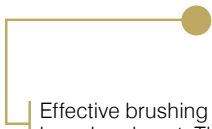


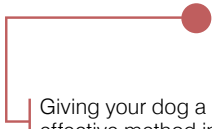


A guide to pet products and grooming.

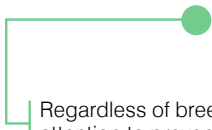
by Wahl 



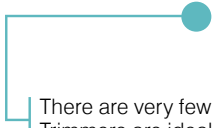
Effective brushing forms the basis of good grooming – usually twice weekly dependent on the breed and coat. The process of brushing and combing will distribute the oils from your dog's skin throughout the coat.



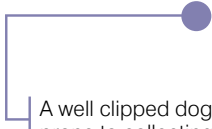
Giving your dog a bath is not an essential element of caring for your dog. However, it is an effective method in removing dead or loose hair, reducing dirt and debris from the coat and improving any unpleasant odours.



Regardless of breed, all dogs have claws which grow constantly and may, at times need some attention to prevent discomfort or injury. It is possible to take care of this at home with the correct tools and advice.



There are very few dogs that will not benefit from a little trimming at some time in their lives. Trimmers are ideal to cut the hair around the feet and pads or for dogs with long hair around their mouth and chin which needs trimming for hygiene.



A well clipped dog not only looks good, but will also be more comfortable in hot weather and less prone to collecting dirt, mud and debris in a long, unkempt coat.

ABOUT WAHL

Wahl Clipper Corporation have been manufacturing grooming equipment for almost 100 years. An international industry leader for high quality, animal grooming products, our range of clippers and trimmers have been designed and developed to meet the needs of professionals and home users. For pet lovers at home we have a highly successful range of lightweight, quiet clippers and trimmers, durable grooming tools and effective shampoos designed specifically for pet owners and built to last for years. Whatever animal you need to groom, from rabbits to horses, trust Wahl for quality products



Brushing

Effective brushing forms the basis of good grooming – usually twice weekly dependent on the breed and coat. The process of brushing and combing will distribute the oils from your dog’s skin throughout the coat. Particles of dirt, tangles and loose hair can all be removed through brushing. Ensure you have the correct tools for the job and always take your time and be gentle.

Before you start

- It is important that your dog accepts the need for grooming. Use positive reinforcement methods to encourage your dog that grooming can be OK. As dog owners we know exactly what is required, but we don’t always appreciate that our dogs can find humans very confusing. Take time to make your dog comfortable with the tools and procedures involved in grooming and minimize the scary, painful side as much as possible. Groom your dog regularly for short periods of time, not just when there are difficult mats to remove.
- Know the type of coat that your dog has and be sure you are using the correct tools. Some areas of your dog may have very little hair growth, consider this before deciding which brush or comb to use.
- Have all your tools to hand, once you have started it can be difficult to leave the room.

Basics

It is your choice whether you work from the tail to head or the head to tail, but ensure you brush all the hair, not just the top coat.

One popular technique is to brush backward against the lay of the fur, then brush it back into place. This loosens and removes dead hair and stimulates the skin.

If you find a mat, don’t keep pulling at it, this will distress your dog and can cause considerable pain. There are a number of tools you can use depending on the size of the mat, including detangler spray (except around the eyes), a mat rake, a mat splitter or, as a last resort, scissors or electric clippers to slowly clip the mat away.

If you have questions or concerns about the care of your dog’s coat, then seek advice from your vet or a qualified groomer.

Smooth & Short Coats

The advantage of short and medium length coats is that there is less chance of mats occurring. However, this doesn’t mean that they do not require brushing. The coat will shed at least once a year and in some cases all year long.

Examples of breeds with this coat type include:



If your dog is currently shedding coat, there will be benefits to using a shedding comb or de-shedder as this will effectively remove the loose and dead hairs from the coat.

1. Pass the brush or comb through the coat, following the lay of the hair, without applying unnecessary pressure.
2. If any mud is embedded in the hair, it may be necessary to use the plastic, ball end pins on the reverse side of the Soft Doubled Sided brush to loosen and remove it.
3. Take care when brushing over joints or sensitive areas and reduce any downward pressure.
4. When brushing areas without much coat use a soft brush to avoid injury.
5. For a smooth finish or for daily grooming, use a grooming glove. Place your hand into the glove and gently stroke your pet with the plastic bristles moving through the hair. Always stroke following the direction of the coat.

Silky Coats

The long, flowing, smooth hair which characterises these breeds demands regular grooming to prevent tangling and matting. The fine, soft hair is generally straight or slightly wavy. Dogs with this coat type will shed hair usually twice a year and should be brushed daily to maintain condition and prevent matting and tangles. Most dogs with this coat type benefit from regular visits to a groomer to assist in the maintenance of the coat.

