

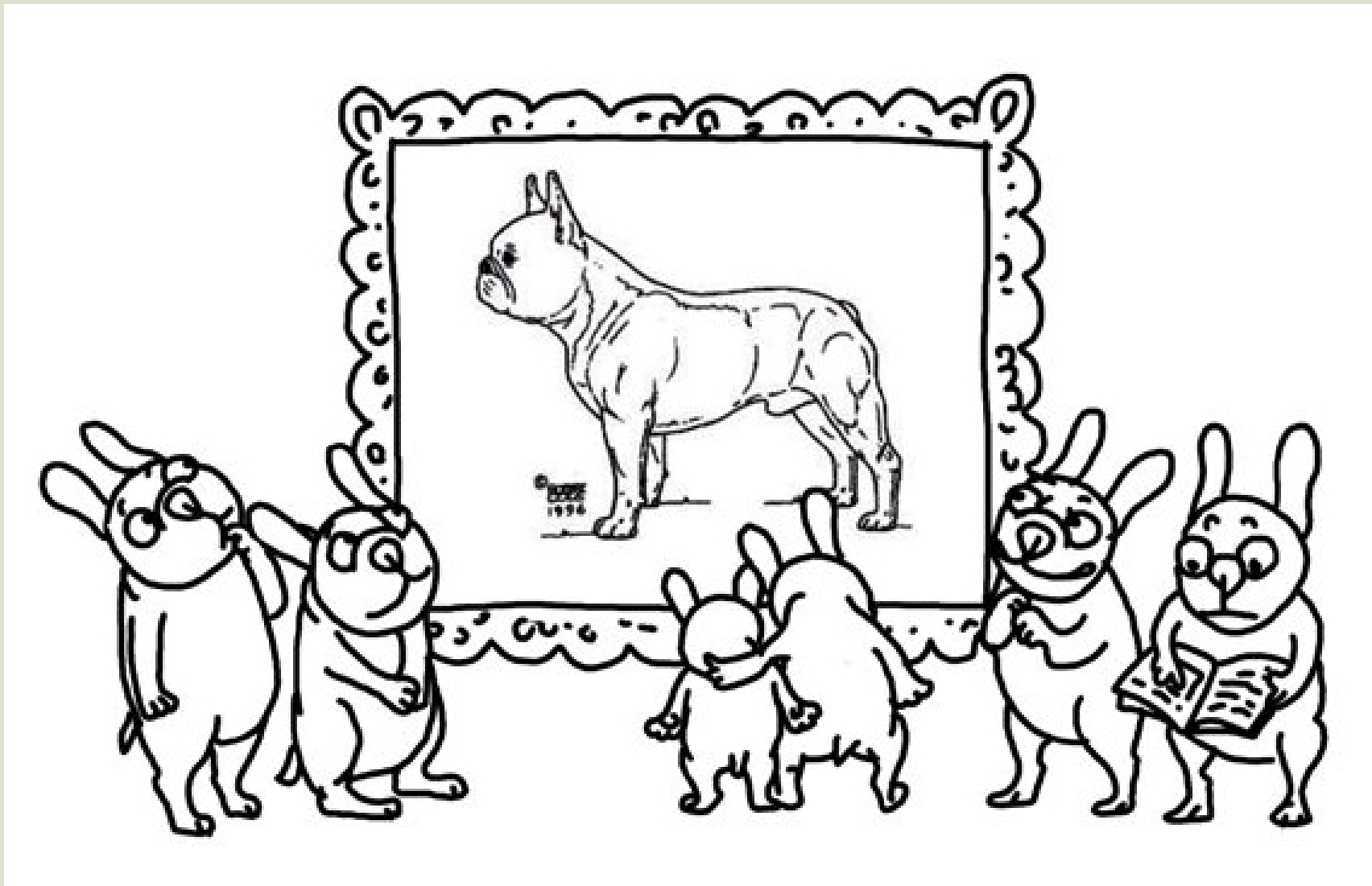
JUDGING THE FRENCH BULLDOG



Presented by

The French Bull Dog Club of America

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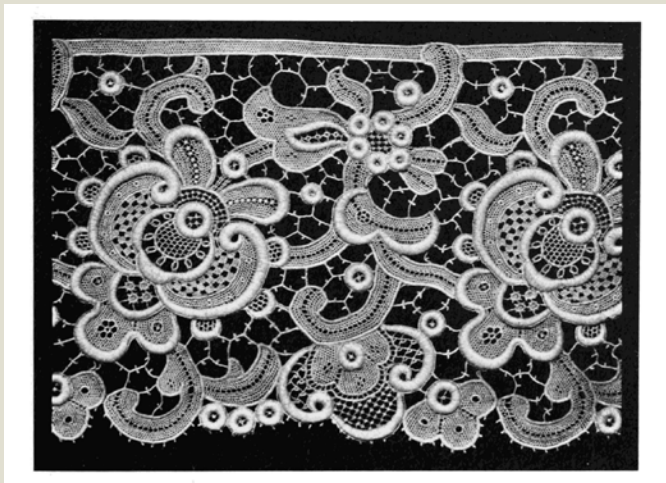


***When judging our
breed, please don't
leave your common
sense at home.***

Mrs. James Edward Clark

A Brief History of French Bulldogs

- Bull-baiting was outlawed in England in 1835.
- Toy Bulldogs were bred but did not achieve popularity in England. The French Bulldog was developed from the English Toy Bulldogs in the mid to late 1800s.
- Increased mechanization in England forced the lace makers from the Nottingham area to move to the Calais area of France, taking their Toy Bulldogs with them.



From the Bulldog...

- Some other breeds (possibly Pugs and the Terrier Boule) may have been used to set size and type.
- However, this is speculative and no records exist that document the early history of the breed.



In France

- The “petite Boule” quickly became popular with the Parisian working classes.



Belles de Nuit

- Eventually these dogs 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.





ROBERT SEDIACEK WIEN



ON A SATURDAY NIGHT.

*does this strike you
John Hadfield*

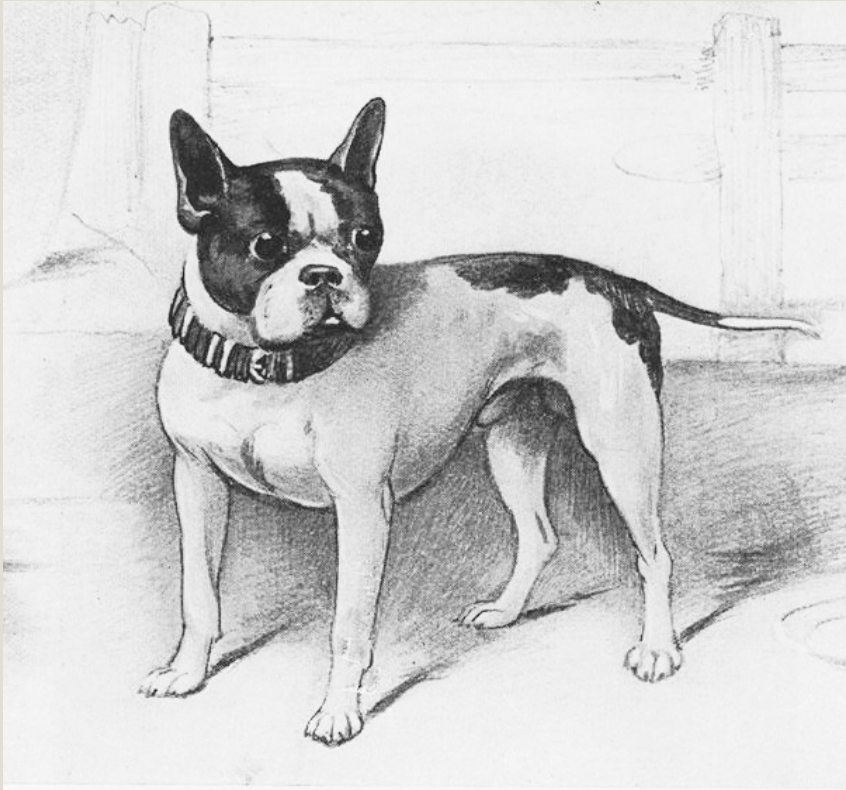


1, Bender



1880

Rose and “Bat” Ears- The breed originally had both kinds of ears.



