

# JUDGING THE FRENCH BULLDOG



Presented by

The French Bull Dog Club of America

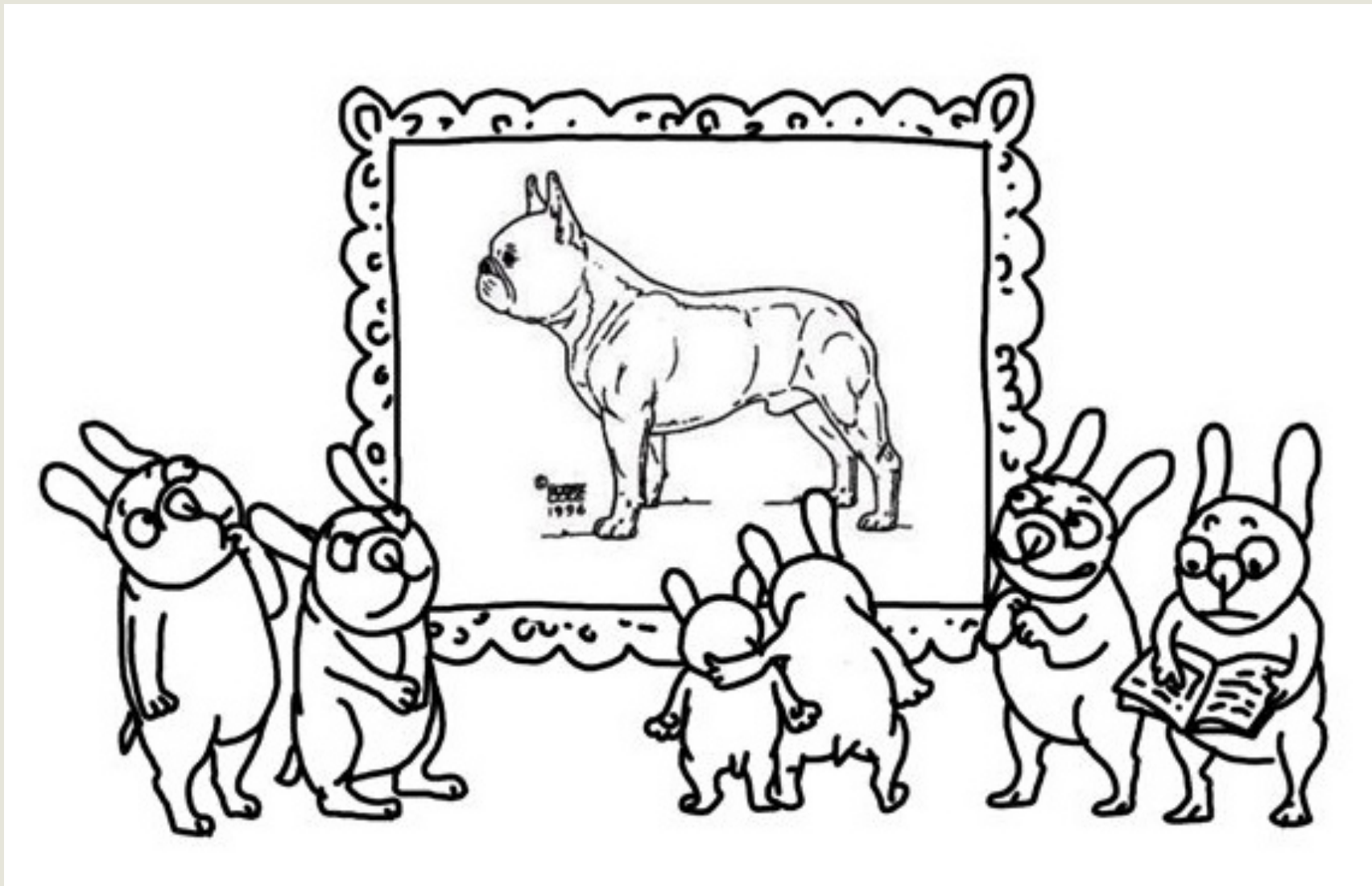
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# ***Please Note***

This presentation is a work in progress.  
It will be modified and updated as needed.

Photographs used are the best illustrations  
available and may be changed over time.

We hope that you will find this presentation  
helpful in judging our breed.



*When judging our breed,  
please don't leave your  
common sense at home.*

*Mrs. James Edward Clark*



## Nymphenburg Porcelain — circa 1920

***Photo credits:*** Sande Abernathy, Marcia Adams, Neil Birks, Kim Booth, Steve Eltinge, Lisa Croft-Elliott, Dr. Dorit Fischler, Bonnie Gray, Jan Grebe, Vickie Holloway, Don Petrulis, Luis Sosa, Patty Sosa, Missy Yuhl

# A Brief History of French Bulldogs

- Bull-baiting was outlawed in England in 1835, resulting in variations in size in Bulldogs.
- The breed was developed from the English Toy Bulldogs in the mid to late 1800s.
- Increase in mechanization in England forced the lacemakers from the Nottingham area to move to the Calais area of France, taking their Toy Bulldogs with them.
- Originally those small bulldogs had both rose and erect ears.
- Some other breeds (possibly Pugs and the Terrier Boule) may have been used to set size and type. However no records exist that document the early history of the breed.

- The “petite Boule” quickly became popular with the Parisian working classes.
- Eventually they became favorites of the Parisian *Belles de Nuit*, the “Ladies of the Evening.” It was through this association that the “upper classes” became familiar with the breed.
- American tourists brought the breed back to the USA.
- The American fanciers preferred the Bat Ear variety, and set type.

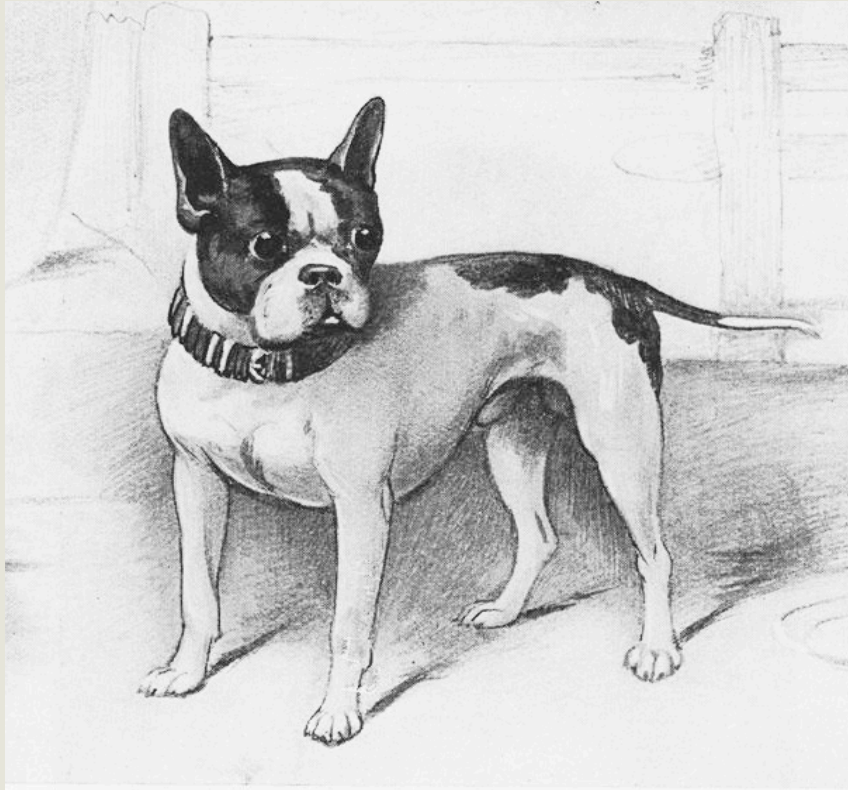
### *Significant Events*

1887: First exhibited in France

1896: First exhibited at Westminster

1897: French Bull Dog Club of America formed (first club exclusively for the breed) and wrote the first Standard, with the Bat Ear the only accepted type.