Examples of breeds with this coat type include:



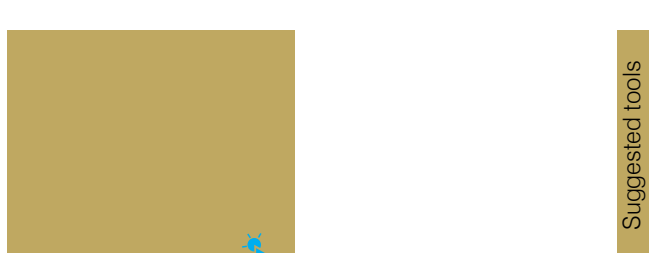
Silky smooth coated breeds should be brushed every 1 – 2 days to remove loose hair and debris and maintain coat condition.

1. Using a pin brush, groom the coat through, starting at the top and working down. If the dog is shedding coat, a slicker brush will assist in removing any dead hair. Brush the hair through in the direction of the natural growth.
2. Move through the entire coat using this technique and ensure the tummy area and between the legs is not missed. These areas are prone to tangles which if left unresolved, will become difficult to remove.
3. Once brushed through with the slicker or pin brush, use a grooming comb to comb the coat and remove any remaining loose hair. This will also identify remaining knots or mats in the coat.
4. It is essential to remove these knots on a regular basis to reduce the chances of large mats forming and causing increased problems. Some benefit can be gained from regular use of a detangling spray.
5. If you encounter knots that will not brush out without causing discomfort to the dog, it may be necessary to comb the coat through with a Dematter Comb.
6. Finally use a bristle brush to go over the coat and lay it flat in the direction of growth. This will encourage the natural oils in the coat and improve the overall condition.
7. Most silky coated dogs will require clipping or trimming and may benefit from visits to a professional groomer every 6 – 8 weeks.

Curly Coats

This coat type can be quite difficult to manage at home and will invariably require some routine clipping and trimming to maintain the coat and reduce mats and tangles. The coat will require brushing every day to remove loose hair and dirt.

Examples of breeds with this coat type include:



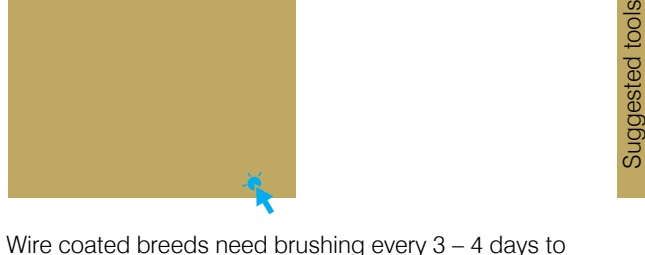
The soft, tight curls which are typical of these breeds feature a top coat and a very dense undercoat, which need daily brushing with a slicker. Curly coated breeds do not shed very often which means the coat will need to be clipped.

1. Using a soft slicker brush, gently brush against the direction of the hair growth.
2. The tummy, ears and between the legs can be very sensitive and will tangle easily so ensure that these areas are brushed through carefully every day. Be gentle when grooming this area as knots can be painful for the animal.
3. Once finished with the slicker then a medium-tooth comb should be used to ensure no tangles or mats remain.
4. It is essential to remove these knots on a regular basis to reduce the chances of large mats forming and causing increased problems. Some benefit can be gained from regular use of a detangling spray.
5. If you encounter knots that will not brush out without causing discomfort to the dog, it may be necessary to comb the coat through with a Dematter Comb.
6. Always ensure the coat is combed through before finishing to remove any loose and dead hair.

Wire Haired Coats

Dogs with wire haired coats require regular brushing at home as they can become matted very quickly especially when shedding their coat.

Examples of breeds with this coat type include:



Wire coated breeds need brushing every 3 – 4 days to maintain coat condition.

1. Using a slicker brush, start at the back of the dog and brush the hair through in the direction of the natural growth.
2. Move through the entire coat using this technique to remove any loose or dead hair.
3. Once completed with the slicker, take a grooming comb or rake to comb the coat and remove any remaining loose hair. This will also identify remaining knots or mats in the coat.
4. It is essential to remove these on a regular basis to reduce the chances of large mats forming in the coat.
5. If you encounter knots that will not brush out without causing discomfort to the dog, it may be necessary to comb the coat through with a Dematter Comb.
6. Finally use a pin brush to go over the coat and lay it flat in the direction of growth.
7. For dogs who enjoy grooming, it can be beneficial to use a Grooming Glove regularly to stroke the coat and encourage the natural oils to maintain the coat condition.

Double Coats

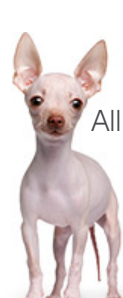
Many dog breeds have a double coat, a soft fine layer of fur underneath a coarser layer of longer hairs. The dense soft undercoat will help to insulate the dog against cold and heat and the longer coarse hairs will protect against other elements including water and snow.