Nottingham Frank

Toy Bulldog circa 1849

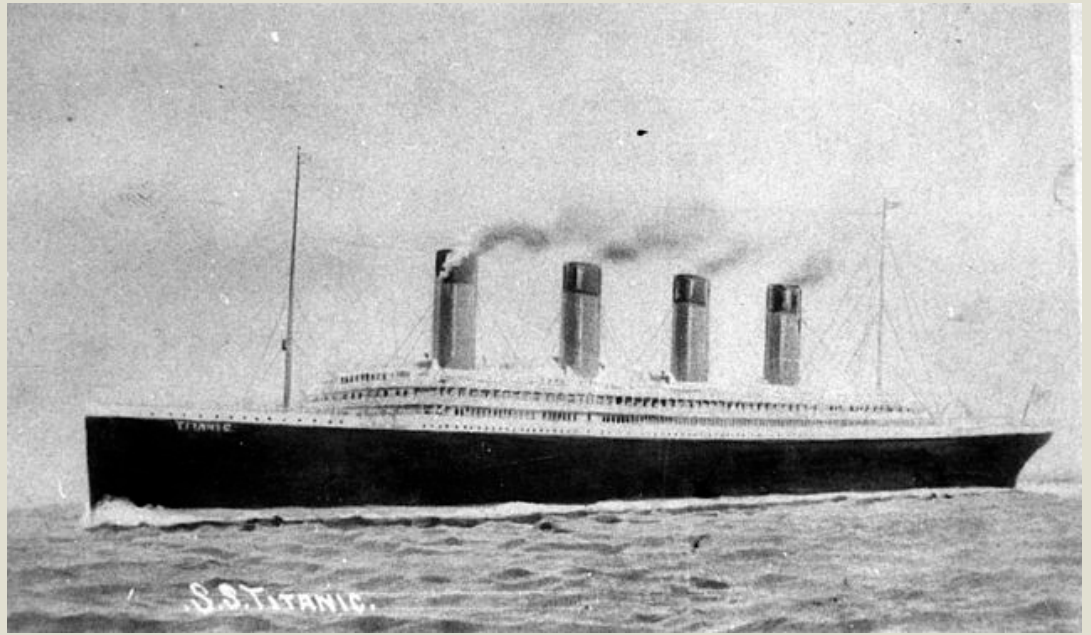


Bat and Rose Ear French Bulldogs owned by Mr. Thomas,
England

Early “Bat” and Rose Ear French Bulldogs
circa 1892

In America

- American tourists brought the breed back to the USA.
- The American fanciers preferred the Bat Ear variety and set the type.

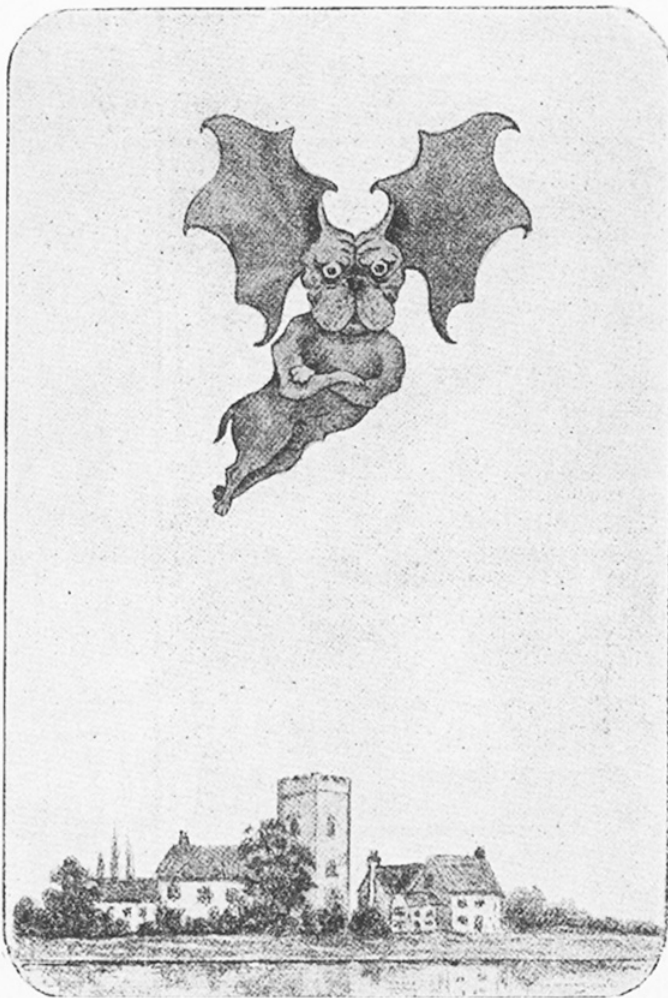


Significant Events

- 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 acceptable ear.



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.

1905



French Bulldogs
around the world
in 1900-1910.
Right is Russia;
below and far
right is England.



Tatiana Romanov; early
1900

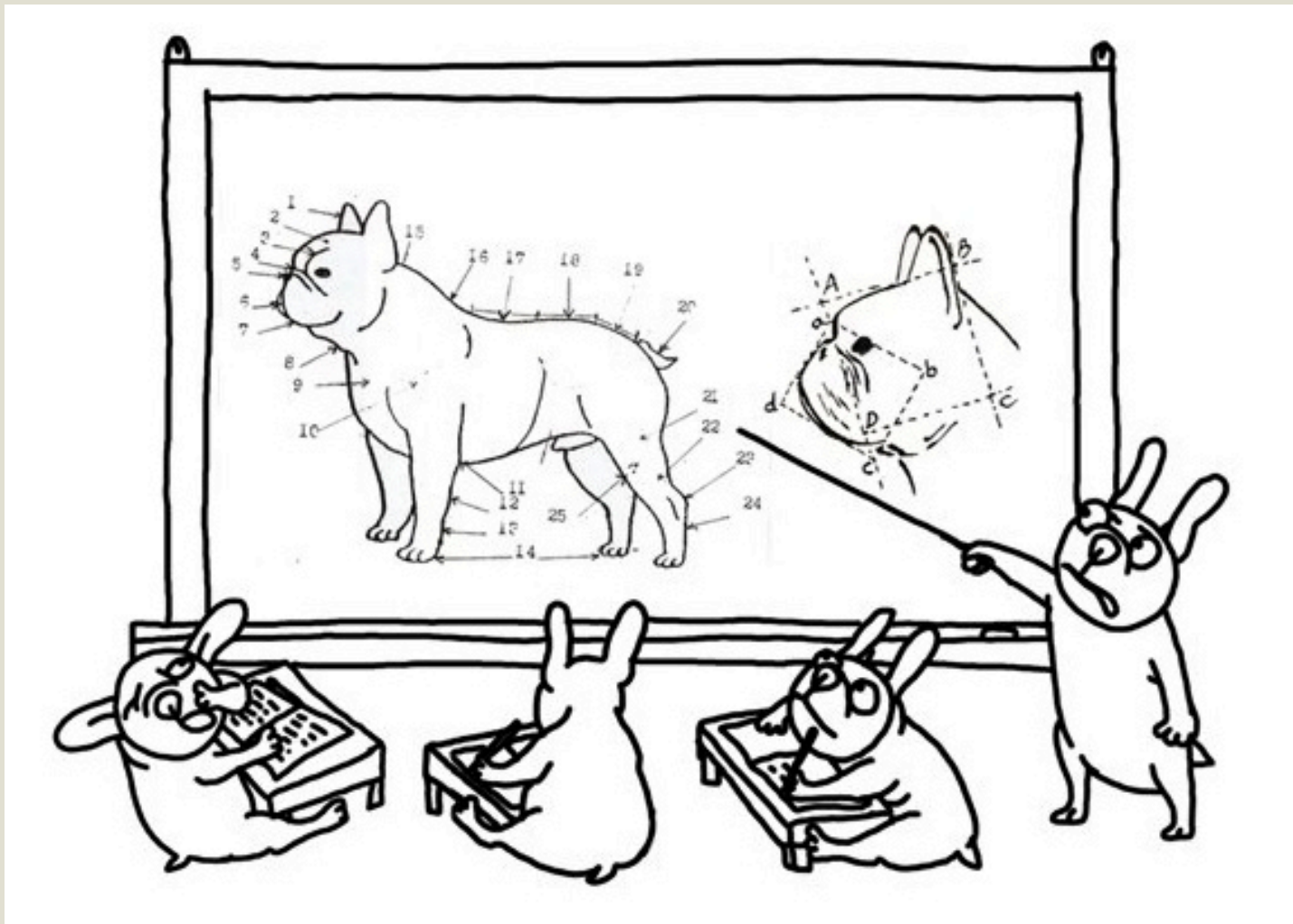


THE LADY KATHLEEN PILKINGTON 1905
A founder Member of The French Bulldog Club of England