# Rose and “Bat” Ears



Nottingham Frank

Toy Bulldog circa 1849



Bat and Rose Ear French Bulldogs owned by Mr. Thomas, England

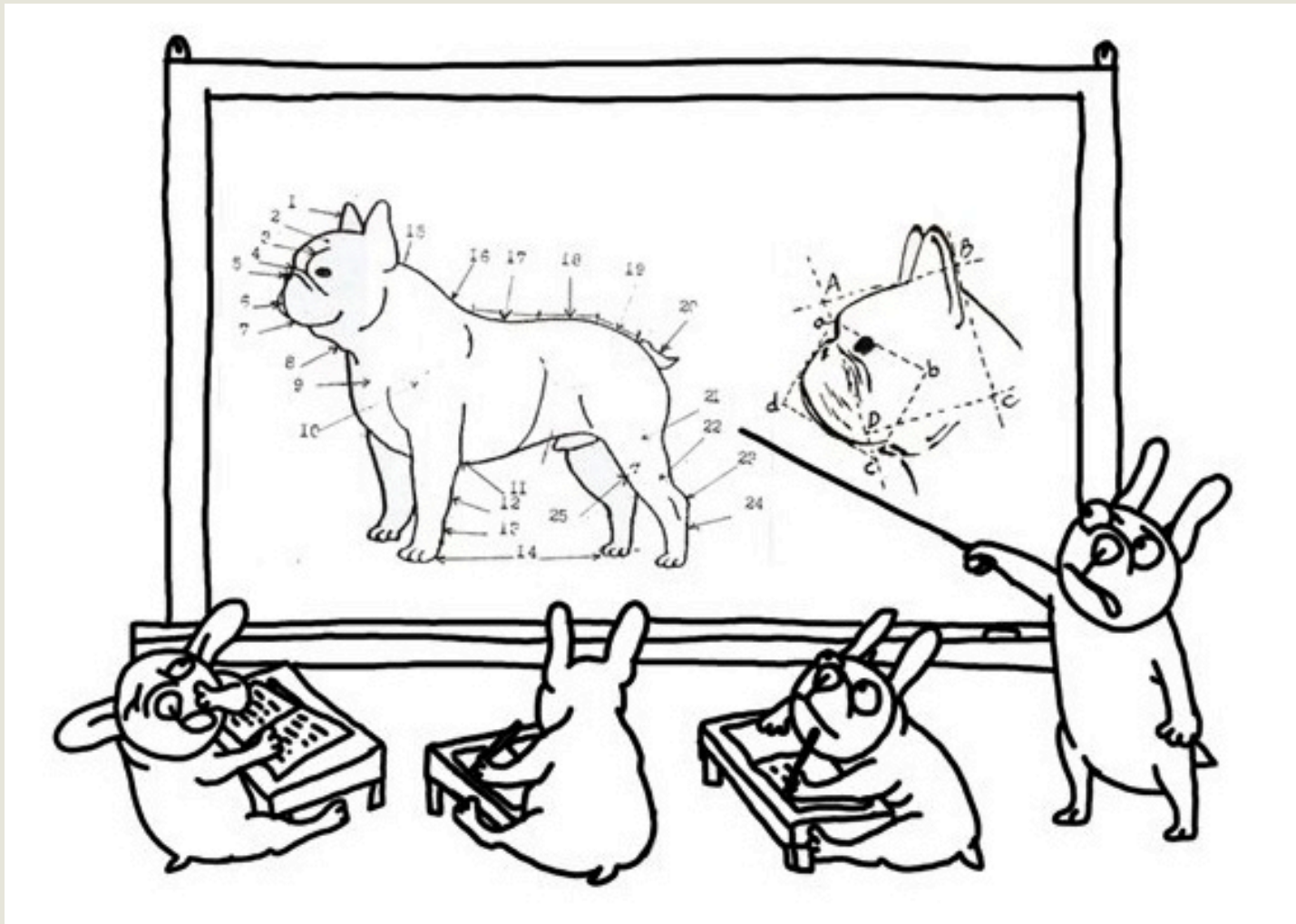
Early “Bat” and Rose Ear French Bulldogs  
circa 1892



# GENERAL INFORMATION

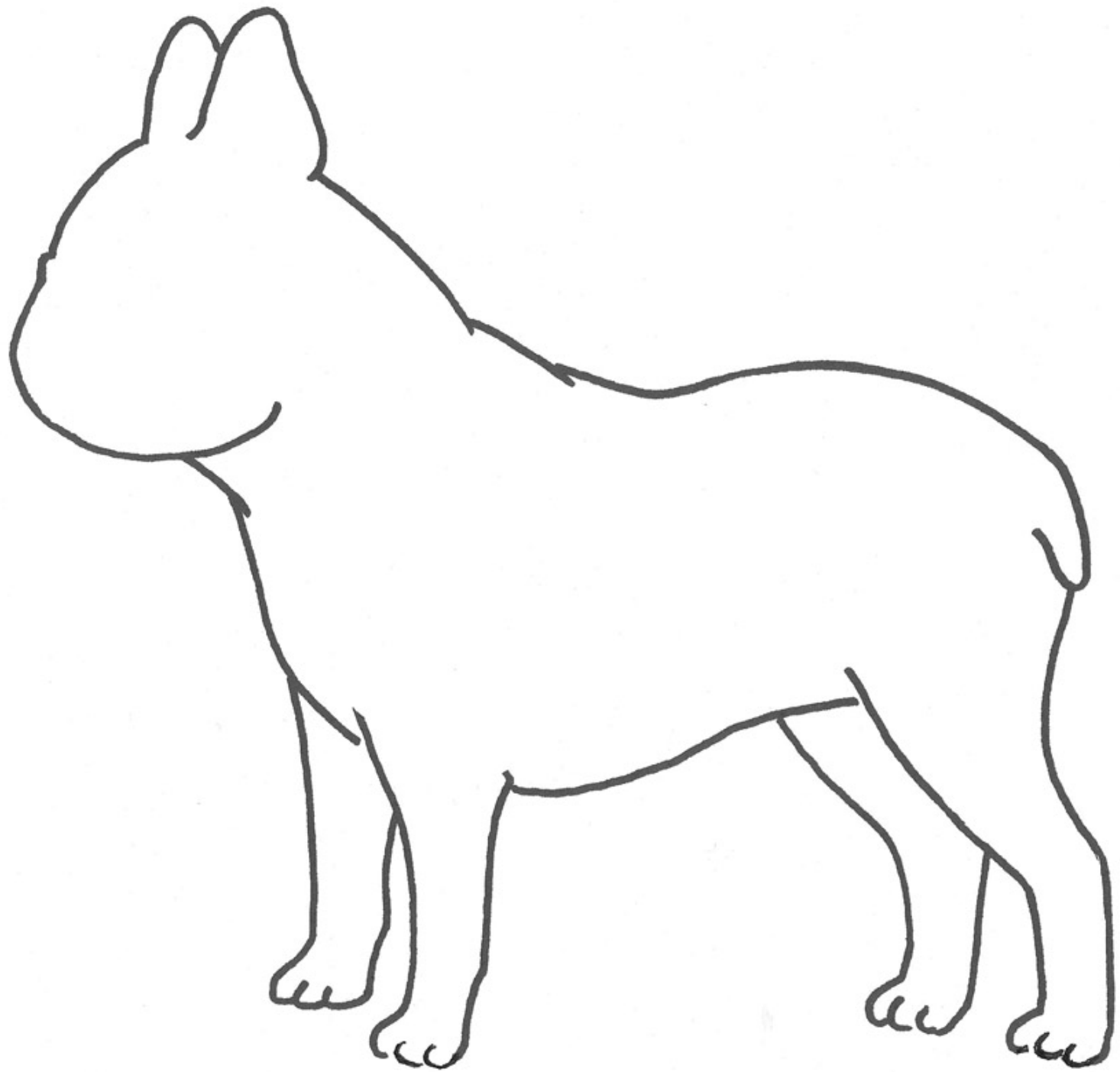
- The French Bulldog is a chondrodystrophic (AKA achondroplastic) breed exhibiting short limbed dwarfism, as seen in Dachshunds, Bassets, Bulldogs, and Skye Terriers, all of which exhibit some type of chondrodystrophy.
- Chondrodystrophy affects the cartilage that makes up the fetal skeleton, resulting in short, stout limb bones flared at the ends, shortened vertebrae, and a short upper jaw (brachycephaly) traits that characterize the breed.
- Do not reward French Bulldogs that are *extreme* examples of chondrodystrophy, as the condition can produce some undesirable effects as well as those that characterize the breed.

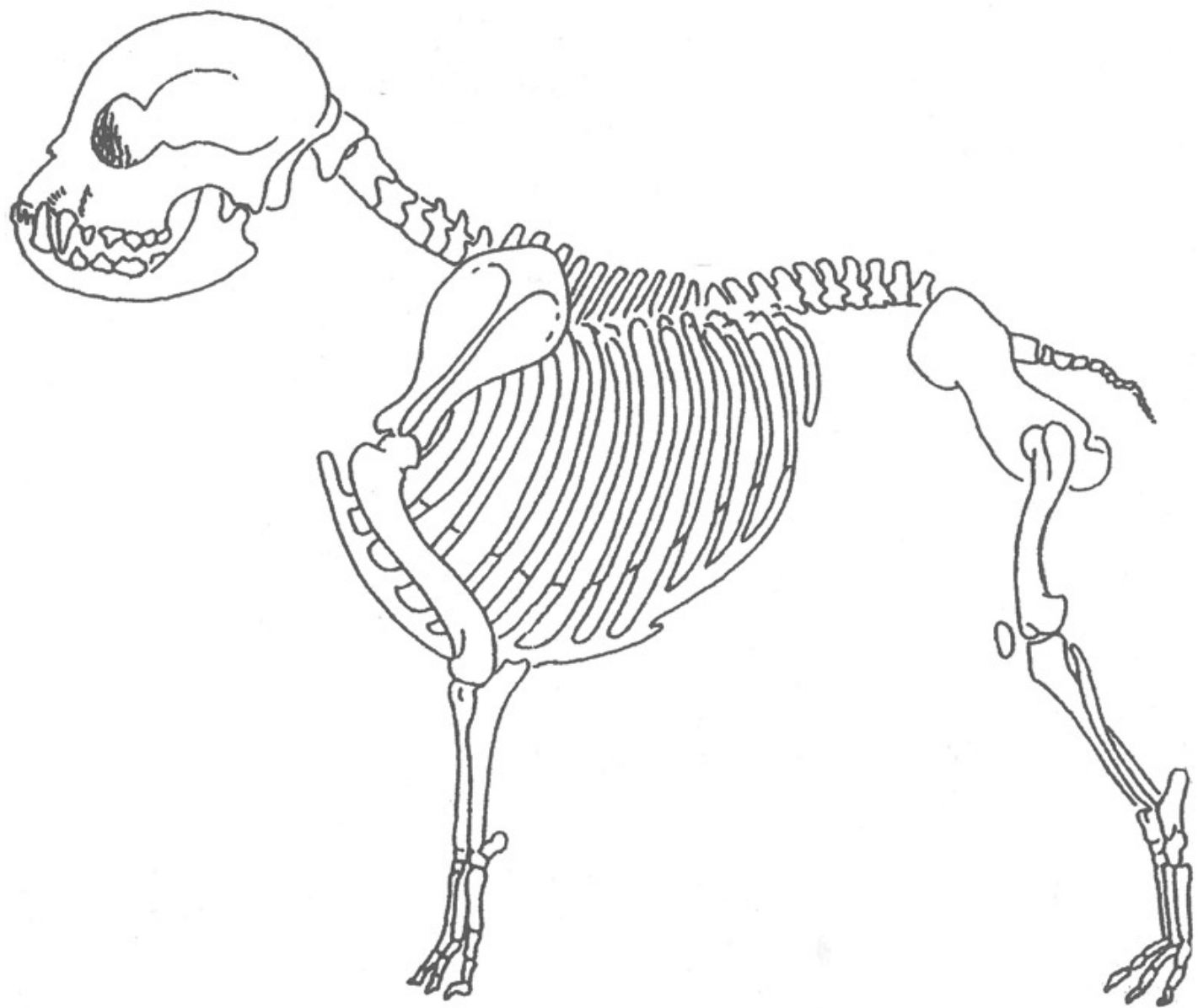
# FRENCH BULLDOG STRUCTURE AND THE STANDARD

