

**KLETTER
RETTET**



HAND CARE

guide for climbers



“Every hand
tells a story.”

David Holmes



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1 About this guide

Climbing takes a toll on your hands and as the hand care experts, we're here to help!

If you've ever torn a flapper, dealt with dry, cracked fingertips or felt your grip give out too soon, you know just how much your hands matter.

At KletterRetter, we believe every hand tells a story. Your hands deserve the same attention you give the rest of your body. It's not just about avoiding skin damage or discomfort, it's about getting more out of climbing with strong and healthy hands.

Whether you're new to climbing or you've been at it for years, strong hands and healthy hands are what keeps you going. In this guide, we'll walk through everything from skin types, hydration, and grip strength to chalk, and how to get the most out of KletterRetter products with a simple, practical skin care routine.

This guide is built on what we've learned from years of climbing, testing and product development, because KletterRetter saves your skin.



2 Understanding your skin

Your hands connect you to the wall. But unlike muscles, which get stronger the more you train them, your skin has limits. Understanding how skin works and how climbing affects it is the first step toward keeping your hands in top shape.

2.1 Your skin in layers

Your skin is your body's largest organ. It protects you from the outside world, regulates temperature, and plays an important role in hydration and immune response. Understanding how your skin is built helps you take better care of it, so you can climb more and avoid preventable damage.

Your skin has three main layers:

Epidermis (outer layer):

This is your first line of defence. The epidermis consists of five layers and forms a barrier against friction, chalk, bacteria, and moisture loss. Most climbing-related damage such as splits, abrasions, and calluses occurs here.

Sub-layers of the epidermis:

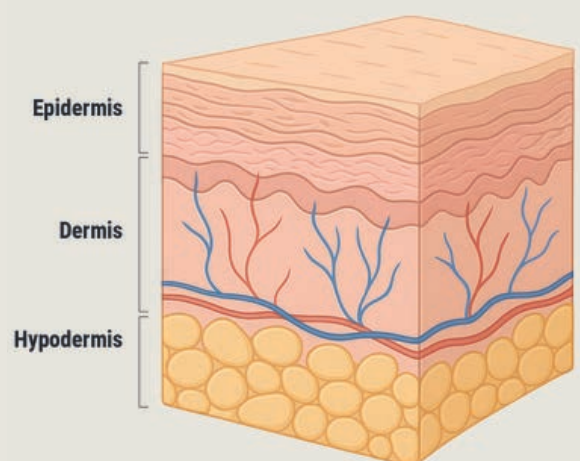
- Stratum corneum: a protective barrier, made from dead, keratinised cells, where most wear, flappers, and calluses occur
- Stratum lucidum: a transparent layer that adds extra protection to fingertips and palms
- Stratum granulosum: the layer where cells start to die and flatten
- Stratum spinosum: a layer of active cell for structural support and
- Stratum basale: a layer where cell division and regeneration occurs

Dermis (middle layer):

Located just beneath the surface, the dermis contains blood vessels, sweat glands, nerve endings, and collagen. If you tear into this layer (like with a deep flapper), healing takes much longer and the risk of infection increases.

Hypodermis (deep layer):

This layer consists mostly of fat and connective tissue. It cushions your body and stores energy. While rarely affected by climbing injuries, extreme trauma (such as deep cuts or crush injuries) can reach this level.



2.3 Common skin types

Not all skin behaves the same. Genetics, hydration, climate, and even nutrition can influence how your skin responds to climbing. Knowing your skin type can help you choose the right chalk, care routine, and recovery products.

Dry skin

Dry skin is often flaky and prone to splits. It cracks in cold weather when over chalking.

- Needs: Regular hydration with [KletterRetter hand cream](#), fewer filing sessions, time off when you are treating deep splits.
- Avoid: Overuse of chalk or harsh soaps

Oily skin / sweaty palms

If your hands feel slippery during warm-ups or when nervous and if chalk wears off quickly, you most likely have oily skin and sweaty palms.

- Needs: Liquid chalk or cream chalk, breathable tape, light daily moisturising
- Avoid: Over moisturising on before climbing on climbing days

Normal / balanced skin

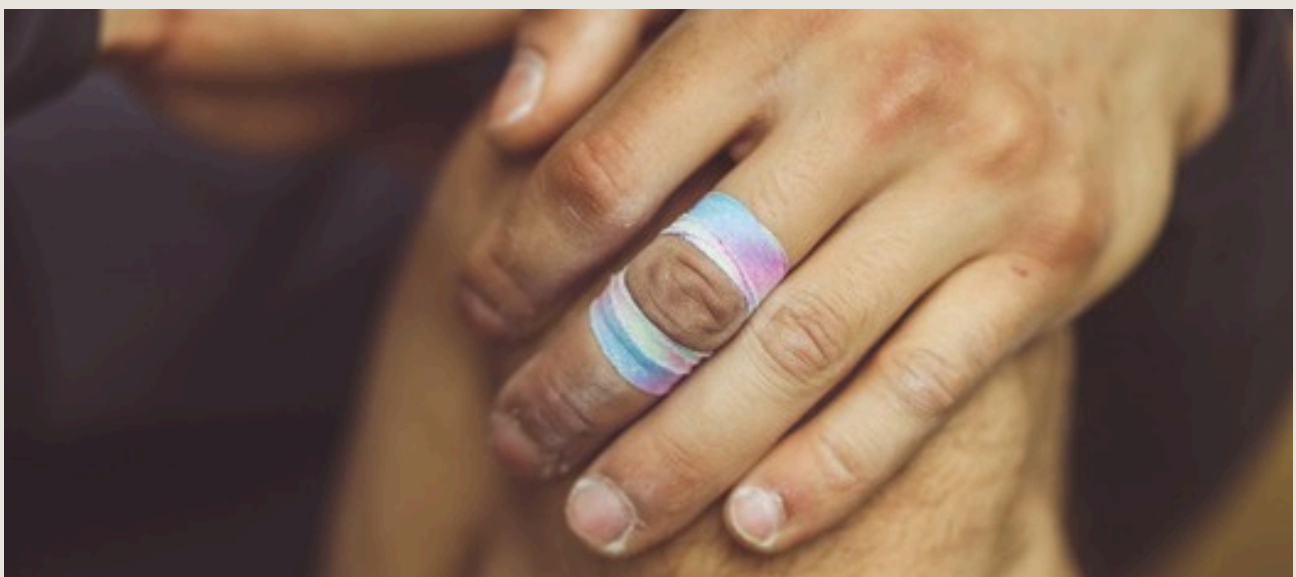
Normal skin is quite resilient and it rarely cracks or sweats excessively. Normal skin usually responds well to routine care.

- Needs: Maintenance with [KletterRetter hand cream](#) and a skin file. Make sure you plan the occasional rest day.
- Avoid: Complacency, even small injuries need attention

Tough skin / thick callus formers

Tough skin is a climber's dream! It builds callus fast and hard, but it can therefore be prone to flappers and edge tears.

