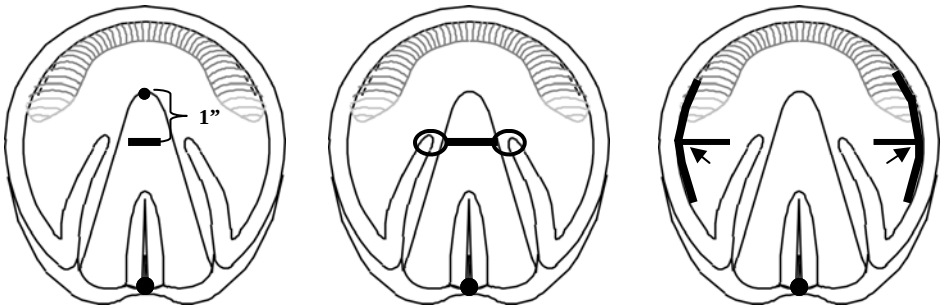
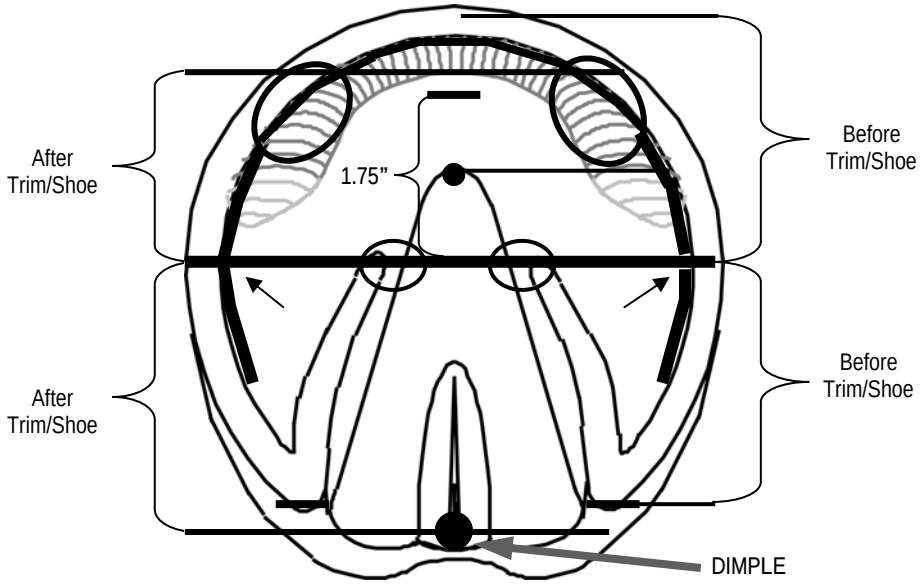
4 Step ELPO Live Sole – Hoof Mapping Protocol

1. **Recognize the Distortions of:** *(Note any distortions or non-distortions you see!)*
   - The Heels (Mark the Dimple in the Back of the Frog to Assess Heel Position relative to the Back of the Foot)
   - The Frog (Narrow, Long & Stretched, Diseased, etc.)
   - The Bars (Excessive Curve, Laid Over, etc.)
   - The Toe (Pointed on Front Foot, Seems Long, etc.)
2. **Exfoliate the:**
   - Frog
     - **Identify the True Apex.**
     - Only loose tags.
     - Clean Central Sulcus
     - Trim corners so they don't interfere with the rasp when trimming the heels.
   - Sole – Chalky Material
     - **Quarters (Extremely Important!!)**
     - Heels (Seat of Corn or 'V' between hoof wall and bars)
     - Pillars or Toe Quarters (Be very specific as this is your primary M/L Balancing Structure)
     - Across the Toe or Top of Sole Callus (if barefoot trim be conservative)
   - Bars – Fractures, Excessive Curves, Laid Over, Bacteria Traps, Etc.
3. **Mark the:**
   - True Apex of the Frog
   - Widest Part of the Foot (Use all 3 Methods to locate)
     - From the True Apex of the frog, measure back (rearward) about 1" (on a size #0 to #2 foot) and draw a line. This is generally the widest part of the foot.
     - Find the position where the bars terminate into the frog commissures. If you run a hoof pick up the commissures (from the back forward), you will find a raised hump which general indicates the termination of the bars. A line across the foot at that position generally represents the widest part of the foot.
     - Mark an arc about 2" long in the quarters at the sole/wall junction on both sides of the foot. You should be able to visually see the peak of the arc on each side of the foot. This is the widest part of the sole.



3. **Mark the:** ***(Continued)***
   - Approximate the Tip of the Coffin Bone [PIII] (About 1.75" ahead of the Widest Part of the Foot on a #0 - #2 size foot)
   - Approximate the Point of Breakover (Before & After - 1/4" ahead of PIII)
   - Rear Most Weight Bearing Structure (Dimple in the back of the Central Sulcus)
     - Back of Heels or Back of Frog, which ever contacts the ground first (Before/Current)
   - Area of the Pillar at the Sole Level
   - Draw Line at Sole Callus/Wall Junction Around Toe (from Toe-Quarter to Toe-Quarter)
   - If possible, Draw a Line Across the Inside, Top Edge of the Sole Callus
     - Normally this is about ¼" ahead of the tip of the coffin bone, or 2" ahead of the Widest Part of the Foot on a medium sized foot. This should be your projected or estimated point of breakover.
4. **Evaluate the Ratios:** *(Illustrate where current heel & breakover is, as well as where you hope to get them!)*
   - From the Widest Part of the Foot to the Rear Most Weight Bearing Structure (Before/Current & then for the After/Goal mark, use the Frog Buttress)
   - From the Widest Part of the Foot to the Point of Breakover (Before/Current & After/Goal)
   - **Attainable Goals?** – 50/50 Ratio or Slightly More to the Back 60/40 (Yes or –No?)



**This Hoof Mapping Procedure is the initial stage of both the ELPO Barefoot Trimming Protocol & the ELPO Shoeing Protocol. Continued hoof preparation using either of those protocols is recommended!*

Version 1.2