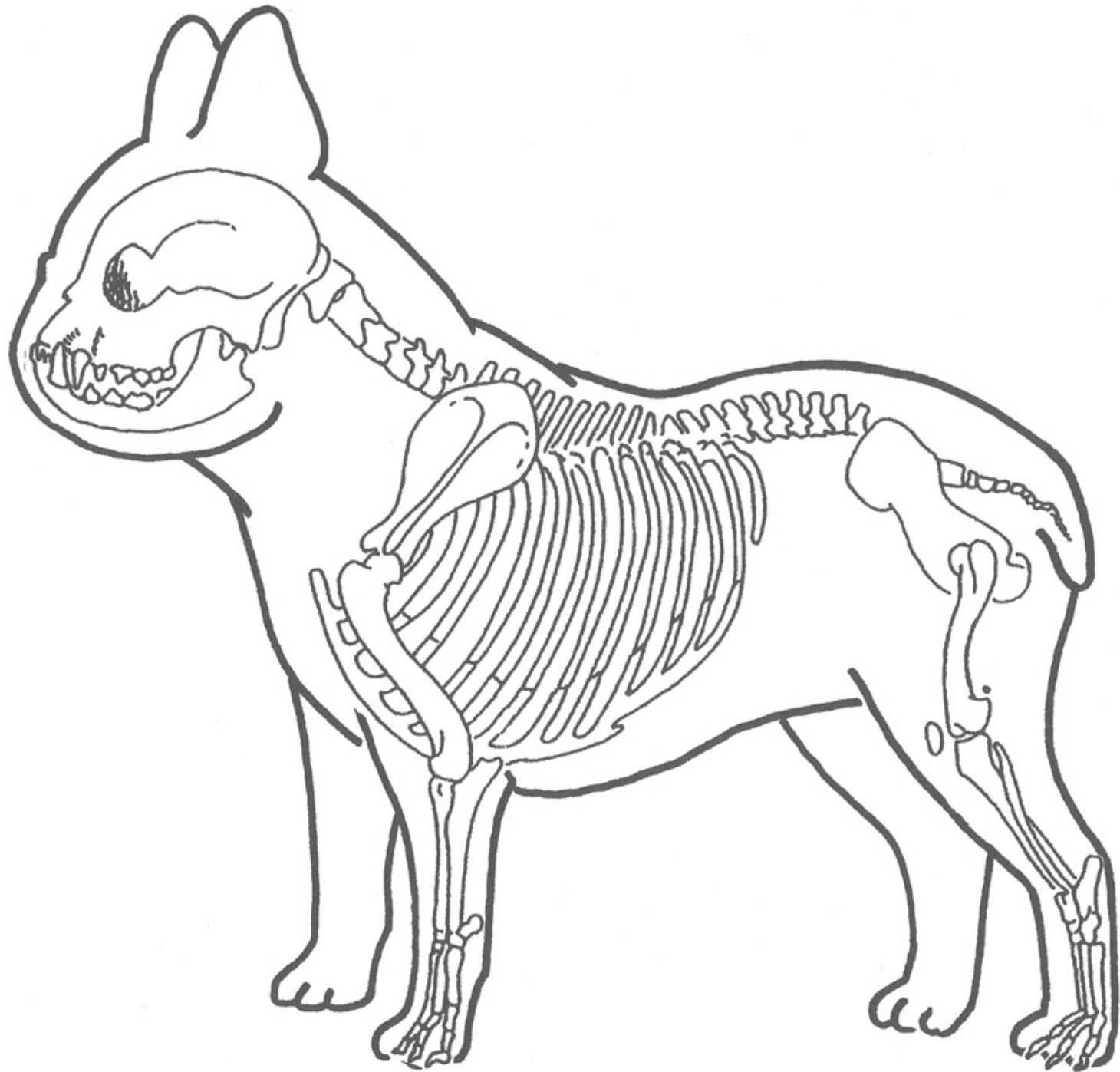


“We should know what breed  
it is at midnight,  
in the dark of the moon,  
on top of the picket fence  
— by the silhouette!”

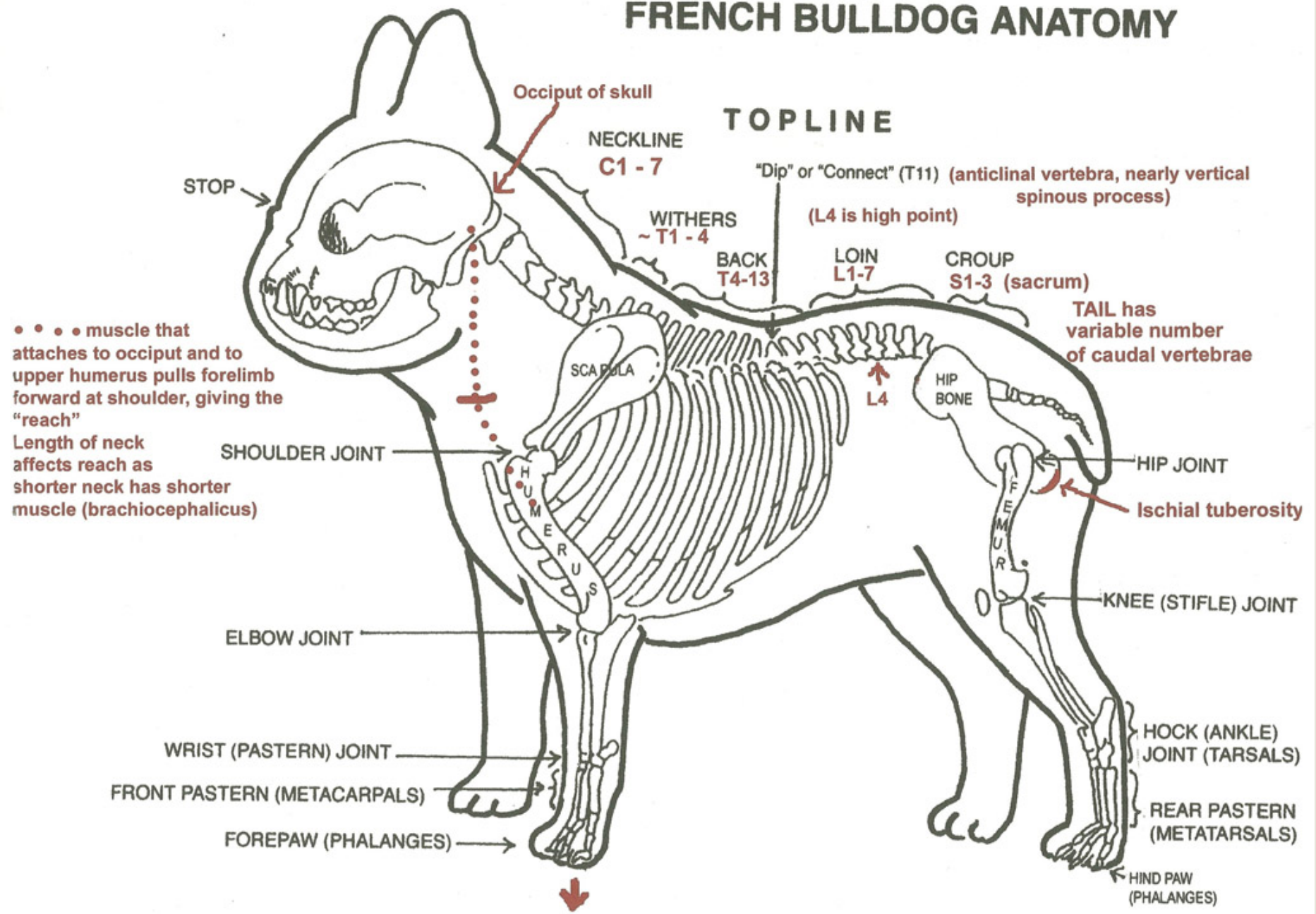
Alva Rosenberg







# FRENCH BULLDOG ANATOMY



•••• muscle that attaches to occiput and to upper humerus pulls forelimb forward at shoulder, giving the "reach"  
 Length of neck affects reach as shorter neck has shorter muscle (brachiocephalicus)