- Needs: Regular use of a skin file, proactive taping, balsam for recovery
- Avoid: Letting calluses get too thick. Keep them smooth with a skin file and trim or remove loose skin before the callus tears.



2.4 Calluses

When you climb regularly, your skin responds by building calluses. Calluses are essentially thickened skin on your fingertips, palms, and knuckles (and toes). Calluses are a natural protective mechanism, but they can become a liability if not managed correctly.

- Too thin: painful skin, increased risk of flappers
- Too thick: prone to ripping and tearing
- Uneven: hotspots that catch on holds and rip mid-move

Goal: Strong and smooth calluses that can take a beating, without tearing off. We will take a deeper look into that in the next chapter.



2.5 The stress on your skin

Different holds, rocks and climbing styles all affect your skin differently. Prolonged compression, shearing (where the layers of your skin move in different directions), friction, pressure and heat can cause damage to your skin.

Type of hold	Stress to skin	Common effects
Crimps	Compression and shearing	Split fingertips and calluses on the edges of your fingers
Slopers and piches	Friction	Surface wear, thin skin and abrasions
Pockets	Pressure	Deep splits and damage to fingernails and nail beds
Jugs	Friction and shearing	Calluses, blisters and possibly flappers on your palms and fingers
Hangboards	Heat and shearing	Surface wear and thin skin

Environmental factors like humidity, temperature, and hold texture also play a big role. For example:

- Cold temperatures can cause brittle skin and a higher risk of splits
- Heat and sweat cause softened skin and more friction injuries
- Indoor climbing holds are often smoother but often involve repetitive friction
- Outdoor climbing holds are rougher but more variable

2.6 Moisture and hydration

Moisture is critical for healthy skin, but it's also a balancing act:

- If your skin is too dry, it will be more prone to cracks and splits as it becomes brittle
- If your skin is too moist, your skin softens which in turn increases friction and the likelihood of a flapper

This is why good skin care isn't just about repairing damage. It's about managing hydration and texture over time. We will go into more detail on how to manage your skin in the next two chapters.

Important concept: Healthy climbing skin is tough, flexible, and well-conditioned, not dry, soft, or overly hardened.

2.7 The role of recovery

Skin doesn't get stronger from climbing alone. It gets stronger during rest, just like muscles and needs time to rebuild. After heavy climbing, the stratum corneum and upper skin layers of the epidermis can take 48–72 hours to fully regenerate. Ignoring recovery time can result in chronic skin fatigue, where chalk no longer sticks, splits happen more easily, and your hands never feel ready.

What you can do is:

- Support the recovery process, with a customised skin care routine - see chapter 4
- Reduce the damage caused by friction, with the right use of tape and chalk
- Condition your skin daily with skin care products, skin files and nail clippers
- Support blood flow, with acupressure rings and hand training tools
- Stay hydrated by drinking the right amount of water





3 Common skin problems

Every climber's hand tells a story. Flappers, splits, calluses, sweaty palms are all part of the story. But with the right knowledge and tools, you can prevent most problems and recover faster when they do happen.

Different types of climbing related skin injuries affect different layers of your skin:

- A mild abrasion affects the outer layer of the epidermis, the stratum corneum
- Calluses are caused by the thickening outer layer of the epidermis, the stratum corneum
- A pinched skin injury often shears or crushes deeper layers of the epidermis (stratum granulosum and the stratum spinosum), exposing nerve endings and creating that raw, glassy, stinging sensation.
- A flapper usually rips through the entire epidermis. If blood is visible, you've likely reached the dermis.



3.1 Calluses

What is a callus? Thickened areas of skin that form on the outer layer of your skin (epidermis/stratum corneum) in response to pressure and friction.

Good or bad? Both. Calluses protect the middle layer of skin (dermis), but too much build-up can lead to flappers or tears.

Caring for calluses:

- Use a skin file and apply [KletterRetter Repair Balsam](#) or use a [KletterRetter Skindisc/Beedisc](#) to gently reduce thick or uneven calluses
- Moisturize regularly with [KletterRetter hand cream](#) to keep the skin flexible
- Never file fresh skin or file calluses completely. The goal is to leave a protective layer.

3.2 Pinched skin

What is pinched skin? A type of compression and shear trauma that damages the deeper layers of the epidermis (stratum granulosum and stratum spinosum).

The outermost skin layer (stratum corneum) often remains intact, so there's usually no bleeding, but the area may appear raw, shiny, or glassy. These injuries can feel surprisingly deep and take several days to heal.

Causes: Pinched skin injuries occur when friction and pressure combine under tension, for example, during dynamic moves, slips on slopers, or hard contact with textured holds. These injuries often show up in the same places as calluses on the finger pads or the top of the palm, and can extend deeper than a typical flapper.

Pinched skin first aid

- Clean the area gently with water or antiseptic
- Apply a wound-healing balm like [KletterRetter Repair Balsam](#) or [Skindisc/Beedisc](#)
- Cover with breathable tape, a non-stick wound pad or at the very least with a makeshift tape pad
- Avoid climbing for at least 24–48 hours, or until the raw surface begins to close

When to rest

Pinched skin wounds are prone to tearing open, especially if they extend into the lower epidermis. Climbing too soon may delay healing or increase the risk of secondary injury or infection. Allow time for the skin to rebuild and form a new protective barrier.

3.3 Flappers

What is a flapper? A flap of skin lifted or completely torn off, typically on your finger or palm.

Causes: Flappers are often caused from thick callus catching on a hold, sharp contact while climbing, or shearing where the top and middle layer of skin move in opposite directions.

Flapper first aid

- Clean the area with water or antiseptic (be careful because it might sting)
- Trim any loose skin, but only remove the flapper if it's already mostly detached
- Apply [KletterRetter Repair Balsam](#) and cover the wound with tape or a wound pad
- Avoid climbing on it the next day to allow healing to begin

Taping a finger flapper

The most effective way to tape a flapper is with a protective tape ring that secures the wound without limiting movement:

- Tear off a 10cm strip of finger tape slightly wider than the wound
- Fold one end so the adhesive sides touch, creating a clean wound pad
- Position the non-adhesive side of the pad over the raw skin, leaving the flap in place if it still offers cushioning
- Wrap the remainder of the tape smoothly around the finger to secure the pad in place. Avoid overtightening to preserve circulation.

Taping a palm flapper

For larger flappers on your palm, you can use the following method:

- Clean and dry your hands thoroughly, including your wrist and the back of your hand
- Tear a 15mm wide strip of tape, about as long as the distance between your fingertip and your elbow.
- Place the middle of the tape behind the base knuckle of the injured finger so both ends run diagonally across your palm
- Make a folded wound pad out of another short piece of tape and place it in the center over the flapper
- Extend the tape over the back of your hand, toward your wrist and secure both ends on your wrist. You can add another loose loop of tape around your wrist to keep it in place.



3.4 Split fingertips

What are split fingertips? Vertical or horizontal cracks in the skin on the tips of your fingers.

Causes: Dry, brittle skin combined with pressure and friction. Common in winter, cold conditions or after lots of board training.

