

SADDLE FIT EXPERT GUIDE



Fit is Everything.

saddlesforwomen.com | info@schleese.com | 800.225.2242

The Saddle Fit Expert Guide is proudly sponsored by Saddlefitt 4 Life®. A global network of professionals dedicated to protecting horse and rider from long-term damage caused by incorrect saddle fit.



Saddlefitt 4 Life®

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Pan Am Medalist Tina Irwin with Laurencio

Signs of Poor Saddle Fit

Signs of Poor Saddle Fit to Rider

- feeling 'pulled apart' at the hips
- back pain
- neck pain
- knee pain
- slipped discs
- urinary tract infections
- pelvic discomfort
- poor position
- behind or in front of the motion
- knees and toes out
- fighting the saddle
- chair seat
- legs swinging
- out of balance
- feeling 'jarred' during sitting trot



Signs of Poor Saddle Fit to Horse

- resistance to move forward
- 'girthiness'
- lack of engagement
- stumbling, tripping
- rearing, bucking
- tight hollow back
- sore sensitive back
- irregular gaits
- 4 beat canter
- tongue faults
- poor work attitude
- pinned back ears
- blisters
- tail swishing
- swelling
- stress lines
- hunter's bump
- muscle atrophy
- lameness
- resistance to rider aids

"If your equipment doesn't fit, you will have huge problems from the get go. You won't get very far with a horse that isn't comfortable, a saddle that doesn't fit, and as a result, a rider that is out of balance because the saddle pushes him too far forward or back."

Christilot Boylen, Canadian Dressage Team Member, multi-Olympian

Saddle Fit Checklist for the Rider

By Jochen Schleese CMS, CSFT, CSE

If the saddle doesn't fit the rider well, the rider's pain and discomfort will be translated down to the horse and the saddle will never fit the horse correctly. This checklist will help you determine if the saddle fits you well.

	Yes	No
1 Does your leg hang comfortably and loosely straight down?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Is the saddle comfortable for you between your upper inner thighs (this is where the twist is)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Do you feel 'pulled apart' in this area (soreness in the hips)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Can you feel your seat bones?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Are the stirrup bars in the correct position to allow you to achieve the shoulder-hip-heel straight line?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Is your knee comfortably placed on the flap (not angled outward)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Is the flap visible behind your leg when you are in the stirrups?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Can you perform a pelvic tilt (forwards and backwards movement) comfortably without pain at your pubic symphysis or in the crotch area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Do your thigh/knee rolls support you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Can you post comfortably?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 Is there enough room in front and behind your pelvis so that during posting you don't hit your pubic bone?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12 During sitting trot are you thrown out of the saddle at the cantle area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13 Is the saddle flap long enough so your boot top doesn't catch on it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14 Is the seat seam comfortable and unnoticeable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15 Do you have enough support from the saddle to be able to sit properly in position while the horse is walking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Saddle Fit Checklist for the Horse

By Jochen Schleese CMS, CSFT, CSE

Your saddle affects the way you ride and the way your horse performs. The nine points of saddle fitting will help you determine if your saddle fits your horse well, providing the saddle fits the rider.

	Yes	No
1 Balance: Is the center of the saddle (seat area) parallel to the ground while on the horse's back?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Withers Clearance: Is the clearance <u>all around</u> the withers 2-3 fingers? Mutton withers will have more clearance and high withers will have less clearance.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Gullet Channel Width: Is the gullet wide enough not to interfere with the spinal processes or musculature of the horse's back (3-5 fingers)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Full Panel Contact: Does the panel touch the horse's back evenly all the way from front to back? (Some panels may be designed to curve up at the back end to allow the back to come up during engagement.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Billet Alignment: Do the billets hang fairly perpendicular towards the girthing area of the horse? (Gravity will pull your saddle forward if this is not the case).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Saddle Length: Does your saddle lie on the saddle support area? (The SSA is that area between the base of the withers to the 18th thoracic vertebra - where the ribcage ends). The shoulder and loin areas should not carry any weight of the saddle and rider.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Saddle Straightness: Does the saddle fall off to one side when viewed from back or front? The tree points should be behind both scapulae (shoulder blades).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Saddle Tree Angle: Are the panel tree points parallel to the shoulder angle?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Saddle Tree Width: Is the tree width wide enough for saddle to fit during the dynamic movement of the horse? (Shouldn't pinch at the shoulder and twist during motion.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Did you answer No to any of the above?