Center of gravity through elbow; ~ 60% body weight on forelimbs

When hindlimb fully flexed up against body, hock and ischial tuberosity of pelvis should be in the same vertical plane

# FRENCH BULLDOG STANDARD AT A GLANCE

Eyes forward, shallow sockets

Forehead is not flat but slightly rounded when seen from side

Stop well defined

Muzzle broad, deep and well laid back

Underjaw is deep, square, broad, undershot and well turned up

Chest broad, deep, and full

Forelegs are short, stout, straight, muscular and set wide apart

Neck is thick and well-arched with loose skin at the throat

Strong and short, broad at the shoulders and narrowing at the loins

Slight fall close behind the shoulders

"Roach back" = slight rise over the loin with high point ("keystone") L4 (red)

Shoulder well laid back

Couple \*\*

Moderate angulation

Tail either straight or screwed, short, hung low, thick root and fine tip; carried low in repose

Hind legs strong and muscular, longer than forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders

Well-ribbed with belly tucked up

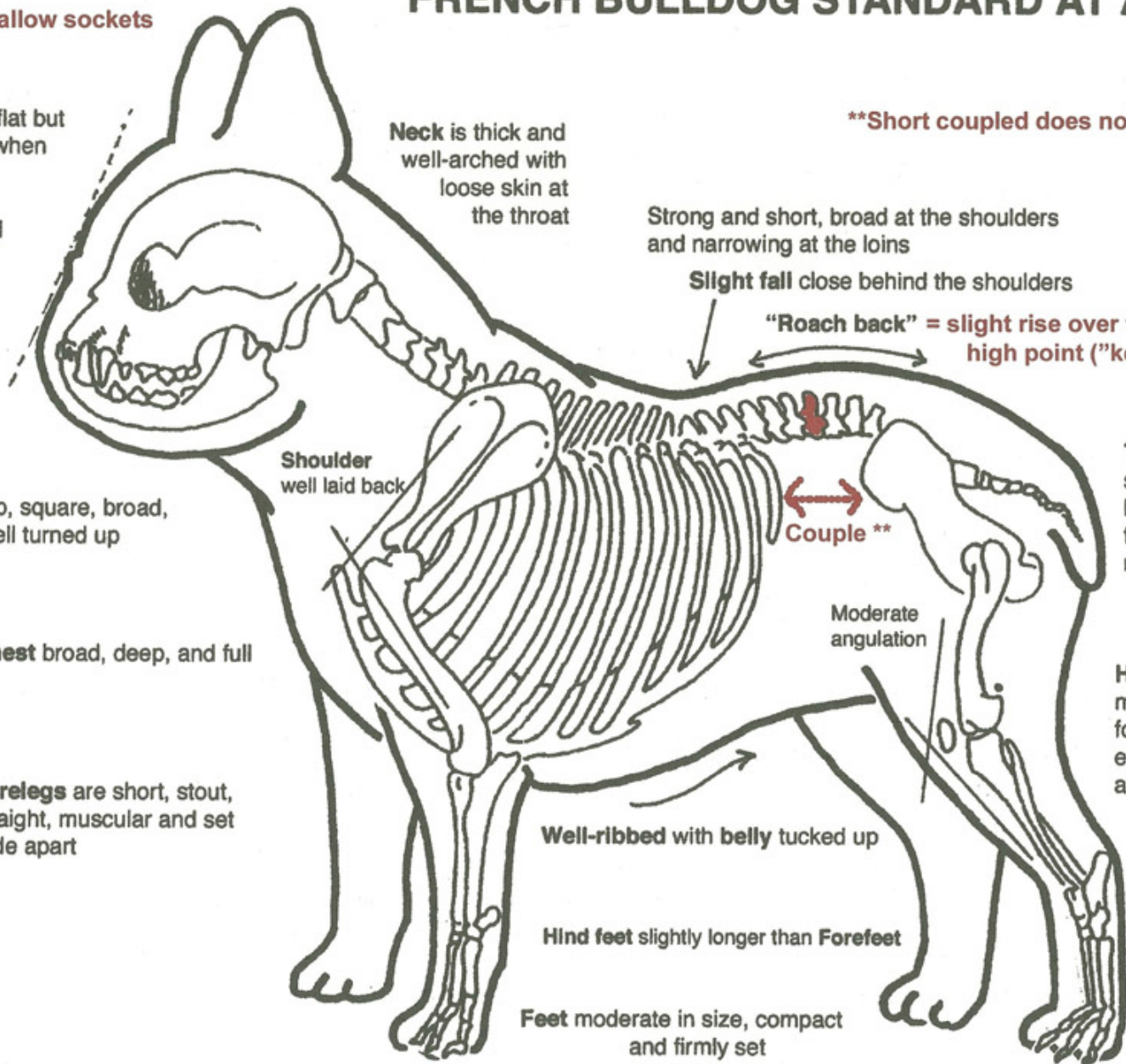
Hocks well let down

Hind feet slightly longer than Forefeet

Feet moderate in size, compact and firmly set

Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails

\*\*Short coupled does not mean NO couple!







**THIS IS A COMPANION BREED**

**NOTE EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY BODY PROPORTIONS**

Royal Dux Porcelain, circa 1915

# JUDGING THE FRENCH BULLDOG

*In this presentation:*

BLACK TEXT is from the AKC Breed Standard

(Approved 6/10/1991 — Effective 7/31/1991)

RED TEXT is a clarification of the Breed Standard

Most of the dogs pictured in this presentation  
are either retired, pets, or deceased.

# KEY POINTS

- General Appearance — Influence of Sex
- Size — Proportion — Substance
- Head
- Neck — Topline — Body
- Forequarters — Hindquarters — Gait
- Coat — Color
- Temperament
- Disqualifications

# GENERAL APPEARANCE

- Active
- Intelligent
- Muscular dog of heavy bone
- Smooth coat
- Compactly built
- Of medium or small structure
- Expression alert, curious, interested
- Any alteration other than removal of dewclaws is considered a mutilation and is a disqualification

# PROPORTION AND SYMMETRY

- All points well distributed and
- Bear good relationship one to the other;
- No feature being in such prominence from either excess or lack of quality that the animal appears poorly proportioned.

This is a moderate breed in all respects.

# Examples of General Appearance, Proportion & Symmetry



Dogs



Bitches



# INFLUENCE OF SEX

- In comparing specimens of different sex, due allowance is to be made in favor of bitches, which do not bear the characteristics of the breed to the same marked degree as do the dog.
- Recognize that despite being a muscular breed, bitches should show feminine characteristics.



Bitch

Dog

# SIZE — PROPORTION

- WEIGHT not to exceed 28 pounds; over 28 pounds is a DISQUALIFICATION. **If you are unsure of the weight, please call for the scale.**
- PROPORTION: Distance from withers to ground in good relation to distance from withers to onset of tail, so that the animal appears compact, well balanced and in good proportion. **Compact refers to length of loin; it does not mean square.**
- Substance: Muscular, heavy bone.





5 year old male

<-Same male->  
Both shots



9 month old male



1-1/2 year old male

**Dogs with good body proportions**



2 year old  
<- Bitches ->  
(Littermates)



## Bitches with good body proportions



3 year old bitch



8 year old bitch

# HEAD

Large and Square (in front view)

Top of skull flat between the ears.

Forehead is not flat but slightly rounded.

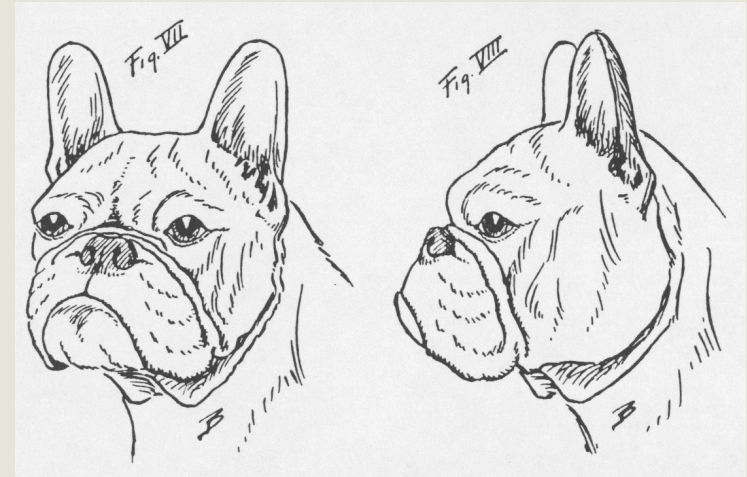
Muzzle broad, deep and well laid back;

Muscles of cheeks well developed.

Stop well defined, causing a hollow groove between the eyes with heavy wrinkles forming a soft roll over the extremely short nose.

