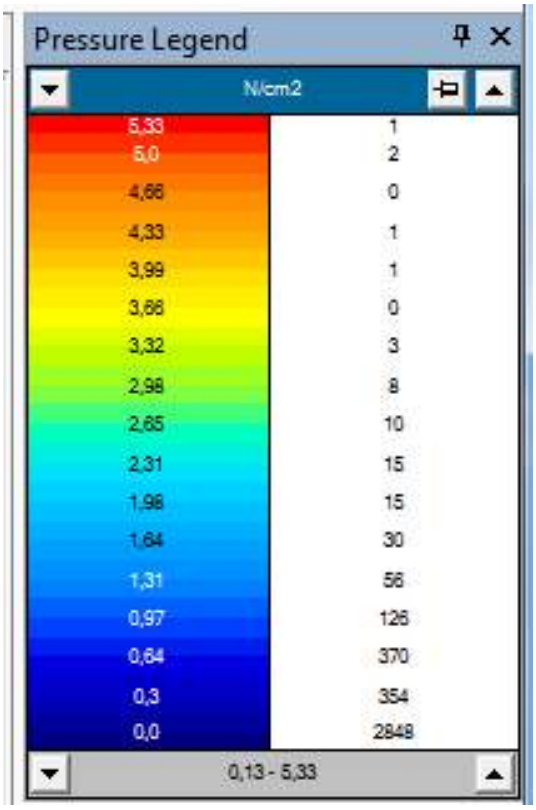
THINLINE PRESSURE TESTS

FULL RESULT SHEET

How to use the measures simplified?



The left pressure-image each time is with the ThinLine inbetween, the right pressure-image is without.
All tests are done with the ThinLine variants. Red and Yellow marks mean significant pressure
Remark: At some points you read "without saddlepad", this means without a saddlepad inbetween to have exact numbers, but not without ThinLine.

How to use the measures more in detail?

The measures are meant to add objective information to be combined with the rider's feeling, the saddler expertise and other members of the team taking care of the horse (vet, coach, …) when it is time to validate or compare the fit of different pad/saddle scenarios.

The priority is an homogeneous pressure distribution.

One then look at absolute values :

- Blue-green : moderated pressure
- Yellow-red : significant pressure

And then to the zone :

- Horses are more sensitive at the back of the saddle
- The spine must be free of pressure.

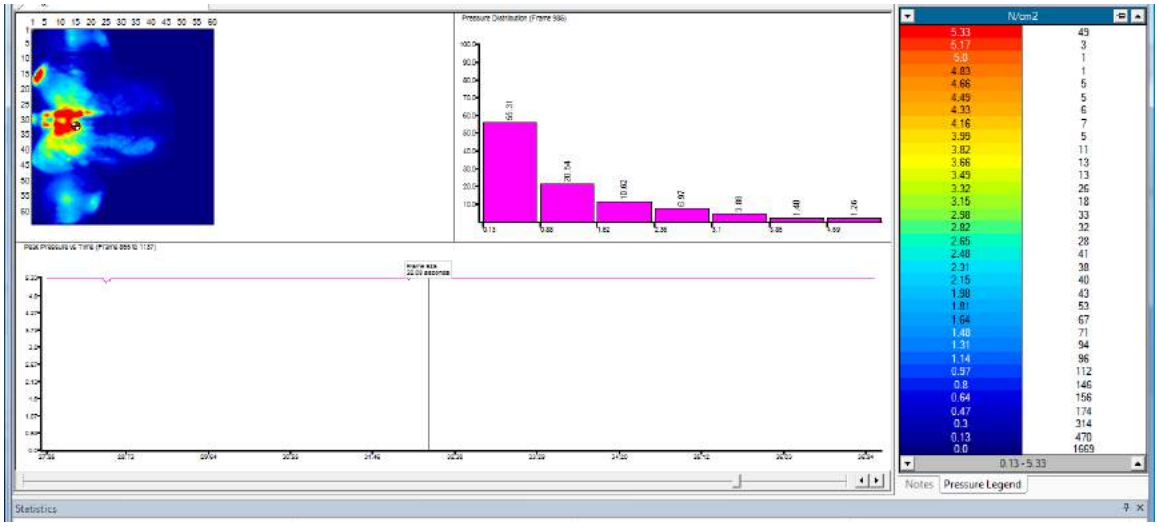
Scientific research has validated this tool as a reliable method to evaluate the combination of pads and saddles. (A bibliography extract is attached)

