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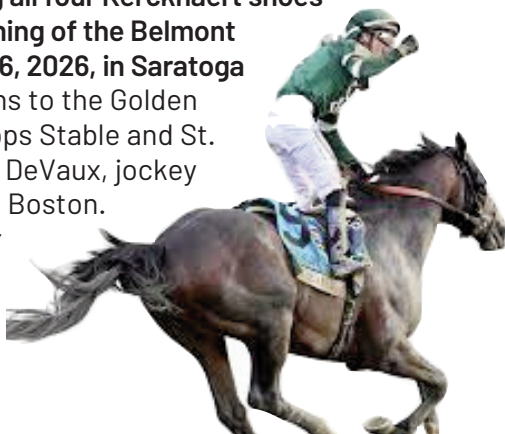
JULY 2026

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Kerckhaert in the Winner's Circle Again!

Golden Tempo was wearing all four Kerckhaert shoes when he won the 158th running of the Belmont Stakes horse race on June 6, 2026, in Saratoga Springs, NY. Congratulations to the Golden Tempo team - owners Phipps Stable and St. Elias Stable, trainer Cherie DeVaux, jockey Jose Ortiz and farrier Chad Boston. Special shout out to farrier Chad Boston for his continued loyalty and support of the Kerckhaert brand!



HOLIDAY SCHEDULE

FPD will be closed on Friday, July 3, 2026 in observance of Independence Day.

FEATURED PRODUCTS

you've got options

Easily modified shoes.
Kerckhaert has the styles you've been looking for.

PRIME FIT
THE ULTIMATE KEG SHOE

TREK
ENDURANCE EXCELLENCE

Kerckhaert Prime Fit

The Kerckhaert Prime Fit drop forged shoe is the ultimate keg shoe. This shoe offers a competitively priced option for pleasure, trail and ranch horses. The easy-to-fit front and hind shapes will minimize fitting time. Full 5/16" thick stock has a V-Crease; accommodating a range of American style nails, including Combo Slim, Slim and City. Available unclipped only, in sizes 000, 00, 0 and 1. Sized the same as the Kerckhaert Steel Triumph.



Kerckhaert Trek

The Kerckhaert Trek is a Triumph style shoe with a single shape, easily modified to front or hind. It is the perfect option for farriers who would prefer not to carry front and hind inventory. The Trek is 3/8" thick, providing good wear and traction. It is a one shape pattern, unclipped only. Available in sizes 00, 0, 1 and 2. Use Liberty 5 City or 5 Slim nails for expert results.



Tips for More Efficient Creasing

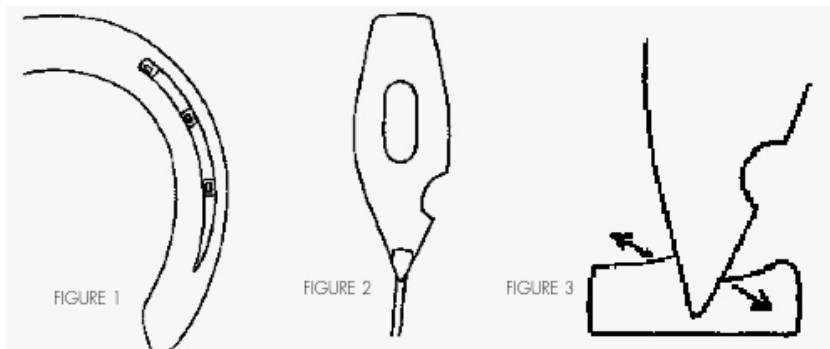
by Roy Bloom, CJF APF-I



Is the shoe creased or fullered? I use the term crease if the bottom of the groove is sharp or V shaped. If the bottom is flat I consider it fullered. Call it what you want, there are two reasons to crease.

- 1 To allow access to the nails for easy removal.**
- 2 To produce an area where dirt can collect and produce traction.**

A creaser replaces the forepunch that is used for plain stamped shoes. The crease follows the same positioning pattern of the forepunched nail holes (figure 1). The first nail hole is generally in the middle of the stock if you are using 3/4" stock and gradually moves to the outside of center when it reaches the last nail hole.

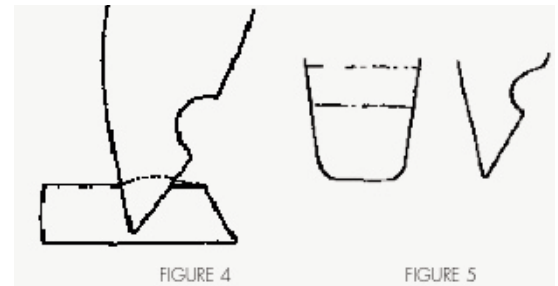


There are many details to address when creasing. The inside angle of the crease is more upright than the outside angle. The width of this crease should match the nail you are creasing for (figure 2). Because of the difference in inside and outside angles and the fact that the crease runs to the outside of center, there is a significant amount of distortion to the branch.

If the creaser is simply driven into the steel there is no way to fix the distortion (figure 3). As the creaser is driven in, the outside angle pushes the material down and away with little resistance. The inside angle is steeper, it cuts down but meets resistance from more stock and pushes material up and in. If you run the hammer down the outside edge to push the distortion in you simply close up the crease. If you run the crease again you end up with the same distortion. You must first put extra material where the crease will be. This is called hemming or knocking up the branch. The edge is hammered at the opposite angle of the outside angle of the creaser (figure 4). The outside angle of your creaser is the angle the edge should be hammered. Angle it all the way across the edge of the branch.

After hemming you will be ready to crease.

Before you start you need to look at your creaser. There should be no sharp edges on the creaser. Sharp edges cause coldshuts and cracking of the bottom of the crease. The creaser needs to flow when you are working it and sharp edges will cause the creaser to stick. Even the



bottom edge of the creaser should have a slight radius (figure 5).

Once you've hemmed and made certain of your creaser edges you should be ready to crease. Starting from the heel or the toe, depending on the branch you start with, the creaser should be struck in the center of the head. Some have a tendency to lean the creaser away to be able to see better or to produce a straighter angle on the inside. If you do this you still need to make sure you strike the tool in the center. Striking the inside edge of the head will cause the inside edge to mushroom and even break. It can also cause the cutting edge of the tool to curl.

You can begin by making a marking run. You can then start the actual creasing. Once the creaser is struck, pick up the handle, pull and slide to the next position. Overlap your positions, pulling the creaser until the center of the tool is over the end of the previous impression. Continue until the desired length is reached. The depth of the crease will be determined by the nail you will be using.

You should now run your hammer down the back edge of the branch. Then take a good flattening run down the foot surface of the branch. You can now make another run through the crease to clean it up.

SUMMARY

- **Prepare your creaser before you begin (no sharp edges).**
- **Do your hemming of the branch.**
- **Make a quick run to mark your crease.**
- **Crease.**
- **Lightly hammer back edge.**
- **Make flattening run.**
- **Do your clean up run through the crease.**