Nostrils broad with a well defined line between them.

Underjaw deep, square, broad, undershot, well turned up.



Classic illustration above  
From *The French Bulldog*,  
1926, jointly published  
By The French Bull Dog  
Club of America and The  
French Bulldog Club of  
New England

# HEAD

- Muzzle broad, deep and well laid back.
- Muscles of cheeks well developed.
- Stop well defined causing a hollow groove between the eyes with heavy wrinkles forming a soft roll over the extremely short nose.
- Nostrils broad with a well defined line between them.
- Underjaw deep, square, broad, undershot and well turned up.



Typically a Frenchie has a wrinkle over the nose and a wrinkle on each side of the nose.

# CORRECT HEAD PROFILE



Note good layback, upturn of underjaw and rounded forehead in this young dog.

# CORRECT HEAD PROFILE



- A straight line should connect the underjaw, tip of nose, and top of the stop.
- The forehead is rounded when viewed from the side.
- This rounded forehead is a major departure from the Bulldog's flat, laid-back forehead.

# JUDGE HEAD TYPE BOTH FRONT AND PROFILE



Same 2-year-old bitch both shots

## Positive Points

- Acceptable front view
- Square head — good ears
- Flat skull between the ears

## Negative Points

- Side view is incorrect
- Down-faced; nose well below the Center of the eyes
- Long nose; forehead not rounded

# Incorrect Nose Placement



Incorrect nose placement  
("down-faced")



Correct nose placement  
(nose digitally raised here)

The top of the nose should be just below a line drawn through the center of the eyes.



# Same 8 Year Old Bitch Both Shots



## Positive Points

- Square head
- Short Nose
- Rounded Forehead



## Negative Points

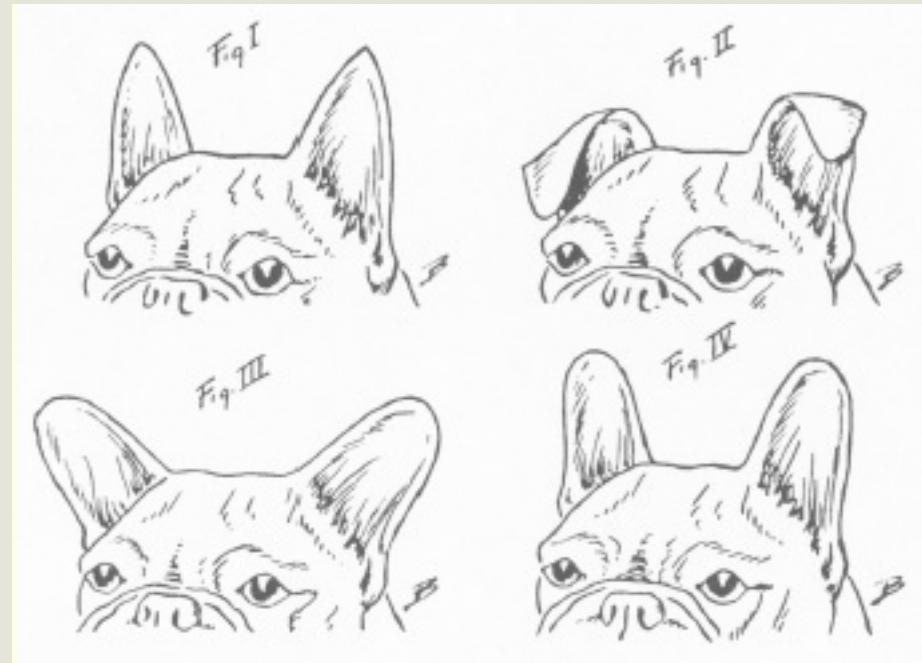
- Lack of underjaw (“frogfaced”)

# EARS

- Bat Ears: Broad at the base, elongated, with round top, set high on the head but not too close together.
  - Carried erect with the orifice to the front.
  - Leather of the ear fine and soft.
  - Other than bat ears is a disqualification.
- 
- Ears should be placed at “11 and 1 o’clock.”
  - Ears are expressive.
  - Evaluate ear expression on the floor, not on the table.
  - Do not penalize for failure to use ears at all times.

Pointed Ears

Drop Ears



Poor Earset

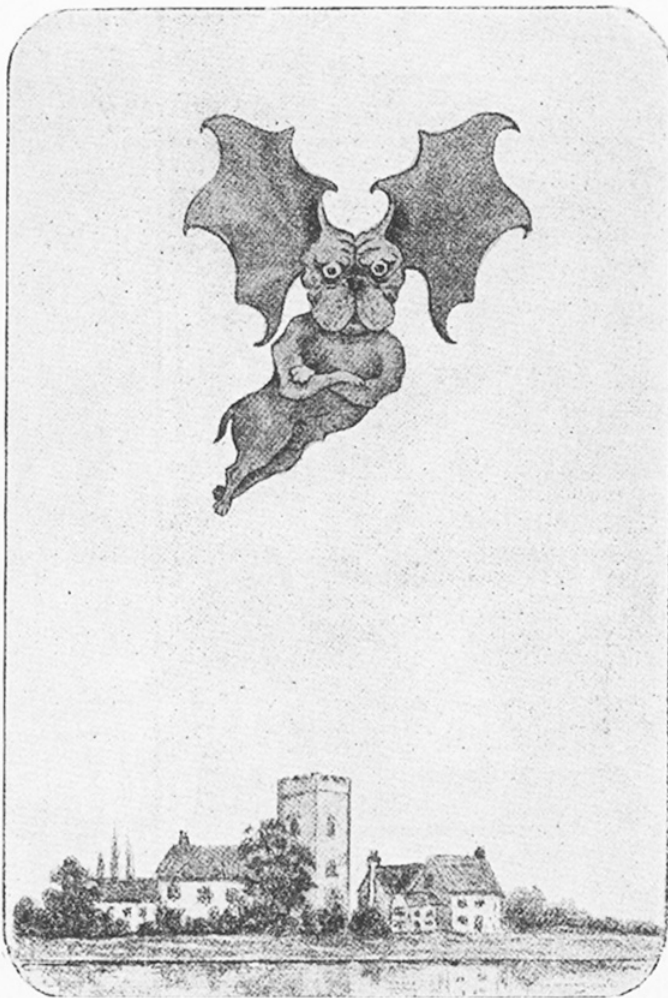
Bat Ears

Classic illustration above from  
*The French Bulldog, 1926*

# WHICH IS CORRECT?



# Artist's Depiction of "Bat Ears"



Cartoon published in London Stockkeeper

Circa 1892

In the late 1800s there were both rose-eared and bat-eared varieties. European fanciers preferred the rose ear; Americans preferred the bat ear. The FBDCA was formed in 1897, the first club dedicated to the breed. It wrote the first breed standard, which established bat ears as the only acceptable ear type.

As this cartoon shows, not everyone in Europe Was happy about it.

# NOSE

- Black
- Extremely short
- Nostrils broad with a well defined line between them
- Nose other than black is a disqualification, except in the case of lighter colored dogs, where a lighter colored nose is acceptable
- Cream and fawn  
Frenchies may have lighter (self) colored noses
- Pink (unpigmented spot) on the nose is NOT a lighter colored nose (multicolored or “butterfly” nose)

# NOSE



In fawn dogs a lighter colored nose is acceptable but not desirable



Nose other than black is a DQ in a brindle, brindle and white, or white and brindle dog.

# NOSE



Pink (unpigmented) spot on nose or “butterfly” nose is a disqualification.



“Mouse” nose, other than black, is a disqualification in a brindle dog.

# DOG'S HEAD

## POSITIVE POINTS

- Good layback of face
- Good upturn of underjaw
- Good pigment
- Good ears and ear placement
- Good dark eye
- Note soft roll over the nose (wrinkle) and on each side of the muzzle below the eye





# DOG'S HEAD IN PROFILE

## POSITIVE POINTS

- Good upturn of underjaw
- Dark eye
- Slightly tilted nose
- Wrinkles over nose
- Slightly rounded foreface



# BITCH'S HEAD

## POSITIVE POINTS

- Square
- Dark eyes
- Broad muzzle with well defined stop
- Correct ear carriage and heavy wrinkles
- Roll over black nose
- Bat ears
- Skull flat between the ears



# BITCH'S HEAD

## POSITIVE POINTS

- Good layback of face
- Good earset
- Good dark eye
- Good width of muzzle and underjaw



Note correct nose placement on two  
bitches shown in previous slides



# BITE

- Underjaw is deep, square, and broad,
  - Undershot,
  - Well turned up.
  - Teeth are not seen when the mouth is closed
- 
- Do not reward a dog with a wry bite or with tongue or teeth showing when the mouth is closed.



Classic illustration from 1926  
Book *The French Bulldog*

# GOOD BITES — GOOD UPTURN



Note broad underjaws and teeth in a straight line.

# GOOD BITE — BROAD UNDERJAW



Note: Often a Frenchie's teeth are not in a straight line. Examine bite from side if necessary to confirm whether bite is wry.

# MOUTH EXAMINATION



**CORRECT**



**INCORRECT**

Do not cover the dog's eyes or nose when examining the mouth.

You are not required to check, nor should you check, for full dentition.

Check only that the jaw is undershot and not wry.



