



Horseshoes



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History



- ❧ 12th century horseshoes were accepted as currency in England
 - ❧ Made from high quality iron
- ❧ 1800's machine made to cast shoes
 - ❧ Faster for large scale production
- ❧ Start of 21st century made from steel
- ❧ Now made from plastic, rubber or aluminum





National Horseshoe Pitchers Association

NHPA

Come Pitch with Us



☞ Throwing for sport



How They're Made



Fig. 29-3. Step 3. Hold the bar at a 45° angle and the tongs parallel to the anvil face.

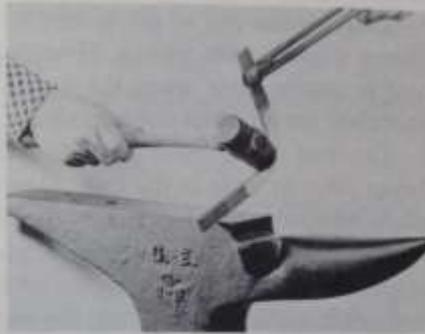


Fig. 29-4. Step 4. Strike blows in the center of the bar and form the branches into a 90° angle. Round the toe on a front shoe and point it on a hind shoe.

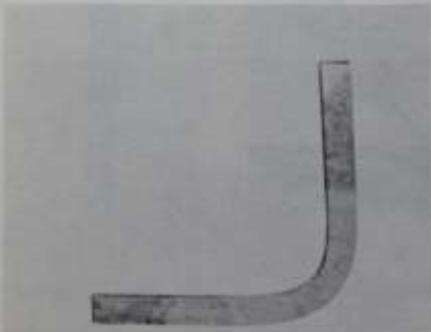
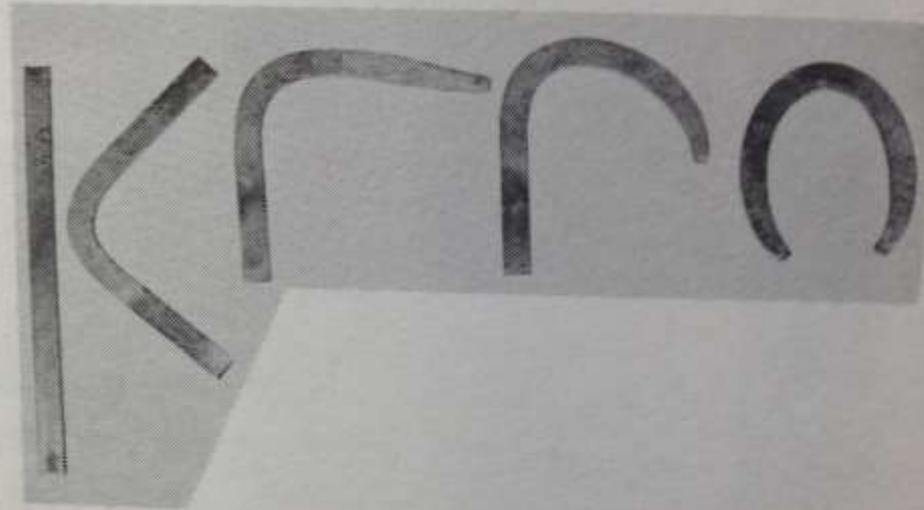


Fig. 29-5. Toe bend completed.



How They're Made



Hot vs. Cold

Shoeing, Shaping, Fitting

Cold Shaping

- +Faster
- +Less tools needed
- Limited trimming
- Few types of shoeing

Hot Shaping – more accepted

- +Easier to shape shoes
- +Can forge corrective shoes
 - Fit odd shaped feet better
- Smell, smoke, fire, dangerous
- Takes more time
- Possible foot damage

How They're Made



Hot Fitting

- Place black heat shoe over hoof to scorch high places of sole and wall.
- Those are then removed so shoe rests solidly on the foot
- Do not do with red heat, causes damage

Cold Fitting

- Ready made shoe
- Size depends on length of the shoe's heel
- Not too long or too short



Fig. 29-8. Step 3. Place the tapered end of the branch diagonally over the base of the horn with about one-half inch projecting beyond the spot where it contacts the horn.