**Mrs. Walter Jefferies and a team
of her celebrated French Bulldogs**

FRENCH BULLDOG STRUCTURE AND THE STANDARD



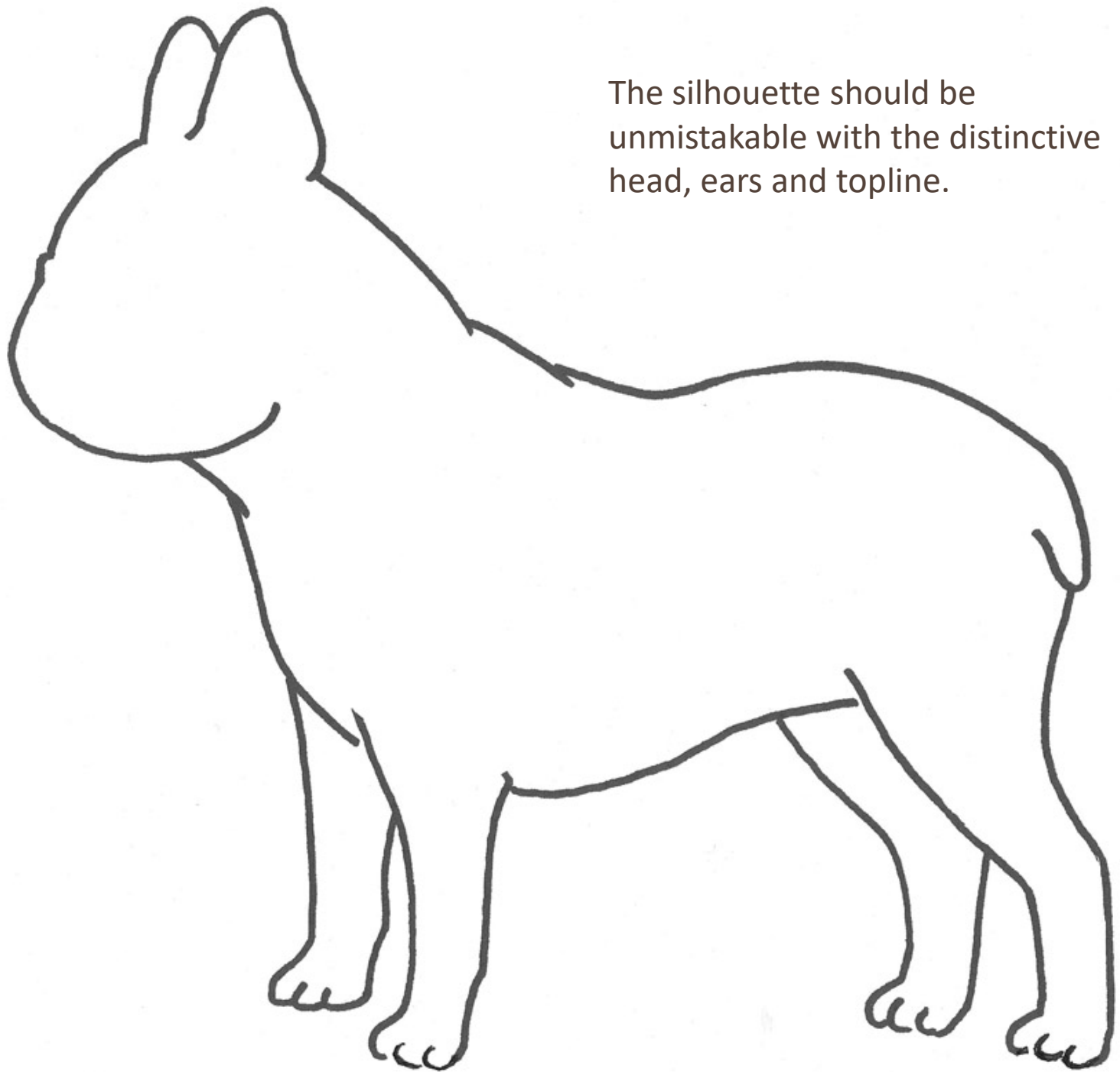
ANATOMICAL INFORMATION

- The French Bulldog is a mildly chondrodystrophic (AKA achondroplastic) breed exhibiting short limbed dwarfism, as seen in Dachshunds, Bassets, Bulldogs, and Skye Terriers, all of which exhibit varying degrees of chondrodystrophy.
- The French Bulldog exhibits shortened limbs but does not exhibit the bowing that is evident in some of these breeds.
- 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.

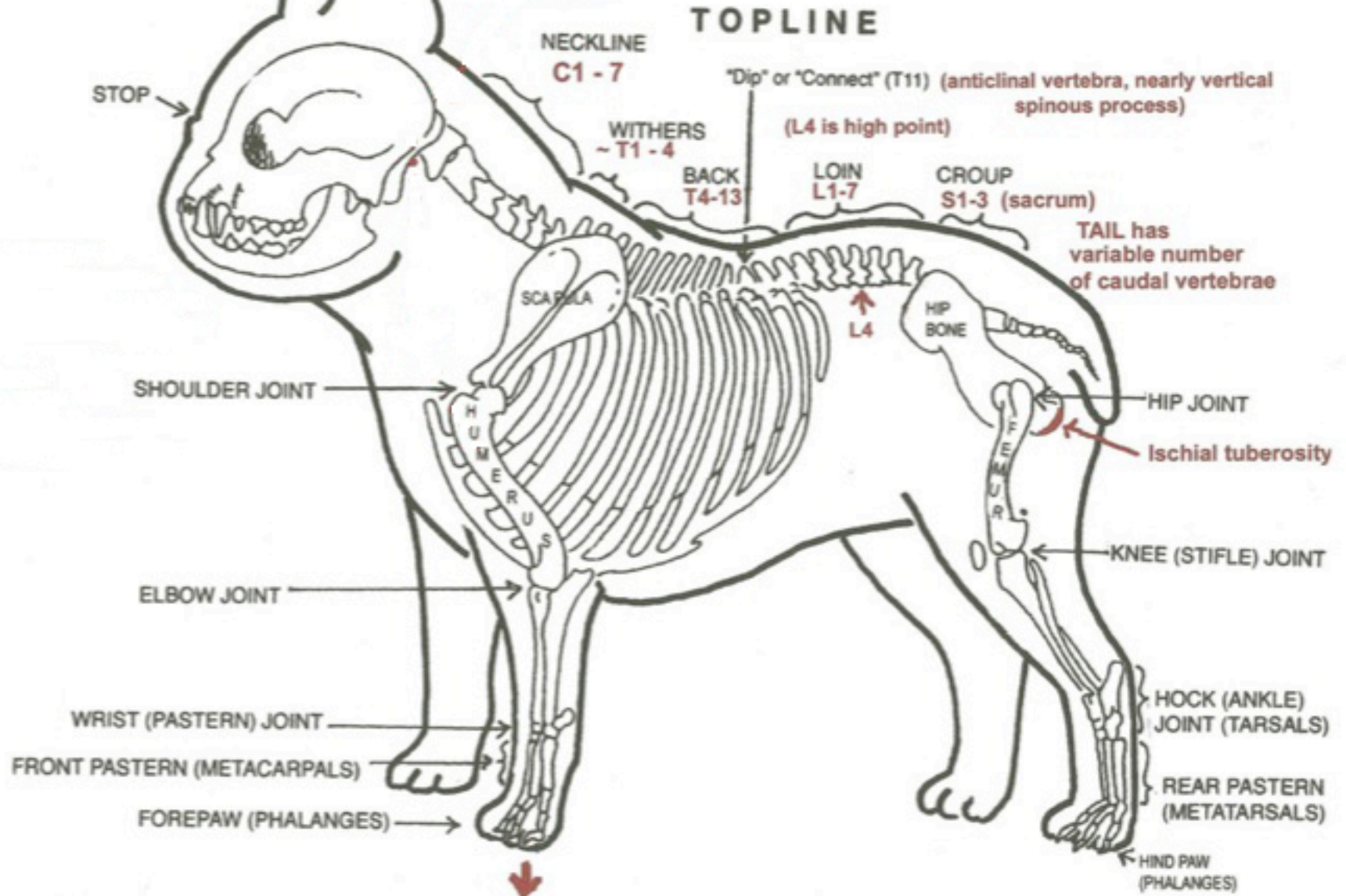
“We should know what breed
it is at midnight,
in the dark of the moon,
on top of the picket fence
— by the silhouette!”

Alva Rosenberg

The silhouette should be unmistakable with the distinctive head, ears and topline.