Examples of breeds with this coat type include:



Double coated dogs require a lot of grooming, especially when they are shedding their coat, which happens twice a year. The thick, fluffy fur is released and appears to spread everywhere.

1. To effectively brush out a double coat an organised approach is required. With your hand, or a comb, part the fur creating a vertical line and use a slicker brush to brush through the soft undercoat. This will remove any loose hair reducing the opportunity for mats and tangles to develop. Many people find it easier to start at the lower part of the dog and work upwards until the main body and back is completely brushed.
2. Move through the entire coat using this technique and ensure the tummy area and between the legs is not missed. These areas are prone to tangles which if left unresolved, will become difficult to remove.
3. Many people use an undercoat rake to remove any hairs that are about to be shed. This is an excellent tool which will glide through the upper coat and remove loose undercoat hairs.
4. For heavy coats, the use of a shedding blade can increase the hairs removed and improve the overall finish.
5. Once brushed through with the slicker, rake or shedding blade, use a grooming comb to comb the coat and remove any remaining loose hair. This will also identify any remaining knots or mats in the coat.
6. It is essential to remove these knots on a regular basis to reduce the chances of large mats forming and causing increased problems. Some benefit can be gained from regular use of a detangling spray.
7. If you encounter knots that will not brush out without causing discomfort to the dog, it may be necessary to comb the coat through with a Dematter Comb.
8. Finally use a bristle brush or grooming glove to go over the coat and lay it flat in the direction of growth. This will encourage the natural oils in the coat and improve the overall condition.



All done now!



Bathing

There are very few dogs that will not benefit from a bath at some time during their lives. As most pets live with us, it is important to many owners that certain standards in hygiene are maintained, so muddy, smelly dogs are not acceptable. There are no firm guidelines about how often a dog should be bathed. This is often dependent on the lifestyle and coat type of the dog. When acquiring a dog it is always advisable to speak with a professional who knows the coat type to get advice on bathing and coat maintenance.

The most common reasons for bathing include removing dirt and mud from the coat or improving the smell of the dog. A bath is also really good at removing loose or dead hair. However, be aware that no dog should be bathed too frequently as this will remove the natural oils, making the coat dry and sometimes leading to irritation. For most dogs, regular brushing will keep the coat and skin in good condition and eliminate the need for frequent baths.

Before you start

- Always ensure that you use a shampoo specifically for dogs to eliminate the risk of damaging the coat or causing a skin irritation.
- If using a concentrated shampoo, dilute it before you start.
- Ensure the coat is brushed thoroughly before the bath and free of debris. This will reduce the potential for after-bath matting and tangles.
- If you are using an indoor bath make sure the surface they are standing on is not slippery. Using a non-slip bath mat can ensure the dog feels safe and will not slip over.



Suggested products

Basics

If you have a young dog, get them used to bath time at an early age. However, when bathing puppies or young dogs, it is important to only use a very mild shampoo to protect the skin and coat from damage

Try to make the experience fun.

If using mixer taps ensure that the temperature is luke warm before putting the water on the dog. In addition, always switch off the hot tap first to prevent scalding. Wherever possible don't use an outdoor hose, the water is usually too cold and will make the experience highly unpleasant for your dog.

Some owners gently place some cotton-wool balls in their dog's ears to help keep the water out of the inner ear but be careful not to push them too far into the ear. Ensure you remove the cotton-wool balls as soon as the bath is completed.

Always wet the dog's coat completely with tepid water before applying the shampoo. Take care to avoid the ears, face and eyes – use a flannel to gently wipe these areas. If water does get into the dog's ear this will cause excessive shaking which will ensure everyone gets wet, not just the dog.

It is essential all the shampoo is washed from the coat as dried soap may cause skin irritations and mats. If using a conditioner apply it after the shampoo has been rinsed from the coat, then ensure it is also thoroughly rinsed from the coat.

When drying your dog, use towels to remove as much excess water as possible. If you are using a blow dryer ensure that you do not overheat your dog – always use a cool setting. Never leave the dog unattended when using a hair dryer.

Once the coat has dried brush and comb your pet thoroughly. If you use a detangling spray, now is the time to apply it for maximum effect.

If you plan to use electric clippers or trimmers, the best time is when the coat is clean, dry and free from grease or dirt. Blades will be blunted quickly when asked to cut dirty greasy hair.



All done now!



Nail Care

Regardless of breed, all dogs have claws which grow constantly and may, at times need some attention to prevent discomfort or injury. If your dog has an active lifestyle it's claws will usually naturally wear down as he walks on hard surfaces. Problem claws therefore tend to be an issue more in older dogs that exercise less, or dogs which spend more time on soft surfaces.

If claws get too long this can cause discomfort, pressure and in extreme circumstances, significant pain to the toes and paws and even the foot and leg joints. A clear audible sound of tapping as your dog walks on a hard surface is an indication that the nails are too long. As the dog stands, the claws should not touch the ground.