Caring for split fingertips:

- Use [KletterRetter Repair Balsam](#) morning and night to speed up healing
- File the edges of the split flat to avoid deeper tearing
- Tape over the split if climbing can't wait. Keep the skin clean and avoid chalk contact on open wounds where possible.

3.5 Dry, cracked skin

What is dry and cracked skin: Dry, tight, or flaky skin, often with micro-cracks.

Causes: Overuse of chalk, frequent handwashing, cold air, dehydration or not moisturizing.

Caring for dry and cracked skin:

- Regularly apply [KletterRetter hand cream](#)
- Use a skin file once to twice week to smooth rough edges
- Wash hands with mild soap after climbing, not harsh detergent or disinfectant

3.6 Sweaty palms

What are sweaty palms? Excessive sweating on the palms of your hands, even at rest or under mild stress.

Causes: Genetics, overactive sweat glands, or nerves

Prevention and care of sweaty palms:

- Use liquid chalk without resin for longer drying effect
- Avoid petroleum-based skin care products
- Improve grip with a chalk routine: base layer (liquid), top layer (powder) - read more in chapter 6



3.7 Nail injuries and infections

Fingernails and toenails are often overlooked by climbers, but they're just as exposed to trauma, friction, and pressure as the rest of your skin.

From toes stuffed into tight shoes to fingernail tears. Nail-related injuries can be painful, slow to heal, and prone to infection. Taking care of your nails before and after climbing is one of the easiest ways to prevent long-term issues.

Common nail problems

- Onycholysis: This occurs when the nail separates from the nail bed. It is often triggered by impact, pressure, or repeated trauma. It can also happen from over-filing or aggressive cleaning under the nail. It usually starts at the tip and moves inward, leaving a gap where dirt and bacteria can accumulate.
- Paronychia: An infection of the skin around the nail fold (the edge where the skin meets the nail). It can be caused by a hangnail, torn cuticle, or small wound, and is usually red, swollen, and painful. Sometimes pus forms. If untreated, it may require antibiotics or medical attention.
- Fungal Infections: These appear as yellow, thickened, brittle, or crumbly nails, especially in toenails that spend long hours in warm, damp climbing shoes. Fungal infections are persistent and can spread if not treated early.

How to care for your nails

- Keep your nails trimmed and smooth: short nails are less likely to tear or catch. File rough edges to prevent snags on tape, rock, or holds. For toenails, avoid rounding the edges too much to reduce the risk of ingrown nails.
- Clean and disinfect any wounds or torn nails immediately: use antiseptic wipes or spray from your first aid kit, especially if dirt or chalk is present. Open wounds near the nail fold are a fast track to infection.
- Don't force damaged nails back into place: if a nail is partially detached or bruised, let it grow out naturally. Only cover it with a breathable bandage or tape if needed for hygiene or pressure relief in shoes.
- Air out your shoes between sessions and use odour-absorbing inserts like SmellWell.





3.8 Grazes, abrasions, and cuts

What are grazes, abrasions and cuts? Surface wounds caused by friction, sharp holds or textured walls.

These types of skin wounds can quickly become infected and take longer to heal if they are not treated properly. Always carry a first aid kit with you, so you can act quickly and shorten unnecessarily long recovery periods.

Care:

- Treat any bleeding and gently clean the wound as soon as possible
- Apply KletterRetter Repair Balsam
- Cover the wound if it is exposed to chalk or dirt
- Use a first aid kit at the crag for on-the-spot treatment and remember to refill anything you might have used

3.9 Thin skin

What is thin skin? The bane of all climbers sooner or later! Skin that has become too thin or delicate to handle climbing friction. This is often caused by over-filing, excessive moisturising, or simply climbing too frequently without giving your skin time to regenerate.

Symptoms:

- Burning or stinging sensation when grabbing holds
- Smooth, glassy or transparent skin that lacks grip
- Increased sensitivity, especially on textured surfaces

Care:

- Stop filing and allow the skin to rebuild naturally
- Apply KletterRetter hand cream daily to support hydration and elasticity
- Use an acupressure ring or light massage to promote and improve blood flow
- Take a rest day to treat your skin and remember that skin recovery takes time, just like muscle recovery

KletterRetter hand cream is specially formulated to strengthen the epidermis, your skin's natural protective layer, making it more resistant to skin injuries.

3.10 Allergic reactions and irritations

Certain materials such as resin, latex, alcohol, and even certain cosmetic ingredients, can cause skin irritation or allergic reactions.

Climbing often involves repeated contact with chalk, tape, and skin care products, so even a mild reaction can quickly turn into a persistent issue.

Causes may include:

- Resin (rosin/colophony) in chalk or liquid chalk
- Latex in gloves or tape adhesives
- Alcohol-based disinfectants or liquid chalks
- Fragrances or preservatives in hand creams or balms
- Synthetic dyes or textile coatings on gloves or clothing

Symptoms:

- Redness or rash, especially around fingertips or joints
- Itching, tingling, or burning sensation
- Small blisters, peeling skin, or inflamed nail folds

What to do:

- Switch to resin-free liquid chalk or cream chalk
- Use breathable (zinc-oxide) tape
- Test any new product (creams, chalk, tape) on a small patch before full use
- If symptoms persist, take a break from suspected products and consult a dermatologist

Even the best climbing skin routine won't help if an allergen is working against your skin. Listen to your body and choose your products carefully.

3.11 Quick reference guide

We've put together a quick reference table for you, so you can quickly see what treatment is best suited to each specific climbing related skin injury.

Problem	Recommended products	Key course of action
Thick calluses	Skin file, KletterRetter Skindisc/Beedisc, KletterRetter hand cream	Keep your calluses smooth with a file, but don't completely remove them. The goal is to leave a protective layer of skin.
Flappers	KletterRetter Repair Balsam, tape and first aid kit	Clean the wound, close the flapper or remove loose skin and cover it and give it a rest
Pinched skin	KletterRetter Repair Balsam, Skindisc/Beedisc	Clean the wound, cover it and give it a rest
Split fingertips	KletterRetter Repair Balsam, tape, skin file	Clean and seal the wound, moisturise, remove loose skin and protect it from further damage
Dry and cracked skin	KletterRetter hand cream, skin file	Drink water, hydrate and moisturise your skin and keep it smooth
Sweaty palms	Liquid chalk (resin-free) or cream chalk	Develop a custom chalk routine
Nail injuries	Nail clippers, skin file, disinfectant/anti-fungal creams, shoe fresheners	Keep your nails short and clean. Wash your hands and your feet after climbing and keep your climbing shoes dry.
Grazes, abrasions and cuts	KletterRetter Repair Balsam, tape, first aid kit	Stop the bleeding and clean the wound
Thin skin	KletterRetter hand cream, acupressure rings	Give your skin time to regrow. Moisturise regularly and stimulate circulation.
Allergic reactions and irritation	Liquid chalk, cream chalk, zinc-oxide tape	Eliminate the trigger, test carefully and consult a dermatologist if symptoms persist



4 Skin care routines

Caring for your hands doesn't have to be complicated, but it does have to be consistent. A smart routine can mean fewer injuries, faster healing, and more days on the wall.

