

SADDLE STAND

Saddle Stand #1

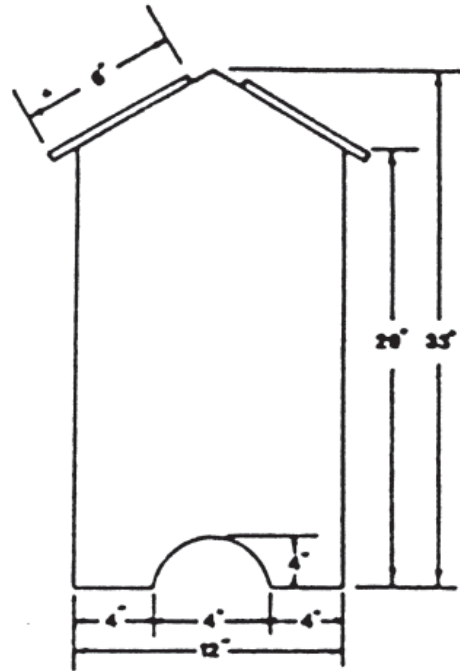
Materials:

- 2 – 2 X 15 X 55 cm (1" X 6" X 27")
- 2 – 2 X 30 X 85 cm (1" X 12" X 34")

Nails or screws

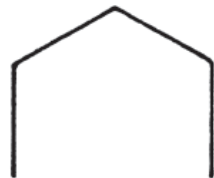
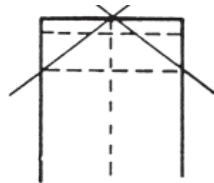
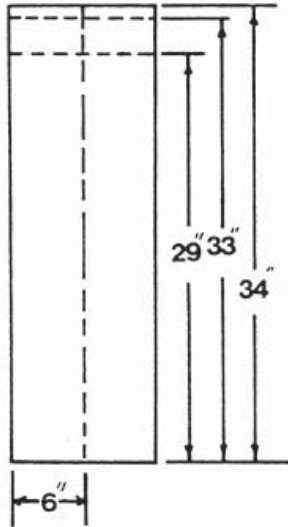
Equipment:

- Saw
- Hammer
- Screwdriver
- Drill
- Jigsaw
- Pencil
- Ruler or tape measure
- Vise



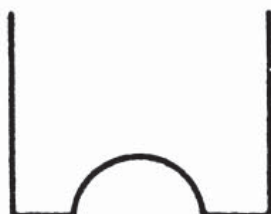
Steps:

1. Cut top angle of the two side pieces 2 x 30 x 85 cm (1" x 12" x 34")

**Method:**

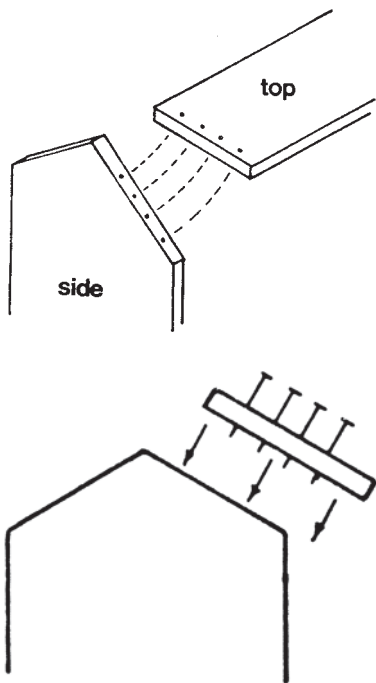
- a. Mark the center of the board lengthwise using the pencil and tape measure or ruler then draw dots on the board.
- b. Draw a light pencil line to connect the dots.
- c. Measure and mark at two or three points 82.5 cm (33") from one end of the board.
- d. Draw a line across the width of the board using two marks as a guide.
- e. Measure and mark two or three points 72.5 cm (29") from the bottom of the board.
- f. Draw a line across the width. This line will be 10 cm (4") below the first line across the width.
- g. Draw a line from the outside edge of the 72.5 cm (29") line to the 82.5 cm (33") line where it crosses.
- h. Cut across the last lines to give the angle.
- i. Do the same on the second board.

2. Cut the bottom curves on the end pieces.



- a. Use your lengthwise line to center this.
- b. Make several dots 4" from the bottom of the board.
- c. Draw a line through the dots.
- d. Mark a line 2" on either side of the centerline.
- e. Draw the lines.
- f. Use the lines as a guide to draw your curve.
- g. Cut the curve using a jigsaw.
- h. Follow the same steps as for the other end piece.

3. Attach the top pieces.
2 x 15 x 55 cm (1" x 6" x 27")

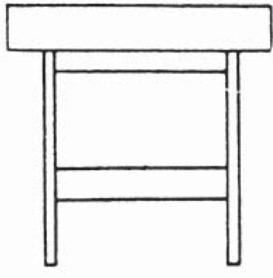


- Mark points at each end of the 2 X 15 X 55 cm (1" X 6" X 27") for 4 nails or screws to go through.
- Mark the angled edge of the side piece to match the markings on the boards for the top.
- Do the same for the other side piece using the other end of the board.
- If you are using screws, drill holes in through the marks on each 2 X 5 X 55 cm (1" X 6" X 27")
- Use a screwdriver to put the screws through the board and side piece.
- For nailing start them through the marks in the end pieces until that they show on the other side.
- Line up the marks on the side piece with the nails. Finish nailing.

4. Sand off pencil marks and rough spots.

Saddle Stand #2

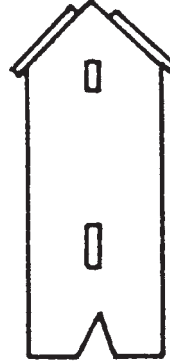
Front



Materials:

- 2 – 2 X 30 X 90 cm
(1" X 12" X 36")
 - 2 – 2 X 15 X 67.5 cm
(1" X 6" X 27")
 - 1 – 2 X 10 X 55 cm
(1" X 4" X 22")
 - 1 – 5 X 10 X 55 cm
(2" X 4" X 22")
- Nails or screws