Contact us at info@saddlefit4life.com to book your personal 80-Point Saddle Fit Evaluation™.

Female Saddle Design

Riders should be comfortably positioned and supported to support giving of “aids” while promoting movement. Unfortunately, many female riders experience discomfort because they ride in a saddle designed for a man, such as:

- Back, hip, knee and pelvic pain
- Recurring bladder infections
- ‘Fighting the saddle’
- Feeling out of balance
- Falling into a ‘chair-seat’
- Swinging legs
- Knees and toes turned out

Ergonomically designed female saddles allow riders to sit properly and comfortably to prevent saddle related pain and potential long term back, hip, knee or pelvic issues. Features of the female saddle include:

- Extended stirrup bars assist positioning of the typically longer femur (in comparison to the length of the lower leg) to prevent swinging of the leg.
- Narrow twist accommodates hip angle, allowing the inner thigh to be closer to the horse; wider and extra soft seat provides support and comfort for wider female seat bones.
- A variety of flap angles accommodate unique thigh and hip angles
- Eliminating pressure or rubbing of soft tissue and pubic symphysis of female riders (with advantages for men too).



In a saddle made for a man, the female rider collapses at the hip into a chair-seat position.



Ergonomically designed ‘Saddles for Women’ allow female riders to sit properly and comfortably.

80-Point Saddle Fit Evaluation

No rider would consciously hurt their horse. Having a properly fitted saddle contributes to performance, comfort, welfare and enjoyment for horse and rider.

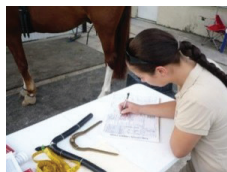
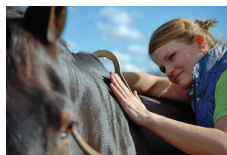
Health issues and damage caused by poor saddle fit are often simply the result of not knowing.

The Saddlefit 4 Life® 80-Point Saddle Fit Diagnostic Evaluation (55 evaluation points to horse, 25 points to rider) is the most comprehensive analysis worldwide. It includes:

- Static measurements and assessments of horse, rider and saddle
- Dynamic analyses: saddle support area, dust pattern and riding
- Experience optimal fit in a gender correct, sizing saddle adjusted to your horse
- Detailed report addressing your goals and concerns
- On-site tree adjustments and re-flocking (additional charge)

Online registration is required to reserve your space.

In order to maintain Saddlefit 4 Life® Saddle Fitters' high standard for ongoing service and client satisfaction, Jochen Schleese, CMS, CSFT, CSE trains and certifies Schleese Saddle Fit Technicians, Authorized Independent Schleese Saddle Fitters, Saddle and Equine Ergonomists.



SADDLE FIT *for Women*

What you need to know if you're a woman looking to buy a saddle

By Jochen Schleese CMS, CSFT, CSE

Riding should not hurt. Unfortunately, many women are riding in saddles that have been made for men. They're suffering in silence, tolerating the pain because they simply may not know what they don't know.



Saddle fitters should have a basic understanding of equine biomechanics and how saddles need to fit to prevent long-term back damage in the horse. What many may be lacking is a realization that female anatomy can impact saddle fit. Several key points need to be addressed when determining proper saddle fit for women.

TWIST AND THIGH

The twist is the part of the saddle that touches the upper inner thighs. The width

between the upper inner thighs affects the width of the twist of the saddle. Because of a phenomenon called "Qflexion" (female thighs tend to angle outwards at the hip and inwards at the knee), women will carry more weight on their upper inner thighs than men.

When a woman sits on a male saddle that is too wide between her upper inner thighs, her leg is pushed forward, and her knees and toes are out at a 45-degree angle. The position results in a leg that goes out and forward, and it is difficult to achieve the 'shoulder-hips-heels' straight line. This is different when a woman sits on a female saddle, allowing the toes to point forward while leaving more upper leg on the barrel or sides of the horse.