It is possible to clip your dog's nails at home. If you are unsure or need help it is worth speaking with your local veterinary nurse or groomer, who will be able to offer simple advice and guidance.

Before you start

- Firstly ensure that you have the proper tools for the job. When purchasing the nail clippers ensure that the handle has plenty of grip to prevent your hand slipping and the blades are sharp stainless steel.
- There are a variety of devices for maintaining the length of your dog's claws and it is often a matter of personal preference which tool to use.



Suggested tools

Basics

Wherever possible teach your dog to accept nail trimming from an early age. Handle their feet, use an ordinary nail file to file the soft claws of puppies and always reward good behaviour. A positive approach at this stage will make life much easier in the future.

It may be necessary to have someone to hold the dog for you whilst you clip the nails. Be as positive as you can - if the dog senses that you are nervous then it will become stressed and worried.

It is not essential that all four feet are done at the same time. If your dog gets fidgety or restless, then take a break and come back later to finish the job.

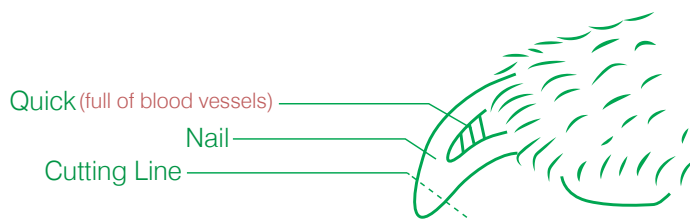
Trim the nails regularly. Whilst you are checking the claws, this is a good time to also check the pads and feet for any injury or infection which may require attention. Check between the toes and the pads to ensure there are no signs of infection or soreness. If there are any problems with the claws, or the feet are painful then seek advice from your vet before proceeding.

Not all dogs will accept having their nails clipped. Do not put yourself or your dog at risk by struggling at home. Most veterinary surgeries have nurses who will do this for you relatively cheaply, or alternatively a qualified dog groomer will also be able to provide this service.

Beware

Each claw of your dog features a quick, which contains the nerves and blood vessels supplying the nail. It is very important that when clipping the nails you do not make any contact with the quick as this will cause pain and bleeding and will probably affect whether your dog will be comfortable in the future having his nails trimmed.

If your dog has pale or clear nails you will be able to see the quick running through the centre of the nail and trim the end of the nail to within approximately 2mm of where the quick finishes. However, if your dog has dark or even black claws you will be unable to identify the quick. In these cases, only remove a little nail each time, or it may be advisable to seek assistance from a vet or groomer. Another alternative, which many people find less frightening, is to file the nails. Tools are available which will quickly and smoothly file the nail and provide much more control over the amount that is removed and contact with the quick.



To Cut the Claws

Firstly ensure that you have the proper tools for the job. When purchasing the nail clippers ensure that the handle has plenty of grip to prevent your hand slipping and the blades are sharp stainless steel. Before starting read the instructions on the cutting tool carefully.

If you have a small dog, it is often more comfortable to sit on a chair and have them on your lap. For larger dogs, sit on the floor with them. It may be necessary to have an assistant to hold the dog and reassure them.

1. Take hold of your dog's foot and apply light pressure to the underside of the pads, this will make the claw stick out. Begin at the end of the nail and clip at a 45 degree angle with the cutting blade of the clipper towards the claw. If you are clipping dark nails, only remove thin cuttings from the end of the nail to prevent damaging the quick.
2. Be decisive, making a positive, smooth squeeze, whilst holding the nail clipper firmly. If the nail cutting does not cut cleanly and easily through the nail, then the blade may be blunt and need replacing, or the nail cutter may not be strong enough to clip the dog's nails. Some dogs, especially large or old dogs can have extremely hard nails. If this is the case try an alternative clipper or consider an electric filer.
3. If you see a small dark spot in the centre of the nail then you have removed too much and have caught the quick. Stop cutting immediately. This dark spot is where the live quick begins.
4. Trim each of the claws on all four feet that need to be done. However it may be that not all of the claws require attention. Check before starting exactly which ones do need to be clipped to avoid unnecessary work. Often the claws on the back feet require less trimming than those on the front. Remember that the dew claw, which is on the inside of the leg, above the foot, will also need to be trimmed. These will curl and grow into the skin like an in-growing toenail, if they are not also clipped back regularly. However, once again be careful to avoid removing too much nail and cutting the quick, which will lead to pain and blood loss for the dog.
5. When you have finished use a nail file to remove any sharp edges and shape the nails.
6. The frequency that your dog's nails need clipping will depend on various elements, how often they walk on pavements, how hard the nails are, etc. However the more often you trim them, the easier it will become. It is advisable to do this more frequently and remove less rather than cutting large pieces infrequently.
7. Always remember to reward your dog after having their nails clipped and ensure the experience is as positive as possible to reduce future difficulties caused through fear or pain.

