



### How to Use

### Evolutionary Hoof Care's New Contouring Bar & Sole Rasps™

The SR-1 'Rasp Tooth' (white handle) and SR-2 'Knife Tooth' (black handle)

See video at: [www.evohoofcare.com](http://www.evohoofcare.com)

These unique rasping tools have been designed specifically for use in cleaning the soles and bars of horses' hooves. Their use promotes healthy sole horn on both shod and barefoot horses. These rasps have a convex or 'half round' surface and they are bent in a triangular U-shape. This form enables you to follow the natural curves of the sole and bars. The varied arcs of this shape give you differently curved working surfaces. These enable you to smooth and remove excess horn from the various parts of the hoof's sole and bars. The overall profile has been developed to provide you with a variety of ways to hold the rasps, both in one and with two hands. Each way you grip the rasp gives you a different type of leverage. In addition, the tang of the rasp has been turned into an exceptionally useful hoof. It easily breaks apart dirt packed into the sole and frog. The flat point scrapes soft horn from the sole. The narrow side of its tip effectively digs rocks out of the white line. The flat side quickly cleans the deep grooves beside the frog. This is a new tool that will require experimentation to be fully appreciated. Try different grips and strokes: pulling, rocking, digging, pushing, and moving the rasp in a diagonal or sideways motion. The more you use it the more ways you will discover to use it. Remember that all rasps are so sharp when new that they require a 'break in' period to move smoothly across the hoof horn. **Caution: if you are uncertain about how much sole horn to remove, only shave off deteriorated material.**

SR-1 'Original' with standard rasp teeth and SR-2 'Pro' with 'knife teeth'



The pointed teeth of the **SR-1** scrape horn like a typical hoof rasp. The straight teeth of the SR-2 shave horn from the hoof sole like a hoof knife, but do so in a smoother, more controlled manner. Both rasps effectively remove horn and shape the bars. The rasp teeth of the **SR-1** can be more useful in cutting through harder and rougher surfaces. The knife-like teeth of the **SR-2** leave a smoother finished surface. Thus the two can be used in succession to most efficiently clean and shape the sole and bars. Both rasps are held and worked in the same way. Soft, moist horn is more likely to 'clog' the teeth, so scraping the sole with a hoof knife or the flat sides of the hoof pick point will make them function better. Keep a wire brush hand to clean the teeth. **WARNING:** the SR-2 is made of thin, high carbon steel. These rasps are sharp because they are so hard. But their hardness makes them brittle. **Do Not drop, twist, or pry with the HB-2 as this can cause it to crack!**

The Convex or Half-Round surfaces of SR-1 and SR-2



The convex form of the **Sole & Bar Rasps** allows you to use both the middle and sides of the teeth in different ways. Be sure to experiment with moving the rasp diagonally or side-ways across the sole.

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**The Bar & Sole Rasp Parts and Rocker Action**



The **Bar and Sole Rasps** remove horn when pulled toward the handle without the hoof pick point. The rasps have three basic working surfaces: The narrower arc on the handle with the hoof pick point (#2 above), the flatter surface of the mid-section (#3 above), and the wider arc on the side with the blunt end handle (#1 above). Each part fits into different areas of the sole and bars. In general, it is most effective to apply the rasp in a slight 'rocker' movement. Do this by rotating your wrists as you pull it across the sole.

**Using the different arcs of the Sole Rasps**

Arc #2 is the narrowest curve and is used in short 'digging' strokes. Arc #1 is a bit wider and is applied in a longer 'rocker' stroke. This arc gets used the most to blend the conjunction of bars and sole. Arc #3 is the flattest and works well in straighter strokes along the sides of the frog and across the toe region. Thus the way you grip these rasps depends upon which part you need to apply. Both one hand and two hand grips can be used to apply each of the arcs.

**Various grips give you with different access and leverage when following sole concavity**

These rasps are shaped to provide you with many different ways to grip and apply them. Below are examples of these grips and uses. Be sure to experiment to find the grips that work best for you.

**Hoof Pick Grips**

The tang or pointed end of the rasp is useful as a hoof pick and scraping tool. Using its flat point you can dislodge packed dirt from the sole, clean the grooves of the frog, remove dirt and grit from separations in the wall or White Line. Using the side of the tang you can scrape loose material from the sole. Green arrows show direction of action.



1-hand grip for packed dirt



1 hand grips for cleaning



1 and 2 hand pick grips for scraping and cleaning



### 1 Hand Grips for Sole and Bar Cleaning / Shaping

Basic 1-hand grip



1 hand w/ thumb brace



1 hand grips for corner use



### 1 Hand Grips in Action

Various 1 hand grips and actions across sole and bars:



### 2 Hand Grips for cleaning , shaping, blending bars and sole

2 handed grips give you more power and leverage as you pull and rock the rasp. Explore the various ways you can use both hands to move the rasp across the sole and into the bar area.