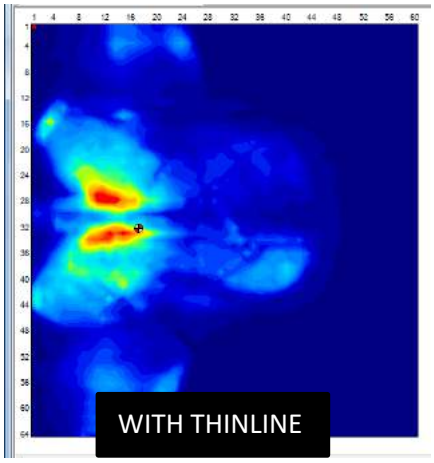
Source :Equine surgery, 3rd edition
Jorg A. Auer, Dr Med Vet,
Section XI Selected Topics of the Lameness
Chapter 78 Saddle Evaluations by B. Von Rechenberg

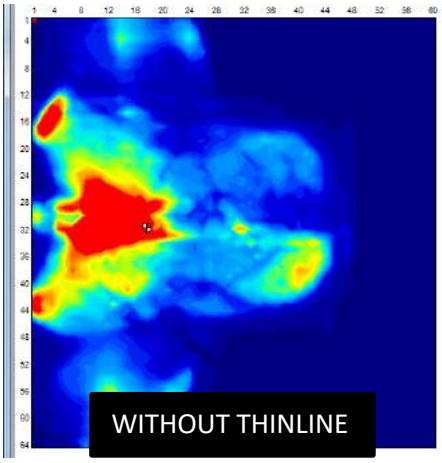
Reports include …

- a representative repetitive peak of pressure at the sitting trot on a straight line during 10 seconds
- MAP virtual picture: calculated mean value over the period of each sensors
- MPP virtual picture: max pressure of each sensor during the period
- MAP number: mean value of average pressure
- MPP number: mean value of peak pressure
- RE : rebound '(mean variation of peak pressure)
- COP path of the center of pressure, as a way of evaluating rider's fixity
- 2 graphs: comparison of average pressure curb and peak pressure curb between plain pad (or without pad) and the studied pad