FRENCH BULLDOG ANATOMY



TOPLINE

NECKLINE
C1 - 7

"Dip" or "Connect" (T11) (anticlinal vertebra, nearly vertical spinous process)

WITHERS
- T1 - 4

(L4 is high point)

BACK
T4-13

LOIN
L1-7

CROUP
S1-3 (sacrum)

TAIL has variable number of caudal vertebrae

STOP

SCAPULA

HIP BONE

SHOULDER JOINT

HIP JOINT

HUMERUS

FEMUR

Ischial tuberosity

ELBOW JOINT

KNEE (STIFLE) JOINT

WRIST (PASTERN) JOINT

HOCK (ANKLE) JOINT (TARSALS)

FRONT PASTERN (METACARPALS)

REAR PASTERN (METATARSALS)

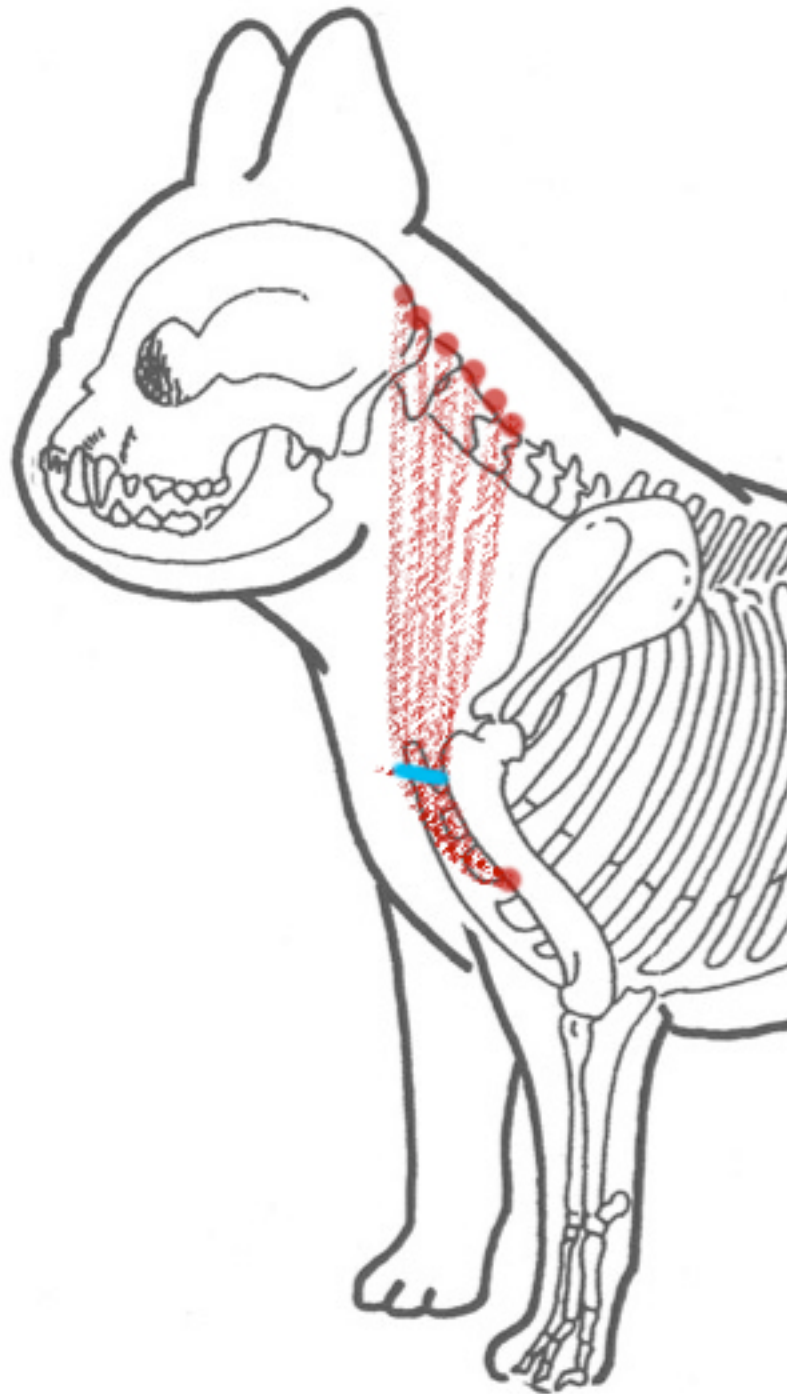
FOREPAW (PHALANGES)

HIND PAW (PHALANGES)



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



MUSCLES

A muscle can only contract to $\frac{1}{2}$ of its resting length. The longer the muscle, the farther the moveable end will move when it contracts.

One of the muscles involved in the movement of the canine forelimb attaches to the back of the skull and a few adjacent cervical vertebrae; its movable end attaches to the shaft of the humerus. When that muscle contracts, it pulls the forelimb forward. The longer the muscle, the farther it pulls the forelimb.

The length of the neck can therefore affect the reach of the forelimb. Note that sighthounds tend to have very long necks.

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)

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

Hind feet slightly longer than Forefeet

Feet moderate in size, compact and firmly set

Hocks well let down

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

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

Balance and proportion are mentioned twice in the standard.

- 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.

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.
- This does not mean you should give preference to Bitches. Simply recognize that 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 is defined as solid and well put together. This is the second time that balance and good proportion is mentioned.**
- Substance: Muscular, heavy bone.



9 month old male

<-Same male->
Both shots



5 year 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

Dogs with improper body proportions



HEAD

Large and Square (in front view)

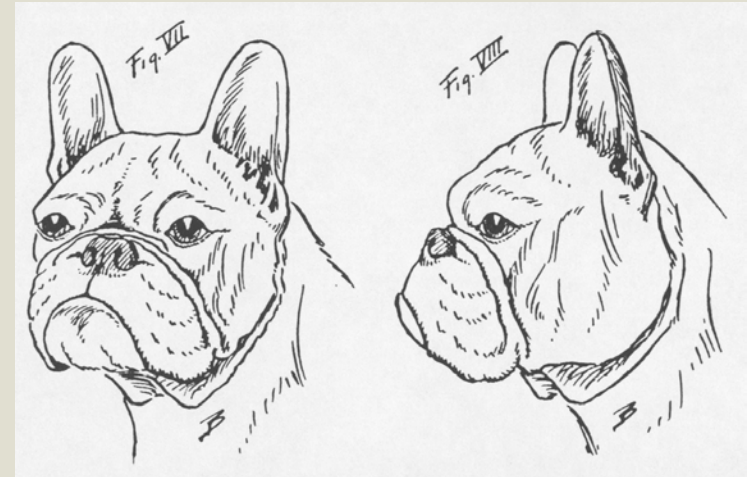
Top of skull flat between the ears.

Forehead is not flat but slightly rounded.

Muzzle broad, deep and well laid back;

Muscles of cheeks well developed.

The squareness comes from the width of the muzzle and jaw, and the well-developed cheeks. The underlying structure in these elements is essential; the French Bulldog head cannot solely be made up of cushioning.



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

CORRECT HEAD PROFILE



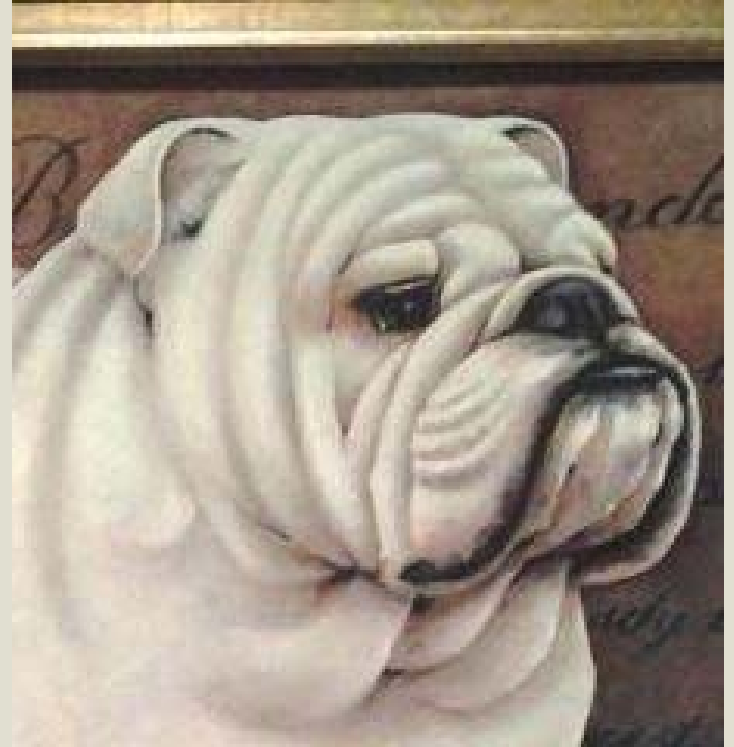
Note good layback, upturn of underjaw and rounded forehead in this young dog.

