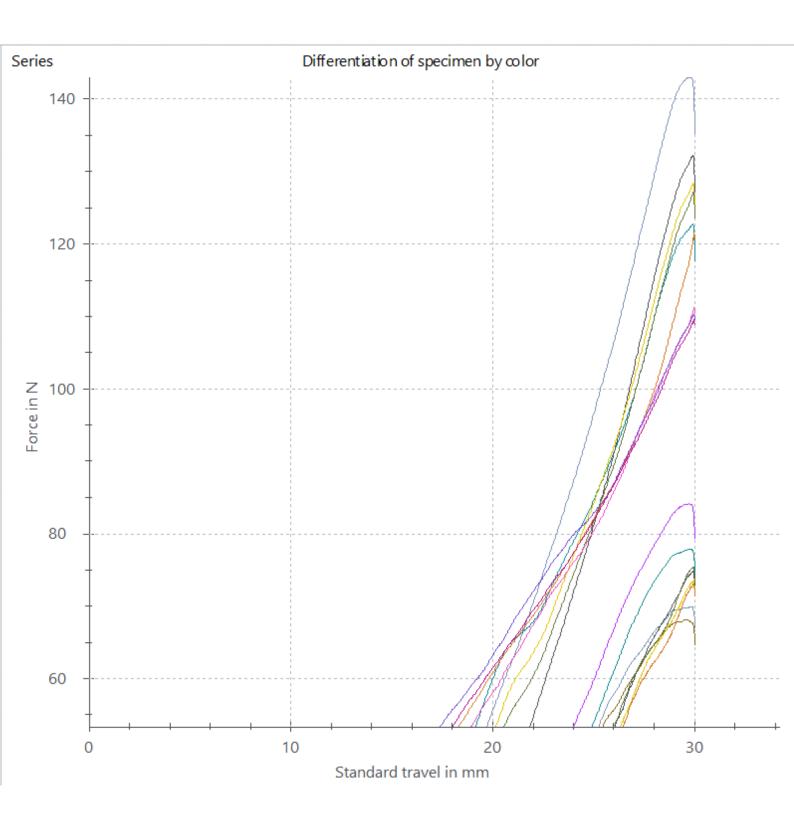


.... 9. up.



