

Liberty Cu in Sizes E-3 Slim through E-6 Slim Now Available

The Liberty Cu Nails are now available in sizes E-3 Slim through E-6 Slim. This copper coated nail will aid in the prevention and treatment of microbial infections of the hoof wall. More sizes and styles will be available this summer, including 5 Slim and 5 Combo Slim, E-2 and E-7 Slim, and LX-50, 55, 60, 65 and 70.



Features

- Copper coated
- Excellent quality
- Accurate bevels and points
- Excellent material and finish
- Packaged in strong plastic storage box

Farrier Benefits

- Stronger, healthier hooves/Satisfied horse owner
- Consistency
- Copper coating eliminates rust and deterioration of nail strength
- Finish and points enable smooth driving
- Material is optimum for clinching
- Outstanding results/Great fit

Cu Nail Benefits to Horse

- Stronger, healthier hooves
- Hoof/horn quality improves
- No rust or wear inside the hoof wall
- Helps prevent development of infections in nail holes



"I was impressed with how the copper stayed on the nails during the first shoeing cycle. The foot looked cleaner around the nail hole area." - Conrad Trow, CJF

Kerckhaert Nail Hole Solution

This new hoof care product was formulated specifically to treat old nail holes. When used regularly, Kerckhaert Nail Hole Solution forms a permanent barrier between the environment and healthy hoof tissue so old nail holes stay clean. Use Kerckhaert Nail Hole Solution in combination with Liberty Cu Antimicrobial horseshoe nails for added protection and outstanding results.



New Bellota Razor Plus Rasp Replaces the Razor

The new Bellota Razor Plus rasp is replacing the previous Razor. It is everything the Razor rasp was – and more. After a great deal of time in development and testing, Bellota is now producing the Razor Plus. Using a higher grade material for the Razor Plus, it has proven in farrier testing to have a longer life. In addition, the tooth design is more aggressive and requires only a very light stroke in the early stages of using the rasp.



Here is what professional farriers are saying about the new Bellota Razor Plus:

"The Razor Plus is the best I've used in a long time. I've been using the Heller GR8AT Rasp and liked them when they first came out, but they are no longer any good. I only get one or two days max out of them. The Razor Plus lasted me a week and I shoe 8-12 horses per day with a helper."

- Brandon Guillot, Louisiana

"This is a pretty dang good rasp! I liked it very much. The file side is sharp and the rasp side is good, and didn't scar the horses' feet. It worked really well. When I used the second one, I found it to be just as good as the first."

- Eddie Williams, Kentucky

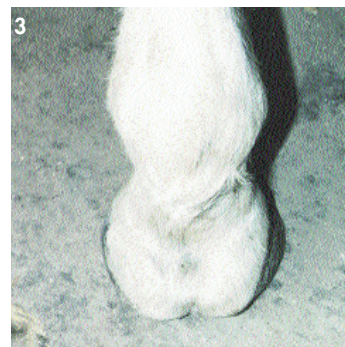
Setting Standards for Hoof Preparation

BY BOBBY MENKER

One of the best ways to prepare for the practical portion of the AFA certification test is to study the guidelines set forth in the AFA pamphlet "Guidelines for Evaluating Farrier Competitions and Certifications" and incorporate them into your everyday shoeing.

The accompanying photographs outline proper hoof prep as desired for certification as well as illustrating some of the common errors seen by examiners. It is important to note that all hoof prep must be completed and will be judged before you can proceed to the next step of nailing on the shoe.

The benefits of integrating these guidelines into your daily shoeing are twofold. Not only will you gain experience that will help you formulate your game plan for test day, but the principles outlined in the guide result in a nice, solid shoeing, definitely an asset to your business.



Photos 1,2,3: It has been 7 weeks since the last shoeing. The foot runs forward and carries a medial toe flare.



Photo 4: Clean bulb and heel area. Start to establish the widest portion of the frog using the angle of the heel.

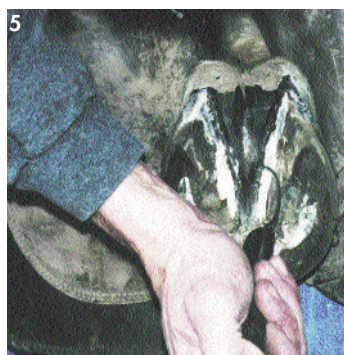


Photo 5: Paring the frog, keep it neat and smooth. Keeping the knife straight up allows you to establish a solid frog.