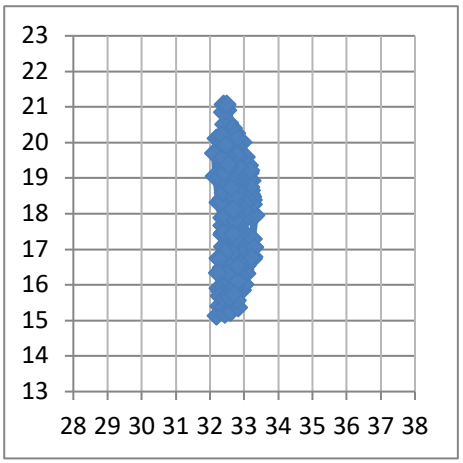
Case 1 – ThinLine coton pad + sheepskin

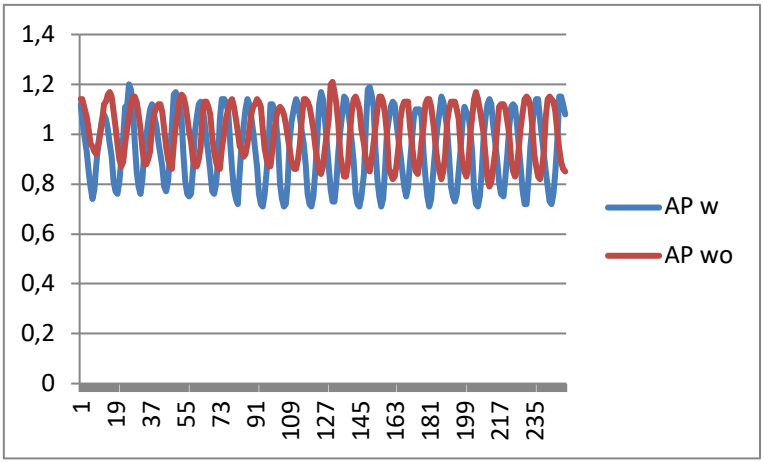




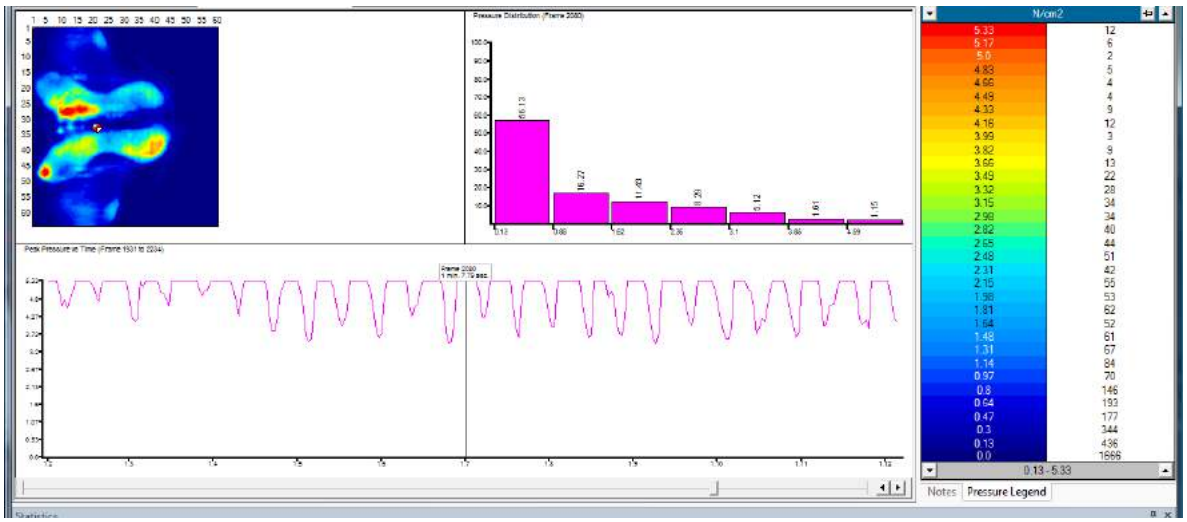


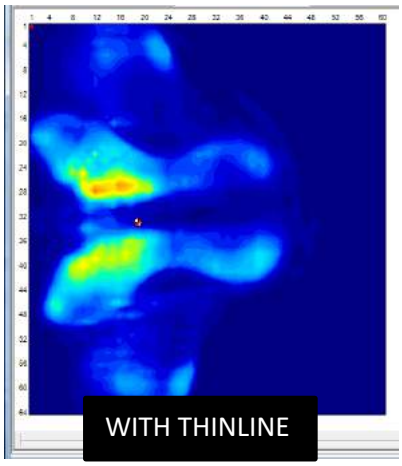
MAP	MPP	RE
1.01	6.54	0.39

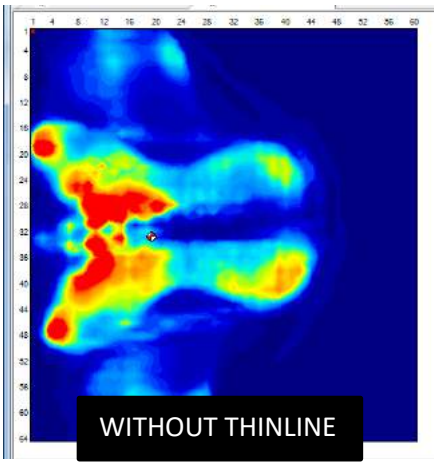




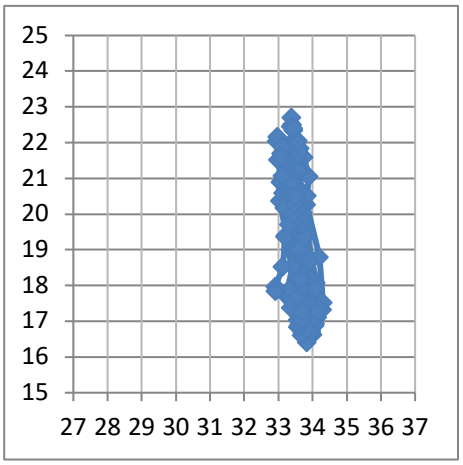
Case 1 – with Ultra ThinLine and normal saddlepad

