

# 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-webbings 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 loosing stability. The anatomy of the horse is also very important.

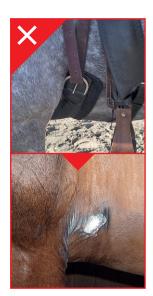


Always measure girth length on a saddled and girthed horse. Both sides of the girth must be buckled evenly.

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

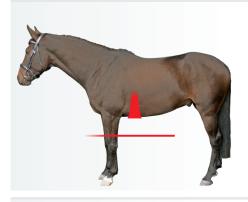
EXAMPLE:
Measurement: 101cm
Subtract: 30cm = 71cm
Girth length: 75cm

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





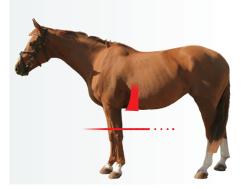






### anatomical

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

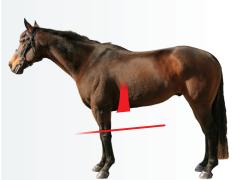
For horses with a girth groove less prominent or closer to the elbow area or where girths are situated far forward. The girth is cut back further in the front to allow extra distance to the elbow.





#### 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.





### athletico

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.mattes-reitsport.com

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