CORRECT HEAD PROFILE



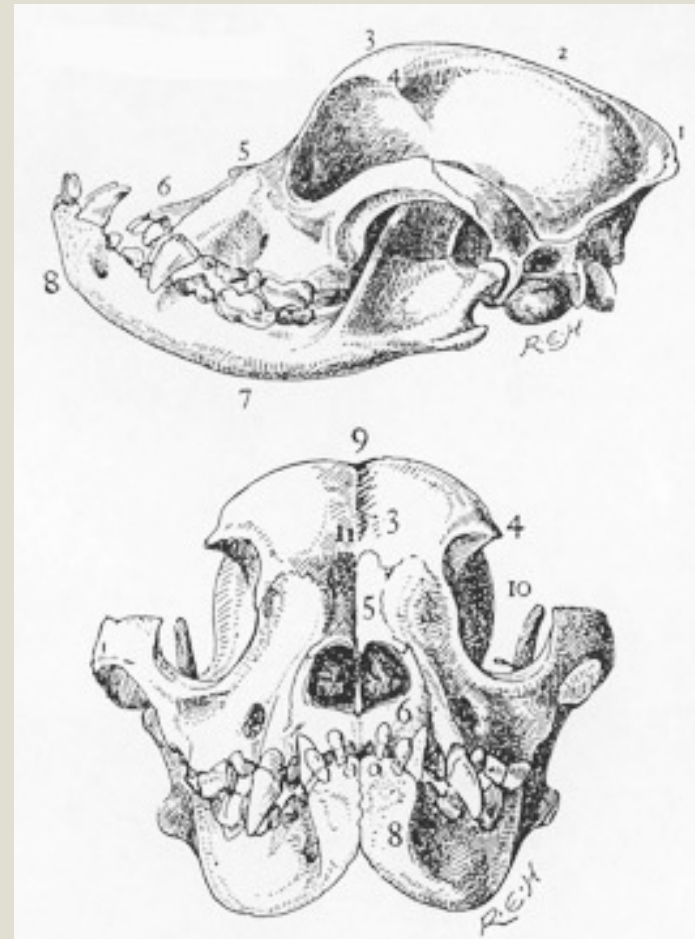
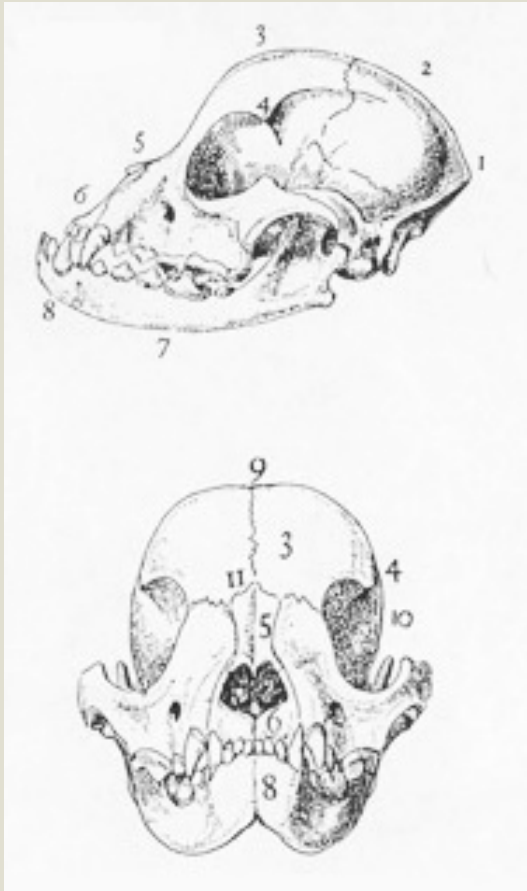
- A straight line should connect the underjaw, tip of nose, and top of the stop.
- The forehead is rounded when viewed from the side.
- This rounded forehead is a major departure from the Bulldog's flat, laid-back forehead.

Layback Comparison





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

Eye Color



- In lighter colored dogs, lighter colored eyes are acceptable.
- This should not be taken to extremes. Yellow is NOT an acceptable color.
- Dark in color means dark brown – not a dark blue or green!



Eyes – shape and placement

- Eyes dark in color, wide apart, set low down in the skull, as far from the ears as possible, round in form, of moderate size, neither sunken nor bulging.



Eyes Continued

No haw and no white of the eye showing when looking forward.

Unacceptable haw
and white of the
eye.



Improper eye color



Elements of the Bat Ear

- Known as the bat ear,
 - broad at the base,
 - elongated,
 - with round top,
 - set high on the head but not too close together,
 - and carried erect with the orifice to the front.
 - The leather of the ear fine and soft.
 - Other than bat ears is a disqualification.

Proper Ears



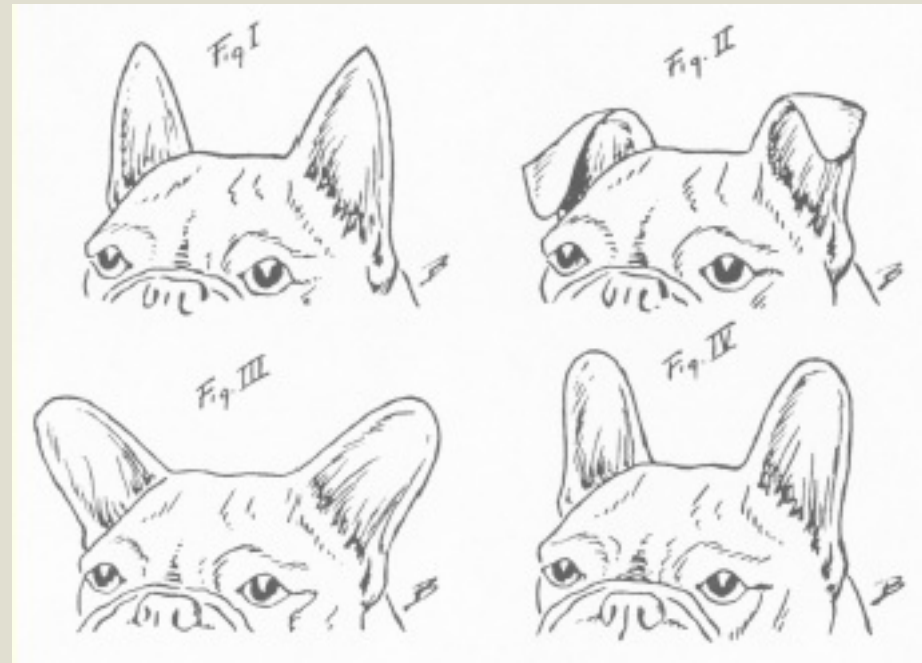
EARS

- 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.

Which ears to the right would
You DQ?

Pointed Ears

Drop Ears



Poor Earset

Bat Ears

Classic illustration above from
The French Bulldog, 1926

Improper Ears



Ears you must DQ



Stop

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



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

Incorrect stop and muzzle



NOSE COLOR

- Black
- Nose other than black is a disqualification, except in the case of lighter colored dogs, where a lighter colored nose is acceptable but not desirable.
- Cream colored Frenchies without black masks may have lighter (self) colored noses.
- Pink (unpigmented spot) on the nose is NOT a lighter colored nose (multicolored or “butterfly” nose). DQ.

NOSE



In cream 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.



Slate, mouse, or other than a black nose is a DQ in a brindle dog.

Nose Continued

- Extremely short
- Nostrils broad with a well defined line between them
- The nares should not be pinched but must be open to allow maximum breathing capacity.