	Female	Male
Pelvic Structure	Wide 	Narrow 
Spinal Column	Hollow back	Relatively straight (with respect to lumbar area)
Balance Point of Pelvis	Farther forward	Middle of pelvis (on seat bones)
Pubic Symphysis	Fairly flat and low - will hit the pommel area	Relatively higher and steeper angles
Hip Joints	Articulation is angled to the side Shorter tail bone	Articulation straight, allowing the leg to hang straight Longer tail bone

LEG LENGTH RATIO

Most women have a longer upper leg than a lower leg. The ratio of the position and/or length of the stirrup bar. The analogy here is that the stirrup bar acts like the fulcrum and the stirrup leather is the pendulum. With a regular stirrup bar positioned normally, the female's leg will usually end up being too far forward ("Legs back, ladies!") because the leg will fall according to its center of gravity.

Therefore, for women, an extended stirrup bar (or sometimes even an extra-extended stirrup bar) which allows the stirrup leathers to be positioned further back will ensure that the leg hangs in the correct position. Most men have pretty equal leg lengths so they do fine with the normal stirrup bar length and position.

HIPS AND FLAPS

Women's hip bones are articulated onto the pelvis at the joint differently than those of men. Especially female adult amateur riders, who started riding later in life or who don't ride regularly, are challenged to have their legs hang straight, because the articulation causes the legs to naturally angle out. Changing the angle of the flap and possibly also the position of the thigh roll can address this with a female saddle. If the flap is too straight, the knee comes too close to the front of the flap, and in motion the leg will actually go over the flap. Forcing this ("Legs back!" – again!) can move the pelvis forward, resulting in back pain or discomfort. Proper flap positioning is another small point in accommodating the female anatomy in saddle design.

SEAT WIDTH

Many saddle fit mistakes occur during measurement of the width of the twist (as previously discussed) and the width

of the seat. Whereas the twist is that area of the saddle which is actually located between your thighs, the width of the seat is determined by the space between the seam running along the outer edge of the seat. In the male pelvis, the seat bones are much closer together and the distance between the two seat bones is much smaller. Therefore, he fits into the padded part of most saddles very comfortably.

In the female pelvis, the seat bones are much further apart, which means that if she is riding in a 'male' saddle, she will likely be sitting on the seat seaming, which is generally pretty uncomfortable. Often, seat twist and seat width are mixed up, and she will end up buying a saddle with a wide twist rather than the wide seat she needs to accommodate her pelvic shape. As a result, the knees and hips will angle out instead of being able to hang straight down and she will not sit comfortably for both reasons – the twist is too wide, and the seat is too narrow.

You need to look at the distance between the seams on the seat, which should be wide enough to allow the female seat bones to sit on the padding. If this is too narrow, it feels like you're sitting on a ridge, or that your seat bones are falling off the edge of the seat.

PERPENDICULARITY

Another area of consideration is the position of the pelvis itself. The male pelvis has a relatively higher pubic symphysis (ps) – when he sits in a balanced position with his spine perpendicular to the ground on the saddle, his ps will be tipped upward and not in contact with anything. In contrast, when the female sits on the saddle with her spine perpendicular to the ground, her ps is much lower and closer to front of saddle—to the point of contact and rubbing. When a male rider sits on a male saddle, he can balance on his seat



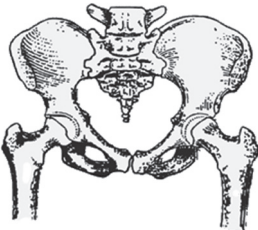
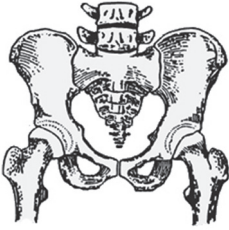
bones as on a bi-pod, whereas the female finds her balance on a male saddle in a tripod position—which means her ps will be in contact with the front of the saddle.

BUTT HEIGHT

The last area of consideration is the ever-popular gluteus maximus muscles. A female’s ‘butt cheeks’ are generally higher placed than those of a male, and will benefit from added support or ‘push’ from behind.

This can be accomplished with the use of additional padding in the seat foam to allow the woman to maintain a proper seat without collapsing at the hip and resulting in a chair seat.

So, ladies, don’t let the ‘women’s equality’ mentality dictate your saddle choice. Settling for a ‘male’ saddle could translate into potential discomfort for your horse and an uncomfortable ride for you.

