

# Middle California Region USPC

## Foot & Shoeing

### Describe a plain shoe

A **plain shoe** is a flat shoe – with a crease (also called a fuller or swedge) on the ground surface of the shoe in the area of the nail heads

### Describe a stamped shoe

A **stamped shoe** is a flat shoe without a crease but with pockets stamped in the shoe for the nail heads. (also called a punched shoe.

### Describe a rim shoe

A **rim shoe** is a shoe with a crease around the entire ground surface for traction and recessing the nail heads.

### Describe a half-round shoe

A **half round shoe** is a shoe with stamped nail hoes that is flat on the hoof surface and round on the ground surface.

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**Describe a wedged shoe**

A **wedge shoe** – is a steel or aluminum shoe thicker at the heel than at the toe

**What is meant by a keg shoe?**

A **keg shoe** is a manufactured plain steel shoe, available in standard patterns and sizes may be heated and shaped to the horse's foot or modified.

**What is a polo shoe?**

A **polo shoe** is a light, thin steel rim shoe with a higher inside rim; has a fullered groove – allows the foot to break in any direction.

**What is a wide webbed shoe?**

A **wide webbed shoe** is a shoe formed with wider steel or aluminum than the standard shoe. Provides more support for the sole as is wider.

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**What is a bar shoe?**

**What types of bar shoes are commonly used?**

**What is the advantage?**

A **bar shoe** has a bar placed anywhere across the branches of the shoe. To stabilize the shoe; protect the hoof from the ground surface contact and trauma, and provide support.

**Straight Bar; Egg Bar; Heart Bar**

**Describe the egg bar**

**Why it is used?**

**Egg bar** is a shoe that has extended branches – shaped like an egg and extend beyond the heel.

This shoe provides longer base of support. Useful in soft footing and provides support in the navicular area. It also takes strain off the DDFT. Often interrupt the cycle leading to contracted or underrun heels and flat soles. Since the horse's weight spread over larger area – has instantly increased base of support.

**Describe the heart bar shoe**

**Why it is used?**

The **heart bar shoe** is a straight bar shoe with a specialized frog plate. In treating laminitis the heart bar shoe is used to support the coffin bone.

**Describe a roller toe, rocker toe, square toe and give the reason for each.**

**Roller toe:** The hoof surface of the shoe is flat. The ground surface of the shoe has a rounded toe much like a **naturally worn shoe – easier breakover.**

**Rocker toe:** Half of the web of the toe is bent upward. This requires rasping the horse's toe to fit the shoe. The hoof is encouraged to breakover easier at that point.

**Square toe:** the toe of the shoe is squared across and set back from the toe to encourage easy breakover. Used on the hind the squared toe will prevent stepping off of the front shoe.

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**What is the advantage of the half round shoe?**

Allows the horse to break over in any direction.

**What is a feathered shoe?**

On a **feathered shoe** the inside quarter is beveled and angled; used to decrease the possibility of interfering and to limit the damage if the horse strikes itself.

**What is a trailer on a shoe?**

A **trailer** is a an extension on the heel of the shoe – used on hind shoes only for the obvious reason if used on front would be pulled off by back foot. Helps the hoof to land straight.