2-handed Grips: note use of thumb on tang for added leverage



2 hands for corner use

2 hands in 90 degree grip



2-handed grips in action applying different arcs of the rasp:



The left hand pulls and the right hand pushes the rasp with a slight 'rocking' stroke:



Applying the entire rasp in a rocker-motion by rotating your wrists as you pull it across the hoof in a 1-2-3 sequence:

1.

2.

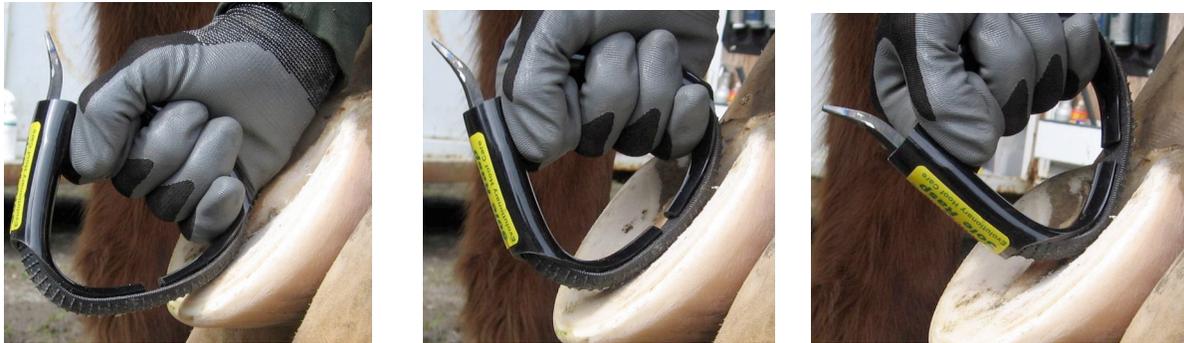
3.



1.

2.

3.



**Pushing rather than Pulling the Rasp:**

On softer sole horn the rasps can be used in a 'pushing' motion away from your body



**Pulling rasp diagonally side-ways covers more area per stroke:**

Moving the rasp in a slightly side-ways or diagonal motion covers more area and can increase the effectiveness of each stroke. It also helps create the smoothest finish



**Vary Your Strokes !!!**

Depending on the roughness and hardness of the sole horn, different strokes will prove more effective. Try a series of short rapid strokes as well as slower, longer ones. The first few strokes often require more effort to remove bumps or ridges in the sole. But avoid pushing downward hard against the hoof as this makes the rasps more difficult to move. Use many lighter strokes.

**Use the flattened point of the to clean the white line and the frog:**



Use the longer sides and the wider face of the rasp point to scrape away dirt and deteriorated horn. Use the side of the flat tip to clean the grooves of the frog and to remove dirt and grit from the White Line.

**Using a Hoof Stand with a Hoof Cradle to for better support**

The steady support of a Hoof Cradle makes it easier to remove sole horn with each stroke of the Sole Rasp.

1 hand grip & 1 hand bracing a front hoof

1 and 2 hand grips on a hind hoof



**Clean the rasp with a wire brush and spray it with oil to prevent rusting!**

When using the Sole Rasps on soft or deteriorated sole horn it is sometimes necessary to stop and brush the teeth to keep them effective. For regular maintenance, brush the rasp and spray with a rust inhibitor such as WD 40. Moisture is the rasp's enemy. Do not put your Sole Rasp away dirty—this invites RUST! And remember: the SR-2 is brittle—avoid dropping, twisting, or prying with it. To make the rasp point as effective as possible as a hoof pick, use a flat file to keep its edges square and sharp.

**Clean!**



**Oil!**



**Sharpen!**



### **Use Your Bar & Sole with Care !!!**

The goal of using these rasps on the sole and bars is to remove deteriorated and excess material. This action promotes healthy horn and protective concavity. Healthy sole concavity should 'radiate' from the point and sides of the frog outward toward the white line. The bars should taper gradually upward, from the deeper arc of the "solar dome," along the sides of the frog, to the points of buttresses of the heels. But if you have a horse with flat or thin soles: Go Slow. A little rasping with each trimming will promote increased horn health and protective concavity over time.

***However, you must avoid thinning the sole horn too much. You do not want to expose the vascular layer of the sensitive sole to injury. Be particularly careful around the toe region of the sole. When in doubt, remove only obviously deteriorated layers of horn from the bars and sole area next to the bars.***

See Videos of all Our Tools Online

**Evolve Your Hoof Care:**

***Give your horse the most durable hooves Nature has made possible***

Evolutionary Hoof Care tools are available at:

[www.evolutionaryhoofcare.com](http://www.evolutionaryhoofcare.com)