	Female	Male
Upper Leg	<p>Femur is bigger on top and gets narrower down the knee. Articulation at joint has wider angle, which makes it difficult for the leg to hang straight</p> 	<p>Femur remains pretty much same thickness from top to bottom. Articulation angle relatively smaller, allowing leg to hang straight</p> 
Quadriceps and Hamstrings	<p>Muscle looks rounder when viewed from front - not much “space” visible between legs</p>	<p>Quadriceps and hamstrings more defined on front and back of leg (less on sides), which leaves more room between the legs at the top</p>
Seat Bones	<p>Farther apart to accommodate birth canal</p> 	<p>Closer together</p> 

When Horses Behave Badly

Unwanted behaviour may be caused by a poorly fitting saddle

By Jochen Schleese CMS, CSFT, CSE

There have been an abundance of articles discussing such problems as how to slow down the rushing horse, how to ride the stumble out of your horse, or how to make your horse go forward.

Often rider error is perceived to be the cause, addressed by suggesting ways to change rider behaviour. In some cases, consulting a veterinarian is suggested. However, these negative and unwanted behaviours may actually be caused by something as simple as an improperly fitting saddle. A saddle that does not sit correctly impacts the reflex points and causes basic instinctive reactions in the horse, rather than conscious behaviours.



Sometimes there are health reasons at the heart of negative behaviour, such as illness or lameness. However, before calling the vet, consider investing in a simple diagnostic evaluation of your saddle. A qualified saddle fitter understands equine biomechanics and anatomy, as well as the ramifications for your horse if the saddle does not fit properly.

It is widely accepted that horses do not consciously behave badly; rather, they react to outside stimuli. A variety of unwanted behaviours can be caused by a poorly fitting saddle or an incompetent or untrained rider, or both. How and where a rider's weight is carried on the horse's back can make a huge difference to the horse's comfort level, and the horse can develop resistant or evasive behaviours when a rider's aids are misunderstood or mishandled. Frustration mounts when a rider does not get what she is asking for, and an unpredictable or dangerous situation could be the result. Some of these adopted behaviours become stereotypical. They are not vices, as vices would infer that.

If the saddle puts pressure on the reflex points along the spine because of a gullet channel that is too narrow, or the saddle twists during movement because of natural asymmetry, the horse will reflexively lower its back to escape the pressure or pain. The goal to have the horse engage its back becomes unachievable. The forward impulse and momentum is lost, the rider is out of balance, and the horse

becomes defensive and won't go on the bit. The result is a frustrating experience for both horse and rider. The horse would like to respond to the rider's aids, but the pressure on his reflex points inhibits his ability to do so.

Think about your own reflexes. Even when your doctor asks you to refrain from kicking out when he taps your patella, your reflexes instinctively react with leg movement which you are unable to control.

A saddle that consistently puts pressure on the horse's reflex points, known as

cranial nerve 11, is not only uncomfortable for the horse but could eventually cause injury. For example, what happens when you give your horse the signal to move forward? If the saddle tree angle is too wide, or the tree width is too narrow, the tree is putting

too much pressure on the reflex points and the horse cannot really comply. When the saddle hits the reflex point it hinders the horse's ability to move. The horse's actual instinctive reaction at this point is to drop his back, locking the shoulder, and rotating the pelvis. Despite best intentions, the horse instinctively will not, and more importantly, cannot move forward. He wants to obey his rider's desire to go forward but needs to obey his own instincts to stay still.

It is a losing proposition for the horse physically and psychologically as the rider thinks his immobility is simply stubbornness and starts using spurs and whip.

Cranial Nerve 11 (CN11)

Horses evolved in North America over millions of years, adapting and evolving with their habitat. As climates cooled,

forests retreated and grassland dominated. Horses became grazers and learned that herding and living in small groups enhanced their chances of survival. Social behaviours developed as well as combative behaviour among stallions. To protect harems and defeat opponents, stallions developed the instinct to bite their opponents in the wither area and literally bring rivals "to their knees."

Stallions will also bite mares in the same area in preparation for mating – to stop them from moving forward in order to mount them safely.

Predators will also attack in this same region of the neck to hinder the flight response and bring the prey down.