4.1 Before climbing: prep for performance

The goal with skin preparation before climbing is to reduce skin stress and maximise grip without compromising skin health.

Step-by-step:

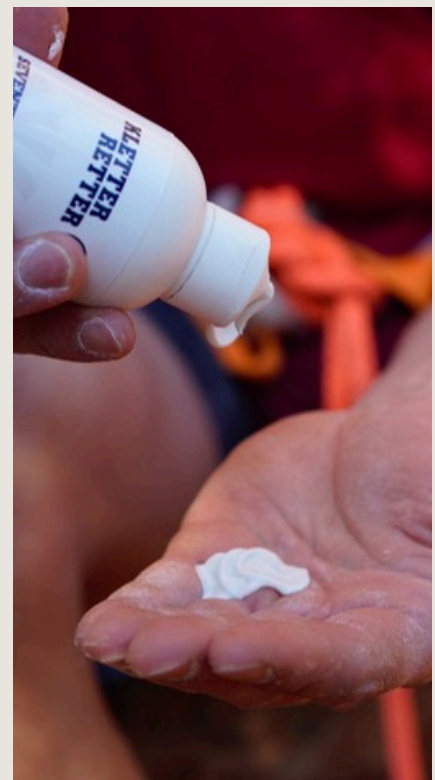
- Wash your hands: use soap to remove excess oil and improve chalk function
- Check your hands: if you have any splits, loose calluses, or tender spots before climbing, you should address them before you warm up.
- File calluses if needed: use a skin file to smooth sharp edges and flatten thick calluses, especially on your fingers. Just don't overdo it!
- Use tape where needed: apply finger tape to protect existing wounds, support joints, or prevent flappers on sensitive skin.
- Optional: For dry skin, use a very small amount of [KletterRetter hand cream](#) at least 30–60 minutes before climbing (never immediately before).

4.2 During climbing: monitor and adjust

The goal with monitoring your skin during climbing is to keep an eye on any potential injuries.

Tips during climbing:

- Watch your tips: if you feel friction burn or your skin getting thinner, consider adjusting your grip or using tape
- Use chalk smartly:
 - For sweaty palms: start with liquid chalk or cream chalk to form a base layer and then layer your hands with chalk as required.
 - Avoid over-chalking, because it can excessively dry out your skin
- Take micro-breaks: let your skin rest between attempts on sharp holds. Even a few minutes makes a difference.



4.3 After climbing: repair and restore

This is where skin recovery really happens. If you take the time to repair and restore your skin after climbing you will reap the benefits in future sessions.

Post-session routine:

- Wash your hands gently and thoroughly with lukewarm water and mild soap. Avoid harsh disinfectants. Pat or air dry your hands.
- Assess the damage: do you have any flappers, cuts, or painful calluses?
 - Apply [KletterRetter Repair Balsam](#) to open skin, cracks, or worn-down tips
 - Use [KletterRetter hand cream](#) to rehydrate and support repair if skin is dry or tight
- File again if needed, but only if new edges have formed. Never file irritated or raw skin.
- Bonus step: use an acupressure ring for 5–10 minutes to promote blood flow and speed up healing

4.4 Weekly maintenance routine

A consistent weekly rhythm keeps skin balanced and healthy.

Day	Action
Training days	Trim long nails and loose skin. Lightly file hard calluses and tape sensitive spots
Rest days	Regular moisturising with KletterRetter hand cream , KletterRetter foot cream and KletterRetter Repair Balsam
Filing days	Full file session with a skin file
Recovery days	Massage with an acupressure ring for improved circulation. Check and treat wounds.
Outdoor days	Don't forget to apply sunscreen

Every 1–2 weeks:

- Fully check and trim both your finger nails and toe nails. Finger nails grow up to two to three times faster than toe nails, so they need attention more often.
- File your calluses, and cracked heels (don't forget your feet) to keep them smooth
- Apply [KletterRetter foot cream](#) at night to reduce dryness and pressure points caused by climbing shoes

Rest is part of your routine

Don't ignore red flags like burning finger tips, skin that feels polished, splits or tears. Sometimes the best hand care is a day off. Skin regenerates on rest days.

4.5 Hydration

Climbing dehydrates you fast, especially during long sessions or on hot days. But few climbers realise how much this affects their skin.

Dehydrated skin becomes brittle and prone to cracks and splits where well-hydrated skin stays elastic, heals faster, and tolerates friction better.

What to do:

- Drink 500–750ml per hour of climbing, more if it's hot and you're sweating heavily
- Don't wait until after your session. You should start hydrated and sip throughout your workout.
- Add electrolytes during longer sessions to help with absorption and recovery

Signs you're not drinking enough:

- Tight, flakey fingertips
- Chronic skin splits
- Sluggish wound healing
- Dark urine or headaches after climbing

Skin care isn't just what you put on your hands, it's what you put in your body, too.





5 Personal skin care set

You wouldn't hit the gym or the crag without your shoes and chalk, so why climb without proper skin care tools? The right tools help you prevent injuries, recover faster, and stay on the wall longer.

5.1 Filing and cutting tools

Goal: Maintain smooth calluses and edges to prevent flappers and cracks. Cut away excess skin to avoid further damage.

KletterRetter skin file:

- Finely graded sandpaper for a smooth skin finish
- Best for large or dry callus areas
- Use once to twice per week, never on raw or sensitive skin

Pro tip: File before or after sessions, not both. Wash your hands and moisturise after climbing.

KletterRetter nail clippers:

- Sharp stainless steel, which is great for nails, but also ideal for cutting off excess skin
- Available in small and large for finger nails and toe nails

Pro tip: it might be tempting to use a razor blade to remove excess skin, but slipping or making a wrong cut can cause further damage and increase recovery time

5.2 Hand cream and balsam

What is the difference between hand cream and balsam? Which product is right for me?

KletterRetter hand cream

- Lightweight, fast-absorbing, non-greasy formula
- Ideal for daily hydration in the morning, during the day, at night, and post-session
- Strengthens your skin's natural protective layer (epidermis)
- Helps maintain flexibility and prevents cracking

KletterRetter Repair Balsam

- Richer formula, enriched with the antiseptic benefits of natural beeswax
- Designed for split tips, flappers, and damaged skin
- Well suited for deep cracks and weathered skin
- Due to the slow absorbing formula, it is best applied at night or on rest days for deep recovery

KletterRetter Skindisc / Beedisc

- Compact, solid hand balms for fingertip recovery and skin regeneration
- The [KletterRetter Skindisc](#) (vegan) is made with mango butter, calendula, and sunflower oil
- The [KletterRetter Beedisc](#) is enriched with beeswax, plus mango butter, calendula, and sunflower oil
- Ideal for cracked fingertips, dry patches, and minor skin injuries
- Forms a natural barrier that reduces moisture loss and supports healing
- Slower to absorb—perfect for overnight use or cold, dry conditions

When to use	Product(s)
Skin feels dry/tight	KletterRetter hand cream
Open wound or deep crack	KletterRetter Repair Balsam
Cracked fingertips	KletterRetter Skindisc or KletterRetter Beedisc
Overnight repair	KletterRetter Repair Balsam
30-60 minutes before your session	A small application of KletterRetter hand cream
Directly after your session	A generous application of KletterRetter hand cream

5.3 Finger tape

Tape is an effective tool for support, protection and first aid. It is a must have in your personal skin care set.