Excessively Long Claws

As the claw gets longer, unfortunately the quick also gets longer. Therefore, even if the claws are very long it is important to only cut a little at a time to avoid cutting the quick. As the nails are clipped back in small stages, so the quick will recede gradually. Wait a few days or a week between each small cut, then once they are at a manageable length cut them regularly as required.

To File the Claws

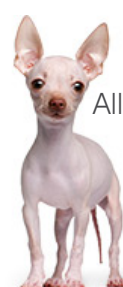
A nail file can be a less worrying alternative to nail clippers. For dogs with brittle nails it will be more effective than clipping.

1. Hold the paw firmly in one hand applying gentle pressure to the underside of the pads.
2. Turn on the electric grinder and pass the filing tip across the nail applying a constant pressure. The high speed grit stone will file the nail quickly and efficiently.
3. Start filing from the bottom of the nail, slowly moving towards the tip and moving the grinder from side to side on each nail.
4. Avoid tangling hair on long-haired breeds – push the hair away from the paw or alternatively use a nylon stocking over the paw and push the nails through the nylon.

Cutting the Quick

Whilst you will make every effort not to cut the quick, if it does happen then don't panic. The nail will begin to bleed, so hold some tissue or cotton wool tightly to the end of the nail. The bleeding should stop in about 5 minutes, however if your dog licks the nail then the blood will take longer to clot.

There are a few products on the market to stop the nail bleeding, for example use a styptic pencil, styptic powder or styptic pads to stop blood flow. The nail will be very painful for the dog for a few days, especially when walking and there may be some fear next time you want to cut his nails.



All done now!



Trimming

There are very few dogs that will not benefit from a little trimming at some time in their lives. However, trimmers are limited in their capability and should not be confused with a clipper. For dogs that regularly attend a dog groomer, there may be opportunities for interim trimming to maintain areas such as face, chin, ears and feet between regular grooming parlour visits.

Before you start

- When selecting a trimmer consider how thick the hair is on your dog and understand that there are only a few areas where a trimmer will be effective.
- If the trimmer is powered by batteries then its effectiveness will be governed by the power of the batteries.
- In general, areas for trimming are quite small and intricate. Ensure the trimmer has a suitable blade for precision.

Basics

If you have used the trimmers before ensure the blade is sharp and well oiled. There should be no signs of rust or broken teeth on the blade as this will affect the cutting performance and may cause injury to the dog.

The area being trimmed should be clean and free from mud, dirt or other foreign matter. Trimmers are designed to cut through hair and any other matter will blunt the blades and affect the performance and lifespan of the product.

Ensure that you keep any hair that you do not want to trim away from the blades.



Suggested tools

Feet

Most dog breeds experience excessive hair growth around their feet and it can be beneficial to remove some of the long hair for the comfort of the dog. During snow and wet periods, long hair between the pads can collect ice and mud which can become very uncomfortable for the dog. In the worst cases it can prevent the foot drying properly and lead to further skin complications. In the summer, one of the few areas from which a dog can sweat is their pads. The reduction of any excess hair will assist in their natural ability to cool themselves. A compact trimmer is ideal for removing excess hair between the pads and cutting the hair around the outside of the foot and from between the toes.

Face

Many dog breeds, especially medium and longer coated dogs, or terrier types need some simple trimming around their face, eyes and mouth.

Rather than using scissors, many owners find a small trimmer with a compact blade, useful in resolving this issue. Excessive hair around the mouth, which falls into food bowls, can cause unpleasant smells and harbour bacteria. Trimming this to a manageable length is a simple and inexpensive solution.

Ears

Some dog breeds experience excessive hair growth in and around their ears. For breeds such as spaniels, this can inhibit the circulation of air and lead to issues. The ability to trim the hairs around the ear and inside the ear will have positive impact.



Fault finder

Trimmer will not cut

- The blades may need oiling
- There may be insufficient charge in the battery
- The blades may be blunt

Blades are getting hot

- The blades may need oiling
- The blades may be blunt

Trimmer leaves an uneven cut

- The blades may have a tooth missing – Do not use a damaged blade as it may cause injury.
- The blades may be blunt
- The user is not applying equal pressure across the blade



All done now!



Clipping

Clipping is ideal for removing hair evenly and creating an appearance that may not be possible with scissors. It is a relatively fast and effective way to obtain a manageable length for the coat, although it may be necessary to provide regular breaks for you and the dog. To achieve the best results follow the advice below and do not expect to get it right first time. Clipping can take a great deal of practice to achieve a level, even finish. If you have doubts consult a professional groomer or vet for additional advice specific to your dog's coat type.