This reflex point in the wither area is known as cranial nerve 11 (CN11), and nature has determined three survival mechanisms for this vulnerable spot. If



the mare or the rival horse is bitten at that point, the nerve sends a signal to the brain that the movement in the upper arm and shoulder blade be blocked. The second signal ensures that the longissimus dorsi muscle (the long back muscle the saddle sits on and the largest muscle in the horse's body) contracts, dropping the horse's back so that the vertebrae fall into each other as in kissing spine syndrome. Kissing spines constitute a condition in which sections of bone attached to the vertebrae are too close and rub together causing pain. The third response is that the pelvis will rotate forward and open as a result of further contraction of the longissimus, opening the area in preparation for mating. Improperly placed pinching gullet plates, lunging girths, vaulting girths, driving harnesses, and

foregirths will achieve the same result as the stallion's bite by acting like a vice grip upon the muscles in the wither region. All three of these reactions will result in instinctive immobility for the horse. In nature these reactions are critical for survival and allow the stallion to mount the mare without being kicked, or ensure that the rival is immobilized during a fight for dominance.

The paradox is that we as riders want to achieve exactly the opposite. We want a horse with a loose, supple, and engaged back, with the ability to step under with the hind end. We want to take pressure off all the ligaments, tendons, muscles, and bones of the horse in order to keep it healthy and sound for a lifetime of enjoyment and harmonious riding. To achieve this we must ensure that there is no pressure on cranial nerve 11 from an ill-fitting gullet plate.

Bucking Reflex

This reflex point is located over the fascia behind the 18th lumbar vertebra. The fascia is the large sheet of connective tissue draped over the horse's back and loins, and aids the abdominal muscles in supporting internal organs. The horse's first reaction is to try to get rid of pressure from a saddle that is too long and pressing on the fascia over the transverse processes. These are the bony projections on each side and the top of the vertebrae which are sites for ligament and muscle attachment. Further indications of a saddle that is too long are the horse doing a pace during the walk (both front and hind legs on one side move together rather than diagonally).

'Girthiness'

When using a short girth, watch that the buckles do not press on the edge of the pectoral muscles. For a long girth,

attention must be paid to the same issue, but at the edge of the latissimus dorsi.

The buckles can cause concentrated pressure points in these areas causing the muscle fibres of the triceps to contract as they try to avoid the pressure and soreness that often lead to rub marks. It is an instinctive, self-protection measure.

The rider will have difficulty finding a good extension in the trot and will experience poor transitions between the gaits. The pectoral muscles need full range of contraction and relaxation to allow huge and natural extension. Only with complete freedom will the biomechanics work the way they should.

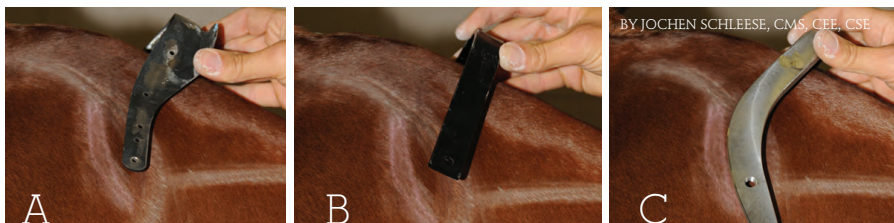
If either the panel points or the billets exert pressure on the subscapular and thoracodorsal nerves, the natural reflex from both or either of these nerves will also cause the triceps to contract, inhibiting movement in the front. The horse moves like a "sewing machine" (on the spot, more or less) and tripping or stumbling can also result.

Below: The white chalk drawing shows the actual saddle support area and where the saddle should lie. The red triangles on the withers area show the highly sensitive area where a saddle should never ever lie.



Saddle fit and the GROWING horse*

BY JOCHEN SCHLEESE, CMS, CEE, CSE



A: straight tree points are marginally better than forward facing tree points when it comes to interference with the scapular cartilage, as seen in B: forward facing tree points can cause chipping at the scapular cartilage. Ideal situation is in C with rear facing tree points that mimic the angle of the shoulder. Diagram D (below) shows the different growth phases of the horse at various ages – the withers shape changes and the muscular definition and profile expands.