Open Nostrils or Nares



Incorrect Nose Placement



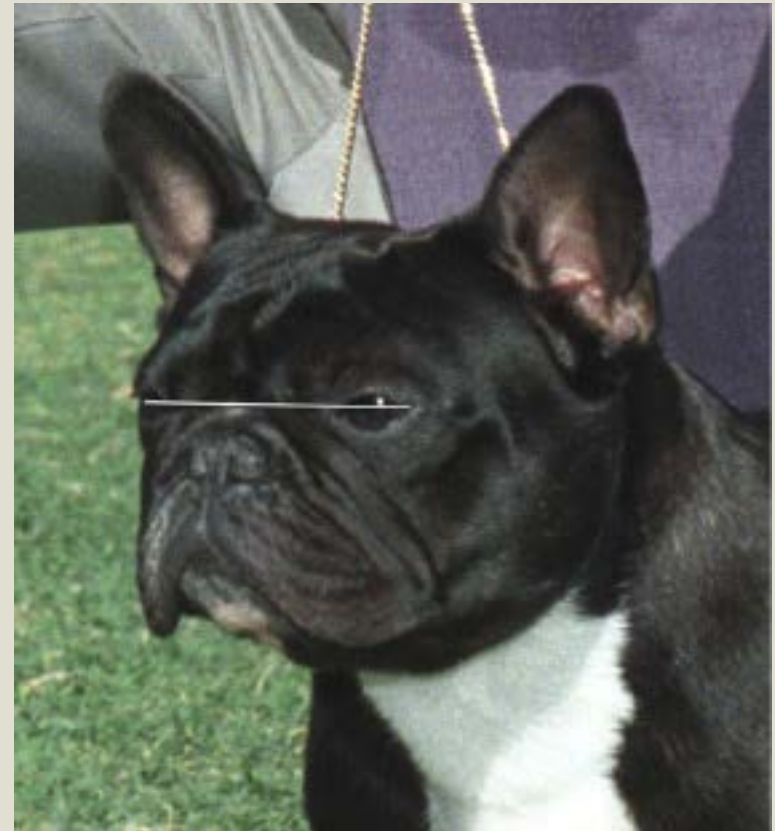
Incorrect nose placement
("down-faced")



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.

Note correct (left) and incorrect (right) nose placement



Flews

- Flews black, thick and broad, hanging over the lower jaw at the sides, meeting the underlip in front and covering the teeth, which are not seen when the mouth is closed.

Correct Flews

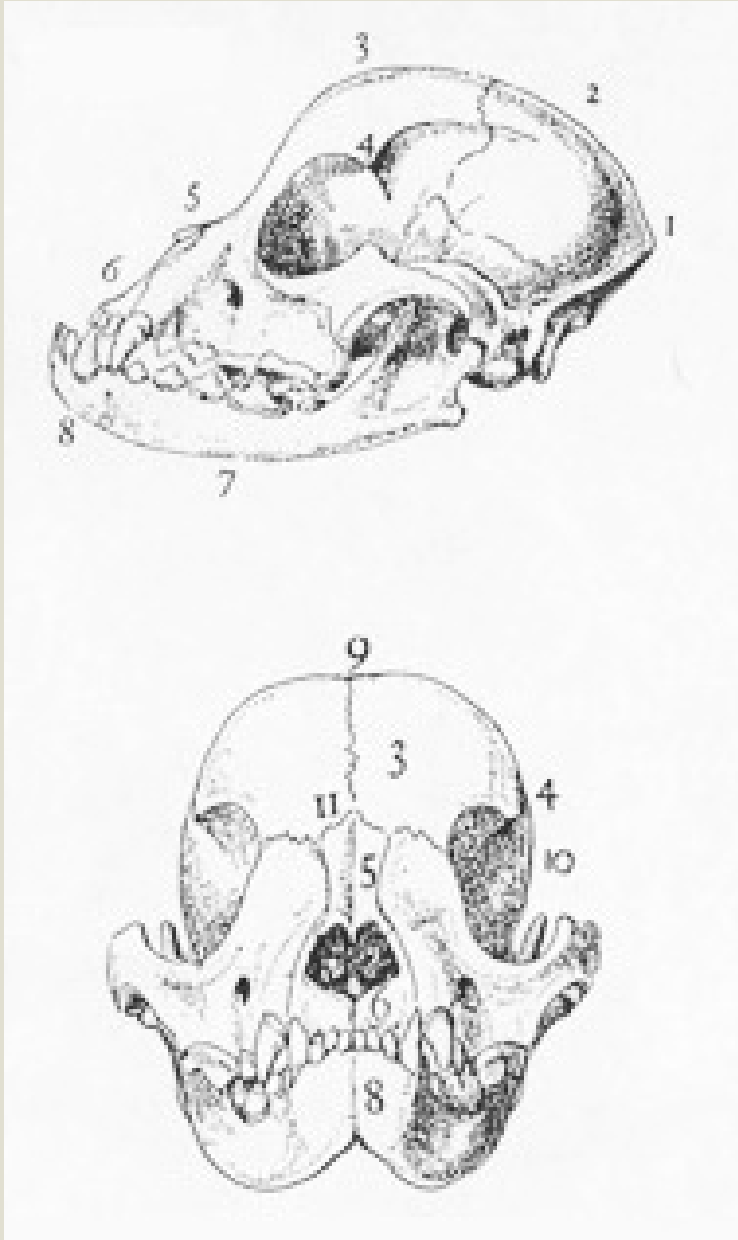


Underjaw

- The underjaw is deep, square, broad, undershot and well turned up.



Elements of the Jaw



- The jaw needs these elements to be a correct jaw:
 - Deep.
 - Square. The front incisors should be straight across – not rounded. This gives the jaw squareness.
 - Broad. The straight line of incisors also gives the jaw breath.
 - Undershot. This is an essential element of the breed.
 - Well turned up.

Showing teeth and tongue

- If the teeth and tongue are seen – possible causes
 - Acceptable
 - heat
 - excitement
 - Unacceptable – do not reward a dog with these:
 - wry
 - insufficient turn up

Unacceptable teeth and tongue



GOOD BITES — GOOD UPTURN



Note broad underjaw 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.

EXHIBITOR SHOWING TEETH



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.

Severe Mouth Faults

Lack of Undershot jaw – level or scissors bite

Wry – laterally displaced or tilted jaw.



JUDGE HEAD TYPE BOTH FRONT AND PROFILE



Same 2-year-old bitch both shots

Positive Points

- Dark eyes of good shape
- Square head — good ears
- Flat skull between the ears

Negative Points

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

DOG'S HEAD

POSITIVE POINTS

- Good layback of face
- Good upturn of underjaw
- Good pigment
- Good 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



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



PUPPY'S HEAD

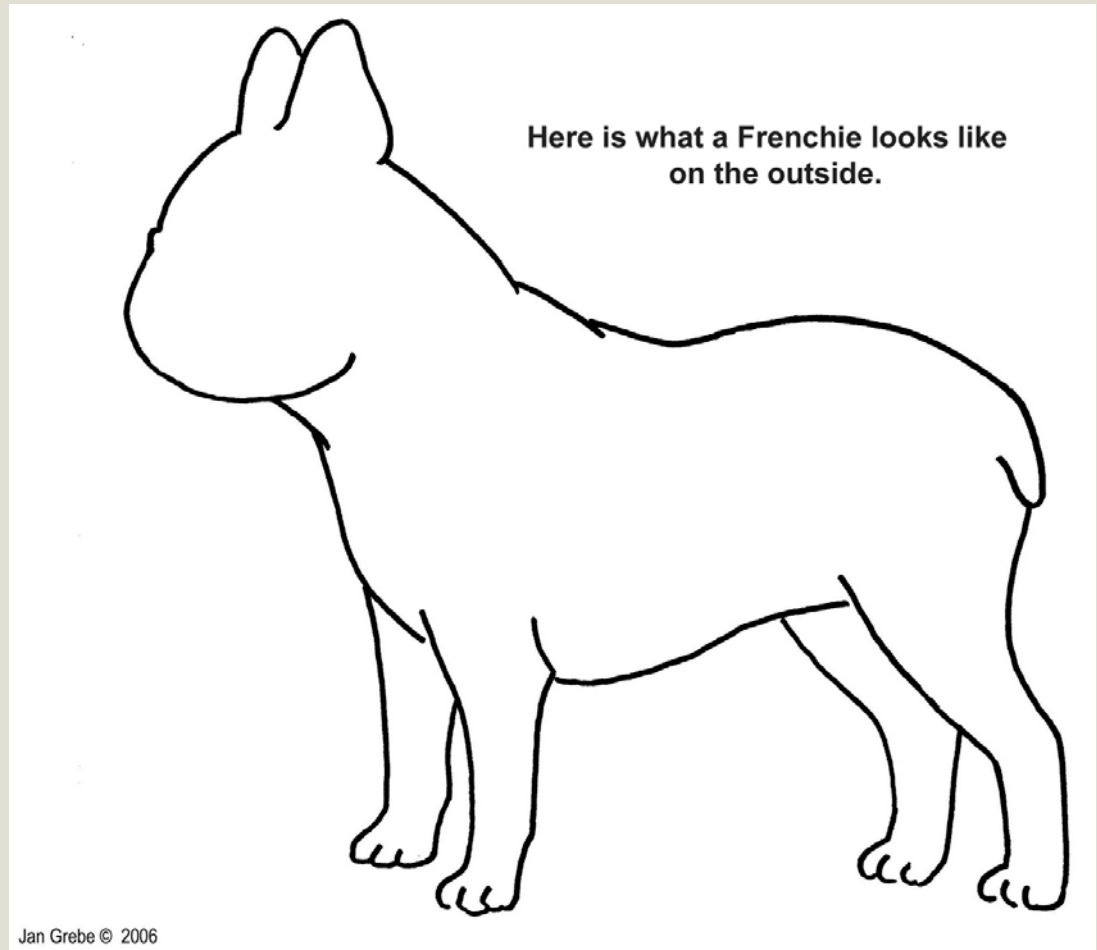
POSITIVE POINTS

- Good expression
- Good earset, size and shape
- Good dark eye
- Good width of muzzle and underjaw