# EXHIBITOR SHOWING TEETH

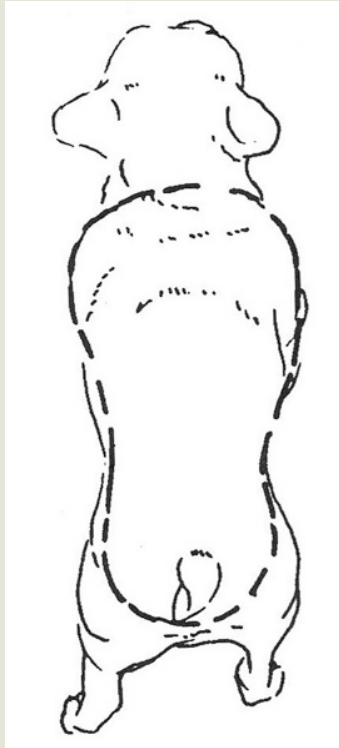


# NECK — TOPLINE — BODY

- Neck: thick and well arched with loose skin at throat.
- Roach back with slight fall close behind shoulders.
- Strong and short, broad at shoulders and narrowing at the loins.
- Body is short and well rounded.
- Chest broad, deep, full; well ribbed with the belly tucked up.



# “PEAR SHAPED” BREED



Dog



Bitch

From *FBDCA Illustrated Standard*

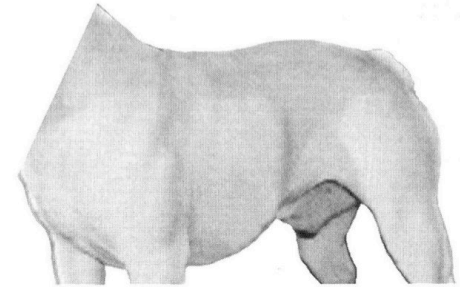
**Broad at the shoulders and narrowing at the loins.**

(Although the breed is sometimes described as “pear shaped” this term is not in our Standard, which contains the description stated above.)

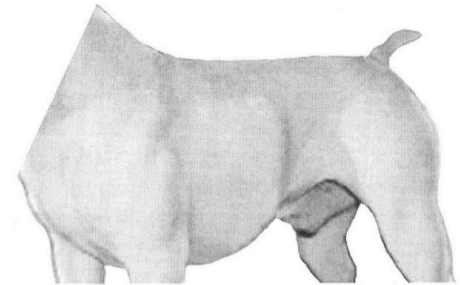
# TOPLINE

- The back is a roach back.
- Slight fall close behind the shoulders.
- Back is strong and short.
- Rise over the loin.
- Underline follows topline.
- A roll of loose skin at the withers is normal.
- Judge the topline when moving as well as when stacked.

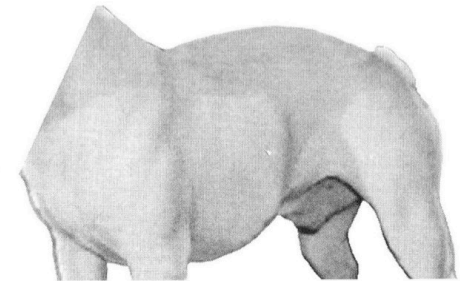
(illustrations from *Breed Standard Illustrated* )



Illus. 19: Correct topline, tuck up, and tail set



Illus. 20: Incorrect, topline too level, gay tail



Illus. 21: Incorrect, camel back

# CORRECT TOPLINE



Correct topline should be obvious when dog is standing still and moving.



# Incorrect: Straight Topline, High in the Rear



This is not a “roach” — dog appears to be running downhill.

# Incorrect: Level Topline



No rise over the loin; tail set high.

# FOREQUARTERS — DOG



- Forelegs are short, stout, straight, muscular, set wide apart.
- Dewclaws may be removed.
- Feet are moderate in size, compact and firmly set.
- Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails
- The space created between the front legs, chest, and the ground should be nearly square.



# FOREQUARTERS — BITCH



- Forelegs are short, stout, straight, muscular, set wide apart.
- Dewclaws may be removed.
- Feet are moderate in size, compact and firmly set.
- Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails
- The space created between the front legs, chest, and the ground should be nearly square.

# Note the “Square” in the front

DOG



BITCH



# HINDQUARTERS

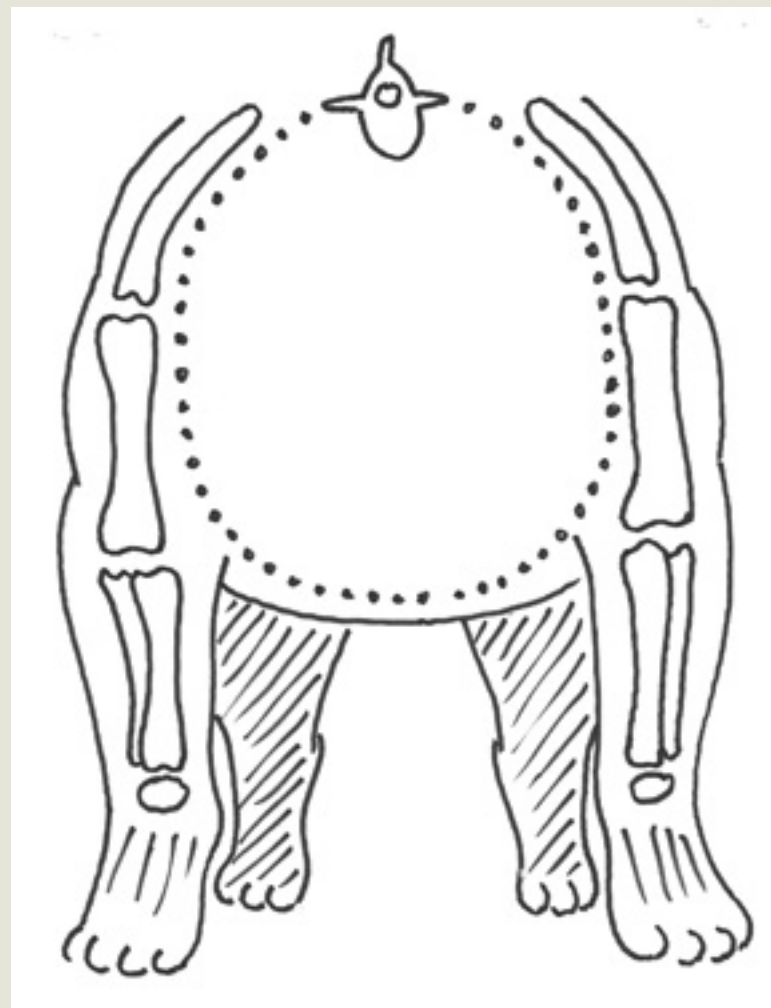
- Hind legs are strong and muscular, longer than forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders.
- Hocks well let down.
- Feet are moderate in size, compact and firmly set.
- Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails; hind feet slightly longer than forefeet.



Note correct tail set

# VIEW FROM THE FRONT

- Broad at the shoulders and narrowing at the loins.
- Front assembly in an adult dog is broader than the rear assembly.
- When viewed from the front, the hind legs are seen set up inside the front legs.
- Our Standard's description of 'double tracking' differs from that used in other breeds. Because of the wider front/narrower rear, the hindlegs should move closer together than the front legs when gaited.



# GAIT



Good topline,  
underline, & tail set  
when moving.

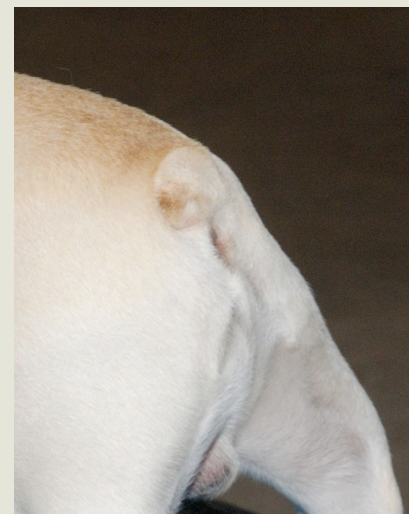
Gaits with good reach and drive.

The action is unrestrained, free and vigorous.

Because of the wide front and narrower rear, the rear legs' track is slightly narrower than that of the front.

# TAIL

- Tail is either straight or screwed (but not curly), short, hung low, thick root and fine tip.
- Carried low in repose.
- Low tail placement and carriage is more important than actual tail length, but note that the Standard does describe a tail.