Expensive “custom” saddles are often purchased with the expectation that they should fit the horse forever. This is not the case, since horses change their conformation many times during their lives. Key areas on the saddle may result in a symptomatic refusal to move forward.

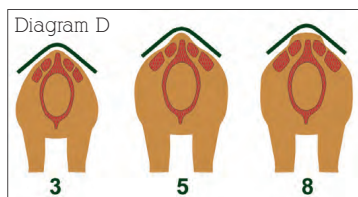
Wither clearance is an often misunderstood concept. Many of us learned in Pony Club that our saddle should have two to three fingers clearance on the top of the withers, but were never taught there also had to be clearance on the sides. This is crucial because when the horse moves, his shoulder blades rotate upwards and backwards.

To see how far the horse’s shoulder blade rotates back when he moves, stand to his side and mark the shoulder blade with a piece of chalk. Have someone stretch the horse’s front leg forward, and mark the new position of the shoulder blade to show the rider how much farther back it is.

Ideally, there should be two to three fingers clearance on both the top and sides of the withers, as measured from the point just above where the saddle’s stuffing starts. On a mutton-withered horse it may be as much as four to five fingers clearance.

No clearance at the side means the horse’s movement will be restricted; he won’t have free range of movement through his shoulders, resulting in reluctance to go forward. More extreme signs of insufficient wither clearance are patches of white hairs or sores on the top or sides of the withers.

A reluctance to move forward can also be due to saddle tree points – specifically their direction. Forward-facing tree points are extremely detrimental; MRIs and fiber optic cameras have shown the chipping of cartilage that can occur on the scapular bone. Every single extension of the foreleg will cause contact with these tree points, causing eventual damage at the skeletal level.



Straight or perpendicular tree points are somewhat better, but still cause contact at the scapula, especially during extended movement of the leg or during jumping. The tree with ‘rear-facing’ points is best; these mimic the scapular angle and allow maximum freedom of movement at the shoulder.

Education

Saddlefit 4 Life®'s comprehensive saddle fitting philosophy and certification programs are valued by equine professionals from many disciplines and are endorsed by The United States Dressage Federation (USDF), The Certified Horsemanship Association (CHA), American Riding Instructors Association (ARIA), The Association of Professional Trainers – Germany (Berufsreiterverband) and the Ontario Equestrian Federation (OEF).

Certified Saddlefit 4 Life® professionals receive the most advanced training for saddle fit assessment offered in the industry. Saddlefit 4 Life® is the only certification program in this field which requires bi-annual re-certification to maintain state-of-the-art expertise ensuring the highest standards of its graduates who hold a valid certification card issued by Saddlefit 4 Life®.





Saddlefit 4 Life® Academy

	Benefits	For Whom	Prerequisites
Course 1: Introductory Equine Ergonomist	Understanding saddle fit through scientific research to protect horse and rider	Equine amateurs and professionals who wish to gain further insight into saddle fit issues	Best interest of horse and rider at heart
Course 2: Primary Equine Ergonomist	Ability to analyze saddle fit on the 3-dimensional horse's back	Equine amateurs and professionals who wish to pursue further continuing education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Attended Course 1- Read Suffering in Silence- Passed pre-entrance exam
Course 3: Certified Equine Ergonomist	Certified to evaluate horse, rider and saddle in various disciplines	Equine amateurs and professionals who wish to make a full or part time career as a Certified Equine Ergonomist	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Attended Course 1 & 2- Successfully completed 30 evaluations externship

Saddlefit 4 Life® Equine Ergonomist Certification (CEE) Program

Upon correctly completing the required 30 Externship S4L Evaluations coupled with the required purchase a Saddlefit 4 Life® Tool Kit (\$285) containing the necessary measurement tools, the CEE candidate will then be certified and issue a S4L certificate card with its associated expiry date. Re-certification is available annually at no charge and is required every five years.