Side

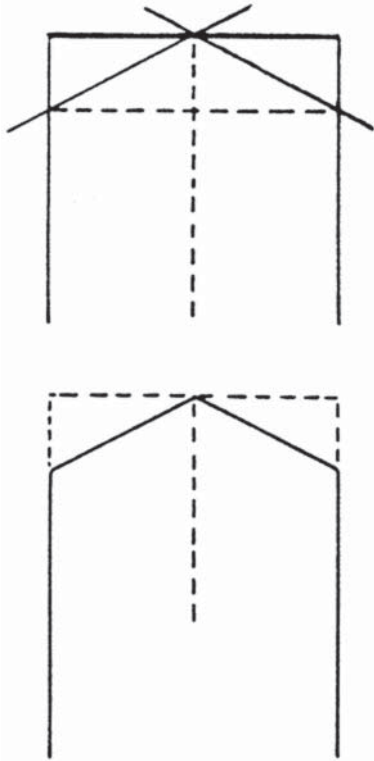


Equipment:

- Saw
- Hammer
- Screwdriver
- Drill
- Pencil
- Ruler or tape measure
- Vice

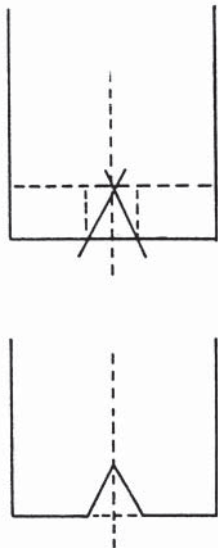
Steps:

1. Cut the top angle of the two side pieces (1" x 12" x 36")

**Method:**

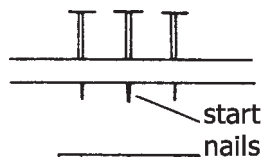
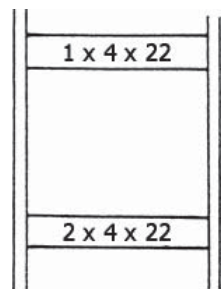
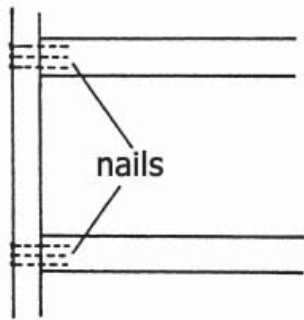
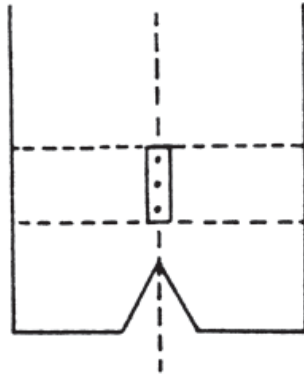
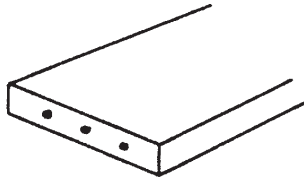
- a. Mark the center of the board lengthwise, by using the pencil and measuring tape or ruler to find the middle, then draw dots on the board.
- b. Draw a light pencil line to connect the dots.
- c. Measure and mark two or three points 4" from one end of the board.
- d. Draw the lines between the points across the width of the board.
- e. Draw a line from each outside edge of this line to the center line where it touches the edge of the board.
- f. Cut along these lines.

2. Cut the "V" out of the bottom end piece.



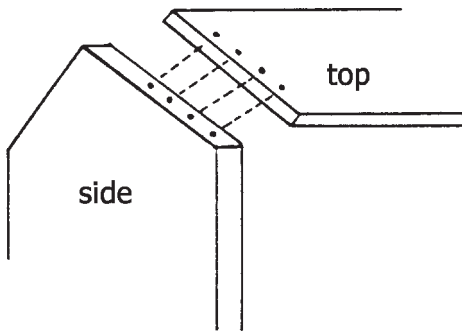
- a. Measure and mark 2 or 3 points 15 cm (6") from the other end of the board.
- b. Draw a line connecting the points.
- c. Using the ruler or tape measure mark points 5 cm (2") on either side of the centerline.
- d. Draw lengthwise connecting lines.
- e. Draw a "V" using these lines.
- f. Cut the V out using a handsaw or a jigsaw.

3. Attach the 3 X 10 X 55 cm (2" X 4" X 22") and the 2 X 10 X 55 cm (1" X 4" X 22") to the end pieces.



- a. Measure and mark for lines 20 cm (8") 30 cm (12") from the bottom of the end piece.
- b. Draw the two lines across the board.
- c. Mark lines 2 cm (1") on either side of the lengthwise dividing line.
- d. Draw in the lines.
- e. Mark points for 3 nails or screws 2 cm (1") apart.
- f. Mark the 5 X 10 X 55 cm (2" X 4" X 22") the same way.
- g. Drill 3 holes in each side piece (where you have marked).
- h. Line up the marks and attach the board with screws.
- i. Draw a line 10 cm (4") down from the line at the bottom of the top angle.
- j. Mark lines 1 cm (1/2") on either side of the center lengthwise line.
- k. Draw 2 lines.
- l. Same as e.
- m. Mark the points on the 2 x 10 x 55 cm (1" x 4" x 22").
- n. Same as g.
- o. If you are using nails start them through the marks in the end pieces so that they show on the other side.
- p. Line up with marks on the 5 x 10 x 55 cm (2" x 4" x 22") or 2 x 10 x 55 cm (1" x 4" x 22") and finish nailing.
- q. Nail the second board onto the end piece.
- r. Repeat steps n-p for the second end.

4. Attach the top pieces (1" X 6" X 30")



- Mark 7.5 cm (3") lines at both ends of the two boards.
- Draw connecting lines across the width of the board.
- Mark spots for 4 nails or screws.
- Mark the top angle of the end pieces to match.
- Follow the same procedure as 3f and 3g for screws, 3n - p.

5. Sand off pencil marks and rough spots.

Saddle Stand #3

Materials:

25 feet (2 ½ joints) of ¾" EMT (Chrome colored tubing)

2 – ¼" X 3 ½" bolts and 4 nuts

4 – ¼" washers

13 – 3/16" pop rivets

80" of 1 ½" to 2 ½" nylon webbing

4 – 7/8" rubber crutch tips

Equipment:

Measuring tape

3/8" and 7/32", 13/64", or ¼" bit

Permanent markers

Small propane bottle

Pipe or tubing cutter

Spike and old knife that can be heated

Grinding wheel

Safety goggles

Tube bender

Square

Vise

Center punch (for making drill holes)

Drill

Procedure:

- Step 1** Take 3 joints of pipe – mark one 28" from one end, another 30" from one end and the other in the center (60") from the end with a line for cutting.
- Step 2** Cut on those 3 lines with a tubing cutter – you will now have the 5 pieces of pipe you will need for your project (28, 30, 92, 90 and 60 inches in length). The extra ½ of a pipe (60" piece) can be used for the next stand.
- Step 3** Mark the pieces of pipe as follows:
- 28" – with a dot 7¼" from each end and at the centre, 14".
- 30" – with a dot 8" from each end and at the centre, 15".
- 90" – with a dot 10" and 22 ½" from each end at the center, 45" and with a line that goes all the way around 27 ¾" from each end.
- 92" – with a dot 10" and 22 ½" from each end and at the center, 30" and with a line that goes all the way around 10 ¾" from each end.
- Step 4** Bend the 90, 92 and 60" pieces, using the following method:
- When using the tube bender, always work with the foot pedal towards the center of the pipe (so the bends end up in the right place).
- For each piece, place the indicator arrow of the bender on the bend line that you have marked, and bend the pipe to a 90° angle. Reset the bender on the other end and repeat the procedure. This creates both legs on the longer pieces.
- When bending the 60" piece, use the same method, but bend upwards to slightly past the 90° point. After both sides of this piece are bent, place the bender on the center piece, and with the handle of the bender on the ground, bend slightly to create a cradle for your saddle to sit on. (This reverse bend bows the legs back out a bit, that is why you bend them slightly past the 90° point).
- Step 5** To square the legs of the 3 bent pieces:
- Place a square alongside of each leg, and make sure that each leg is a true 90° by either bending it out further, or bringing it back in.
- Next, lay each piece on a level place on the concrete and square the legs the other direction by making sure all the legs lie flat on the concrete. If they don't, simply twist them gently until they do.

- Step 6** Using your original mark as a guide, remark the 3 bent pieces on the outside of the legs at the 3" mark (for the 60" piece) and the 22 ½" for the 92 and 90" pieces. * If these 3 pieces are laid together on the concrete, the marks for the bolt holes should line up.
- Step 7** With a center punch, make a divet for the drill bit to rest in on those 6 marks.
- Step 8** Using a drill press (if you have one, or a hand drill if you don't) and a 3/8" bit, drill straight through the pipes from outside to inside. *This makes the bolt holes to hold your stand together, so it is important to drill straight through from the outside of the U-shaped piece to the inside.
- Step 9** Flatten the ends of the 28" and 30" pieces (approximately 1 ½") using a vice. Make sure that both ends of the pipe are flattened in the same direction, as these pieces are the braces that have to sit flat against the sides of the stand's legs.
- Step 10** Using the grinder, smooth the rough ends of the braces and the legs, and take the sharp burrs off the bolt holes.
- Step 11** Remark your rivet holes, using your original marks as guides. Remark the 2 main pieces at 10" and at the center points (45 and 46"), on the side and the center of the 60" piece on the top of the pipe (lining up the marks as they lay on the floor together).
- Also remark the braces on sides – 28" at 7 ¼" from each end and 14" and a new mark 3/8" from each end. The 30" piece at 8" from each end and 15" and a new mark 3/8" from each end.
- Step 12** Use the center punch to divet the marks where you will drill holes for rivets (all of the pieces marked in Step 11).
- Step 13** Using a hand drill and a 7/32, 13/64 or ¼" bit, drill through only one side of the pipe where the divets are marked. Except the ends of the braces (3/8" from each end), where you drill through both thicknesses of the flattened tubing so that it can be attached to the legs.
- Step 14** Using a riveter, rivet the braces to the legs (28" brace to the inside set of legs, and 30" to the outside). *Make sure to attach the braces to the outside of the legs, with the rivet holes to the inside.
- Step 15** Using a small propane torch to heat an old knife, cut and melt 4 pieces of webbing, each 20" long.

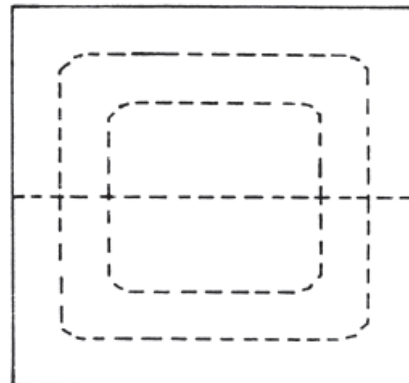
- Step 16** Using the same blow torch, heat a spike (held by vice grips) and melt a hole 1" from one end of each piece of webbing.
- Step 17** Through the burnt holes of the webbing, rivet the 3 pieces of webbing to one brace, and the 4th strap to the center hole (with the tails of the webbing hanging down).
- Step 18** Line up the stand and insert the bolts from the outside of the stand to the inside. *Make sure the 2 sets of legs have the braces on the outside, with the rivet holes of the braces facing each other. Use washers to protect the drilled holes from wear. Put the nuts snugly on the bolts and use a 2nd nut (tightened to the 1st with wrenches) to make sure that the nuts do not become loose and shake off.
- Step 19** Open the stand until there is a 10" to 10 ½ " spread (inside measurement) between the 2 outside supports (the spread of a saddle). Tie a strap of some sort across to hold this measurement steady.
- Stretch the 3 webbing straps across from one brace to the other and mark where to burn the holes (over the top of the brace, a ¾ wrap and up to the empty hole). Stretch the top webbing across the center bar (making sure it is straight up and down) and mark where to put the center hole. Continue the strap across and over the other supporting leg with a ¾ wrap and up to mark the 3rd hole of the top strap. Then, using the heated spike, burn these holes and rivet in place.
- Step 20** Put the rubber crutch tips on the ends of the 4 legs, using a hammer to tap them on if they are tight. *The height of these can be adjusted slightly so that the stand sits squarely if your legs happen to be a little uneven.
- Step 21** Tap the edges of the rivets down with a hammer, so that they follow the rounded contour of the pipe. (They will be less likely to rub against and wear the webbing.)

SADDLE PADS

Western Saddle Pad #1

Choosing the Size:

These directions are for either a 76 x 92 cm (30 x 36") or a 102 x 102 cm (40 x 40" pad). The larger pad is suggested for a large stock seat saddle. If you are in doubt, lay an old bed sheet or other flat piece of fabric over the horse. Place the saddle in the proper position. Draw a line around the saddle with a soft pencil. Remove the fabric from the horse and measure the length and width of the outline. The pad should be about 20 cm (8") longer and wider than the outline of the saddle.



Materials:

Fabric

Type Choose a soft, thick, fuzzy fabric that will cushion the saddle on your horse's back. Some possibilities include wide wale corduroy, fleece, pile fabric, or an old bed blanket. Whatever you choose must be machine washable. Wash the fabric before sewing. Choose a natural fiber fabric (cotton or felt pad) to be placed between your horse's back and the saddle pad.