What can I use tape for?

- Support strained joints (pulleys, tendons)
- Protect existing skin damage (splits, flappers)
- Prevent skin injuries on sharp holds or high-volume sessions
- Quickly treat injuries during a climbing session

What should I look for in a tape?

- Breathable and skin-friendly (without allergens such as latex)
- Easy to tear and apply mid-session
- Strong enough to stay in place without restricting movement

Taping tips:

- Don't tape too tight
- Use the right width of tape. **KletterRetter finger tape** comes in convenient 15mm and 50mm rolls
- Don't tape undamaged skin unless necessary
- Learn and practice correct taping methods for:
 - Flappers (see Chapter 3)
 - Split tips
 - Joint support
- Store your tape in a container or a bag to keep it clean

For more detailed tips from experts on different taping methods, check out our tape blog at kletterretter.com/tags/tape



5.4 First aid kit

A first aid kit should be compact, lightweight, and built for climbers. The kit should contain the following tools for climbers:

- Alcohol wipes
- Climbing finger tape
- Wound pads
- Bandage scissors
- Cold pack
- Survival blanket
- Instructions for basic wound care

5.5 Foot care tools

Don't ignore your feet: climbing shoes create pressure, sweat, and skin stress just like handholds.

KletterRetter foot cream

- Soothes dry heels and reduces cracking
- Contains urea for fast rehydration of dry and cracked skin
- Ideal for post-session use, especially after long days in tight shoes
- Helps prevent skin breakdown and odour issues

KletterRetter foot file

- For keeping calluses and cracked skin smooth

Bonus tip: Use [SmellWell inserts](#) in your climbing shoes to absorb moisture and keep your shoes dry and fresh.

5.6 Recovery and circulation

PowerFingers

- Resistance rings for antagonist and finger training
- Use for warm-ups, rehab, or injury prevention
- Choose from 5 resistance levels: Rehab, Mobility, Strength, Endurance, Max Power
- Also supports blood flow for faster skin recovery

KletterRetter acupressure rings

- Roll over each finger for 2–5 minutes
- Stimulates circulation and blood flow in fingers
- Ideal after cold outdoor sessions or tough bouldering days

5.7 Quick reference guide

Even though every climber's skin is different, we've put together a quick reference table for you, so you can see what a basic kit should include.

Must haves	Optional extras
Skin files (for hands and for feet)	Nail clippers (for nails and loose skin)
Hand cream	Acupressure rings
Repair Balsam	PowerFingers
Skindisc / Beedisc	Liquid chalk or cream chalk
Finger tape	SmellWell shoe inserts
First aid kit	
Foot cream	

Useful tip: Pack your skin care products into a small wash bag, so you have everything in the same place when you need it



6 Chalk and skin

Chalk is one of the most misunderstood tools in climbing. It can boost friction and confidence, or destroy your skin if used the wrong way. This chapter will help you choose the right chalk for your skin and climbing style while avoiding common mistakes.



6.1 How does chalk actually work?

Chalk (magnesium carbonate) absorbs sweat from your hands to improve grip. But it also strips away natural oils, dries out the skin, and increases friction, which can lead to:

- Cracks and splits from over-dried fingertips
- Polished skin that feels glassy or too smooth to grip
- Overuse injuries when chalk is used as a crutch for poor technique

The trick is not more chalk, but the right chalk at the right time.

KletterRetter magnesium carbonate is derived from magnesite. At KletterRetter, we consciously avoid raw materials sourced from overseas operations with unclear environmental standards, and instead rely on EU-refined magnesium carbonate from Germany and France.

6.2 Types of climbing chalk

Different types of chalk affect your grip and your skin differently. Use the right chalk for the right conditions can be the difference between sending or not sending.

Fine chalk

- Powdery, soft texture
- Coats evenly and sticks well to dry skin
- Less abrasive than crunchy chalk
- Best for: Training boards, indoor climbing, sensitive or dry skin

Crunchy chalk

- Coarse chunks you crush in your hands
- Feels gritty and offers more grip
- Can wear down skin faster, especially on volume-heavy sessions
- Best for: Outdoor climbing, humid conditions, sweaty hands

Performance chalk

- Premium blends with Upsalite, a super absorbent form of chalk
- Engineered for maximum friction with less product
- Dries skin faster, so it should be balanced with good hand care
- Best for: Limit attempts, comps, hard redpoints

Liquid chalk with resin

- Contains resin or colophony to improve grip, but liquid chalk containing resin is often banned in gyms
- Stays on longer, helps on slopers or humid rock
- Can be harsh on skin and cause allergies or buildup
- Best for: Use as a base layer in the gym

Liquid chalk without resin

- Dries clean and removes fat and oil from your skin
- Gentler on the skin and better for frequent use
- Easier to combine with powder chalk
- Best for: Use as a base layer for sweaty palms

Cream chalk

- Creamy emulsion with alcohol, water and magnesium carbonate
- Similar to liquid chalk but softer on skin
- Easy to apply evenly without a dust cloud
- Best for: use as a base layer in dry conditions, ideal for skin-conscious climbers

6.3 Quick guide for chalk use

Here is a quick guide to outline the different strategies and combos you can use when chalking up.

Situation	Recommended chalk combo
Sweaty session	KletterRetter liquid chalk or KletterRetter cream chalk base-layer with a crunchy chalk top layer
Skin already dry	Fine chalk, with minimal use
Limit attempts	KletterRetter performance chalk or KletterRetter cream chalk
Slopers or humidity	KletterRetter liquid chalk with resin or KletterRetter cream chalk
Indoor gym session	KletterRetter liquid chalk, KletterRetter cream chalk or fine chalk

6.4 Minimising damage to your skin

It is important to be weary of the damage chalk can do to your skin and what you can do to stay in control.

Common mistakes:

- Re-chalking after every move will quickly wear out your skin
- Using too much chalk doesn't always improve grip, but it almost certainly dries out your hands and can even reduce friction
- Not washing your hands after climbing means that chalk residue continues drying your skin long after the session
- Forgetting to moisturise post-session can lead to long-term damage

Recovery tip: After every session, wash your hands with gentle soap and apply KletterRetter hand cream or KletterRetter Repair Balsam. This rebuilds the skin barrier and keeps your fingers ready for the next session.





7 Foot care for climbers

You look after your hands, but why not your feet?

Climbers put their feet through a lot: cramped shoes, constant pressure, sweat, and friction. But while everyone talks about split tips and calluses, foot skin is often ignored—until it's too late.