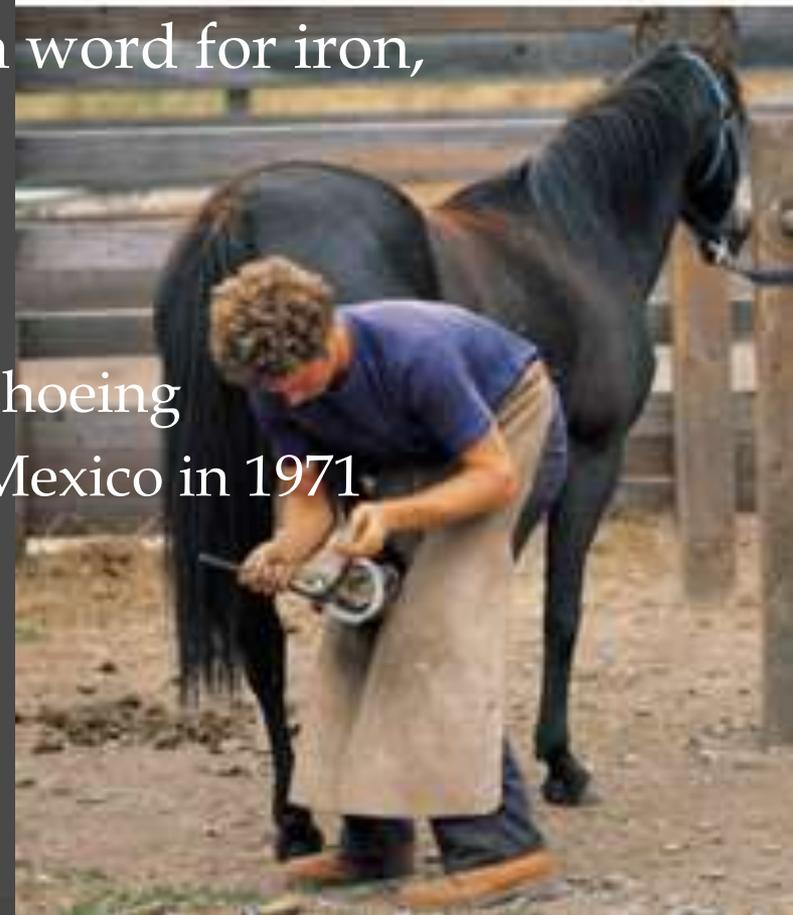


Fig. 29-9. Step 4. Move the branch over the horn as you carry it toward the point, striking it as it moves under the hammer.

What is a Farrier



- ❧ Farrier, which comes from the Latin word for iron, ferrum
- ❧ A farrier makes horseshoes
- ❧ American Farriers Association:
 - ❧ Group of certified workers for hot shoeing
 - ❧ Established in Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1971



Five Tenets of the AFA:
Education, Certification, Communication,
Research, and Innovation

Why do we use horseshoes?



- Wild horses didn't need them!
- Domestic horses work for long hours
- Limb deviation or interference
- Pathological reasons
- Protection, support, weight shifting
- Healthy hooves increase productivity and horse's lifespan