Amount The following chart will tell you how much to buy, depending on the width of the fabric you choose:

	Size of Pad:	92 cm wide	115 cm wide	150 cm wide
Small	76 x 92 cm	1.5 meter (1 3/4 yard)	1.5 meter (1 3/4 yard)	1 meter (1 yard)
Large	102 x 102 cm	not possible	2 m (2 1/4 yard)	2 m, but a considerable amount will be wasted; you can use the scraps for tack covers and other small items.

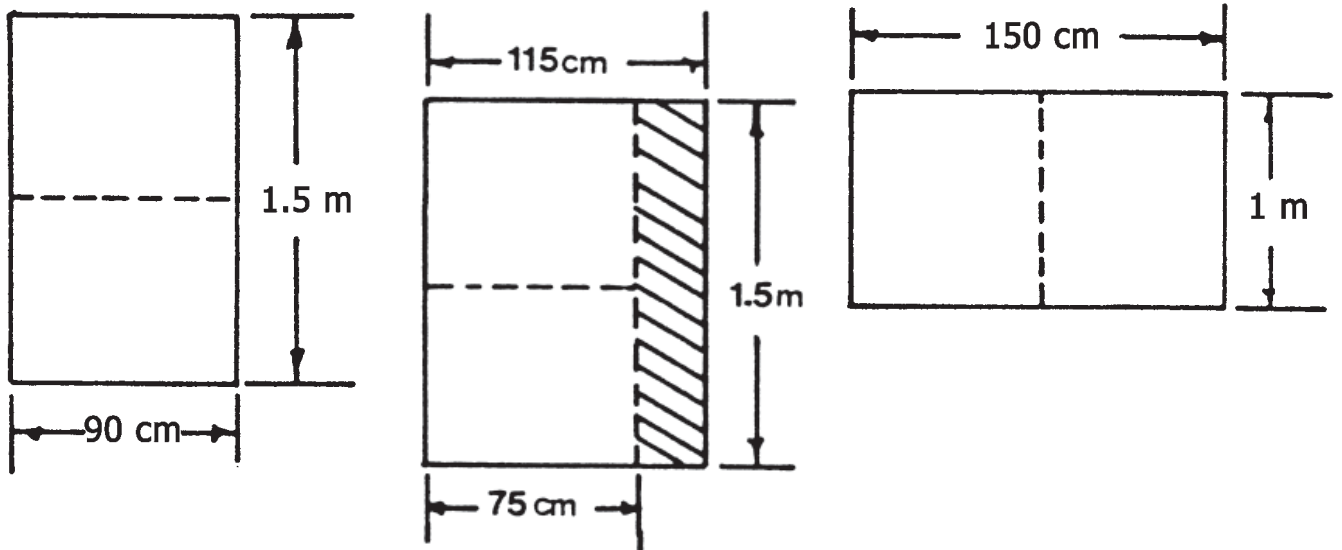
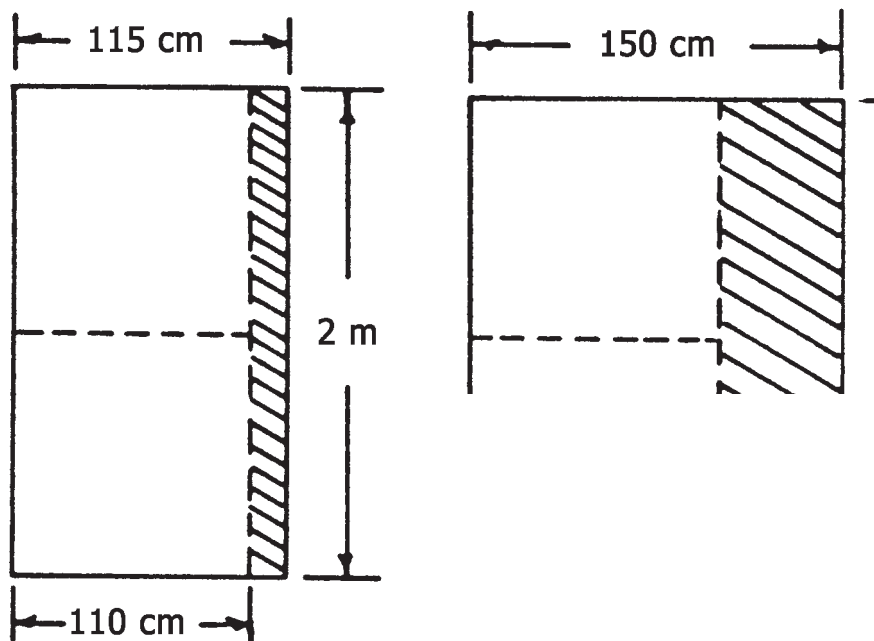
Thread 1 spool of color to match fabric.

Equipment:

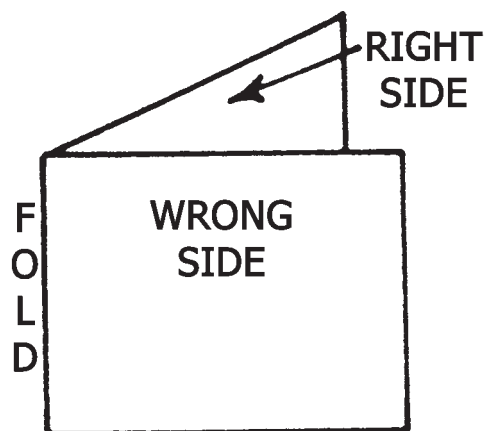
Pencil Yard or meter stick
 Scissors Straight pins
 Sewing machine Masking tape

Procedure:

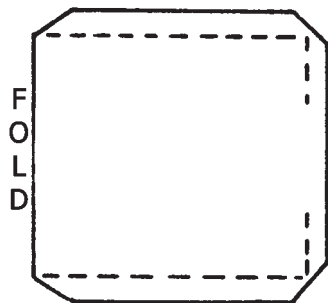
1. If necessary, trim the fabric to the right size. Look at these drawings to see how much to trim for your particular pad size and fabric.

Small**Large**

- Fold the fabric in half with the short ends matching. Pin the edges together.