Before you start

- Ensure you have the right clippers for the job.
- Allow the dog time to get accustomed to the noise and vibration.
- Ensure the hair is dry and well combed through, free of any knots or matts.
- Keep the clipper blades well oiled and clear of cut hair. Hot blades can indicate insufficient oil. Alternatively the blades may be blunt and require sharpening by the manufacturer.

Basics

Hold the clippers in your hand in a similar way to how you would hold a pencil and balance them evenly.

Keep the flat surface of the clipper blade parallel to the coat surface you are clipping.

Move the clippers through the coat with smooth, gentle strokes following the lie of the hair. Do not push the clippers through the coat too quickly as this will cause hairs to become clogged between the blades.

Always oil the blades before you start and clean and oil them when you have finished to prevent moisture in the air causing pitting and general deterioration.

Smooth & Short Coats

Short and smooth coated breeds will rarely require clipping. The hair is not prone to knotting and, except in health or medical related situations, it is rarely necessary. However, should you need to use clippers the information below will assist in ensuring both you and your dog find the experience positive and enjoyable.

Examples of breeds with this coat type include:



Suggested tools

1. It is essential that you fully prepare the dog's coat before commencing clipping. The coat must be completely combed and brushed through to ensure no knots or tangles remain in the coat.
2. Always apply a little clipper oil to the metal blades before you commence clipping. Switch the clipper on momentarily to dissipate the oil across the surface. This will increase the performance level of the clipper, reducing heat through the blades and extending the lifetime and sharpness of the blade.
3. Select the length of hair that you wish to leave on the dog. Some clippers have a taper facility which allows the blade to be adjusted to vary the clipping length. Alternatively you may wish to use plastic attachment combs which clip onto the blade. When using the plastic combs always ensure they are fixed correctly and securely to the clipper blade before commencing clipping.
4. Begin clipping from the shoulder area of your dog. Turn on the clippers and move them through the coat following the lie of the hair. Do not clip against the coat as this will leave a much closer clip and may cause a skin reaction. The flat surface of the blade of the clipper should be flat against the coat. Do not angle the clipper teeth into the skin as this can lead to injury.
5. Work through the coat from front to back, clipping away from the eyes and nose. Wahl recommend a smaller trimmer if you wish to clip any areas around the face.
6. Once you have completed the main body, move onto the legs and tail. These areas are often tidied using scissors or a trimmer. If you wish to leave longer hair on the legs and tail then use a guide comb.
7. When clipping and trimming is completed use a soft brush to remove loose and cut hair from the coat.
8. Always clean the blade of your clippers when you have finished using the cleaning brush included in the kit. It is important to apply a little clipper oil to the blade before storing the clippers. This will prevent moisture in the air from rusting and deteriorating the surface of your blades.

Wire Haired Coats

Dogs with wire haired coats often require either clipping or hand stripping. Many pet owners who have wire-haired breeds elect to use clippers to maintain their dog's coat length, although this can change the density and texture of the coat. This is usually only an issue if you are planning to show the dog. If you are unsure then seek professional advice before clipping the coat.

Examples of breeds with this coat type include:



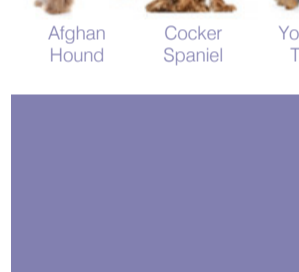
Suggested tools

1. It is essential that you fully prepare the dog's coat before commencing clipping. The coat must be completely combed and brushed through to ensure no knots or tangles remain in the coat.
2. Always apply a little clipper oil to the metal blades before you commence clipping. Switch the clipper on momentarily to dissipate the oil across the surface. This will increase the performance level of the clipper, reducing heat through the blades and extending the lifetime and sharpness of the blade.
3. Select the length of hair that you wish to leave on the dog. Some clippers have a taper facility which allows the blade to be adjusted to vary the clipping length. Alternatively you may wish to use plastic attachment combs which clip onto the blade. When using the plastic combs always ensure they are fixed correctly and securely to the clipper blade before commencing clipping.
4. Begin clipping from the shoulder area of your dog. Turn on the clippers and move them through the coat following the lie of the hair. Do not clip against the coat as this will leave a much closer clip and may cause a skin reaction. The flat surface of the blade of the clipper should be flat against the coat. Do not angle the clipper teeth into the skin as this can lead to injury.
5. Work through the coat from front to back, clipping away from the eyes and nose. Wahl recommend a smaller trimmer if you wish to clip any areas around the face. These breed types often have straggly hair in the moustache and whiskers which can be trimmed with a smaller trimmer or blunt ended scissors.
6. Once you have completed the main body, move onto the legs and tail. These areas are often tidied using scissors or a trimmer. If you wish to leave longer hair on the legs and tail then use a guide comb.
7. When clipping and trimming is completed brush the coat with a bristle brush to remove any loose and clipped hairs. A detangler spray may be used to finish the coat.
8. Always clean the blade of your clippers when you have finished using the cleaning brush included in the kit. It is important to apply a little clipper oil to the blade before storing the clippers. This will prevent moisture in the air from rusting and deteriorating the surface of your blades.