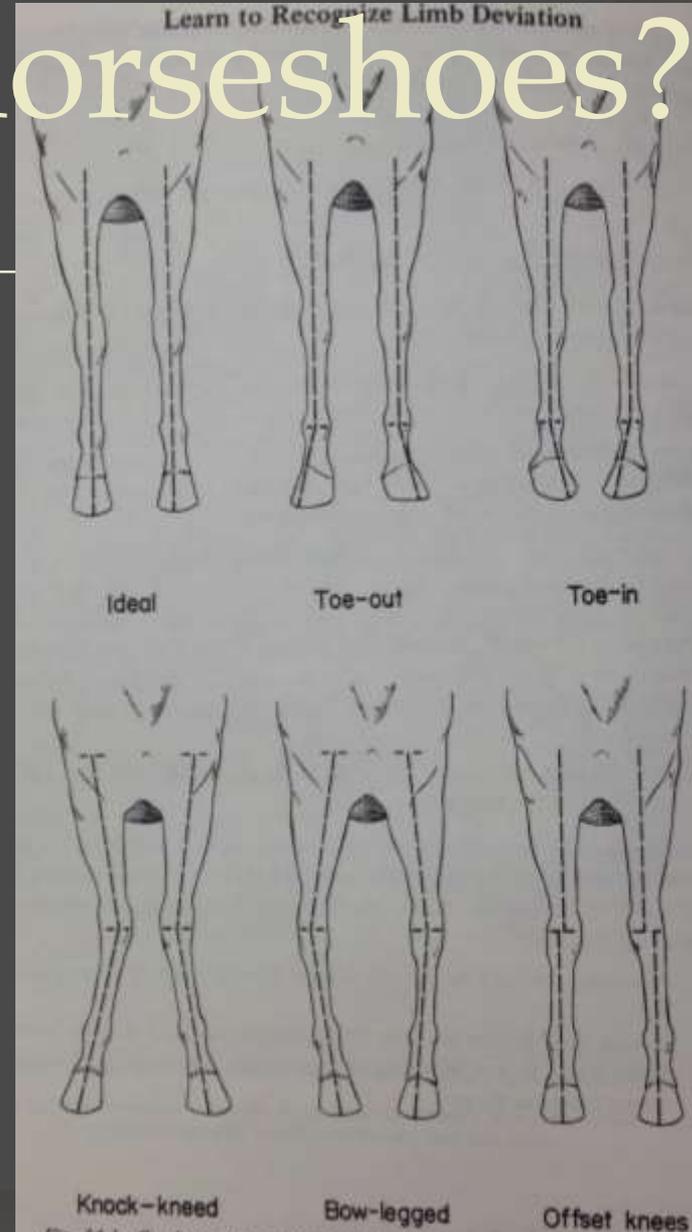
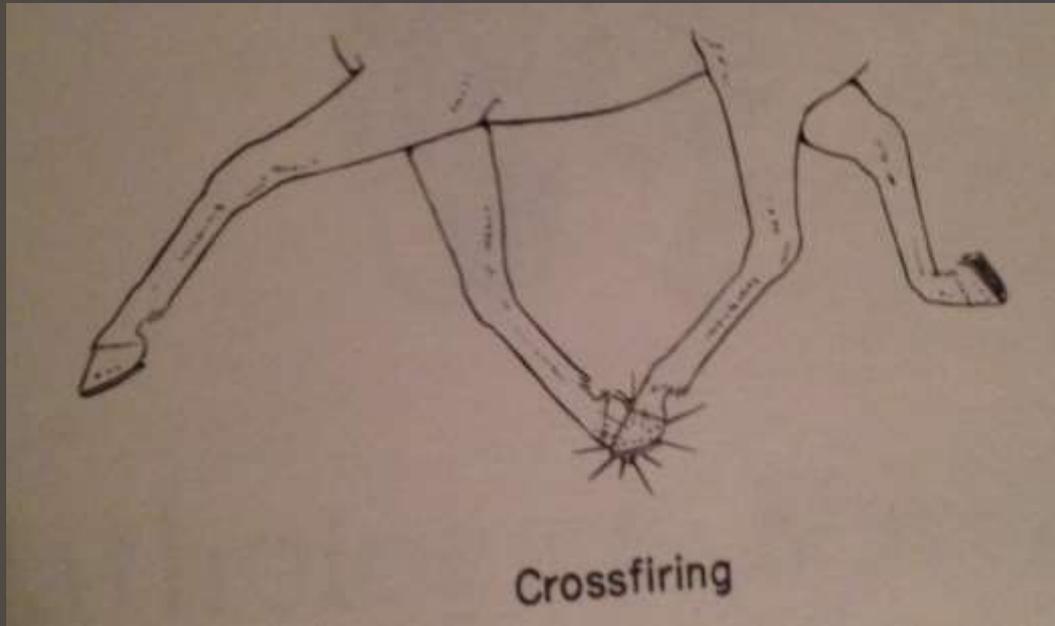


Fig. 34-1. Conformation of the front legs viewed from in front (1. through 6.).



Definition:
Hind foot strikes side of opposite (diagonal) front foot.

Correction:
Increase outward arc of hind foot.

Recommended Modifications:
Side weight on outside of hind shoes.