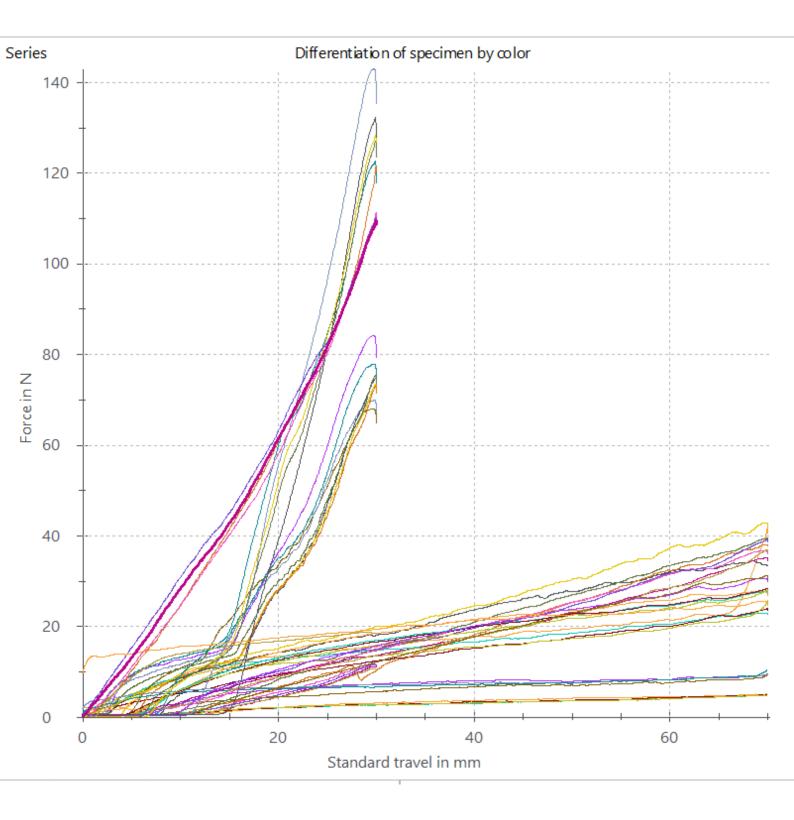




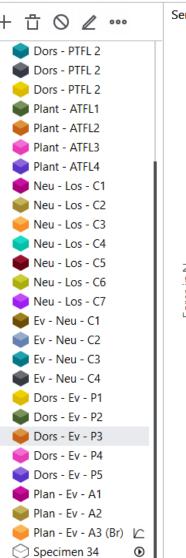












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Series layout

Dors - PTFL 2 Dors - PTFL 2 Dors - PTFL 2

Plant - ATFL1 Plant - ATFL2 Plant - ATFL3 Plant - ATFL4 Neu - Los - C1

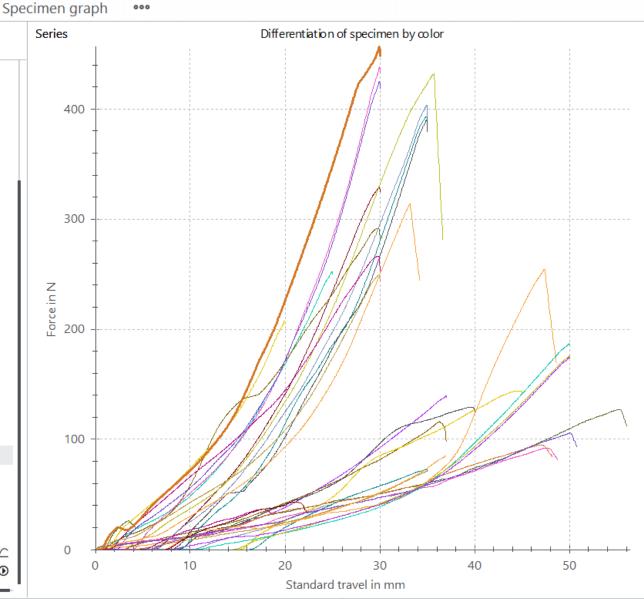
Neu - Los - C2 Neu - Los - C3 Neu - Los - C4 Neu - Los - C5

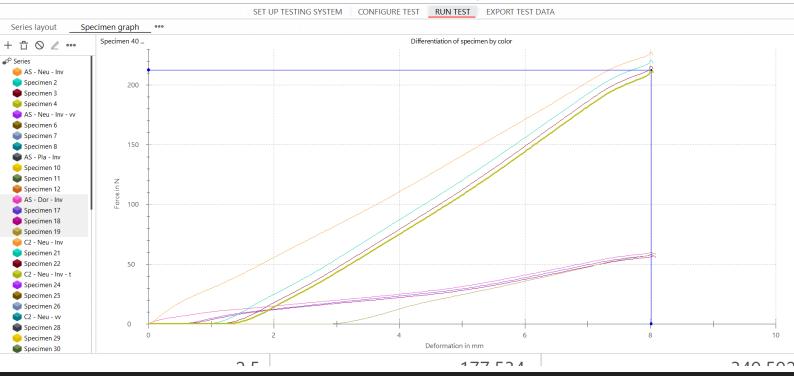
Neu - Los - C6 Neu - Los - C7

Ev - Neu - C1 Ev - Neu - C2 Ev - Neu - C3 Ev - Neu - C4 Dors - Ev - P1 Dors - Ev - P2