Silky Coats

Before commencing any clipping or trimming, it is vital that the long silky coat has been combed through completely to remove any dead undercoat. Most dogs with this coat type benefit from regular visits to a groomer to assist in the maintenance of the coat. However with professional advice from your vet, breeder or groomer, it is possible to maintain this type of coat at home.

Examples of breeds with this coat type include:



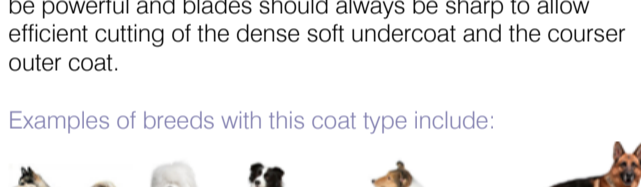
Suggested tools

1. It is essential that you fully prepare the dog's coat before commencing clipping. The coat must be completely combed and brushed through to ensure no knots or tangles remain in the coat. With this coat type it is also recommended that the dog has been washed and dried completely before clipping.
2. Always apply a little clipper oil to the metal blades before you commence clipping. Switch the clipper on momentarily to dissipate the oil across the surface. This will increase the performance level of the clipper, reducing heat through the blades and extending the lifetime and sharpness of the blade.
3. Select the length of hair that you wish to leave on the dog. Some clippers have a taper facility which allows the blade to be adjusted to vary the clipping length. Alternatively you may wish to use plastic attachment combs which clip onto the blade. When using the plastic combs always ensure they are fixed correctly and securely to the clipper blade before commencing clipping.
4. Begin clipping from the base of the skull. Turn on the clippers and move them through the coat following the lie of the hair. Do not clip against the coat as this will leave a much closer clip and may cause a skin reaction. The flat surface of the blade of the clipper should be flat against the coat. Do not angle the clipper teeth into the skin as this can lead to injury. Clip both sides of the body from the sides of the neck to the shoulder joint in the front leg and down to the thigh on the rear leg. Do not clip below the areas where the coat begins to hang down naturally.
5. Work through the coat from front to back, clipping away from the eyes and nose. Wahl recommend a smaller trimmer if you wish to clip any areas around the face. These breed types often have straggly hair in the moustache and whiskers which can be trimmed with a smaller trimmer or blunt ended scissors.
6. If you wish to leave longer coat length around the skirt area of the dog then it may be necessary to scissor this section to achieve the required length. Alternatively a longer attachment comb (#10 or #12) may be suitable.
7. Once you have completed the main body, move onto the legs and tail. These areas are often tidied using scissors. If you wish to leave longer hair on the legs and tail then use an attachment comb.
8. When clipping and trimming is completed brush the coat with a bristle brush to remove any loose and clipped hairs. A conditioning detangler spray may be used to finish the coat adding brilliance and fragrance.
9. Always clean the blade of your clippers when you have finished using the cleaning brush included in the kit. It is important to apply a little clipper oil to the blade before storing the clippers. This will prevent moisture in the air from rusting and deteriorating the surface of your blades.

Double Coats

There is a wide variety of dog breeds with a double coat, some will require significant clipping and others may just benefit from frequent trimming and tidying. Take advice from a professional dog groomer or breeder if you are unsure what your dog needs. When clipping this coat type, clippers must be powerful and blades should always be sharp to allow efficient cutting of the dense soft undercoat and the courser outer coat.

Examples of breeds with this coat type include:



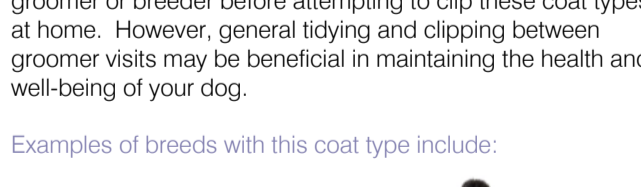
Suggested tools

1. It is essential that you fully prepare the dog's coat before commencing clipping. The coat must be completely combed and brushed through, removing any loose undercoat, knots and tangles. Mats can easily form in this soft hair, which will be painful for the dog if not removed before clipping begins. With this coat type it is also recommended that the dog has been washed and dried completely before clipping.
2. Always apply a little clipper oil to the metal blades before you commence clipping. Switch the clipper on momentarily to dissipate the oil across the surface. This will increase the performance level of the clipper, reducing heat through the blades and extending the lifetime and sharpness of the blade.
3. Select the length of hair that you wish to leave on the dog. Some clippers have a taper facility which allows the blade to be adjusted to vary the clipping length. Alternatively you may wish to use plastic attachment combs which clip onto the blade. When using the plastic combs always ensure they are fixed correctly and securely to the clipper blade before commencing clipping.
4. Begin clipping from the base of the skull. Turn on the clippers and move them through the coat following the lie of the hair. Do not clip against the coat as this will leave a much closer clip and may cause a skin reaction. The flat surface of the blade of the clipper should be flat against the coat. Do not angle the clipper teeth into the skin as this can lead to injury. Clip both sides of the body from the sides of the neck to the shoulder joint in the front leg and down to the thigh on the rear leg. Areas around the elbows, inside the back thighs and under the belly can be prone to tangles and extremely sensitive, so ensure they are knot-free before clipping to prevent any pain or distress to the dog.
5. Work through the coat from front to back, clipping away from the eyes and nose. Wahl recommend a smaller trimmer if you wish to clip any areas around the face.
6. Once you have completed the main body, move onto the legs and tail. These areas are often tidied using scissors. If you wish to leave longer hair on the legs and tail then use an attachment comb.
7. When clipping and trimming is completed brush the coat with a slicker brush to remove any loose and clipped hairs. A conditioning detangler spray may be used to finish the coat adding brilliance and fragrance.
8. Always clean the blade of your clippers when you have finished using the cleaning brush included in the kit. It is important to apply a little clipper oil to the blade before storing the clippers. This will prevent moisture in the air from rusting and deteriorating the surface of your blades.

Curly Coats

This coat type can be quite difficult to manage at home and will invariably require some routine clipping and trimming to maintain the coat and reduce mats and tangles. It may be necessary to seek help and advice from a professional groomer or breeder before attempting to clip these coat types at home. However, general tidying and clipping between groomer visits may be beneficial in maintaining the health and well-being of your dog.

Examples of breeds with this coat type include:



Suggested tools

1. It is essential that you fully prepare the dog's coat before commencing clipping. The coat must be completely combed and brushed through, removing any loose undercoat, knots and tangles. Mats can easily form in this curly hair, which will be painful for the dog if not removed before clipping begins. With this coat type it is also recommended that the dog has been washed and dried completely before clipping.
2. Always apply a little clipper oil to the metal blades before you commence clipping. Switch the clipper on momentarily to dissipate the oil across the surface. This will increase the performance level of the clipper, reducing heat through the blades and extending the lifetime and sharpness of the blade.
3. Select the length of hair that you wish to leave on the dog. Some clippers have a taper facility which allows the blade to be adjusted to vary the clipping length. Alternatively you may wish to use plastic attachment combs which clip onto the blade. When using the plastic combs always ensure they are fixed correctly and securely to the clipper blade before commencing clipping.
4. Fluff up the coat using a slicker brush and begin clipping from the base of the skull. Turn on the clippers and move them through the coat following the lie of the hair. Do not clip against the coat as this will leave a much closer clip and may cause a skin reaction. The flat surface of the blade of the clipper should be flat against the coat. Do not angle the clipper teeth into the skin as this can lead to injury. Clip both sides of the body from the sides of the neck to the shoulder joint in the front leg and down to the thigh on the rear leg. Areas around the elbows, inside the back thighs and under the belly can be prone to tangles and extremely sensitive, so ensure they are knot-free before clipping to prevent any pain or distress to the dog.
5. Work through the coat from front to back, clipping away from the eyes and nose. Wahl recommend a smaller trimmer if you wish to clip any areas around the face. These breed types often have straggly hair in the moustache and whiskers which can be trimmed with a smaller trimmer or blunt ended scissors.
6. Once you have completed the main body, move onto the legs and tail. These areas are often tidied using scissors. If you wish to leave longer hair on the legs and tail then use an attachment comb.
7. When clipping and trimming is completed, remove loose hair by combing through the coat. A conditioning detangler spray may be used to finish the coat adding brilliance and fragrance.
8. Always clean the blade of your clippers when you have finished using the cleaning brush included in the kit. It is important to apply a little clipper oil to the blade before storing the clippers. This will prevent moisture in the air from rusting and deteriorating the surface of your blades.



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870/6674 	Wahl "For Dummies" Pet Clipper	Europe	Yes		10w	2m	434g	17.5cm	Chrome Plated	Yes	1.0mm – 3.0mm		4			Smooth Short Wire
870/6519 	Wahl Combo Dog Clipper	USA	Yes		10w	2.5m	446g	16.5cm	Chrome Plated	Yes	0.8mm – 2.5mm		8	Yes	Yes	Smooth Short Wire Silky Double
870/2520 	Wahl Pro Series Dog Clipper	USA	Yes	Yes	6w	1.5m	234g	15.3cm	High Carbon Steel		2mm	Yes	4	Yes		Smooth Short Wire Silky
226/3917 	Wahl Rex Dog Clipper	Europe	Yes		15w	3m	656g	18.0cm	Chrome Plated	Yes	1.0mm – 3.0mm		2	Yes		Smooth Short Wire Silky Double Curly