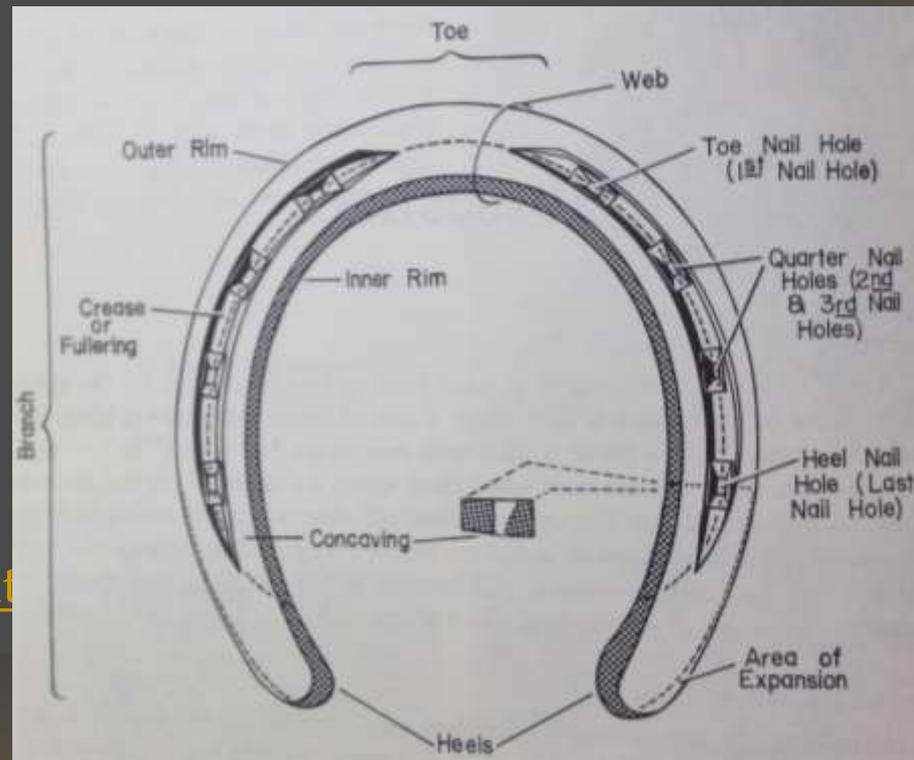
Shoeing Process



- Trim the hoof before shoe is placed
 - Every six weeks
 - Hooves grow one quarter inch per month
- Measure
- Nailed on at white line
 - “Nail Prick” when nails are driven too far into hoof
 - Can go lame, if shoe is removed horse will recover

Belgian Gets New Shoes

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pQTCshJ1Tpk>
- start@ 1:55mins, 3mins

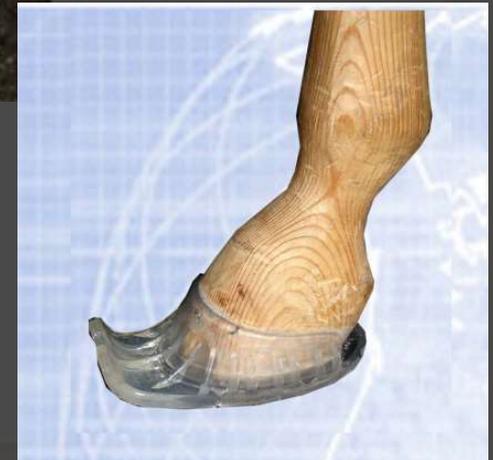


Shoeing Process



- Can use glue
 - Every 4-6 weeks
 - Clean hooves well
 - Dirt/dust makes it harder to stick
 - Wrap in plastic until dry
 - Helps repair hoof wall, losses and cracks
- Daily hoof care makes shoes last longer

Different Shoes!



HMS shoe with stud holes



Price: \$ 8.46

Size: 5 - 10

Two stud holes



For traction on firm and dry ground

For traction on dry ground and slippery surfaces

Jim Blurton Straight Bar Shoe



- ❧ Price: \$38.43
- ❧ Size 000 - 5
- ❧ Provides support to the heel spreading out the weight evenly across the foot
- ❧ Bar enlarges ground-bearing surface for the horse

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vivrIuynf-U>

Sliding Plates



- Price: \$6.95
- Wider and smoother bar steel
- Nail heads flush with the shoe
- Long trailers – shoe sticks out
- Rolled toe – wont catch the ground