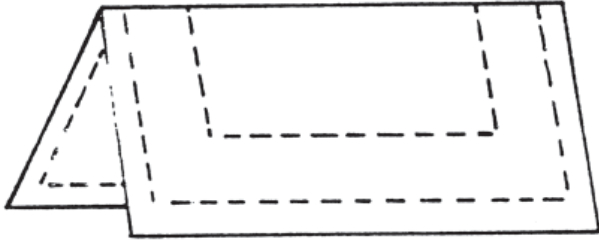


- Starting at one folded corner, stitch 1.5 cm (5/8") from the cut edges along one side, turn the corner, and stop part way across the second side. Be sure to back stitch at both ends of this row of stitching.
- Leave about a 38 cm (15") opening along the second side. Then complete the stitching along the second and third sides, sewing 1.5 cm (5/8") from the cut edges and backstitching at both ends.



- Trim the corners, cutting close to, but not through the line of stitching.
- Turn the pad right side out through the opening left on the side opposite the fold. With your fingers and/or the eraser end of a pencil, push out the corners to make sure they are square.
- In the space where the opening was left, turn the cut edges of the fabric to the inside 1.5 cm (5/8"). Match and pin the two folded edges of the opening together.
- On the sewing machine, stitch along the pinned area about 6 mm (1/4") from the folded edges. Be sure to backstitch at the beginning and end of the seam.
- Topstitch around blanket, 10 cm (4") from the edge. To do this, put a piece of masking tape 10 cm (4") to the right of the sewing machine needle on the bed of the machine. Use the tape as a guide and stitch around all four sides of the pad, 10 cm (4") from the edge. Make sure you stop 10 cm (4") from the end when you come to a corner. You may want to mark the corners ahead of time with pins.

Western Saddle Pad #2



Quilted western saddle pad 69 x 78 cm. This is a common size of saddle pad in the tack shops.

Materials:

Foam: The thickness you choose will depend on the thickness of saddle pad you want for your horse. A horse with a sensitive back will be more comfortable with a heavier pad. When purchasing foam, use the 2 or 5 cm thickness, 69 x 78 cm.

Fabric: Use a heavy washable material. Corduroy, fleece, pile and blanket material all work well. When buying the material consider how often you will be washing the pad. A long or thick pile will take much longer to dry.

Amount:	width	length
	92 cm	1.5 m
	115 cm	1.5 m
	150 cm	1.0 m

Thread: 1 spool 450 cotton thread that matches the material.

Equipment:

Tailoring pencil or chalk

Yard or meter stick

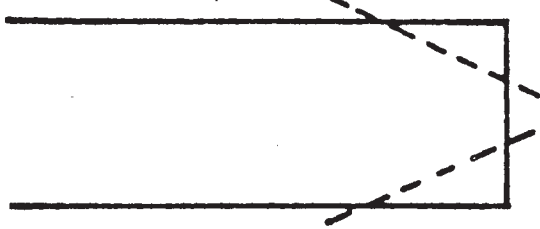
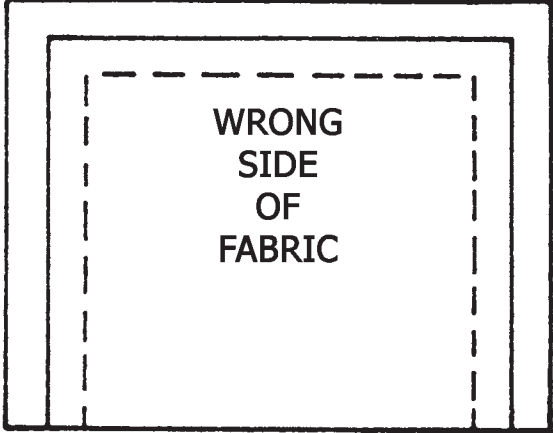
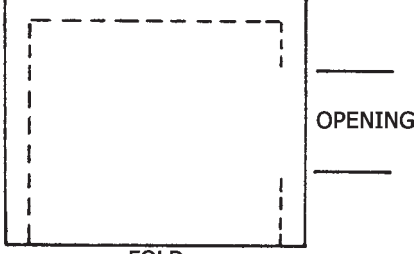
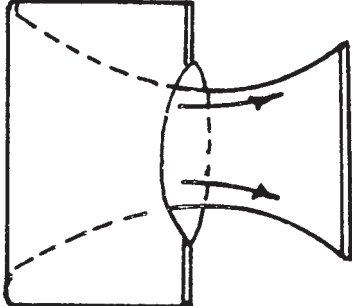
Scissors

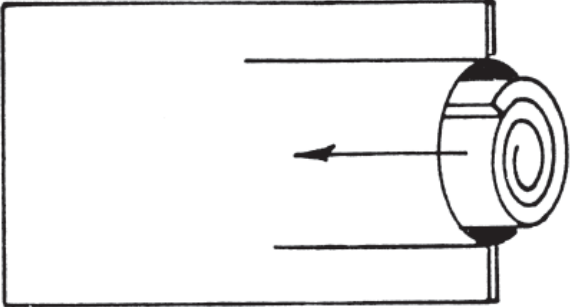
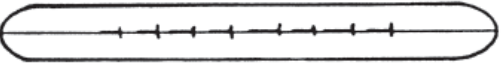
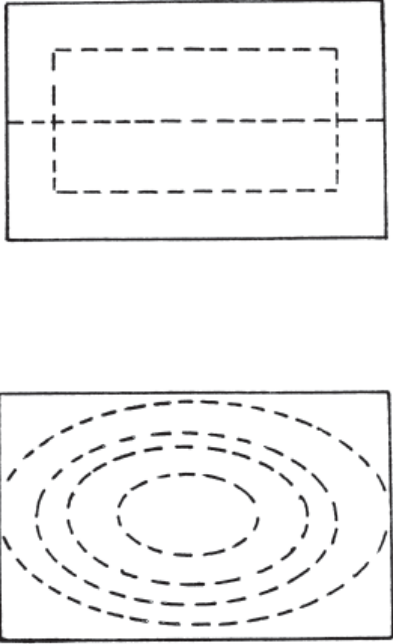
Straight pins

Needles

Sewing machine

Masking tape

Steps	Method
<p>1. Cut and shape the foam.</p> 	<p>a. Cut the foam to the desired size using scissors.</p> <p>b. Trim the edges as in the diagram.</p>
<p>2. Measure fabric for the saddle pad.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">WRONG SIDE OF FABRIC</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOLD</p>	<p>a. Fold the fabric, in half lengthwise (150 cm) or crosswise (92 and 115 cm), right sides together.</p> <p>b. Pin the edges of the fabric together.</p> <p>c. Using the tailoring chalk and a ruler, outline the starting size of your foam.</p> <p>d. Add one half the thickness of your foam to this by drawing a second line around your original mark. (2.5 cm on each side if the foam is 5 cm thick) This will be your stitch line.</p>
<p>3. Stitch around the saddle pad on the outside chalk line. Leave a 25 – 30 cm open on one side.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">OPENING</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOLD</p>
<p>4. Trim edges to 1.5 cm. Zigzag raw edges except along the open edge.</p>	
<p>5. Turn the cover right side out by pulling it through the opening.</p>	

<p>6. Roll the piece of foam into a tube and push it through the opening. Unroll when it is inside. Center the foam inside the cover.</p>	
<p>7. Pin the raw edges inside the cover. 8. Hand stitch the opening to close it.</p>	
<p>9. The saddle pad is quilted to keep the foam and fabric from folding or rolling up. If your fabric and foam are thin, this may be done on the sewing machine. On thick fabrics this may be done with hand stitching.</p>	

TACK COVERS

Tack covers will protect the sensitive areas on a horse at any time, and give extra protection when the horse is being shipped. They are quite fast to make and are a simple beginning project.

