



Which girth does my horse need?

MATTES *Girth shapes and how to measure correctly.*

To avoid rubbing and chafing we, at MATTES have developed a very special girth design. Integrated cross-webbing and spreader inserts result in perfectly even pressure distribution and prevent wrinkling or contraction of the girth. The narrow part gives plenty of room for the elbow movement without losing stability. The anatomy of the horse is also very important.

Measuring

Always measure girth length on a saddled and girthed horse. Both sides of the girth must be buckled evenly.

Measure from the lower edge of the saddle flap on one side to the same point on the other side, then subtract **30cm**. Always round up to the next length.

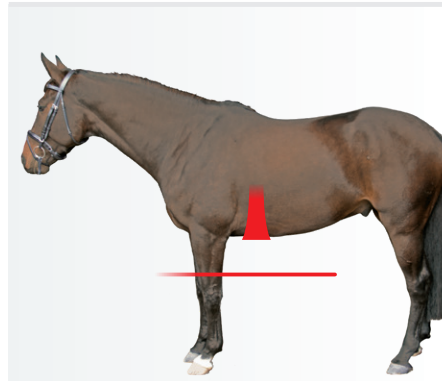
EXAMPLE:

Measurement: 101cm

Subtract: 30cm = 71cm

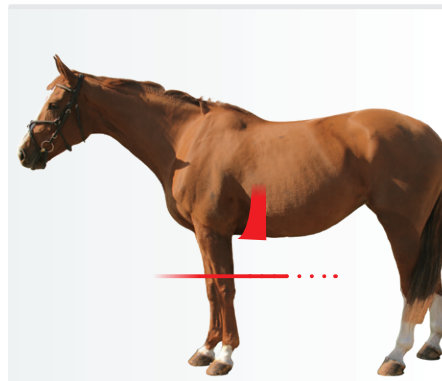
Girth length: 75cm

⚠ Ensure that the buckles of the new girth are well away from the elbow to allow free movement!



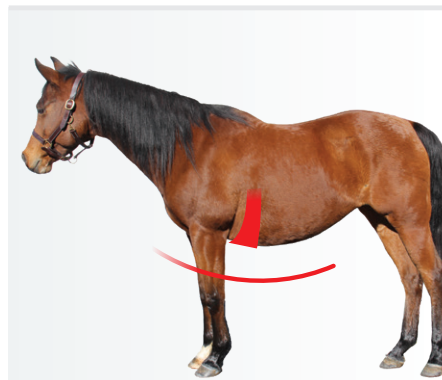
anatomical

For horses with a proper girth groove far enough away from the elbow of the horse. The girth is cut back in the front and rear in the elbow area. (usage in both directions possible)



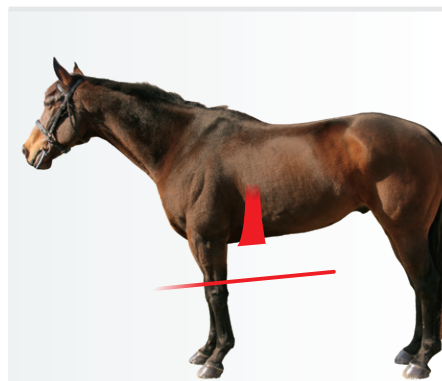
asymmetric

For horses with a girth groove less prominent or closer to the elbow area or where girths are situated far forward. The girth is cut back further in the front to allow extra distance to the elbow.



crescent

For horses with short backs, wide rib cages and/or narrow chest. The crescent girth shape gives room for the bulk of the rib cage and belly and prevents the girth from pushing forward.



athletic

For horses with an athletic wedge shaped build. The special cut of the girth prevents the girth and saddle from sliding backwards.



More information about MATTES sheepskin-products on: www.e-a-mattes.com

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