Sliding Plates

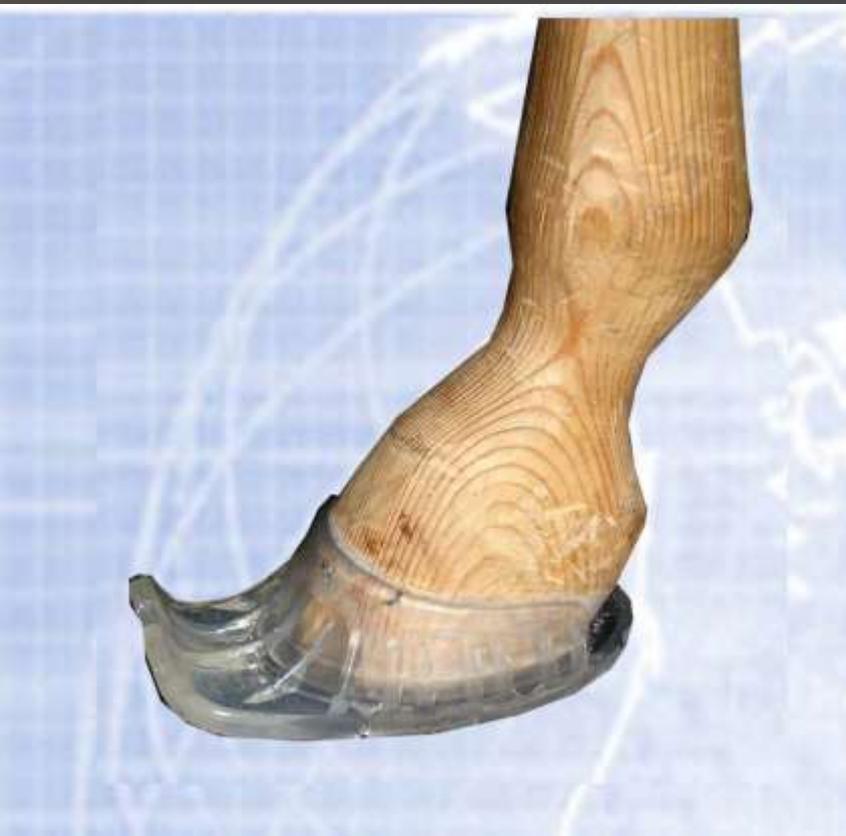


- Price: \$6.95
- Wider and smoother bar steel
- Nail heads flush with the shoe
- Long trailers – shoe sticks out
- Rolled toe – wont catch the ground

Babi-cuffs foal extension shoe



- ❧ Price: \$81.14
- ❧ Size: 1 - 4
- ❧ For aiding in the correction on deviations in foals
- ❧ Steel ring inside plastic