Halter Cover

Materials:

Fabric: Any soft, thick pile fabric, such as wide - wale corduroy or fake fur with a knit backing, are good choices. Make sure it is machine washable. One meter (or 1 yard) is enough for several covers.

Thread: 1 spool to match fabric.

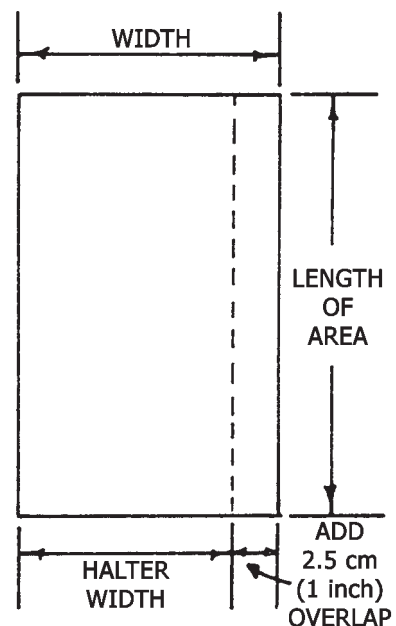
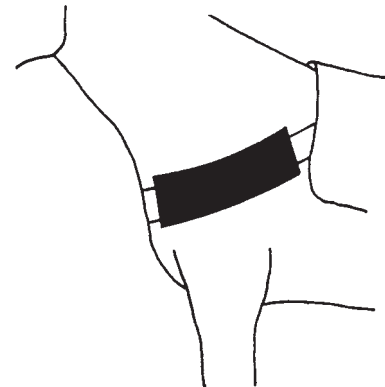
Velcro

Supplies:

Measuring tape
Soft pencil or felt tip pen
Scissors
Straight pins
Sewing machine

Procedure:

1. Measure the length of the area to be covered - for example the noseband, crown piece, or cheek piece. Record the length here:
_____ cm / inches. (circle unit of measurement)
2. Measure around the halter in the area to be covered. This amount will take into account the width and thickness of the leather. To this amount add 2.5 cm (1") to allow for overlap on the cover. The total amount of the width of the cover is:
_____ cm / inches. (circle unit of measurement)
3. Place the pile fabric on the table, wrong side up. Mark the dimensions you recorded in steps 1 and 2 on the back of the fabric with the pencil or pen. Cut out accurately.
4. To finish the edges of the fabric, stitch around all four sides with a zigzag machine stitch. Or use a straight stitch 6 m (1/4") from the edge and again 1.3 cm (1/2") from the edge.
5. Cut matching strips of Velcro (one loop and one hook strip) the same length as the edges of the cover. Or you can cut several shorter patches and space them out along



the long edges.

- Using the loop half of the Velcro, put it loop-side-out on the wrong side of one long edge of the cover. Pin in place. Stitch around twice, close to the edge.
- Using the hook half put it hook-side-out on the right side of the opposite long edge. Pin in place. Stitch around twice, close to the edge.

Additional Tack Covers

Materials:

The same as for halter covers, but you do not need Velcro.

Supplies:

The same as for halter covers.

Procedure:

- Measure the length of the piece to be covered - plate, collar, or girth. Record the length here: _____ cm / inches. (circle unit of measurement)
- Measure around the area to be covered, taking into account the width and thickness of the leather. To this amount add 5 cm (2") to allow for seams and some room for putting the cover on. The total amount for the width is: _____ cm / inches. (circle unit of measurement)
- Place the pile fabric on the table, wrong side up. Mark the dimensions you recorded in steps 1 and 2 on the back of the fabric with the pencil or pen. Cut out accurately.
- Finish the two short edges of the cover by stitching across with a zigzag machine stitch. Or use a straight stitch 6 mm (1/4") from the edge and again 1.3 cm (1/2") from the edge.
- With the right sides of the fabric together, match the two long edges and pin in place.
- Stitch together 1.3 cm (1/2") from the edge, backstitching at the beginning and end.
- Turn right side out and slip onto the breast collar or girth.

COOLING SHEET

Materials:

Fabric: 4.4 meters (4 3/4 yards) of 115 cm (45") wide, machine washable fabric. Denim is a good choice because it is sturdy. You might also choose kettle cloth, sailcloth or corduroy. This makes a cooler for a 15.2 horse; for a smaller horse or pony less fabric is necessary.

Thread: 1 spool of matching color.

Twill or double fold bias tape: 1 package

Velcro: 15 cm (6").

Supplies:

Straight pins

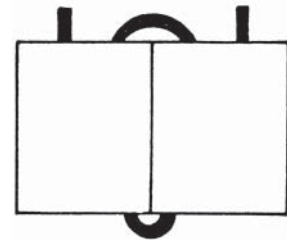
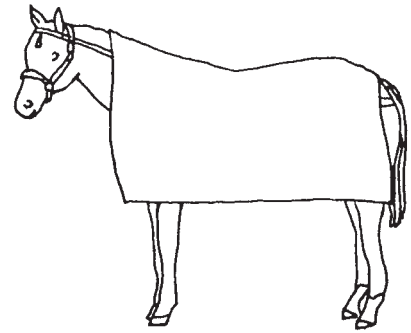
Scissors

