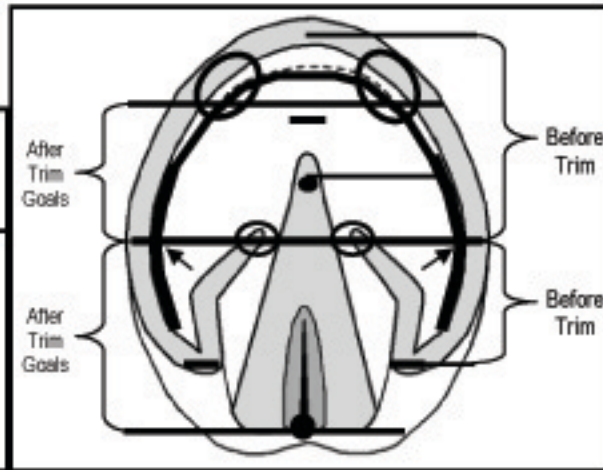
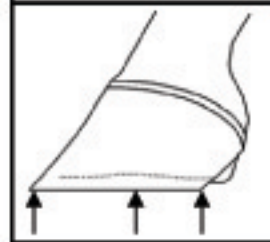


7 Step NB Hoof Trimming Protocol

(Steps 1 – 4 are the same as the Live Sole-Hoof Mapping Protocol)

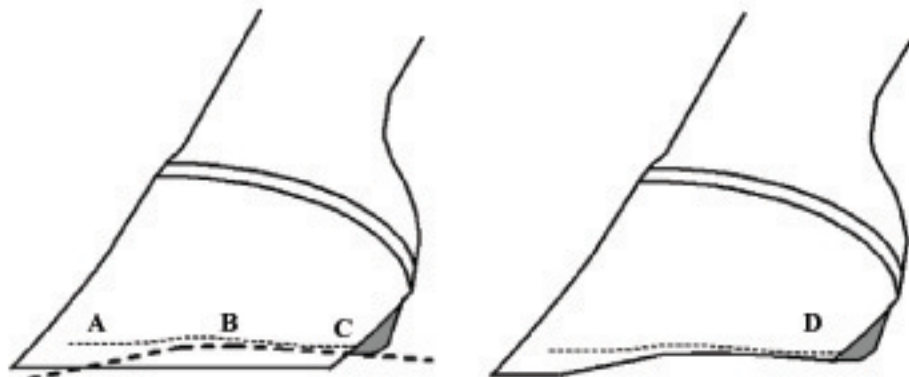
1. **Recognize the Distortions:** (Note any distortions or non-distortions you see!)
2. **Exfoliate the Foot**
3. **Map Out the Foot**
4. **Evaluate the Ratios**

Sample Foot with common Toe, Heels, Bars & Frog Distortions. Already Exfoliated & Marked-Up.



5. Trim the Heels:

- A. Start just behind the pillars with half your nipper blade out of the cut. (The starting point will coincide with a line drawn even with the tip of the frog.)
- B. Trim the wall close to the level to the live sole through the quarters at the widest part of the foot.
- C. Once you reach a location that corresponds to the middle of the bars, start to raise your cut line above the sole and continue through the heel, which will leave a raised portion of heel. (Draw lines through the bars if necessary).
 - Your finished heel should be at the level of the frog buttress or slightly lower.
- D. Final heel preparation consists of rasping a flattened area at the heel buttress enough to include an ample portion of the bars, and produce a substantial landing. (A small chalky presence is often remaining in the V of the wall and bar junction.)



6. Trim the Toe:

- A. Nip or Rasp the wall about 1/4" above the level of the pillars and across the sole callus (around the toe). Be aware to leave the black line that identifies the pillars and the sole callus/wall junction around the toe.
- B. Produce a rocker ahead of the line drawn that identifies the inside edge of the sole callus (approximately 1/4" ahead of the tip of the coffin bone, or 2" ahead of the widest part of the foot on a medium sized (0- 2) foot.)
 - The rocker is only about a 10° to 15° angle from the ground level.
 - Produce a flattened area of wall about 3/4" to 1" long in the pillar region. It should be about 1/16" to 1/8" above the level of the sole. Make sure you leave the trim line in the pillars for safety measures.

7. Finish the Dorsal Wall

- A. Rasp any Flares that Exist
 - From middle of the hoof wall to the ground from the most prominent growth ring.
 - Do Not rasp further than the white zone at the bottom of the hoof wall (about 1/2 the original wall thickness.) The wall should have a uniform wall thickness at the ground level if possible.
 - Radius the edge of the hoof wall. (Hold your rasp at about a 45° angle and run it around the ground surface of the hoof wall.)

