Guidelines for the use of EQUIFLEX™

1

PREPARING THE HOOF

When trimming the foot, please make sure that only excess sole and frog material is removed, as the frog, the outside wall and the sole are used as a further supporting part of the hoof and shoeing. Therefore the frog should only be cut back far enough to allow the bridge of the shoeing to rest on the frog.

If poor hoof quality does not allow such a treatment, special attention should be given to the development of a full and healthy frog within a few months so that weight bearing can be accepted again.

This method allows the frog to be massaged additionally, thus stimulating blood circulation as well as horn growth. Please note that the outer wall of the supporting edge should form a right angle to the shoeing. The horse shoe should cover the whole hoof completely. It is often observed that the heels become wider and consequently the hoof requires earlier treatment than usual during the first shoeing period.

2

SELECTING THE CORRECT SIZE

EQUIFLEX® is currently available in the sizes 00, 01, 03 front and hind, 04 front and hind and 05, which can either be used front or hind. All sizes are furnished with three clips, one toe clip and two side clips. The clips which are not required can be easily cut off. By using a bridge and a double bridge, which are available in the sizes 1- 6, the horse shoe can easily be adjusted to all different hoof sizes. Select the shoeing and bridges in such a way that they jut out by about 2 mm at the widest part of the hoof.

3

APPLYING THE BRIDGE SYSTEM

It was found that utilizing a double bridge system adds extra integrity to the rear of the shoe. Select the size of the bridge as mentioned above and fit in the bridge together with a special second bridge.

4

SCREWEING THE BRIDGES TOGETHER

After having fitted in the bridges, screw them together by using 6 special screws. Please take care not to overtighten the screws as this will strip the threads in the plastic horse shoe.

5

MARKING THE NAIL HOLES

In case the white line cannot be easily recognised through the transparent EQUIFLEX® horse shoe, it is suggested to mark the white line prior to nailing. Then mark the nail holes with a suitable pencil.

6

PRE-DRILLING THE NAIL HOLES

Pre-drill the holes by means of 2 - 3mm drill.

7

NAILING THE HORSE SHOE

Please take into consideration that the nails must be driven about 5 mm deeper for EQUIFLEX® shoeing as they are required to stand a higher transverse force than conventional iron shoeing. We recommend M and VF nails as their bigger heads provide solid fit in the shoe. In general, it is suggested to use 6 nails.

8

DRIVING THE NAILS INTO THE SHOEING

The nails have to be driven deep into the shoeing so that they are secured well. CERA developed a special rose bit, which is available upon request.

9

RIVETING THE NAILS

Rivet the nails with clinching tongs. Make sure that the nail head protrudes on the underside otherwise it will be drawn during riveting, thus jeopardizing the correct position of the shoe. We offer a special tool that can be screwed on almost all conventional riveting tongs.

10

FINISHING THE HOOF

When finishing the hoof, it is no problem to adjust the horse shoe to the hoof by means of a rasp.