Pencil or chalk

Meter or yard stick

Sewing machine

Iron and ironing board

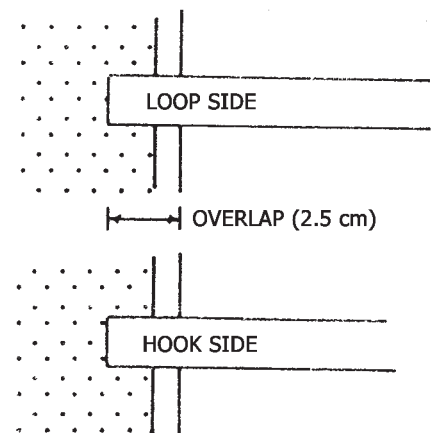
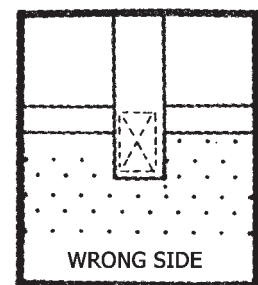
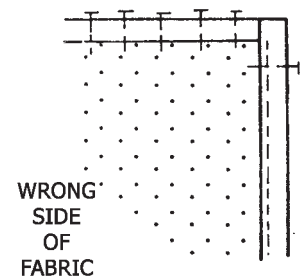
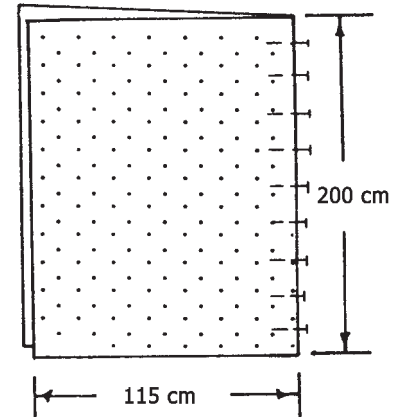


Preparation of Fabric:

1. Wash the fabric with detergent to remove any excess fabric finish.
2. Straighten ends of fabric by tearing across, or pulling a crosswise thread and cutting on the line formed.
3. Lay the fabric flat on a table. Measure the length of the fabric and mark the halfway point with a pin. Do this to both edges of the fabric and in the middle. Using a meter or yardstick, join the points marked with a pencil or chalk line; cut across on this line. There will be two pieces, each one approximately 115 x 200 cm (45 x 79").

Procedure:

1. Match pieces with right sides together. Pin the two layers together along one of the selvages (finished) edges. Stitch together, 1.3 cm (1/2") from the edge. Press the seam open.
2. To hem, stitch around all four sides of the cooler, 1 cm (3/8") from the edge. Turn the fabric to the wrong side along the stitching line. Fold over another 1 cm (3/8"). Pin folds in place and stitch round, close to the first fold and through all three thicknesses.
3. Place the cooler on your horse with the center seam running along its back. With pencil or chalk, mark the sheet where it touches the outside edge of the horse's ears and where it touches both sides of the tail. Also mark where the sheet crosses the middle of the horse's chest. This is where you will put the Velcro to hold the cooler in place.
4. Leave the cooler on your horse. Use a strip of twill or double-fold bias tape to form a loop over the horse's ears and attach to the cooler at the places marked. Pin in place. Use another tape to go under its tail and attach to the cooler. Adjust to make sure the strips are snug enough to hold the cooler in place, but loose enough to be comfortable.
5. Remove the cooler from your horse. With the tape ends on the wrong side of the fabric, stitch securely in place.
6. Attach the Velcro to the places marked along the front edge where the cooler rests on your horse's chest. On the wrong side of fabric, place the loop side of the Velcro wrong side up at one placement mark. Overlap on fabric 2.5 cm (1"). Pin and stitch securely in place.
7. Place the hook side of the Velcro on the other placement mark, right side up. Overlap on fabric 2.5 cm (1"). Pin and stitch securely.
8. Your cooler is done. You can add braid or decorative trim along the edge, adding a decorative appliqué, or embroidering your horse's name.



LEG WRAPS

Leg Wrap #1

Materials:

Fabric: Vinyl with quilted backing, or vinyl and 1 - 2 cm thick foam

Foam: 115 cm width - 1.6 meters

150 cm width - 0.45 meters

Thread: 1 spool of matching polyester/cotton thread

2.5 cm Velcro: 150 cm (60")



Equipment:

Pins

Scissors

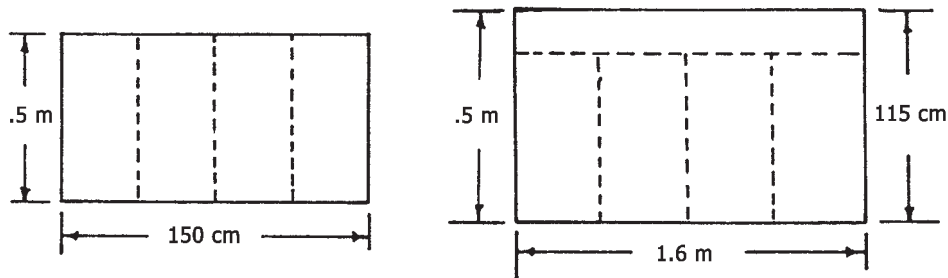
Pencil or chalk

Meter or yard stick

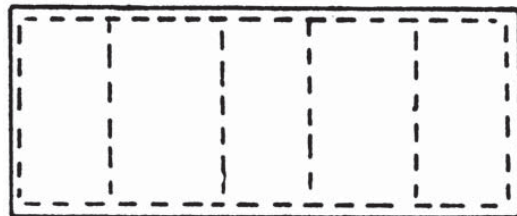
Tape measure

Procedure:

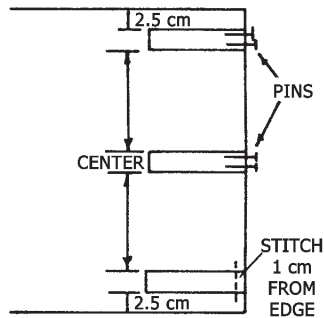
1. Cut the fabric into pieces for the leg wraps.



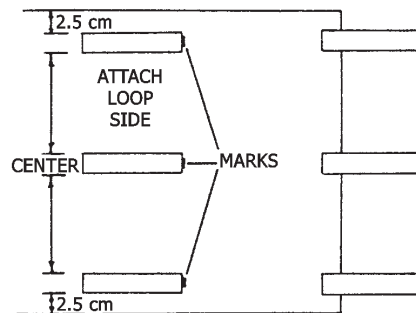
2. If foam is used for backing, follow the same cutting directions.
3. Pin the foam to the vinyl, stitch. You may do some quilting.



4. Place the fabric right side up on a table with the long edge facing you. Use three strips of the hook side of Velcro. Put one strip, right side up, 2.5 cm (1") down from the upper right-hand corner. (See diagram below). Pin the end in place. Put the second strip 2.5 cm (1") up from the lower right-hand corner; pin in place. Center the third strip between the first two; pin. Stitch the pinned ends twice, 1 cm (3/8 ") from the edge.