Shorter  
Tail



Longer  
Tail

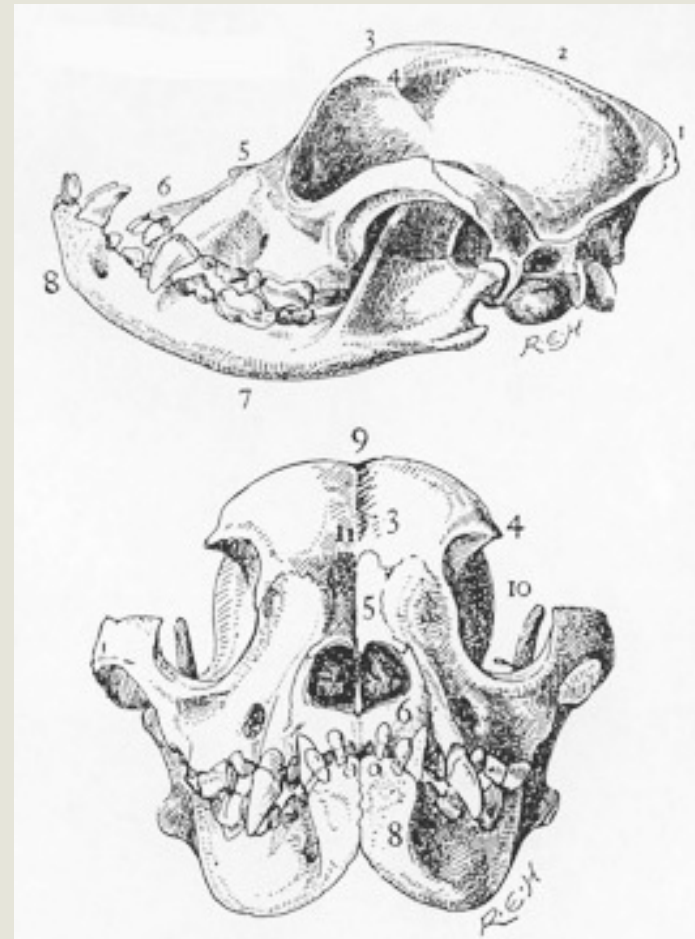
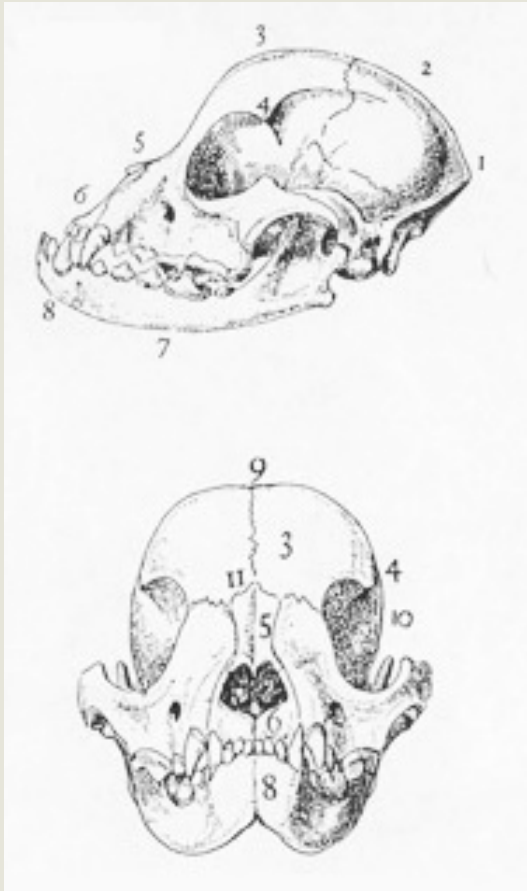
Both are  
acceptable

Early silvered metal sculpture showing good tail placement and carriage



WMF sculpture circa 1913 (artist: Fritz Diller)

## Comparison of Bulldog and French Bulldog Skulls (ca. 1920)



- Underjaw more undershot and with more turnup in Bulldog than French Bulldog
- Proportional fullness of skull in French bulldog greater than in Bulldog
- Furrow in Bulldog forehead and its absence in French Bulldog
- Ridges and grooves more marked on Bulldog skull than on French Bulldog skull.
- French Bulldog skull more moderate than Bulldog skull



# Comparison of French Bulldog & Bulldog



Note similarities, but also note significant differences in ears, width of heads, degree of upturn of underjaw, and width of fronts.

# Comparison of French Bulldog & Bulldog



Note that the “square” formed by the Frenchie front is measured below the brisket, whereas in the Bulldog front it includes the brisket.

# Comparison of French Bulldog & Bulldog Profile



**STRUCTURE:** Note differences in size, bone, degree of layback of foreface, ears and head; and similarities in topline.

**GAIT:** Frenchies should gait with reach and drive; the action is unrestrained, free and vigorous. By contrast the Bulldog gait is a loose-jointed, shuffling, sidewise motion, giving the characteristic “roll.”

# COLOR

## Acceptable Colors

- Brindle
- Fawn (with or without black mask)
- White
- Brindle & white
- White & Brindle (brindle pied)
- Fawn & White
- White & Fawn (fawn pied, with or without black mask)
- Any color except those which constitute a disqualification

## Disqualifying Colors

- Black
- Mouse
- Liver
- Black and Tan
- Black and White
- White with Black
- Black means without a trace of brindle

There is no “acceptable color” preference.

## COAT COLOR

- Brindle
- Brindle and white
- White and brindle
- Fawn (red to cream)
- White and fawn
- Cream/Fawn
- Black Masked Fawn
- White

## NOSE COLOR

Black

Black

Black

Black/Lighter nose acceptable

Black/Lighter nose acceptable

Black/Lighter nose acceptable

Black

Black/Lighter nose acceptable

(NOTE: Fawn pigment ranges from red to pale cream)

# ILLUSTRATIONS OF COAT COLORS

The following slides depict the various coat colors seen in French Bulldogs.

Some conform well structurally to the breed standard; others less so. They are shown solely to illustrate colors.

As long as the dog is not a DQ color, judge the dog as if it is colorless!

# FAWN



Fawn pigment produces shading in a range of intensities on the dog.

# CREAM



The pigment on this cream dog is very light



# BLACK MASKED FAWN



Note black nose pigment

The black mask is a marking. Black masked fawns are never to be confused with Black-and-Tan

# BRINDLE

Brindle is a marking pattern in which bands of black hairs in regions of fawn hairs produce a striped pattern.

In Frenchies the black hairs usually predominate so that the dog has a mostly black coat with fewer fawn bands. (“dark Brindle”)

In some Frenchies the fawn hairs predominate (“tiger striped”)



This dog has a moderate brindle pattern, with a white blaze on the chest, so would be called Brindle & White

# DARK BRINDLE



Dark brindle dogs may have so few fawn hairs that they appear black. If the “trace of brindle” is not obvious, ask the exhibitor to show it to you.

No preference is given to the amount of brindle.  
NOTE: brindle is a pattern, not a color.

# WHITE AND BRINDLE (Brindle Pied)

Pied dogs may have variable sized pigmented patches

Head may be “double hooded,” “half hooded,” or something in between.



Left: brindle pied bitch without half or double hood



Above left; double hooded brindle pied dog.

Above right: half-hooded brindle pied bitch.

# “TRACE OF BRINDLE”

Black, Black & White, White & Black, are DQs. “Black means black without a trace Of brindle.”

If a “trace of brindle” on a dark brindle or a brindle pied dog (that is, a patch of fawn hairs among the black) is not obvious, ask The exhibitor to show it to you. Do not waste time searching for it.



## WHITE & FAWN (“Black masked fawn pied”)



Half-hooded black  
Masked fawn pied

A White & Fawn dog may or may not have a black mask in whatever pigmented areas are present on the head.  
This is NOT to be considered a “tricolor.”

