



## Shoeing Instructions

1. Gait analysis
2. Conformation analysis
3. X-rays, if possible
4. Check the angle with the protractor. It is important to use a protractor that allows you to measure the angle when the hoof is on the ground.
5. Using the 30° PA gage, draw the lower edge of the coffin bone onto the lateral hoof wall. Hold the WTS template exactly on this line, place the protractor on the WTS template and measure the palmar/plantar angle.
6. Measure the length of the pastern and with the compass report that same length to the dorsal hoof wall. If x-rays are available, the length of the dorsal hoof wall can be calculated on the x-ray and reported onto the hoof.
7. With the crosshair laser, determine whether the underside of the coronary bone is parallel to the ground, or if the medial or the lateral side is closer to the ground.
8. Make a plan: Plan the shoeing according to the findings and measurements you collected, and by discussing it with the rider, trainer and vet.
9. Determine and mark the end of the frog. Draw where the widest part of the frog is onto the heels. Mark the tip and the end of the coffin bone on the sole.
10. Trim the hoof from the end of the coffin bone to the toe for lateral/medial balance and PA.
11. Trim the heels back to the widest part of the frog.  
Check the angle with the protractor.
12. Mark the center of articulation at the coronary band with the carpenter pen. Draw a line vertical down from the center of articulation.
13. On the sole side, determine and mark the widest part of the hoof at the white line
14. Project the base of the frog forward into the arch of the sole and mark that point.
15. On the sole, mark the longitudinal and transverse axes in relation to the coffin bone with the WTS Template.
16. Form your standard shoe exactly in the shape of the coronary band (seen from above), rock it according to the trim of the hoof, and burn it on to the hoof. The marks of the longitudinal and transverse axes on the shoe must correspond exactly with same on the sole.
17. Rocker the WTS shoe according to your trimming (full contact).
18. Draw the lines on the WTS shoe, where you need to forge the clips. Forge (cold) the clips.

19. Heat the WTS shoe (1 minute) to blue colour.
20. Hot fit the WTS shoe. The marks on the WTS shoe must exactly match the lines drawn on the sole.
21. On the sole side of the shoe (standard and WTS), verify that both heels and the lateral and medial sides of the toe are resting fully on the shoe, and that the widest part of the shoe corresponds to the widest part of the hoof.
22. Draw the shape of the hoof on the standard shoe, measure and draw the position of the white line, and mark the nail holes.
23. On the WTS shoe, mark the location of the white line for each nail hole. Punch a rectangle for the nail head with a 4-sided punch or a pritchel.
24. Drill the nail holes on the standard shoe.
25. Grind the ground side of the standard shoe according to the findings from the gait analysis (mechanic in the direction of motion).
26. Grind the shape of the WTS shoe according to the outline of the hoof drawn previously. Give a bit of excess shoe at the heels.
27. Design the shoeing in order to achieve the desired angles.
28. With the clinch line pattern, mark the desired height position for each nail.
29. Nail the shoe(Standard and WTS) on with 2 nails. The marks on the shoe must exactly match the lines drawn on the hoof.
30. Check the hoof angle with the protractor.
31. Finish nailing, clinch the nails and make everything smooth with the sanding block.
32. Check that all 6 points of the WEPA shoeing guidelines are met.
33. Walk and trot the horse.

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