Dors - Ev - P3 Dors - Ev - P4 Dors - Ev - P5 Plan - Ev - A1 Plan - Ev - A2

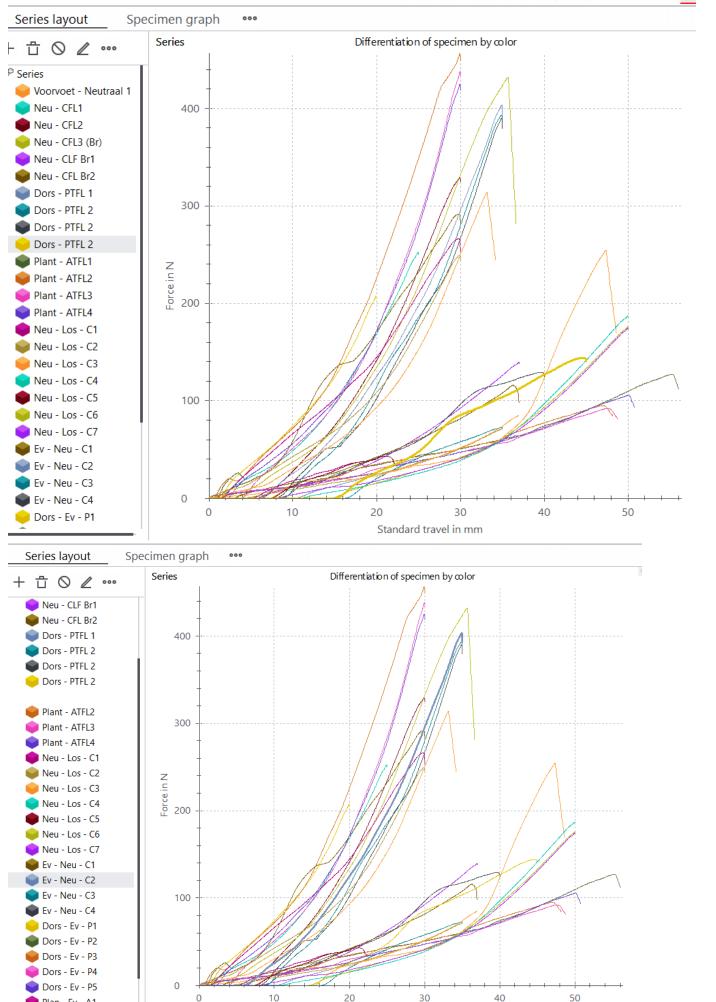
Specimen 34



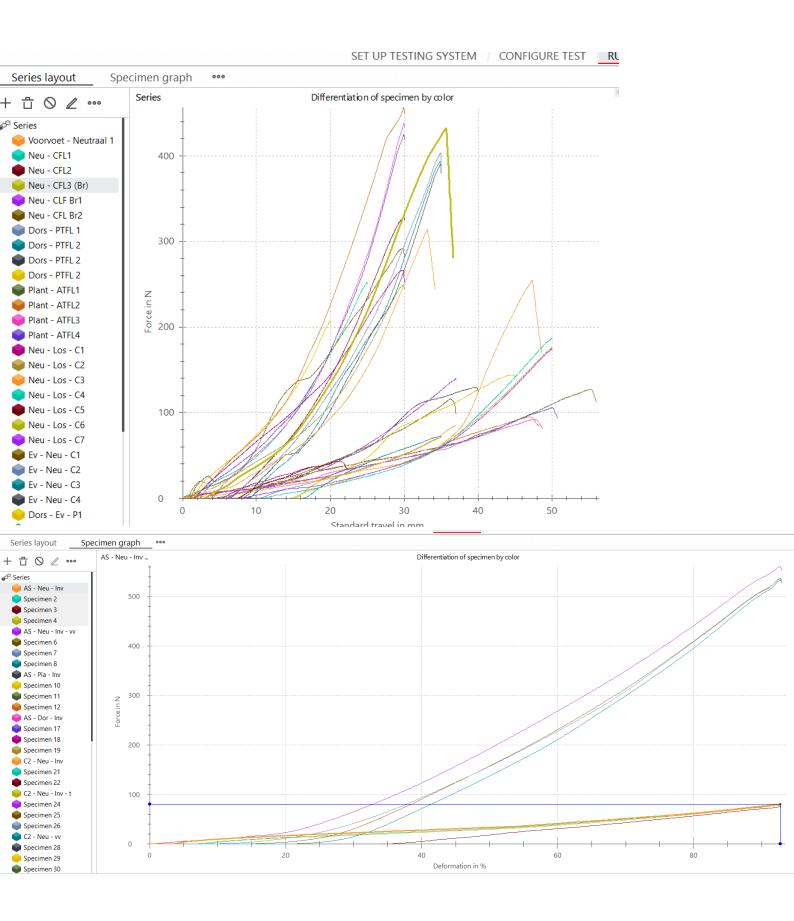






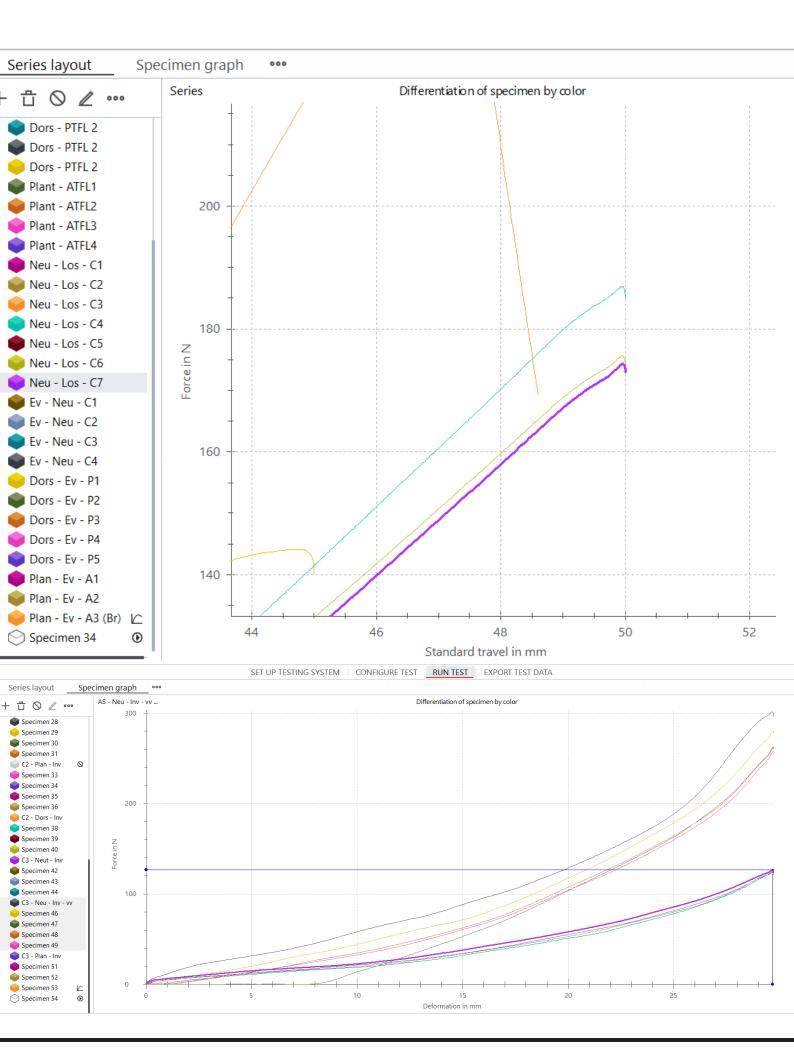




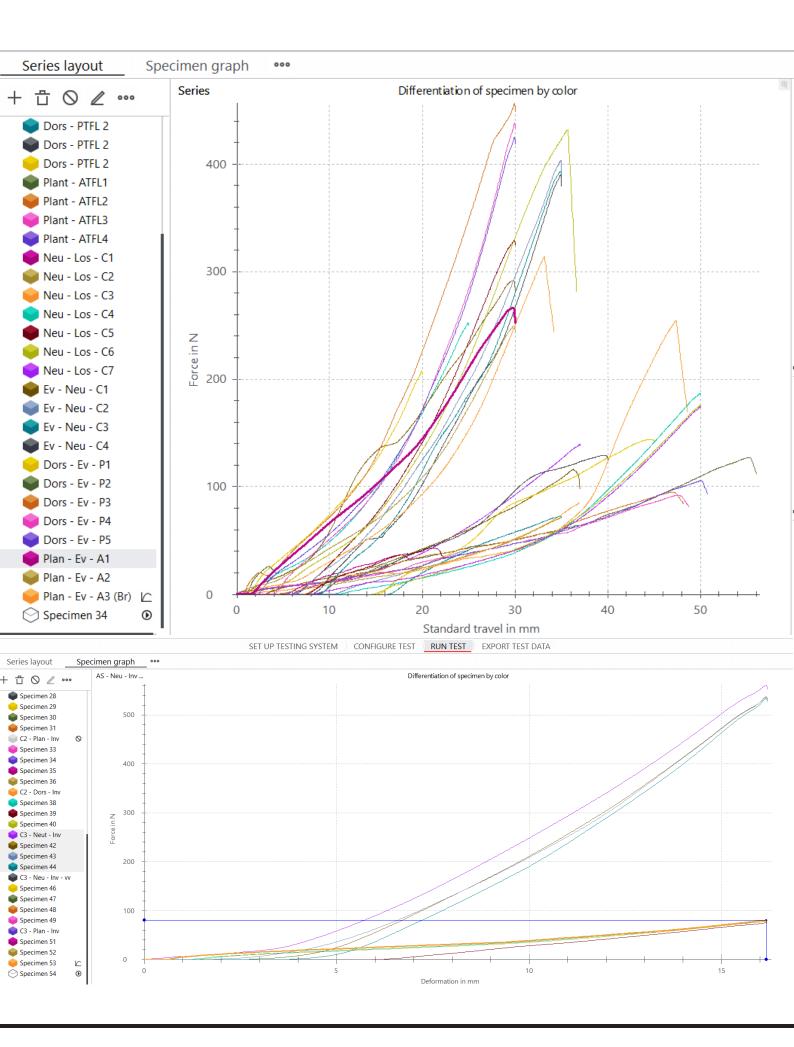






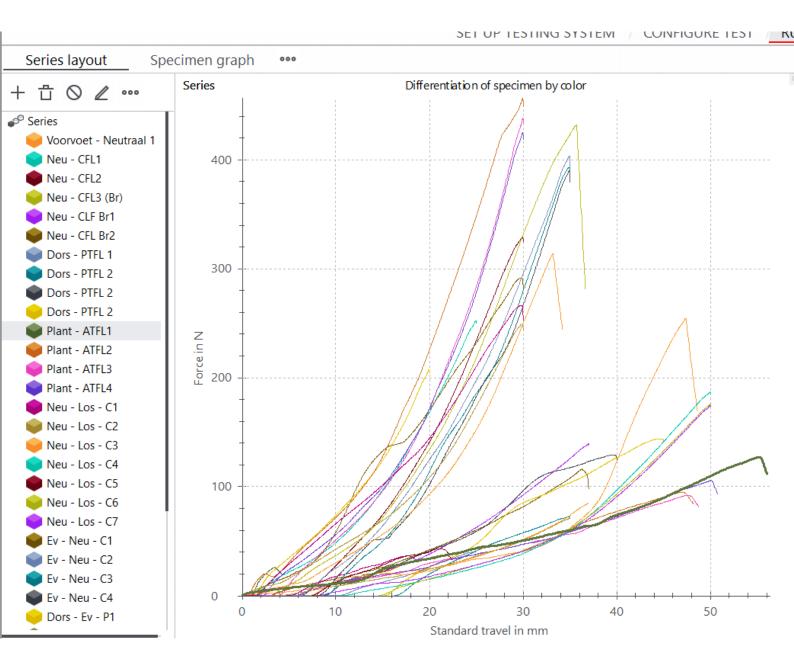




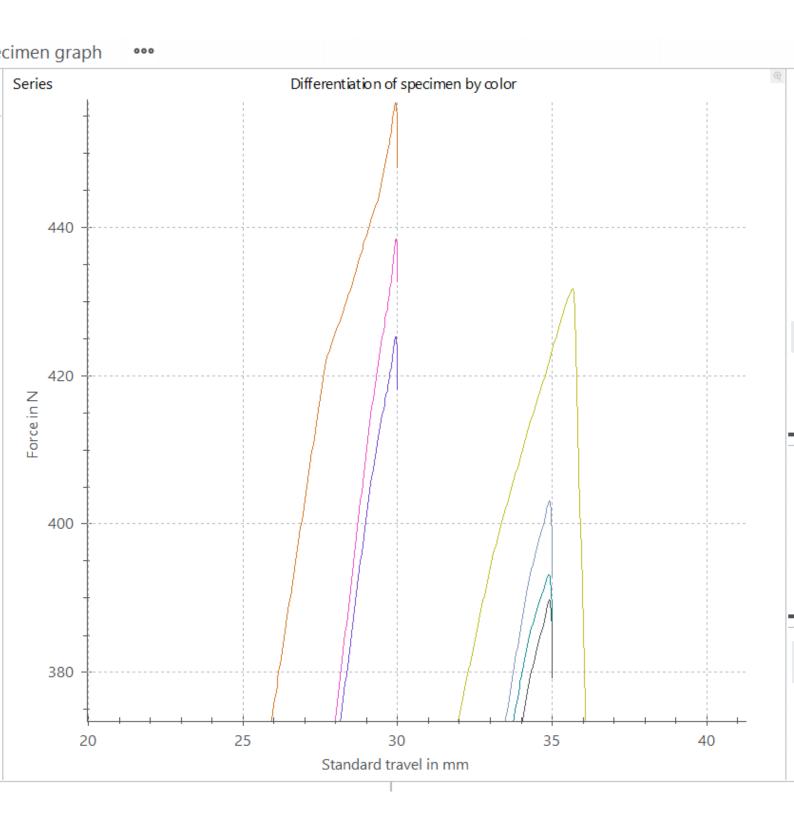








