



Hoof Armor® Application Sequence



RebelHoofcare

Hoof Armor® (Benelux)

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Step 1

Step 1)
The hoof is first trimmed, rasped and balanced as required. Please do not pare the sole. It is the horse's natural stone protection.
Note: Professional farrier services or expertise are highly recommended.



Step 2

Step 2)
The hoof is wire or stiff bristle brushed and thoroughly cleaned. Please do not use alcohol or solvents



Step 3

Step 3)
A few beads of Hoof Armor formula are applied (sparingly) over the desired areas. Hoof Armor can be used on the hoof walls, sole, frog, heel bulbs and up onto the dorsal surface about one-quarter to one-half inch.



Step 4



Step 4(a)

Step 4)
The Hoof Armor bead is spread so that it's evenly applied in a **THIN** layer which cures to the bottom of the hoof. The Coating should appear like a thin varnish



Step 4(b)

coat. Hoof Armor can be applied to White Line separations and the collateral groove for infection prevention.



Step 5

Step 5) Talcum/Baby Powder
If applying Hoof Armor to a horse standing on concrete floors or rubber mats, the hoof should be liberally sprinkled with talcum powder, after Hoof Armor is applied, but before placing the hoof down. This will prevent Hoof Armor from smearing on any hard surface before it can cure completely. Talcum/Baby Powder is used because it is slippery and will create a protective barrier between the Hoof Armor and the hard surface. If applying in a soil or sandy location the hoof can just be placed down. Corn starch powder, sand or loamy soil can also be used.

Hoof Armor peels off.

◆ The surface was not properly prepared. Hoof Armor will stick to whatever it is applied - loose sole, dust, or dirt. Wire brush or sandpaper the surface to clean thoroughly. Repeated Hoof Armor applications will help exfoliate a flaky sole until it is a solid surface.

◆ Applying too thick a coating of Hoof Armor will cause it to peel. As Hoof Armor is embedded into the top layer of the sole due to exothermic curing, Hoof Armor only needs to be applied in a very thin coating. Additional coats can be applied after 24 hours if desired.

Hoof Armor does not appear to be on anymore.

◆ Hoof Armor is a thin, clear coating that may not appear shiny once the horse begins to travel, particularly if it has been roughened by dirt and sand. However, as the Hoof Armor is embedded in the sole, it will still be protecting. If the surface is wetted, it should appear shinier than a normal hoof, showing that the Hoof Armor is still on.



- 1) Hoof Armor is **very liquid** when it is dispensed from the tube. It **comes out quickly**.
- 2) You **do not need to pull** the trigger on the dispenser very hard for Hoof Armor to be dispensed.
- 3) **Eye protection is strongly suggested for first time users.**
- 4) Hoof Armor goes on very thinly. Like a varnish coat. Thicker **is not** better.
- 5) If Hoof Armor is applied too thickly it will not cure properly and may peel off.
- 6) Do not put iodine, formalin, acetone, petroleum products, Venice Turpentine, hoof oils or dressings on the intended hoof surface within 48 hours of Hoof Armor Application.
- 7) Hoof Armor is exothermic and actually bonds to the outermost layer of the hoof. It is not just a coating where building it up would be of benefit. Because Hoof Armor behaves like the Periople on the front of the hoof, and protects the sole of the hoof from the wet/dry cycle, the hoof is allowed to be strengthened from the inside. And Hoof Armor, unless significant abrasive riding is done, remains with the hoof until the next trim.
- 8) Once Hoof Armor is applied, talcum powder should be applied liberally so that it coats all the areas that Hoof Armor has been applied to. Talcum creates a slippery barrier between Hoof Armor and hard flooring surfaces found in many barns. We recommend a horse be in a well bedded stall for a couple of hours to let Hoof Armor cure.
- 9) Hoof Armor goes on looking very shiny. That will change once the horse begins to travel. Hoof Armor will take on a matte appearance. Please do not think it is not there! If you do not see hoof wear, then Hoof Armor is doing its job in protecting the hoof. Sometimes wetting the hoof will allow you to still see shiny spots.
- 10) Complete cure time 8-12 hours.
If a second coat is desired it can be applied 12-24 hours after the first.
- 11) If desired or necessary due to riding or surface conditions, additional coatings can be applied in the field after simply cleaning the base coat with a wire brush or other stiff bristle brush and reapplying.
- 12) Hoof Armor can be applied to the sole, frog (which is on the same plane as the sole), heel bulbs and up onto the front of the hoof to about where nail holes would be on a shod horse.
- 13) How dry should my horse's hooves be before applying Hoof Armor? If necessary, and the weather has been all rain, please keep the horse in a stall or enclosed area where it can stand in shavings or dry sand or dirt for 1-2 hours. Overnight, or for several hours, is optimal. Optionally, one can use a hair dryer or heat gun to dry the hooves beforehand.
- 14) Leave the last mix nozzle on the cartridge. **Do not** re-use the original cap. If you are experiencing a Kevlar clog. Straighten a paperclip and insert it into **just** the opening of the large side of the cartridge. You will need to remove the nozzle to do that. Hopefully, the flow will begin again.
- 15) Release the plunger pressure against the cartridge, by lifting the silver lever under the plunger, after application and before storage.
- 16) If necessary, Hoof Armor can be reapplied during a long ride just by wire brushing and cleaning the hoof, then reapplying.
- 17) Hoof Armor summer/winter application tip. Keep Hoof Armor cool in the summer and warm in the winter. Between 50°F-80°F. Please do not let Hoof Armor sit in a hot vehicle!
- 18) In weather below freezing (32°F or 0°C) warm the hoof surface where Hoof Armor® is to be applied using a heat source (hair dryer or heat gun) until warm to the touch and warm the cartridge using the same method or by keeping it in your pocket. Application temperature above 70°F (21°C) for both is optimal.
- 19) Hoof Armor is successfully used on barefoot, booted and shod horses.