

## Twin™ Shoe Installation Is Similar to Traditional Steel Nail-on Shoeing... With a Few Important Differences



- Twin™ Shoes**
- Nailed-on and then split at the toe, creating two separate shoe branches
  - Each branch “becomes one” with the hoof and grows out together with the hoof wall
  - Allow the hoof mechanism to function naturally
  - Allow full heel movement without heel wear; branch moves with the hoof

- Traditional One-piece**
- Nailed-on and remain as one piece
  - Significantly constrains the hoof mechanism and its ability to function
  - Significantly limits heel movement; creates a sliding interface and friction between the hoof and support side of the shoe

Traditional One-piece	Attribute	Twin™ Shoes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Achieve hoof balance without over trimming</li> <li>▪ Use a hoof mapping protocol</li> </ul>	<b>Trim</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Achieve hoof balance without over trimming;</li> <li>▪ Use a Hoof Mapper™ as part of a hoof mapping protocol</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dependent on hoof shape and discipline</li> <li>▪ Generally, some medial/lateral extension (1/16"-1/8") starting at the widest part of the hoof (bend of the quarter)</li> </ul>	<b>Shoe Fitting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Tight perimeter fit</b></li> <li>▪ <b>No medial/lateral extension</b> (<i>not needed as the shoe branches move and grow out with the hoof</i>)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Clips are optional</li> <li><i>If clips are used:</i></li> <li>▪ One toe clip seated flush in the hoof wall</li> <li>▪ Two side/quarter clips seated against the hoof wall</li> </ul>	<b>Clip Fitting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two front clips seated flush in the hoof wall</li> <li>▪ Side clips seated against the hoof wall</li> <li>▪ Hot fitting recommended but cold fitting allowed</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Palmar/plantar extension is common</li> <li>▪ Aim for Center of Rotation (CoR) toe/support ratio of 50/50, depending on hoof shape/landing pattern</li> </ul>	<b>Shoe Length / Heel Extension</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Small palmar/plantar extension is allowed if needed (3/16" (5mm))</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Aim for CoR toe/support ratio of 55/45</b></li> <li>▪ <i>Note: Use of extension increases lever and increases risk of branch loss</i></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not applicable</li> </ul>	<b>Shoe Pre-Cut</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>At the toe, partially cut the shoe at the forged lines on both the support and ground side</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Keep ~30% of the shoe total thickness to allow for nailing as one-piece</b></li> </ul>

continued...



## Twin™ Shoes Shoeing Best Practices

Traditional One-piece	Attribute	Twin™ Shoes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Various, depending on shoe type, discipline, and footing</li> </ul>	<b>Nail Selection Criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Low crown height</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Minimum head protrusion</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Tight nail head fit in the crease</b></li> <li>▪ <i>Good Nail Example: Liberty Hybrid 3</i></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2-3 nails per branch (as few as possible) in front of the widest part of the hoof</li> </ul>	<b>Nail Hole Selection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>3-4 nails per branch, as far back as possible</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Use of first and last nail hole position is highly recommended</b></li> <li>▪ Ok to nail behind widest part of the hoof</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ About 1/3 up the wall from the shoe</li> <li>▪ Nail-line parallel to the coronet band</li> </ul>	<b>Nail Exit Point</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ About 1/3 up the wall from the shoe</li> <li>▪ Nail-line parallel to the coronet band</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Neat, safe, short (light), and smooth</li> <li>▪ (Long clinches add no strength and cause excess hoof wall damage when losing a shoe/branch)</li> </ul>	<b>Clinching</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Neat, safe, short (light), and smooth</li> <li>▪ (Long clinches add no strength and cause excess hoof wall damage when losing a shoe/branch)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not Applicable</li> </ul>	<b>Shoe Finish Cut</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Complete the splitting at the toe using a 12" hand hacksaw or compact power tool; Do not cut the hoof wall or sole</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Only cut after nailing, clinching, and tapping the side clips against the hoof</b></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Allowed; Type based on footing and discipline</li> </ul>	<b>Traction Devices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Not allowed/recommended due to increased torque and resulting increased risk of branch loss</b></li> <li>▪ Typically, less need due to increased hoof flexibility and increased frog contact with ground</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Visual monitoring of remaining shoe thickness and hoof growth</li> </ul>	<b>Shoe/Trim Monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use a Bartek Shoe Gapper™ (SG-38D) to monitor toe gap</li> <li>▪ <b>Re-shoe within a couple days of toe gap at 1/4" (6mm) or greater</b></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Typically, 6 weeks</li> </ul>	<b>Shoeing Cycle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Typically, 4 weeks or less during the first 3 to 6 cycles</b></li> <li>▪ Then generally 6-week cycles</li> <li>▪ Use a Shoe Gapper™ to monitor toe gap</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cut clinches</li> <li>▪ Loosen shoes/nails with shoe pullers (by pulling downwards and inwards)</li> <li>▪ Remove nail by nail with crease pullers if needed</li> </ul>	<b>Shoe Removal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cut clinches</li> <li>▪ <b>Preferably remove nail-by-nail with crease pullers to avoid hoof wall damage</b></li> <li>▪ <b>If shoe pullers are used to loosen branch/nails, be extra careful due to multiple clips</b> (<i>best to pull downwards and inwards</i>)</li> </ul>

Items in **Bold** indicate important Twin Shoe performance requirements and represent likely differences with traditional one-piece shoes