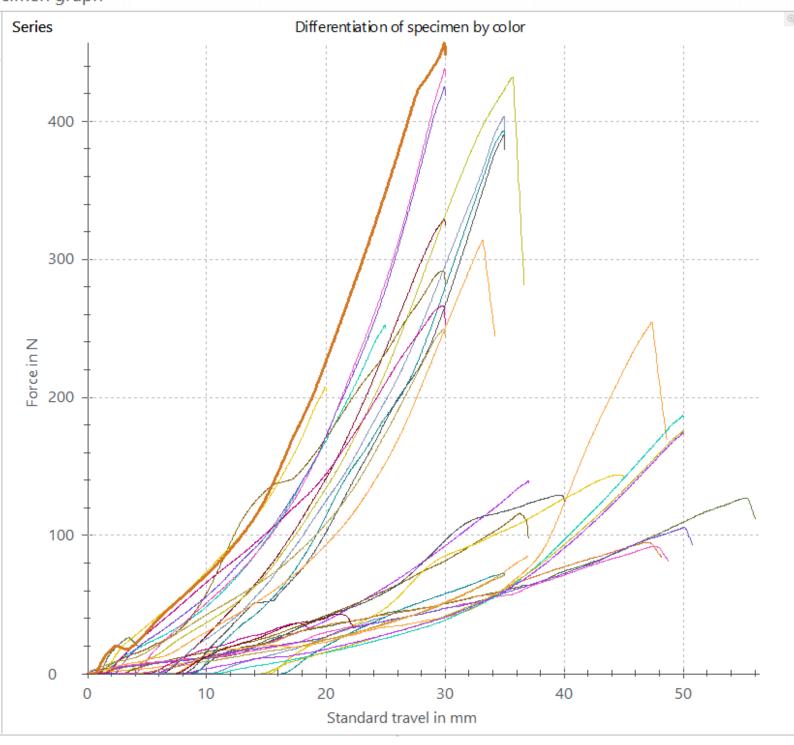






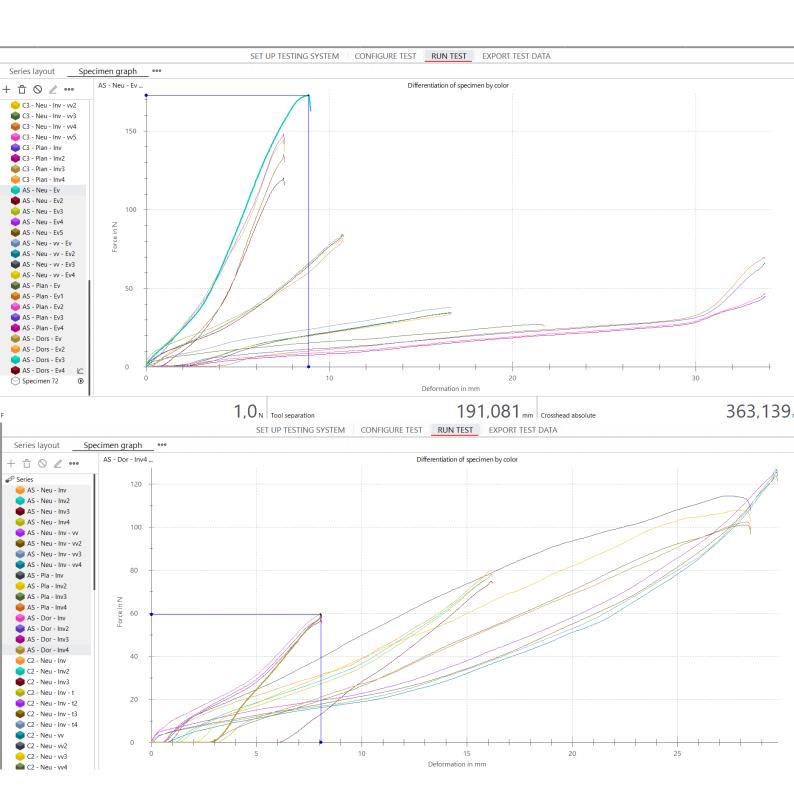


cımen grapn 👓



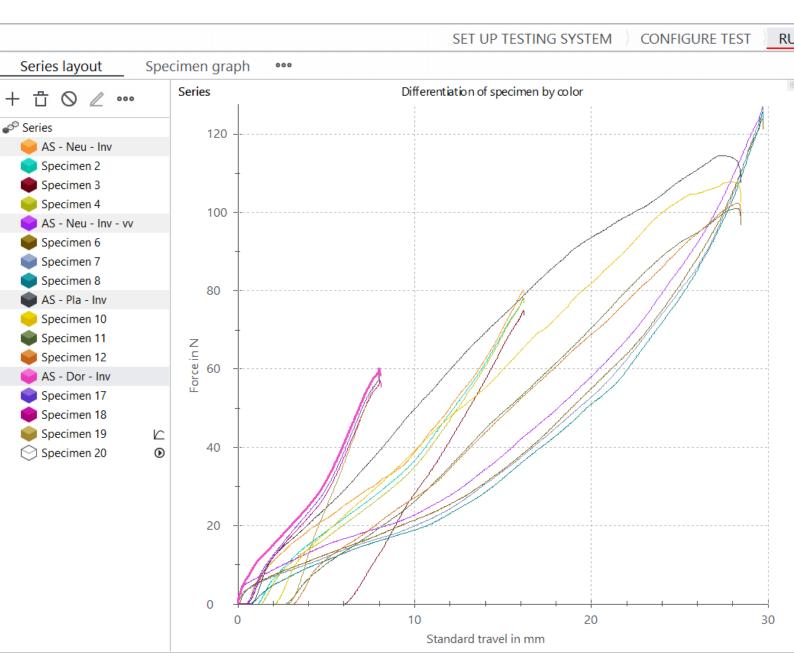


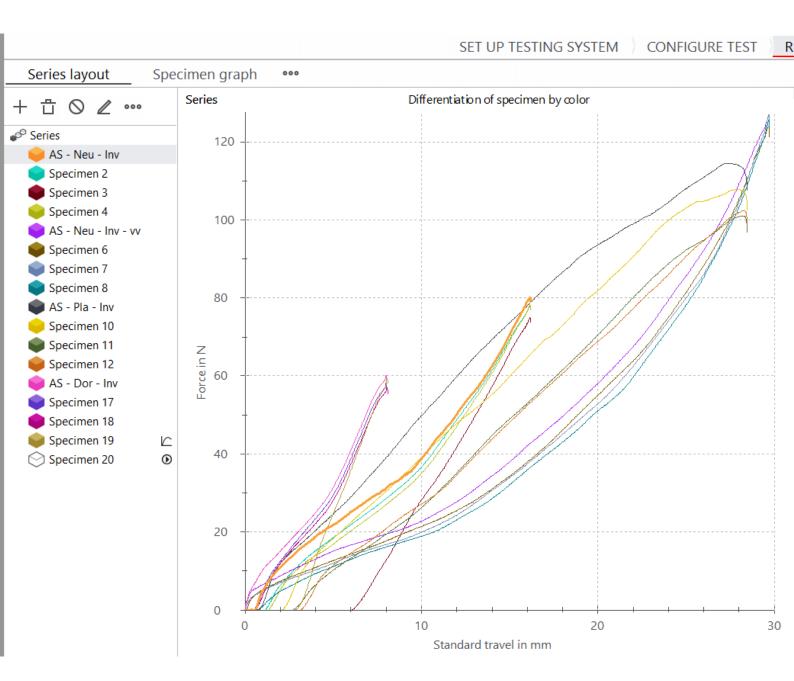






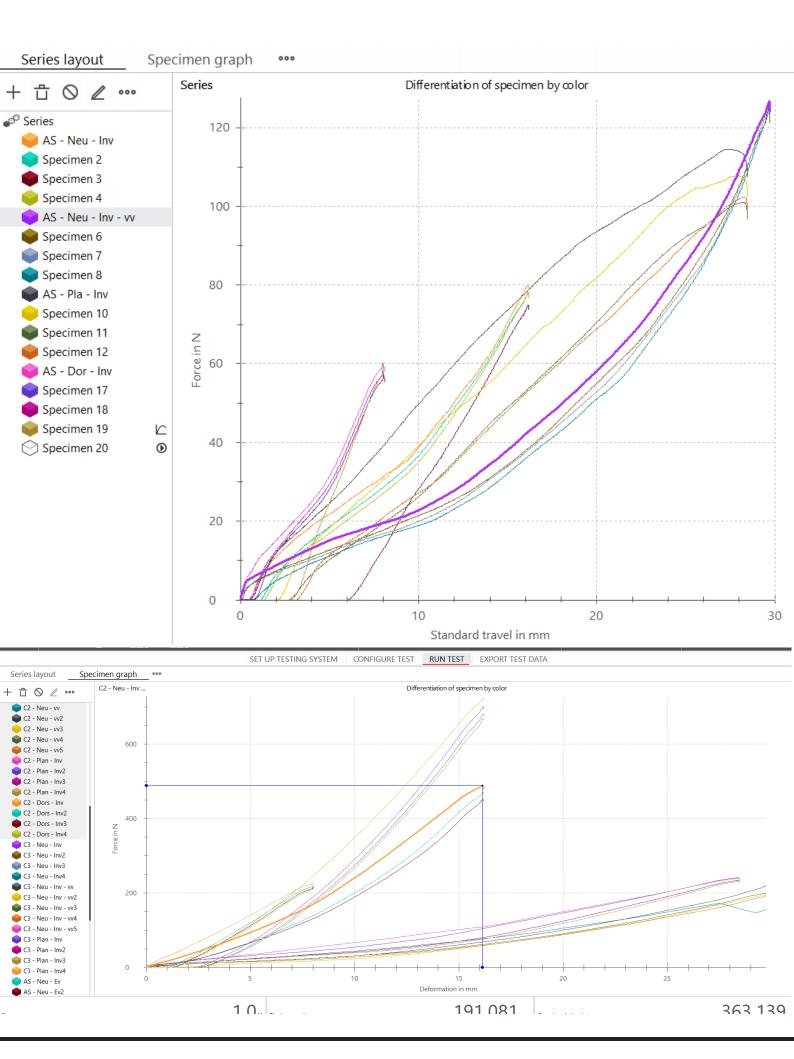




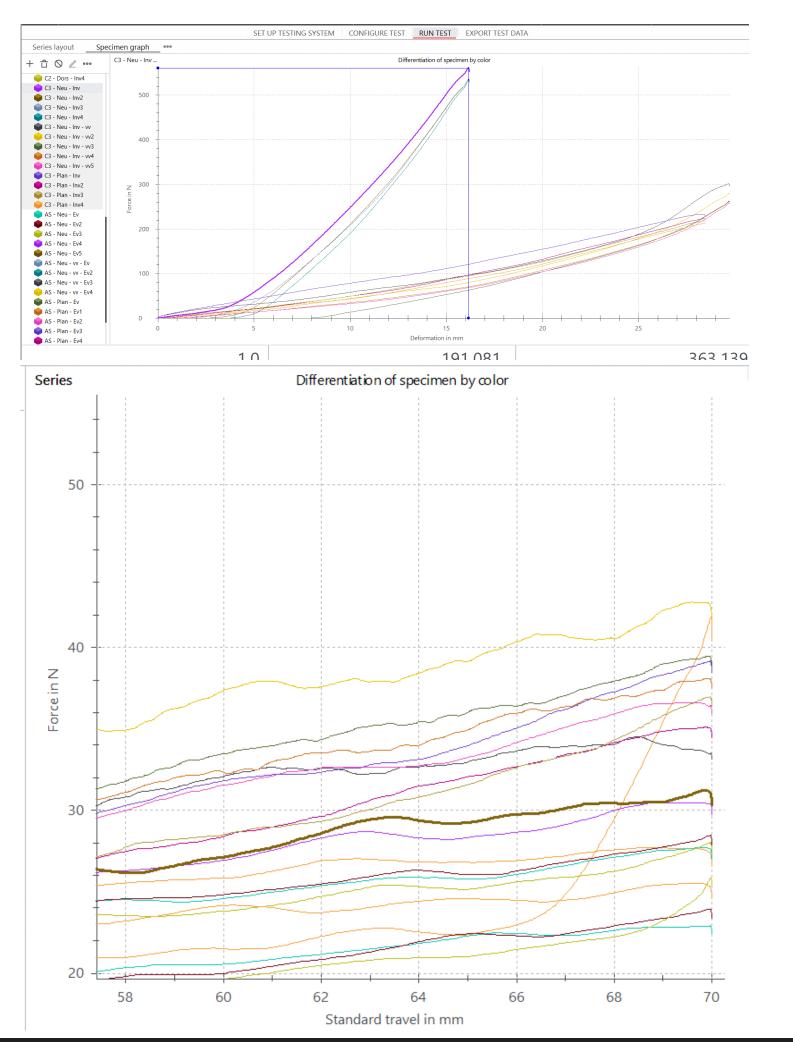






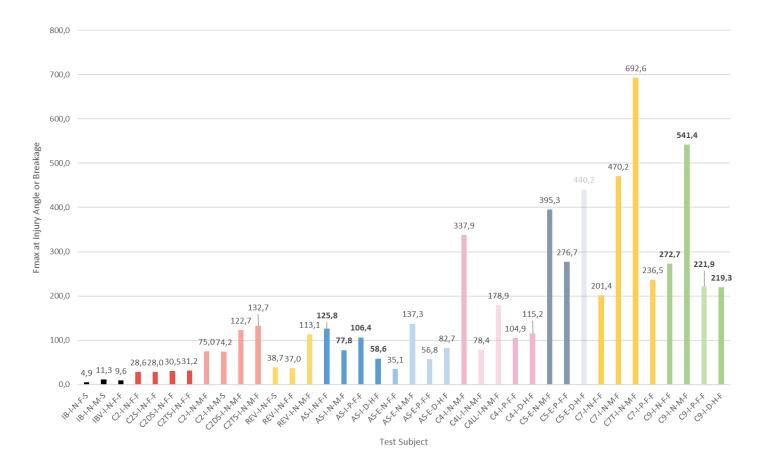