# WHITE



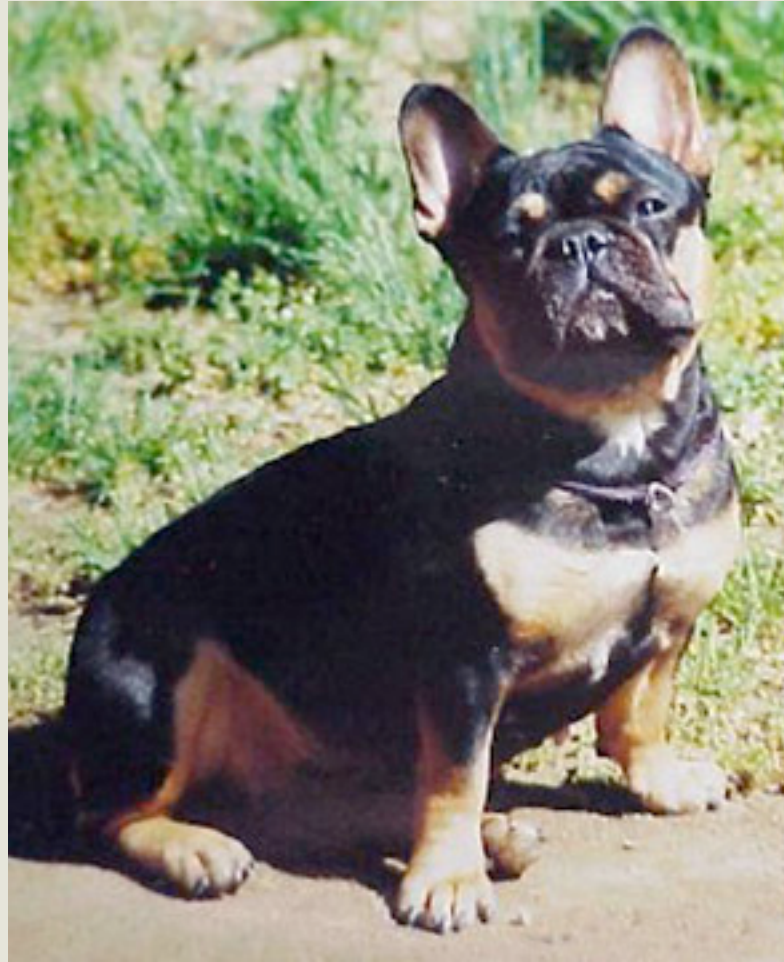
# BLACK & WHITE — DISQUALIFIES



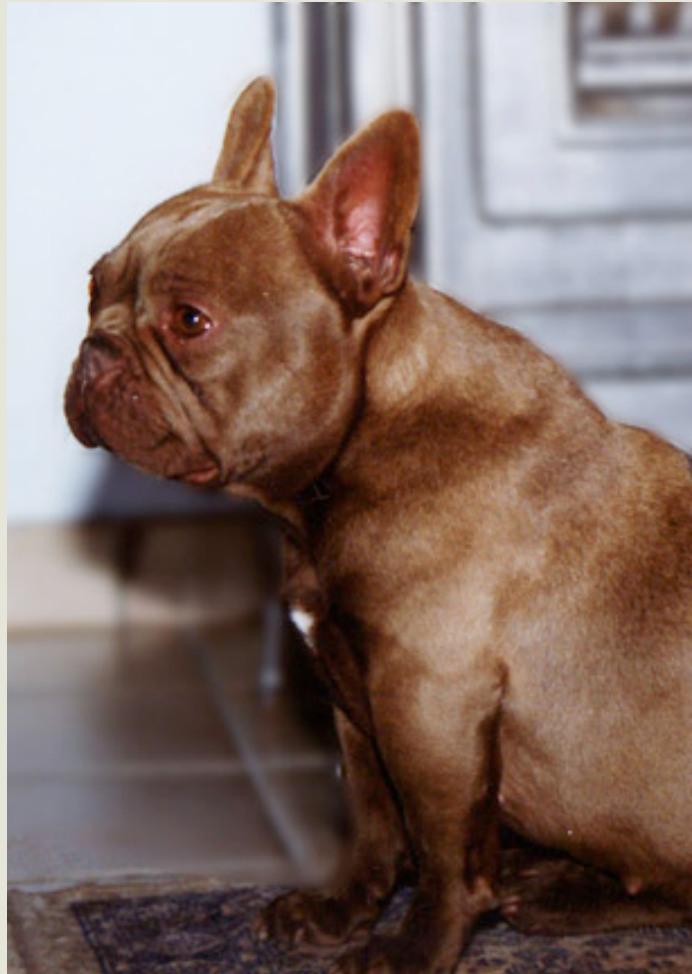
Note **NO** “trace of brindle.” In white and black, which also disqualifies, the white is the predominant color.



# BLACK AND TAN — DISQUALIFIES



# LIVER — DISQUALIFIES



NOSE OTHER THAN BLACK DISQUALIFIES

# MOUSE — DISQUALIFIES



**NOTE: Mouse (AKA 'blue' or 'blue dilution') seen as a solid color and also as a brindle, brindle pied, or mouse-masked fawn, all shown here.**



# Prioritize When Judging

- Silhouette: encompasses muzzle layback, correct topline, neck, front and rear angulation, tail set, and proportion.
- Head: square, short nose, upturn and width of underjaw, broad muzzle with correct layback, ear set.
- Movement: coming and going and profile.
- MOST IMPORTANTLY, reward the overall correct, whole package, not just the pieces.

# TEMPERAMENT

- Well behaved, adaptable, and comfortable companions with an affectionate nature and even disposition;
- Generally active, alert and playful, but
- Not unduly boisterous.
- This is a companion breed. Aggressive behavior towards people should not be tolerated.

# DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Any alteration other than removal of dewclaws is considered a mutilation and is a disqualification.
- Over 28 pounds in weight.
- Other than bat ears.
- Nose other than black except in lighter colored dogs where a lighter colored nose is acceptable.
- Solid black, mouse, liver, black & tan, black & white, white & black. Black means without a trace of brindle.

# COMMONLY SEEN DQ'S

The most common DQ's you will see in the ring are:

- Over 28 pounds in weight
- Lack of a trace of brindle
- Pink on the nose

You will rarely see a French bulldog with a drop ear, which disqualifies.

## The French Bulldog Standard does not describe any faults.

It is unnecessary to list faults that are obvious deviations from the positive description of the dog. If the positive description reads “the underjaw is ... undershot” it would be unnecessary to state that “an overshot jaw is a fault.”

Standards that list numerous common faults may be misleading, as an omission from the listing could be interpreted as meaning that this particular problem is not considered a fault.



# COMMON DEVIATIONS FROM THE IDEAL

**Lack of Balance**

**Overly short — Overly long**

**Incorrect Topline — flat backed, camel backed, high  
in rear**

**Gay tail**

**Incorrect / low earset**

**Long nose**

**Lack of underjaw**

**Poor movement — unsound**

# WHAT IF SIZE IS IN QUESTION?

The only acceptable recourse a judge has when they question whether the height or weight falls within the permissible range is to measure or weigh the entry.

The only tools one may use to determine the height or weight is an AKC approved wicket or scale. You may not lift the dog from the table to estimate its weight. If you are unsure, call for the scale. (This is different from “lifting” the Pekingese to determine whether its weight is properly distributed.)

Remember, when you elect to measure or weigh an entry, you are not the ogre, meanie, monster or tyrant. You are judging according to the AKC approved standard for that breed. An obligation that you certified you would adhere to when you applied to the AKC to judge.

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# SCALE USE DEMONSTRATION

## Over 28 lbs. disqualifies

### With the Superintendent:

- Check scale 0 lbs. reading
- Place calibration weight on scale
- Check scale reading against calibration weight
- In this instance, the 5 pound weight reads 5.00
- Remove weight and recheck 0 lbs reading



Note: with certain electric scales, it may be necessary for the judge, exhibitor and dog to go to the Superintendent to request a weight.

To see the AKC Video “Measuring and Weighing Technique,” go to <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UcxSI5Nh0eE>

## Marking the Judge's Book

- If the dog weighs over 28 lbs, write in the judge's book "armband #00 weighed in" and initial.
- If the dog weighs over 28 lbs, write in the judge's book "#00 weighed out — disqualified" and initial.



Note: It is preferable, but not required, to remove the collar; the exhibitor cannot pull up on collar during weighing. Judges may ask for collar to be removed, but not insist on it.

# EXPECTATIONS TO PASS A SCALES EXAM

## 1. **ADVISE** of why you are weighing

- \* Define to the exhibitor why you are weighing, and the weight in question.
- \* Confirm the weight per the breed standard.

## 2. **CALIBRATE** the scale

- \* Scale placement – on a table; NOT the floor.
- \* 5# weight
- \* Confirm calibration to the exhibitor



calibration weight

## 3. **ASK** lead on or off?

- \* Exhibitor option.

## **EXPECTATIONS TO PASS A SCALES EXAM** (continued)

4. **INSTRUCT** exhibitor to place the dog on the scale
  - \* With lead off – place the dog on the scale and “hover over” without touching.
  - \* With lead on – place the dog on the scale and hold the lead loosely
  
5. **INFORM** the exhibitor of the result
  - \* Exhibitor should be permitted to see the weight.
  - \* Result of the weighing is solely at the discretion of the judge – it is not a matter of debate.
  
6. **STATE** how you would mark the judge’s book.

# PROCEDURES THAT WILL RESULT IN A FAILURE OF A SCALES EXAM

1. Not advising of what is being weighed.
2. Not setting the scale on a table.
3. Not calibrating scale & confirming calibration.
4. Inadequate instruction
  - \* Lead option: On or Off.
  - \* Failing to address exhibitor pulling up on head.
5. Incorrect Results
  - \* Improper determination of measurement.
  - \* Improper description of how the book would be marked.

# MARKING JUDGES BOOK

## ACTION

## CONDITIONS

## RESPONSE

1. Judge's decision to weigh dog

1. Weighed in (initial) or  
2. Weighed out, disqualified (initial)

If exhibit fails to be positioned  
for accurate weighing

Unable to weigh, excused (initial)

2. Judge's decision to DQ dog  
for mutilation

Disqualified - mutilation; in  
accordance with breed standard.  
(Specify what – missing piece of  
ear, blind, etc. (initial)

3. Judge's decision to DQ dog  
for not having bat ears

Disqualified – other than bat ears  
(initial)

4. Judge's decision to DQ dog  
for coat color

Disqualified – color (initial)

5. Judge's decision to DQ dog  
for nose color (pink spot on black nose  
Of brindle dog)

Disqualified – nose color (initial)



# MARKING JUDGES BOOK

## ACTION

Verbal Protest by exhibitor of weight of dog

Verbal Protest by exhibitor other disqualifications (coat color, nose color, mutilation, ears)

## CONDITIONS

Must be made by an exhibitor in the ring before each class dog has been individually examined and gaited

Must be made by an exhibitor in the ring before each class dog has been individually examined and gaited

## RESPONSE

Verbal protest by # on weight of # and one of the following:

1. sustained = weighed out = disqualified (initial)
2. not sustained = weighed in (initial)
3. unable to weigh; excused (initial)

Verbal protest by # on \_\_\_ for (coat color, nose color, mutilation, ears) of # and one of the following:

1. sustained = \_\_\_\_\_ = disqualified (initial)
2. not sustained = (initial)

# THE FRENCH BULL DOG CLUB OF AMERICA

<http://www.fbdca.org>

## Judges Education Committee

Virginia Rowland, Chair

Claire Johnson

Robin Stansell

Jan Grebe

*THE END*

