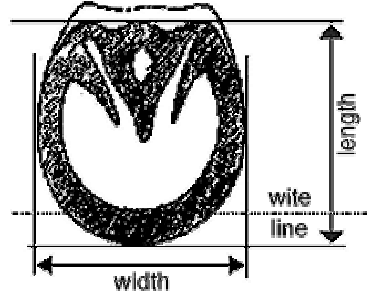


SWISS HORSE BOOT

How to find the right size?

Measure the hoof; preferable after rimming, at the widest point. Then measure the length of the hoof (only the part that hits the ground). If according to the size chart, the length is too long (do not include the heel), we recommend that the toe be shortened; maximum to the white line.



Example

If the width of the hoof is 4 6/8" (12,1 cm) at the widest point, this corresponds to size Nr. 1, then the length of the hoof should not be longer than 5" (12,5cm).

Please, take time to measure your horse's hoof properly. Only with the exact measurements, we can supply the right, front left, rear right and rear left. If you are not sure, make an exact sketch of each hoof print on a piece of paper.

How to fit the „Swiss Horse Boot“?

a) First, the hoof has to be trimmed, greaseless and thoroughly cleaned.
a) Pull the „Boot“ over the hoof – using a slightly twisting motion – left-right-left etc. This procedure should initially not be too smooth. In case that the twisting fitting motions are too difficult – you may use a hammer – preferably a wooden or rubber one – and hit the „Boot“ firmly in the toe area – later in the below the „heel“ area. It is essential that the toes fit into the Boot's front area and the heel must fit into the „Boot“. Then allow the horse to step firmly into the „Boot“. Now, test manually how snugly the hoof fit into „Boot“ – and if both toe and heel fit snugly – the fitting is considered optimal. In the event, however, that there are air-bubbles in the boot or that the toes do not fit tightly in the toe part of the „Boot“ – despite full pressure applied in a standing position of the animal, the following modifications need to be made:

To correct the angle ratio, a hairdryer (1500 to 2000 Watt) is required to warm up the inside of the Boot especially in the toe area – and immediately thereafter – refit the Boot. Then allow the „Boot“ to cool – which can be speeded up by tossing cold water over the „Boot“. Caution: Boot should not be over heated – but repeated warming processes can be used until it can be more easily put on the hoof.

Same method can be applied where the process to put on the „Boot“ is too difficult. In the case where the „Boot“ fits well from „toe to heel“ – but there is an air bubble on either the right or left side – which could cause a shifting of the „Boot“ - the following procedure shall be applied: Rivet 1 or 2 inserts made of the same material on either – or both sides of the inner wall of the „Boot“. Prior to riveting the inserts, however, it is suggested to tape inserts to allow testing the elimination of „air pocket“ – and securing a tight fit. - Such inserts can be ordered.

What to do when hoof length exceeds size chart?

In the event that the hoof length exceed our size chart, one must shorten the toe with a rasp – however, never beyond the „white line“. In the event that a shortening of the toe is not possible due to your horse's unusually long and slim hoof – the possibility exists to open the front of the „Boot“ in the toe area. Special attention must be paid to situations where the Boot hits the rim of the crown – causing discomfort or chafing. If after initial use such discomfort is discovered, you can cut off the edge of the „Boot“ with a sharp knife or scissors.

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What needs to be observed if a horse goes „barefoot“ (without nailed shoes) or with „Swiss Horse Boot“?

Changing from „nailed shoes“ to a „barfoot“ methode by use of the „Boot“ will take some patience. The hoof needs a minimum of 1 year to adjust and adopt. At the end the form of the hoof will be slightly changed. during the transitional periode you should give proper treatment ; removal of cuts and loose horn segment etc.

How ist the „Boot“ correctly tightened?

Pull the strap together with plastic cover from the riveted end through the hole and then along above the heel to the next hole towards the buckle. Make sure the plastic cover extends on both sides of the holes by 2cm (7/8“ approx.). Then plastic cover can be cut to size. Which of the two holes (upper or lower) is to be used? In case where the rim of the hoof is lower than the lower hole – lower hole is used. – In case where rim of the hoof is higher than lower hole, - upper hole is used. Following choice of correct hole tighten the strap – but allow one finger width of space between strap and heel. It is suggested that the tightness is checked from time to time.

What is the correct procedure to dismount the Boot?

Removal of Boots: Open buckle, remove the strap including the plastic cover from the hole of the buckle side. Push boot with thumbs downwards – or use hoof-pick to pull down.

Do I need spikes for „Boots“

Yes – in case of snow, ice, muddy conditions. Per boot minimum 2 spikes; maximum 4 spikes. For „heavy duty“ working horses 6 spikes. Instructions for attaching spikes are provided with delivery.

Security straps

Recommended for fast kenter and trot, up and downhill and cross – country riding. These straps will be loosely strung through front holes.

General Hints

Here a few tips for your long enjoyment of your „Swiss Horse Boot“: Clean „Boots“ regularly with water. Avoid contact with fatty oily substances. If the „Boots is fitted on a permanent basis, it should be removev at least every other day – so it can be cleaned and aired. Boot is sepcially suited for hoofed deseased horses – as well as for transportations in trailers.