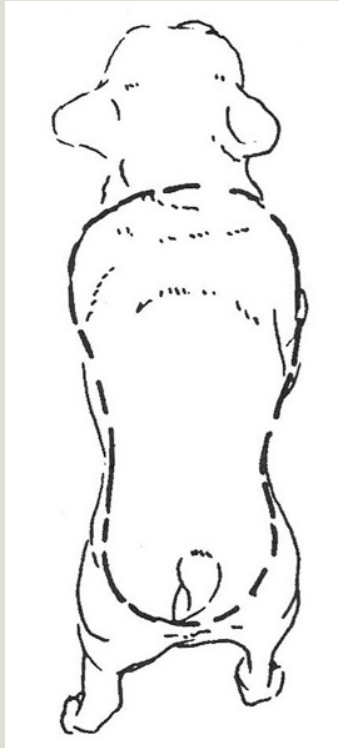


NECK — TOPLINE — BODY

- 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

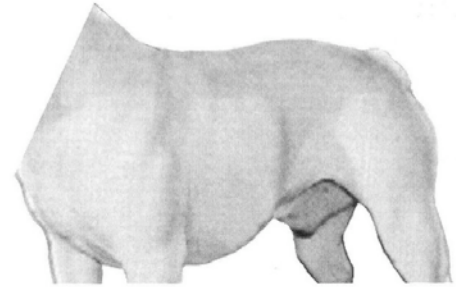
Broad at the shoulders and narrowing at the loins.

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

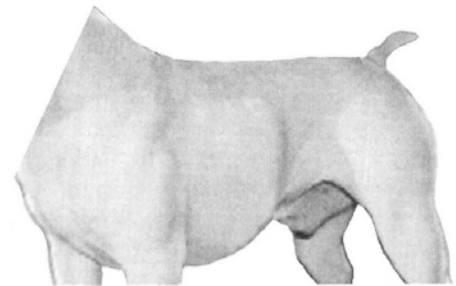
TOPLINE

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

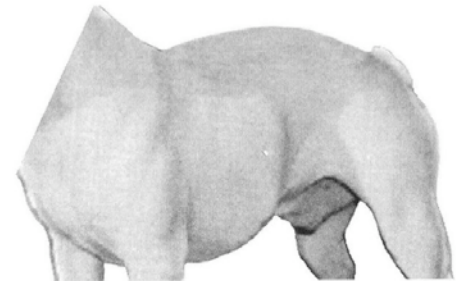
(illustrations from *Breed Standard Illustrated*)



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



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



Illus. 21: Incorrect, camel back

Unique Topline

- The topline is one of the distinct features of the French Bulldog.
- Must be a “roach back.”
- Since there are several types of roach backs, we will discuss each and relate it to the French Bulldog.

Camel Back



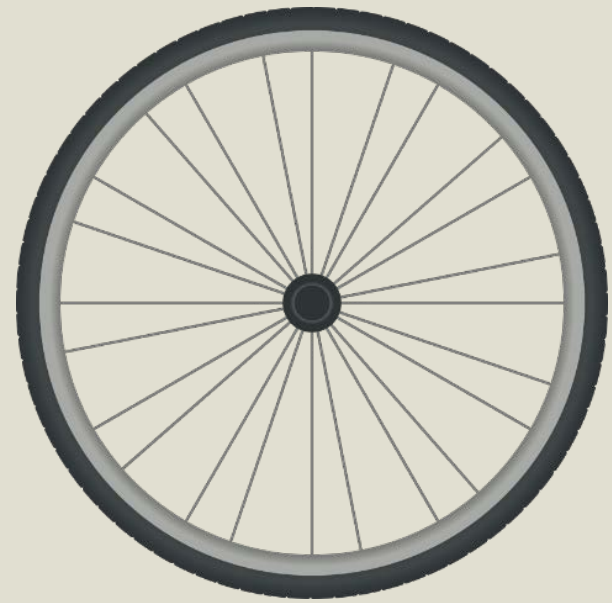
- A form of roached back, first dipping behind the shoulders, then arching markedly in front of and over the loins before once again dropping at the rump.
- This back is the rise **in front of the loin**.
- The rise on a French Bulldog should be **OVER** the loin.

Carp Back



- Carp back is similar to the camel back except that there is little or no initial drop behind the shoulders and the arch tends to be not as high.
- This differs from the Frenchie topline:
 - The Frenchie has a dip behind the shoulders.
 - The rise should be over the loin – not start well before the loin.

Wheel Back



- This term is used in the Bulldog standard.
- This is more extreme of a curve than is normally seen in a French Bulldog.

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.

Incorrect: Level Topline



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



Incorrect front



HINDQUARTERS

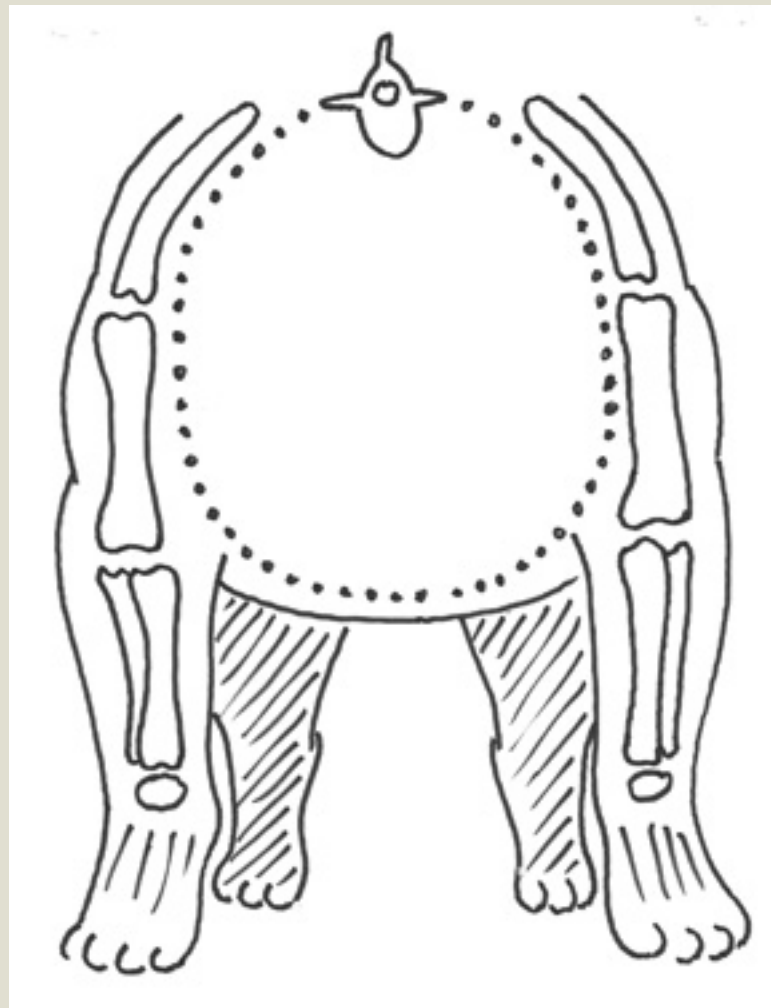
- Hind legs are strong and muscular, longer than forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders.
- Hocks well let down.
- Feet are moderate in size, compact and firmly set.
- Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails; hind feet slightly longer than forefeet.



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 hind legs should move closer together than the front legs when gaited.



GAIT



Good topline,
underline, & tail set
when moving.

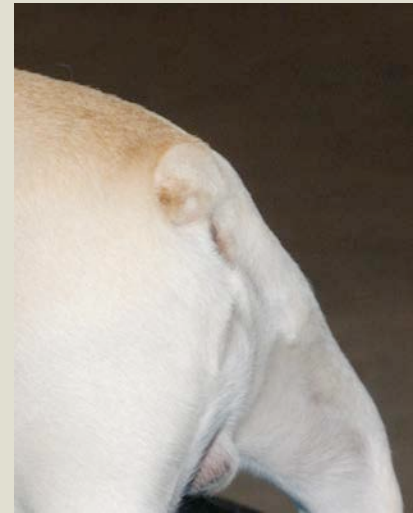
Gaits with good reach and drive.