Proper foot care isn't just about comfort. It helps prevent infections, painful cracks, and skin breakdown that could cut your session short.



7.1 Common foot problems in climbers

We've put together a quick overview of the different types of foot problems climbers face and what causes them.

Problem	Cause	Cause
Dry, cracked heels	Tight shoes, dehydration, lack of regular skin care	Bleeding, infection
Blisters	Friction from ill-fitting or new shoes	Open wounds
Fungal infections	Damp shoes, poor hygiene	Long-term skin damage
Smelly shoes	Sweat and bacteria in enclosed space	Odour, fungal growth
Nail trauma	Pressure from downturned shoes	Bruising, loss of nails

7.2 Preventing problems before they start

Wash & dry properly after climbing

- Always wash your feet thoroughly with mild soap
- Dry between your toes completely
- Don't walk barefoot in communal showers or gyms

Let your shoes breathe

- Never leave your climbing shoes in a closed bag
- Use SmellWell inserts or air them out overnight
- Rotate pairs if possible

Check your feet weekly

- Look for cracking, peeling, swelling, or discolouration
- Address small issues early to avoid downtime



7.3 Repairing and soothing damaged feet

Looking after your feet can be as easy as using the right moisturiser and removing dead and dry skin.

KletterRetter foot cream

- Rich, deeply moisturising formula with Urea to treat dry skin
- Contains active ingredients to soothe and repair cracked or stressed skin
- Ideal for feet exposed to sweat and friction

When to use it:

- At night, after showering, before bed
- After long outdoor days in aggressive shoes
- On visible cracks, dry spots, or hardened skin areas

How to use:

- Massage into heels, toes, and between toes (if dry)
- Let absorb fully before putting on socks
- Use 2–3x per week or daily for recovery phases

KletterRetter foot file

- A quick and easy way to remove dry and dead skin
- The goal is to have smooth skin on the soles of your feet

7.4 Nail and skin hygiene tips

Healthy nails can help you avoid pain and fungal issues on your feet

- Keep toenails short and smooth with nail clippers to avoid pressure and bruising
- Never file cracked toenails—let them grow and trim gently
- If a nail lifts or is bruised, disinfect and let it regrow naturally
- Don't pick at dry skin or peeling areas—use KletterRetter foot cream and file gently if needed

7.5 When to see a professional

Sometimes you need to consult a professional to get your skin in the right shape. If you experience any of the following issues, it might be time to make an appointment!

- Repeated fungal infections (white, flaky, or itchy skin)
- Ingrown nails or infected cuts
- Dark nail discoloration that doesn't grow out
- Deep heel cracks that bleed or don't heal

7.6 Foot care routine

We've put together an easy to follow foot care routine to keep your feet in good shape:

Routine	Tool / product
Visual check	None
Trim nails	Nail clippers (every 2-3 weeks)
Moisturise and soften skin	KletterRetter foot cream (1-2 a week)
Dry and deodorise shoes	SmellWell inserts (after every session)
Disinfect minor cuts	Disinfectant
Treat blisters	Blister plasters





8 Sun protection and healthy skin outdoors

Slip. Slop. Slap. Send.

If you grew up in Australia, you know the drill: [Slip](#) on a shirt, [Slop](#) on sunscreen, [Slap](#) on a hat. It's not just a catchy slogan, it's a lifesaving habit. And it applies more than ever to climbers who spend long days exposed to sun, rock, and altitude.

So whether you're belaying in the sun, topping out a boulder, or grinding through a multi-pitch, UV exposure is one of the biggest threats to your skin's long-term health. Chalk, altitude, and reflected light all amplify the damage, often without you even noticing.



8.1 Why sun protection matters for climbers

Climbers are especially vulnerable to sun damage for a number of reasons:

- We spend hours outdoors, often without shade
- We climb at high altitudes (increased UV intensity)
- We use chalk, which reflects light and strips oils
- We often skip sunscreen to avoid greasy hands

The risks:

- Short-term: sunburn, dried-out skin, increased chance of splits
- Long-term: premature aging, pigmentation, skin cancer

8.2 What to look for in a climber's sunscreen

You need a sunscreen that performs like you do!

Feature	Why it matters for climbers
Both UVA and UVB protection	Prevents both sunburn and long-term damage
Sweat-resistant	Won't run into your eyes mid-route
Quick-drying, non-greasy	Doesn't affect grip or leave residue on holds
Skin-safe	Avoids irritation, works with sensitive skin
Chalk-safe	Works on chalky skin
Modern, reef-safe filters	Better for the planet and your conscience

SPF 30 sunscreen protects your skin from 97% of the sun's harmful UV rays and SPF 50 protects you from 98%. The most important thing to look for in sunscreen is broad-spectrum sunscreen that block UVA and UVB rays.

8.3 How to use sunscreen

- Apply sunscreen 30 minutes before you go into the sun, to give it time to start working and to avoid getting it on gear
- Reapply every 2–3 hours or after heavy sweating
- Don't forget to cover:
 - Backs of hands
 - Ears
 - Neck
 - Nose and cheeks
 - Calves (especially when belaying in shorts)

Pro tip: Keep a tube in your skin kit or first aid pouch for quick access on long days.

8.4 Common mistakes climbers make

- "I don't burn, I don't need sunscreen". UV damage can quickly happen without you noticing at the time.
- "It's cloudy". Up to 80% of UV rays still gets through clouds.
- "I'm in the shade" UV rays reflect off rock, snow, sand, and water.
- "Sunscreen ruins my grip". Apply sunscreen 30 minutes before you climb.

8.5 Repair after sun

Even with good sun habits, your skin can still get dry and stressed after a big outdoor day.

- If you do get sunburnt, applying a moisturiser or gel can help the skin heal by providing necessary hydration. Avoid petroleum-based products.
- Drink plenty of water, because UV exposure accelerates moisture loss
- Prioritise sleep and rest days to support full skin regeneration

Remember:

Slip on a layer of protection, such as a t-shirt

Slop on high-performance sunscreen.

Slap on a hat or a helmet.

Send your project.



9 Hand training and recovery

Climbing makes your hands strong, but only in one direction. Tendons, pulleys, and skin get worked hard, but antagonists (the opposing muscles) are often neglected. Over time, this leads to imbalances, injuries, and slower recovery.

9.1 The importance of antagonist training

Training and recovery tools aren't just about boosting performance, they're about injury prevention and long-term strength. By maintaining muscle balance and improving blood flow in your hands and fingers, you're investing in years of healthy climbing.

Climbing heavily activates the pulling muscles, but tends to neglect the opposing (antagonist) muscles. These neglected muscles are often the first to get overused or injured, simply because they're weaker or undertrained.

That's where [PowerFingers](#) and the [KletterRetter acupressure rings](#) come in. These tools are compact, effective, and easy to use at home, at the gym, or on rest days.

Combine antagonist training with your skin care routine (chapter 4), filing, and taping strategies (chapter 6) to stay strong, balanced, and injury-free.