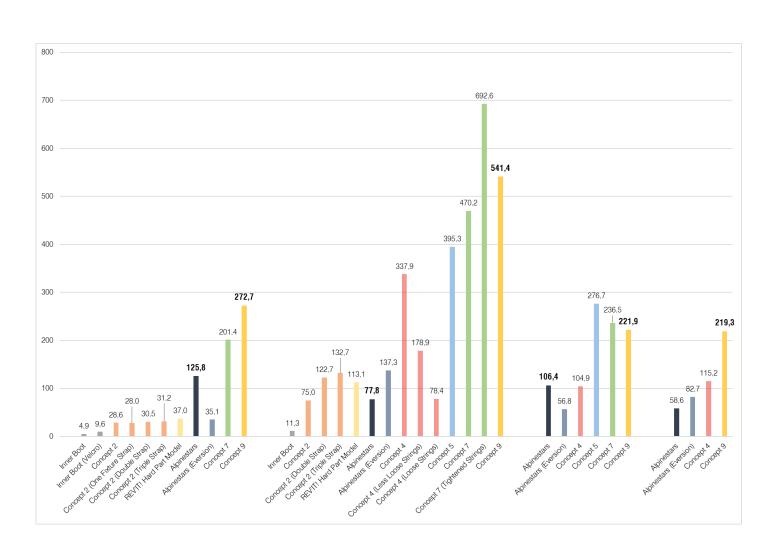












Conclusion

It shows that with every iterative step, the concept became better. Only Concept 7 once exceeded the final version when the strings were tightened so that the joint in the hard part no longer allowed for xversion. In Concept 9, the strings were a little looser to provide more FOM. With the same looseness of the strings, Concept 9 performed slightly better, which is interesting as Concept 9 is 4 mm thick and Concept 7 is 2 mm. The curves show that the model allows for a certain range of motion with limited resistance and, after that point, becomes stiffer, which is the ideal behaviour. Finally and most importantly, it can be concluded that the new brace design requires 2.2, 7.0, 2.1, and 3.7 times more force to push the towards the inversion injury angle in a neutral (with the compressor on the forefoot and middle of the foot), plantar flexed and dorsiflexed position, respectively, compared to the brace of Alpinestars. Meaning the goal was achieved.