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 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: In both breeds, the gait is unrestrained, free and vigorous.

However, the Bulldog gait is additionally described as a loose-jointed, shuffling, sidewise motion, giving the characteristic “roll.”

Coat

- Coat is moderately fine, brilliant, short and smooth. Skin is soft and loose, especially at the head and shoulders, forming wrinkles.



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.

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-Tans.

BRINDLE

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

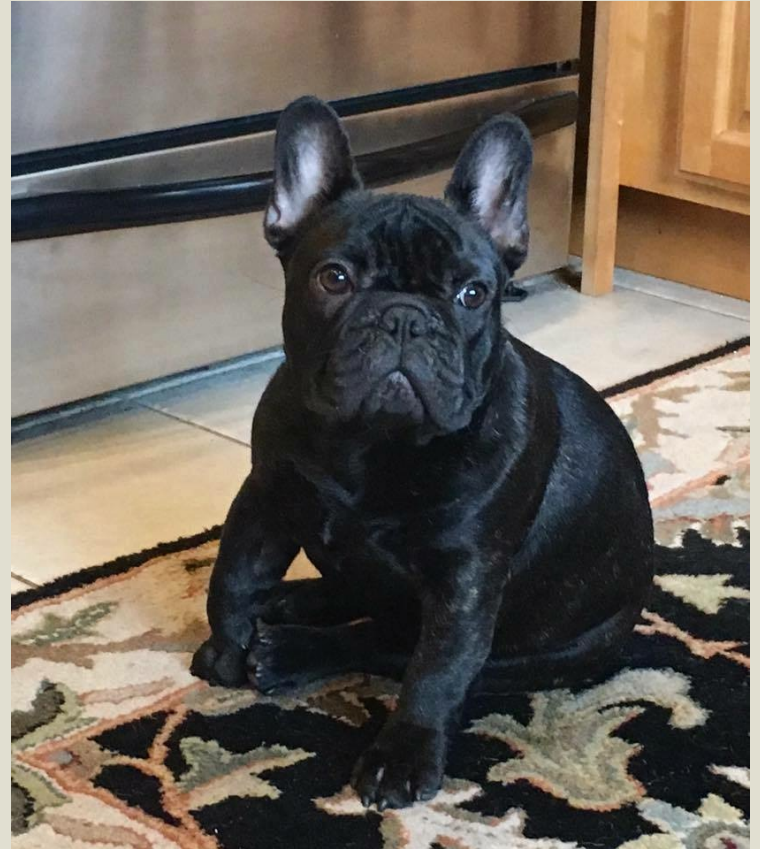
In Frenchies the black hairs usually predominate so that the dog has a mostly black coat with fewer fawn bands. (“dark Brindle”)

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. The trace is only needed in ONE patch.



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

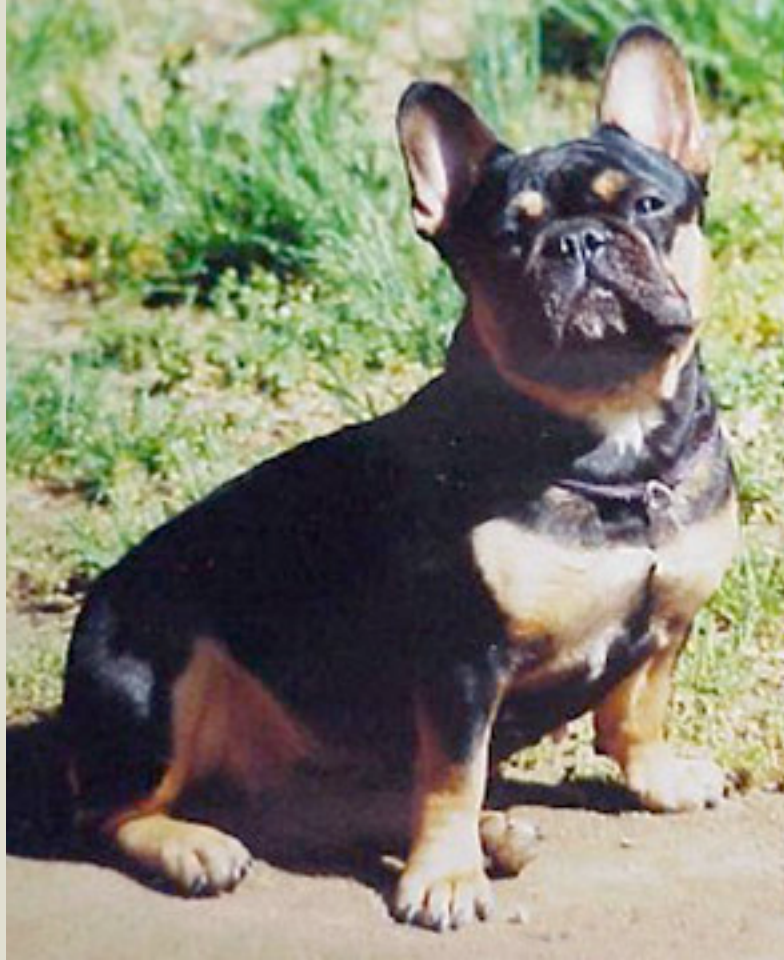


BLACK & WHITE — DISQUALIFIES

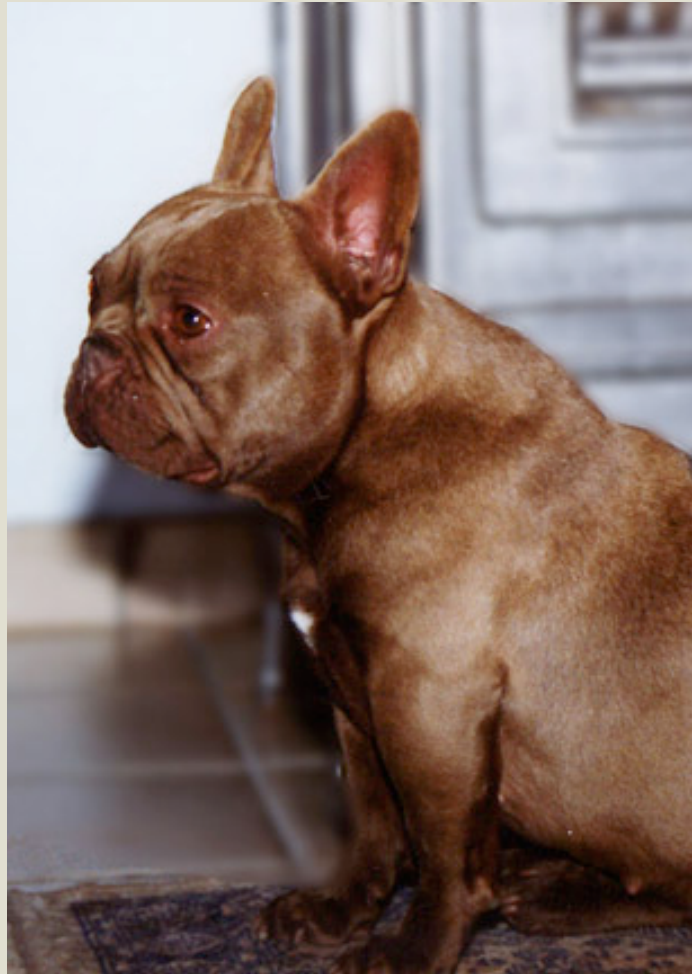


Note **NO** “trace of brindle.” In white and black, which also disqualifies, the white is the predominant color.

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.



Problematic Colors

- The French Bulldog standard was written before the explosion of “exotic” colors.
- We are seeing dogs with colors and patterns that have not been in the French Bulldog gene pool. Hopefully we can soon change the standard to better address these colors.
- So some colors and patterns are unacceptable but not addressed in the standard.

Colors - withhold for lack of merit



Upper left – Merle
Bottom Left – Platinum Blue
Upper Right – Sable with
green eyes

Prioritize When Judging

- Silhouette: encompasses muzzle layback, ears, correct topline, neck, front and rear angulation, tail set, and proportions.
- Head: square, short nose, upturn and width of underjaw, broad muzzle with correct layback, ear set, size, and shape.
- 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 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.

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.

(From 2013 *AKC Standard*, winter issue; reprinted with permission of AKC)

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.

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 Chair

Robin Stansell

THE END