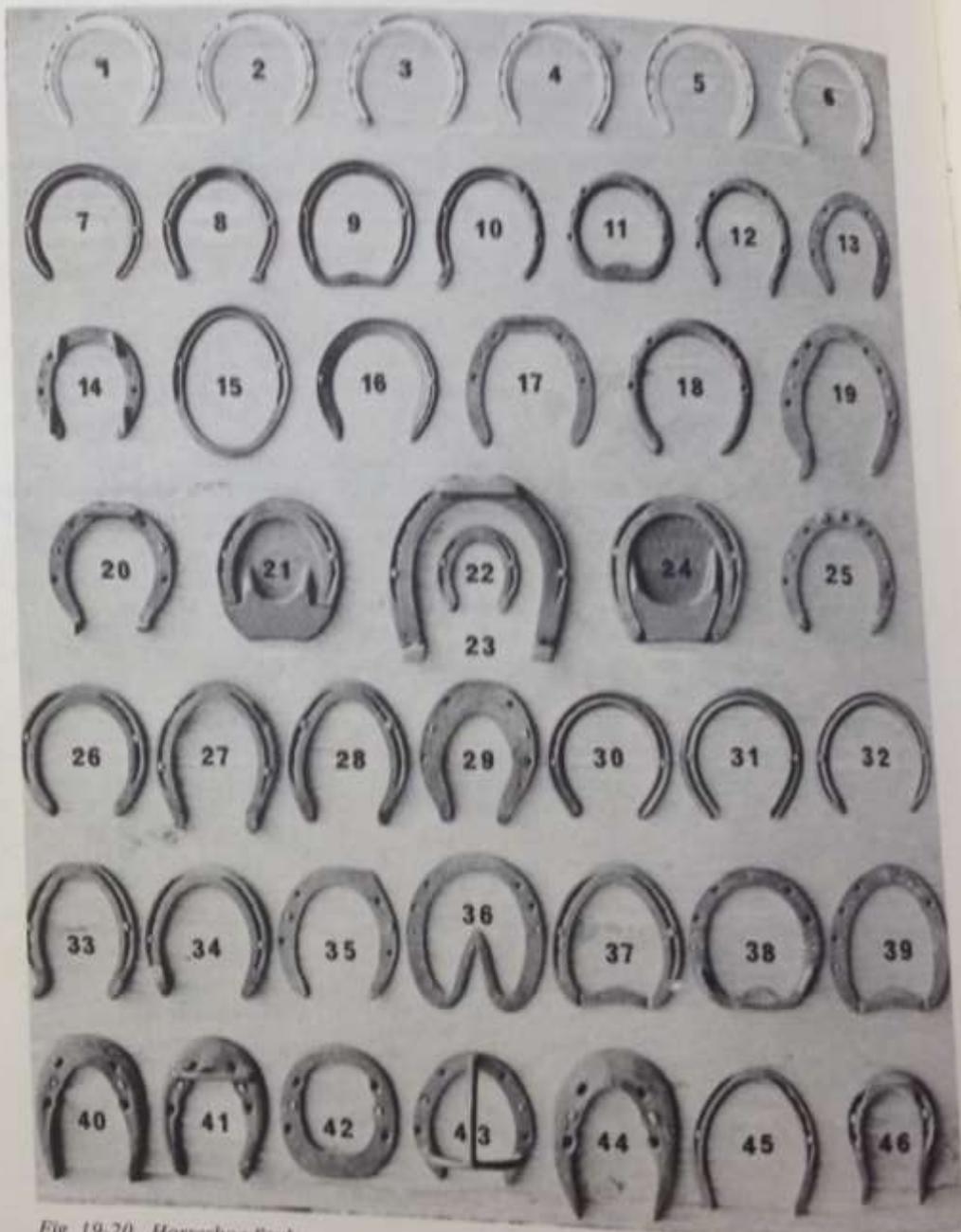


Fig. 19-20. Horseshoe Styles
See key and description on next page.

Does *My* Horse Need Shoes?



- ☞ If you mostly:
 - ☞ Pleasure ride, ride trails with good footing
- ☞ Does your horse have healthy hooves?

NO!

- ☞ If you mostly:
 - ☞ Ride on rocky terrain
 - ☞ Compete in heavy competitive sports
- ☞ Does your horse have unhealthy hooves?
 - ☞ From poor breeding?

YES!

Does *My* Horse Need Shoes?



☞ If unsure, ask a professional farrier

☞ <http://afaworks.com/FindAFarrier/index.aspx>

Farrier Name	Certification Level	City
Alley, Shaylor		Dayton
Back, Bryan	CF	Grasston
Banwart, John	CF	Mankato
Bundy, Glenn	CF	Willmar
Calkins, Richard		Deerwood
Ess, Nigel		Rosemount
Fiori, Paul		Golden Valley
Fry, Justin 	CJF	Crosslake
Gravenson, Jennifer		Minneapolis
Gray, Steven	CF	Randolph
Griffin, Josy	CF	St. Cloud
Hamilton, Joel	CF	Laporte
Kleinendorst, David	CF	Roseville
Lindahl, Dave 	CJF	Princeton
McKinnell, Robert	CF	Erhard
Meyer, Dave Otto		Osage
Moe, Lance		Monticello
Pavelek, George John 	CJF	Glencoe
Pennington, Choya	CF	Bowlus
Reents, Gerald	CF	Delano
Tatge, Marvin		Faribault
Thorkildson, Mark 	CJF	Ramsey
Tilley, Christopher	CF	Cottage Grove
Williams, Roy	CF	Duluth

Sources



- ⌘ <http://www.farrier-shop.com/>
- ⌘ <http://kbarrfarrierservice.com/>
- ⌘ <http://americanfarriers.org/>

- ⌘ Canfield, D. M. Elements of Farrier Science. Albert Lea, Minn.: Enders Tool, 1968.

- ⌘ Duquette, David A. Horseshoeing for Horseowners. La Grande, Or. (P.O.B. 81, La Grande, Or 97850): H.F.H., 1987.