Certified Equine Ergonomists can measure and have had significant experience using the Saddlefit 4 Life® evaluation forms in analyzing saddle fit. They educate the rider to give him/her the knowledge to make an informed decision and act as an advocate of the horse with an unbiased analysis of the situation to supervise the proper adjustments made. They

Time Frame	Outline	Tools
2-day seminar	Overview of SaddleFit4Life Philosophy	Hand out to check your own saddle fit, and to help your friends DVD - Beyond The 9 Points of Saddle Fitting
3-day seminar	Complete externship with 30 horse evaluations and measurements	LWT, Sprenger, and fitting checklist to identify and analyze saddle fit
3-day seminar, (within 4 months of completing Course 2)	Extensive dynamic fit analysis & rider measurements	Computerized measurement tools & equipment to educate equestrians

refer riders to either a retailer, saddler, or a saddle ergonomist. A certified Equine Ergonomist evaluates and educates the client, providing the client with solutions and an unbiased written report. In addition, the Equine Ergonomist could provide the client with a list of saddleries who follow the Saddlefit 4 Life® philosophy. With the report of the Equine Ergonomist, the client is able to make an educated decision on how they would like to proceed and choose a saddlery that follows the Saddlefit 4 Life® philosophy and matches their needs.

Further training to become a certified Saddle Ergonomist is by invitation to qualified individuals via internship with Saddlefit 4 Life® partners. Speak with your instructor after certification.

Events, Lectures & Courses

- Course #1:** Introductory Equine Ergonomist. This course is suited to equine professionals and horse enthusiasts wishing to pursue continuing professional development.
- Course #2:** Primary Equine Ergonomist. A first step to become an Equine Ergonomist. This course is all about the horse, incorporating a series of practical workshops in the barn and classroom seminars.
- Course #3:** Certified Equine Ergonomist. Second segment to becoming a Certified Equine Ergonomist who works with riders to diagnose, analyze and make recommendations on saddles and saddle fit.

Saddlefit 4 Life[®] Equine Ergonomist Certification (CEE) Program

Upon correctly completing the required 30 Externship S4L Evaluations coupled with the required purchase a Saddlefit 4 Life[®] Tool Kit (\$285) containing the necessary measurement tools, the CEE candidate will then be certified and issue a S4L certificate card with its associated expiry date. Re-certification is available annually at no charge and is required every five years.

Complimentary Group Lecture and Demonstration (min. 8 people, 1-2hrs)

- Static fit - dynamic fit- what's the difference?
- The gender of saddle fit – are you in the right saddle?
- Why saddle fit changes over time
- Know your horse's saddle support area
- How to protect your horse's back
- The 9 Points of Saddle Fit Checklist

Group Discovery Event

- Recognize physical and behavioral signs of ill-fitting saddles
- Features of a properly fitting saddle
- Guide to check your saddle fit



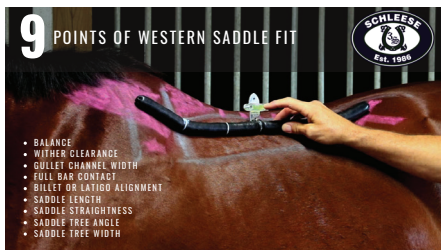
"Jochen's seminars are a 'must'. Even after a lifetime in the horse business, I was astounded by what I learned. If you care about your horse's comfort, run, don't walk!, to the next seminar."

Jane Savoie

Resources & Information

YouTube
over 1.5 million views

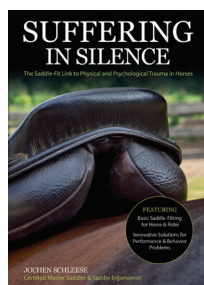
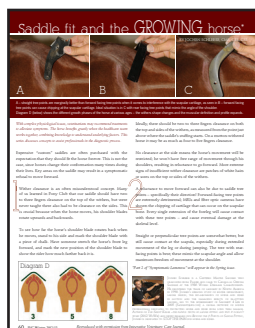
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Beyond the 9 Points of Saddle Fitting — DVD (48 min.) by Jochen Schleese CMS, CSFT, CSE.
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Saddlefit 4 Life® is a global network of professionals dedicated to protecting horse and rider from long-term damage caused by ill-fitting saddles and tack.

Saddlefit 4 Life® offers a unique philosophy that mirrors your own care and concern about horses, health and the riding industry in general. Our superior training and gender specific fitting techniques represent the only equine ergonomic centre that helps you deliver comfort, health and safety not only for the horse but for the rider too. As a certified equine ergonomist with Saddlefit 4 Life® training, you will become a sought after expert who makes a difference in the health, comfort of performance of horses and their riders.

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