5. Place three strips of the loop side of Velcro right side up as shown in the diagram, using the marks you have just made. Center the first piece parallel to the long edge of the fabric. Place the last two strips 2.5 cm (1") from the long edges. (See diagram.) These three pieces should line up with the first Velcro strips you attached. Pin around all four edges and stitch around each piece twice, or zigzag.



Leg Wrap #2

Materials:

Fabric

Type:

Beginning sewers will find it easiest to work on denim, poplin, or cotton twill. More experienced sewers may choose fake fur since it makes soft, fuzzy leg wraps. Cotton/polyester knit is similar to commercially made wraps. But whatever type of fabric you choose, be sure it is machine-washable.

Amount:

If the fabric you choose is 115 cm (45") wide, you will need to buy 1.6 meters (1 3/4 yards). If the fabric is 1.5 meters (60") wide, you will need 90 centimeters (1 yard).

Thread: 1 spool polyester/cotton of matching color

1.5 cm Velcro: 150 cm (60")

Foam: Buy enough 1.3 cm (1/2") thick foam to make four pieces, each one 35 x 43 cm (14 x 17"). One way to buy foam is from mail order catalogues, where it is available by the foot in standard widths. You waste the least by buying 76 cm (2 1/2 feet) of 90 cm (36") wide foam.

Supplies:

Straight pins

Safety pins (for fake fur)

Hand sewing needle

Sewing machine

Measuring tape or ruler

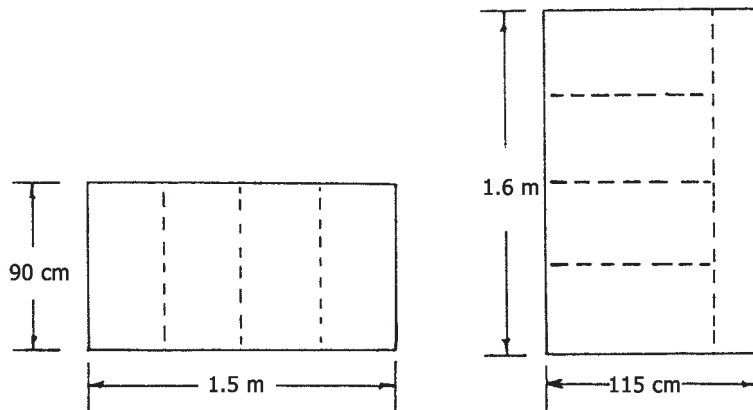
Scissors

Pencil or chalk

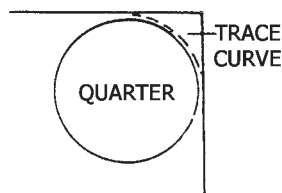
Paper clips

Preparation:

1. Cut fabric into four equal strips, each one 90 cm (36") long and 38 cm (15") wide.

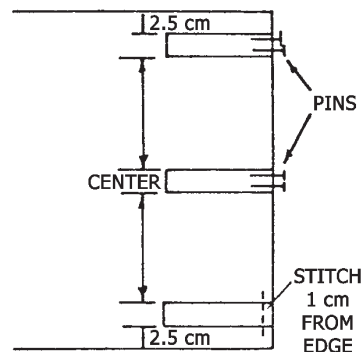


2. Cut the Velcro into twelve 12.5 cm (5") lengths.
3. Round off the four corners on each piece of foam. First draw a cutting line by placing a quarter or large spool of thread on the corner of the foam and tracing the curve with a pencil or piece of chalk; trim along that line.

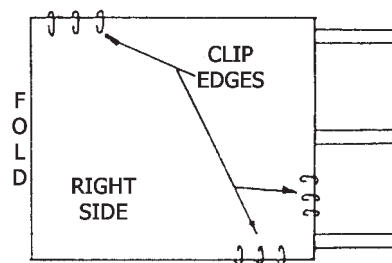


Procedure:

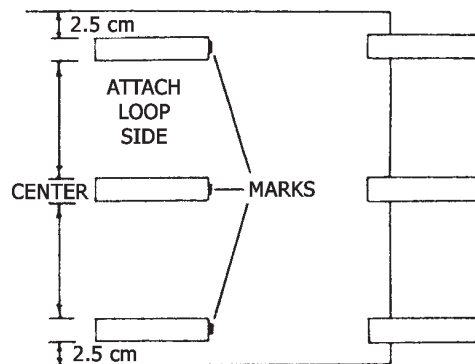
1. Place the fabric right side up on a table with the long edge facing you. Use three strips of the hook side of Velcro. Put one strip, right side up, 2.5 cm (1"). Pin the end in place. Put the second strip 2.5 cm (1") up from the lower right-hand corner; pin in place. Center the third strip between the first two; pin. Stitch the pinned ends twice, 1 cm (3/8") from the edge.



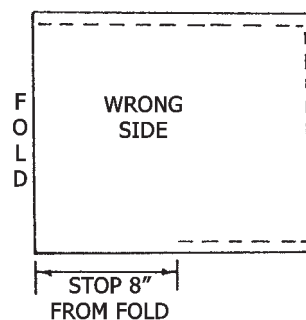
2. Fold the leg wrap in half, wrong sides together. Put paper clips around the open edges to hold them together. The Velcro strips should be turned out, forming three "tails". Wind the leg wrap around your horse's leg. With a pencil, chalk, or safety pins (for fake fur), mark where the ends of the Velcro tails come on the wrap.

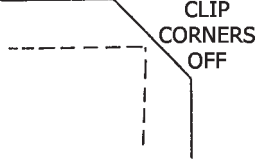


3. Unpin and unfold the leg wrap. Place three strips of the loop side of Velcro right side up as shown in the diagram, using the marks you have just made. Center the first piece parallel to the long edge of the fabric. Place the last two strips 2.5 cm (1") from the long edges. These three pieces should line up with the first Velcro strips. Pin around all four edges and stitch around each piece twice.



4. Fold the leg wrap in half again, with right sides together and the Velcro strips to the inside. Pin around the three open edges. Stitch around twice, 1.3 cm (1/2") from the edge and ending 20.5 cm (8") from the fold.



5. Trim corners as shown.	
6. Turn right side out. Insert one piece of foam and adjust until it is flat and smooth. Turn the open edge 1.3 cm (1/2") to the inside and then stitch closed by hand. Finish the three remaining leg wraps the same way.	