9.2 PowerFingers

Most climbers train pulling: hangboarding, campus boards, weighted dead hangs. But to stay injury-free, you also need to train extension, which is the pushing and opening motion of the fingers.

Benefits of PowerFingers:

- Strengthens extensor muscles to prevent tendonitis
- Supports joint stability and finger mobility
- Boosts recovery through controlled motion
- Improves blood flow in fingers and hands

Powerfingers come in 5 resistance levels

Level 1: Injury recovery, post-surgery mobility work

Level 2: Warm-up, finger activation before climbing

Level 3: General antagonist training, active recovery

Level 4: Longer reps, rehab from overuse injuries

Level 5: Max strength sessions, finger-specific workouts

There are countless possible combinations and exercises. Check out our detailed training videos on: powerfingers.kletterretter.com

Training with PowerFingers:

Training with PowerFingers is fun and easy and because PowerFingers is compact, you can take a set with you everywhere you go!

Basic routine:

- 3 sets of 10 reps for each hand
- Hold each rep for 3–5 seconds
- Focus on full extension—not just speed

When to train:

- As part of your climbing warm-up (using level 1 or 2)
- On rest days for recovery or quick training sessions in-between
- After climbing to maximise the pump
- During rehab (consult a physio if recovering from injury)

Extra tip: Combine multiple rings to increase resistance, or isolate individual fingers for rehab or strength training.



9.3 Acupressure rings

These small, spiky rings may look strange, but they're highly effective at boosting circulation and relieving tension.

How they work:

- Roll the ring up and down each finger for 2–5 minutes
- Stimulates nerve endings and blood flow
- Helps reduce swelling and stiffness
- Great for cold hands after outdoor sessions

When to use them:

- During warm-up or cooldown
- On rest days
- After long sessions on fingerboards or slabs





10 First aid

Being able to respond to an injury quickly and effectively can make a big difference! Always be prepared and stay safe out there!

In the case of a serious injury or emergency, always call your local emergency number first. Bleeding that won't stop, deep lacerations, head injuries, or anything involving loss of consciousness is beyond the scope of a first aid kit. In these cases, you need to seek help immediately.

But for all the minor injuries that can ruin your climbing day such as flappers, split tips, abrasions, nail trauma, being prepared can keep you climbing or at least speed up recovery.



10.1 Common injuries

Climbing is an extreme sport. Combined with the elements we face, things can escalate quickly! The most important thing is to stay calm and act quickly.

Common climbing injuries	Examples
Open wounds	Flappers, cuts, deep splits
Blisters	Common on palms and heels, especially in heat
Abrasions	From rough hold or falls
Cracked skin	From dryness, over-chalking, or cold conditions
Nail trauma	Torn fingernails, stubbed toes, crimp-related bruises
Broken bones or joint dislocations	Broken fingers, arms, ankles or dislocated shoulders
Head trauma	Bumping your head, falling or rock fall

10.2 First aid essentials

You should always have a first aid kit nearby.

- Fingertape: climbing grade tape strong for emergency treatment
- Emergency blanket: to keep warm in the event of an injury
- Sterile wound pads: for covering cuts and keeping chalk out
- Alcohol wipes: for quick cleaning when water isn't available
- Bandage scissors: for cutting tape or pads cleanly
- Instant cold pack: to sooth and calm injuries
- Gloves: for safe treatment

Tip: carry your first aid kit with your personal skincare set to cover all bases and quickly treat climbing injuries.

10.3 Quick reference guide

We've put together a quick guide on how to quickly treat common skin injuries.

Flapper mid-session

- Wash your hands or use an alcohol wipe
- Trim the flap (if fully detached)
- Apply [KletterRetter Repair Balsam](#)
- Cover with a wound pad or tape
- Rest or tape and climb carefully

Split fingertips

- Rinse or wipe clean and pat dry
- Dab [KletterRetter Repair Balsam](#) into the split
- Tape flat to keep edges from tearing further
- Rest 1–2 days or climb with a secure wound dressing

Nail traumas

- If bleeding or bruised, disinfect and leave open (if possible)
- For toes: avoid tight shoes for the session
- Monitor for infection signs (swelling, redness, pus)

Abrasions / grazes

- Clean with water or alcohol wipe
- Apply [KletterRetter Repair Balsam](#)
- Cover with sterile pad if area is exposed to chalk/dirt

10.4 When to stop climbing

It's tempting to just keep pushing on and climbing. Remember, if it's too painful, it's time to stop.

Signs it's time to have a rest:

- Bleeding that won't stop: seek medical advice
- Deep wounds into the middle layer of skin (dermis)
- Fingertips so raw they sting when touched
- Infection signs (red, swollen, warm to the touch)

Your skin is your biggest organ, so remember that if it gets damaged, early rest is much faster than rehab.



10.5 Be prepared

The scouts aren't wrong when they say "be prepared". Make sure everyone in your group know where to quickly access the closest first aid kit.

- Check your first aid kit before each outdoor trip
- Refill tape, cool packs and wound pads regularly
- Make a travel-sized version for quick gym visits
- Keep one in the car or your crag bag, not just at home

Pro tip: carry your first aid alongside your personal skin care set

You'll need first aid less often if you:

- File calluses regularly
- Treat your wounds and skin with care
- Moisturise daily
- Train smart and rest early





11 Myths, mistakes and FAQs

Skin care isn't complicated, but it's easy to get wrong.

Over the years, we've heard all sorts of advice passed around gyms and crags. Some of it's helpful. Some of it, not so much. This chapter clears up the confusion so you can make smarter choices for your skin and your climbing.



11.1 Common myths about climbing skin care

Here is a list of things we hear from time to time and our thoughts on each myth.

Moisturiser makes your skin soft and useless

False. Good moisturiser like KletterRetter Handcreme keeps your skin flexible, not soft. Dry, brittle skin is more likely to crack and split. Hydrated skin heals faster and tolerates friction better.

You should file your skin every day

Only if you're training hard daily and developing thick edges. Over-filing thins your skin too much. Aim for 1–2x per week, and always follow with KletterRetter hand cream.

Chalk is harmless, use as much as you need

Chalk dries out your skin. Too much = polished skin, cracks, and callus buildup. Use chalk wisely and choose types that match your skin and session (see chapter 6).

Calluses are bad and should be removed completely

Calluses are your skin's natural armour. The goal is to keep them smooth and even, not eliminate them. Use a KletterRetter skin file to control buildup, but never sand them down to baby skin.

Climb through the pain and toughen up your skin

Climbing on damaged skin doesn't toughen it. It slows healing and increases injury risk. Follow your personal skin care routine, rest when needed, and come back stronger.

Taping an injury will tear the skin when you remove it

Good climbing tape isn't actually very sticky. It only sticks lightly to the skin, but sticks well to itself. The trick is to stick tape on tape instead of onto your skin.

My feet and my shoes smell bad because of genetics

What you are smelling is bacteria. Bacteria needs moisture and warmth to develop. Keeping your feet clean and your shoes dry with SmellWell can work wonders on eliminating those nasty smells.