| APPENDIX 23. | ANKLE BRACE | COLOUR STUDY |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | |



Colour does not only affect the aesthetic of a product, but it can also function as a means to communicate a certain message to the user. In the case of the inner boot and ankle brace, the message would be about the interaction, functionality, and branding. In this study, the goal was to explore what colour combination would give off the right message; the only interaction required is the tightening of the inner boot with the use of the lacing system and the straps are part of the support system of the brace that should come off as qualitative and so trustworthy to increase the sense of safety of the riders. Less mandatory are the objectives to clearly communicate that the ankle brace is of REV'IT! and to make it so that the ankle brace looks aesthetically pleasing. The ankle brace will be covered by an outer shell once it is incorporated into the racing boot. Most likely, only part of the brace will be visible during donning and doffing, which is for an insignificant amount of time.

Method

With the use of SolidWorks and with the requirements in mind 22 colour variants were created. A first selection of colours was made based on looks, the style of REV'IT! and the general association with colours. The colours that fit and looked best were red, blue, black and white. The colour symbolism chart of Colour Meanings (2023) was used to get an understanding of the different meanings of colour. This is of course no exact science, but it is an interesting base for creating a narrative that fits the design story and to make a choice based on something as there are endless amounts of colour. Red is generally associated with aggression, power and confidence, which fits the context of a racing boot. Blue is generally associated with security, trust and calmness, which is an association that fits the goal of providing a sense of security. Black stands for protection, power and sophistication and is a main colour of REV'IT!. And finally white communicates cleanliness, purity and perfection, while also being a main colour of REV'IT!. Also, different metals colours for the lacing hoops were tested beforehand, silver, black and gold and the best-looking combination was with gold rings. Gold is generally associated with success, optimism, and confidence, which is, even with its limited presence, a nice touch.

The colour variants were, all at once, presented to six participants and they were asked to make a top three of the designs that fit the above-described requirements best. They were asked: "Which colour combinations communicate best that the only thing you have to do is adjust the laces to your liking, seems the most trustworthy and looks most aesthetically pleasing in your opinion. Please select your three favourites."

The following pictures were shown to the participants:









Results

Per participant their three favourites were noted, see left table below. All votes were then counted and summed up per concept, see right table below.

| Participant | Favourites | | |
|-------------|------------|----|----|
| 1 | 19 | 7 | 18 |
| 2 | 18 | 14 | 1 |
| 3 | 18 | 14 | 21 |
| 4 | 1 | 14 | 13 |
| 5 | 14 | 18 | 6 |
| 6 | 17 | 18 | 6 |

| Concept # | 1 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
|-----------|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Score | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 |

Conclusion

According to the participants of this small study, concept 18 communicates best that the only interaction required is the tightening of the lacing system, while exuding trustworthiness and looking aesthetically pleasing. Therefore, this will be the colour combination that will be applied to the final concept.

Concept 18





APPENDIX 24. INVOICE FOR PA11 MJF 3D PRINTING





10 rue Auguste Perret 94800 VILLEJUIF FRANCE +33 (0)1 83 64 11 22 contact@sculpteo.com Quote reference: Date: EP7FS88X June 6, 2023

Shipping Address

Billing Information

Phone: 0000000000

Payment terms

30 day payment

YOUR QUOTE / PROFORMA INVOICE

| Description | Item Preview | Quantity | Unit Price | Discount | Subtotal |
|---|--------------|----------|------------|---------------------|----------|
| 3D print of Lower hard part Material: Multijet Fusion, PA11 Finish: Not Dyed Polished, Grey Size: 249.7 × 95.6 × 108.2 mm | | 1 | €160.60 | | €160.60 |
| Handling fee | | 1 | €14.23 | | €14.23 |
| 3D print of Upper hard part Material: Multijet Fusion, PA11 Finish: Not Dyed Polished, Grey Size: 91.3 × 151.3 × 108.6 mm | 2 | 1 | €124.04 | | €124.04 |
| Express shipping | | 1 | €10.00 | | €10.00 |
| | | | Subto | tal (excluding tax) | €308.87 |
| | | | | Sales Tax | €64.86 |
| | | | | Total | €373.73 |

Caution

- The objects we are producing are not toys and must not be given to children. They must not come in contact with food and drink and should be kept away from any heat sources or electricity.

While the provided price is valid for a period of 8 days from the date indicated above, the delivery date is indicative and will be recalculated at time of order. This quote does not guarantee available production capacity at time of order. You may review or accept and pay your quote online.

Delay: 8 days after order payment, to be inserted in production planning.

Total amount is valid only for the provided quantities and this file.

Sculpteo - SIREN 514.971.654 - RCS Créteil - SAS with registered capital of 2,750,184 EUR

Sales Tax: FR 48 514 971 654 - EORI: FR 514 971 654 00041