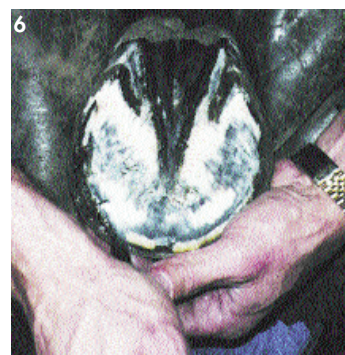


Photo 6: Prep the sole. You want it to be smooth and not weakened by over-paring. Bars should be solid and the sole should not give to thumb pressure.

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AFA Hoof Prep Scoring Categories

Angle (A/P Balance)	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Length	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Balance	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Level (flat)	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Sole	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Frog	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Hoof Wall Dressing/Edges	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

You need a score of 49 to proceed to next stage

Standards

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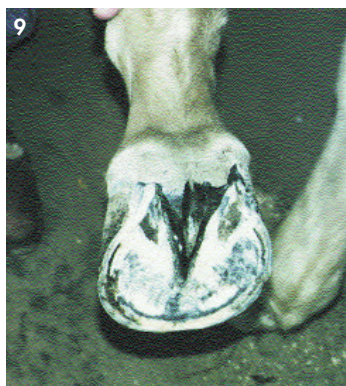
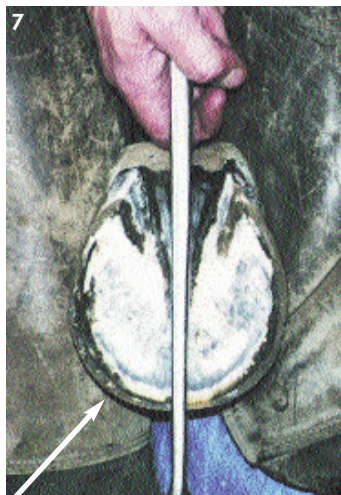


Photo 7: Check how the foot centers around the frog. Note how the toe pulls to the medial side.

Photo 8: The foot was trimmed with the nippers and the heels were brought back to the widest portion of the frog.

Photo 9: Check balance by using the long axis of the leg.

Photo 10: Level the foot trying to establish a flat surface to have solid contact with a flat shoe.

Photo 11: Check for a flat surface.

Photo 12: Use edge of finish file or rasp to check dishes and flares.

Photo 13: Using the fine side of the finish file. Try to improve the natural shape of the hoof and remove any deep gouges or rasp marks in the wall.

Photo 14: Sand block the wall and the back of the heel area to smooth everything. This helps to give a nice finished appearance.



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Standards

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Photo 15 & 16: These show the finished job. The wall is smooth and straight with no deep rasp marks or gouges. The edges are smooth and rounded so that there is no injury to yourself, the horse or the examiner. The toe is not dubbed and the dishes and flares have been dressed without endangering the nailing job.

Photo 17: Lateral view, resetting the same shoes. Shows how much improvement was made through good hoof prep.

Photo 18: Posterior view showing heel support with the fetlock in the center of the hoof. The shoe fit in the last two photos are not to certification standards.

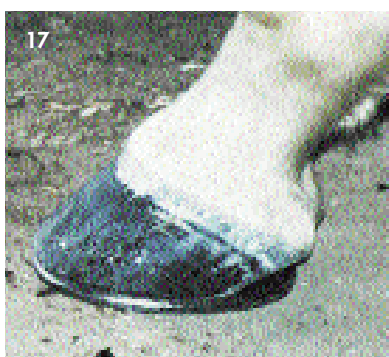
Photo 19: The frog is over- pared. The knife was laid over against the frog when it was cut. The sole is not pared smooth. There is a knife mark left in the toe area and the bar and heel area are left untouched.

Photo 20: The foot has been trimmed out of balance. The bulb area has been left untouched.

Photo 21: The bottom of the foot is not level. There is a gap in the toe and quarter area.

Photos 22 & 23: The dish in the toe hasn't been dressed. Deep rasp marks are left in the wall. The heel area hasn't been touched and the edge is not smooth.

Photo 24: You will be stopped for drawing blood, unless an AFA examiner feels that it could not be helped. m



The mistakes shown in photos 19-24 would result in scores less than 6