11.2 Common mistakes climbers make

We're all human, and we make mistakes. Even experienced climbers sometimes make simple mistakes.

Not moisturising after sessions

If you use chalk and wash your hands, your skin needs recovery. Apply Handcreme or Repair Balsam after every session—especially in dry or cold conditions.

Reusing old tape over wounds

Dirty tape traps bacteria. Always use clean, finger tape from your personal skin kit.

Forgetting to drink enough

Dehydrated skin is brittle, thin, and more prone to splitting. Remember to drink consistently before, during, and after climbing, especially in warm gyms or on sunny days.

Thinking foot care doesn't matter

Your feet take a beating too. Dry, cracked heels or fungal issues can ruin your session. Use KletterRetter foot cream weekly and rotate shoes to allow them to dry.

It's not sunny today, I can skip the sunscreen

80% of UV rays get through the clouds. Exposed skin can burn fast, especially with chalk exposure. Always remember to apply KletterRetter sunscreen on days with high UV levels.



11.3 FAQs

As the handcare experts, we get asked all sorts of questions. Here are a few common questions and their answers.

Q: When is the best time to apply hand cream or balsam?

A: After climbing, before bed, and on rest days. [KletterRetter hand cream](#) absorbs quickly and works well during the day. Our [Repair Balsam](#) or [Skindisc/Beediscs](#) are best used overnight or with a bandage, giving your skin more time to regenerate.

Q: Should I use chalk if my skin is cracked?

A: Only if you have to. Cover the crack with tape and use liquid chalk or cream chalk to reduce dust and friction.

Q: Can I still climb with a flapper?

A: Yes, but clean it, apply KletterRetter Repair Balsam, and tape it properly. Don't push if it's deep or painful.

Q: How do I know when I should use a skin file?

A: If your skin stings on contact or feels "thin and glassy," file less often and moisturise more frequently. Post-session filing and removing loose and dead skin helps keep your skin smooth and reduces buildup over time.

Q: Can I use regular lotion instead of climbing-specific products?

A: Maybe, but check the ingredients. Many drugstore creams can be problematic due to potential health and environmental risks from harmful ingredients or inadequate care properties. These ingredients can clog skin, cause irritation, or leave hands greasy. KletterRetter products are tested for climbing conditions.

Q: Do I need a first aid kit even if I'm just bouldering at the gym?

A: Yes. Flappers, cuts, and split nails can happen anywhere. A compact KletterRetter first aid kit and a (personal skin care set) is lightweight and fits in any gym bag.

Final reminder:

Skin care is part of training. If you take care of your skin like you take care of your fingers, shoulders, and tendons—you'll climb more, rest less, and get stronger faster.



12 About KletterRetter

Built by climbers. Backed by science. Focused on your hands.

KletterRetter was born in 2013 from one simple frustration: our skin couldn't keep up with our climbing. After too many split tips, painful flappers, and taped-up fingers, we set out to create skin care that actually worked: for climbers, by climbers.

What started as one handmade hand cream has grown into a full product range trusted by athletes across Europe and beyond. Today, KletterRetter is known for as the hand care experts for smart, effective tools that help climbers climb more, recover faster, and protect their hands.

What makes KletterRetter different?

- We climb. This isn't just a skincare company, we're climbers who understand the demands of sharp crimps, sweaty gyms, dry winter rock, and everything in between.
- We test. Every formula is tested by real climbers on real projects. If it doesn't work under pressure, it doesn't make the cut.
- We care. From ingredients to packaging, we make decisions that protect your skin, your environment, and your session.
- We innovate. From chalk technology to UV filter research, we keep improving, because your skin deserves more than recycled pharmacy products.

Our product philosophy

- Clean formulations. No harsh alcohols, unnecessary perfumes, or cheap fillers.
- Climbing-specific design. Our skin care products are designed to be integrated into the daily routine of every climber.
- Sustainability where it counts. Recyclable packaging, local suppliers and biodegradable materials where possible, and constant improvement behind the scenes.

Our mission

We are the hand care experts for climbing - with high-quality, functional products, we help climbers climb more and recover faster - whether that's in the gym or at the crag.

Thanks for reading. We hope this guide helps you take better care of your hands, your feet, and your performance. If you've got questions, suggestions, or stories to share, please get in touch. We're always up for a good skin conversation.



13 Appendix

13.1 Inside the formula - coming saon



13.1 KletterRetter hand cream

Product Snapshot

- What it is: Fast-absorbing, non-greasy hand cream made for climbers
- Key benefit: Repairs stressed skin and keeps your hands ready for the next session

Why It Works – Key Ingredients

- Panthenol (Vitamin B5): Supports wound healing, reduces inflammation, protects against moisture loss
- Calendula oil: Helps regeneration after tough sessions
- Ectoin: Strengthens the skin's natural protective layer (epidermis) and protects against environmental stress
- Tocopherol (Vitamin E): Antioxidant, protects skin cells and supports recovery

How to Use

1. Wash hands thoroughly
2. Apply a small amount of cream
3. Massage in until fully absorbed
4. Most effective after climbing, before bed, or on rest days

Sustainability & Ethos

- Vegan and free from silicones, parabens, and mineral oils
- Tube made with 50% less plastic → reduced CO₂ footprint
- Made in Germany

Full Ingredient List

Aqua, Glycerin, Isopropyl Myristate, Cetyl Alcohol, Panthenol, Myristyl Alcohol, Glyceryl Oleate Citrate, Glyceryl Stearate, Glyceryl Stearate Citrate, Dicaprylyl Carbonate, Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride, Parfum, Caprylyl Glycol, Ethylhexylglycerin, Sodium Citrate, Tetrasodium Glutamate Diacetate, Glycine Soya (Soybean) Oil, Citric Acid, Ectoin, Sodium Hydroxide, Calendula Officinalis Flower Extract, Tocopherol, Beta Carotene (CI 40800), Phenoxyethanol, Limonene

What Climbers Say

"Absorbs super quickly – I can keep climbing without greasy hands." – Test climber

13.2 Further reading

We work together with a team of experts and recommend the following resources for climbers who want to explore hand care, injury prevention, and taping in more depth:

Winkler, R. (2020). *Taping im Klettersport*

Zielgenau Verlag. ISBN 978-3-945274-06-1

A practical guide to taping techniques for climbing injuries, with clear instructions and illustrations

Hochholzer, T. & Schöffl, V. (2008). *Soweit die Hände greifen*

Panico Alpinverlag. ISBN 978-3-936740-28-7

Comprehensive medical advice for climbers, written by two leading sports medicine experts

Schöffl, V. et al. (2015). *One Move Too Many*

Lochner-Verlag. ISBN 978-3-9814287-0-4

The go-to guide on climbing injuries and prevention strategies.

The Climb Injury Handbook, by Dr. Jared Vagy

Available as an eBook and print edition via theclimbingdoctor.com

A modern, evidence-based injury prevention guide by a physical therapist and climber

Make or Break, by Dave MacLeod

Available via davemacleod.com

A thoughtful take on training and injury from a top climber and coach



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