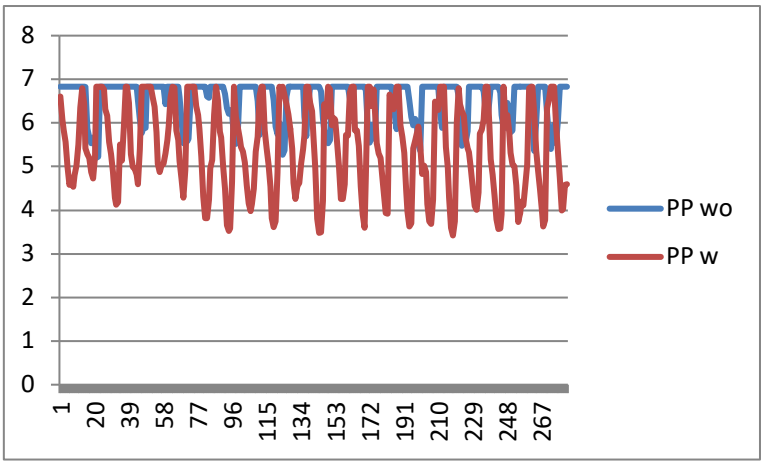




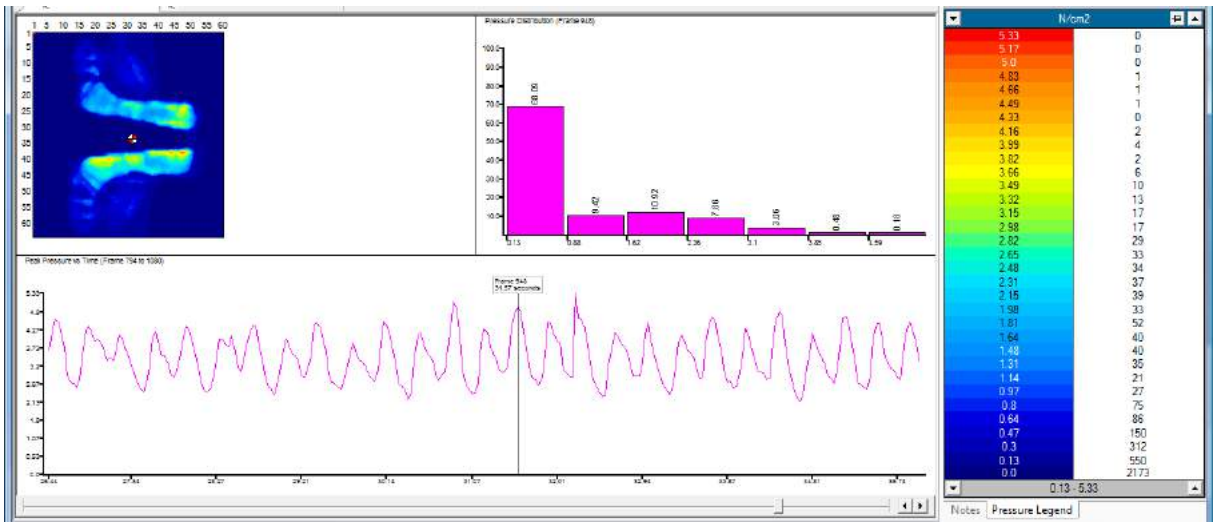


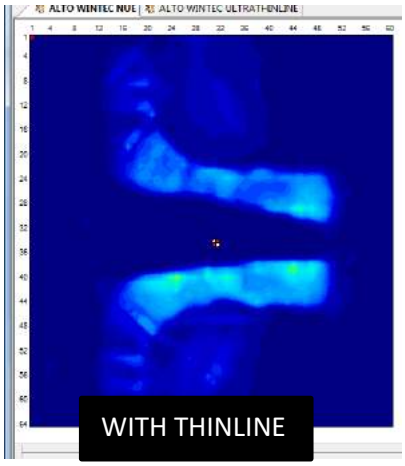
MAP	MPP	RE
0.94	5.43	0.89

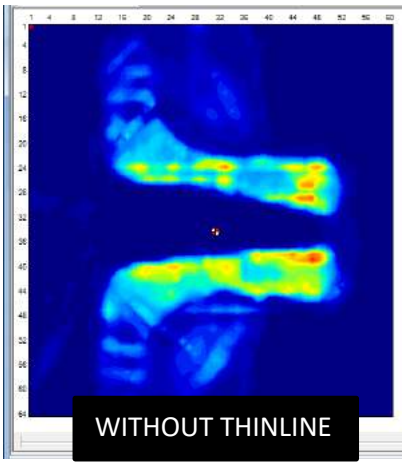




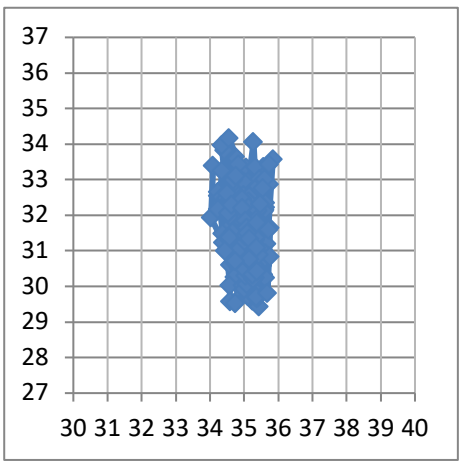
Case 2 – ThinLine without normal saddlepad inbetween

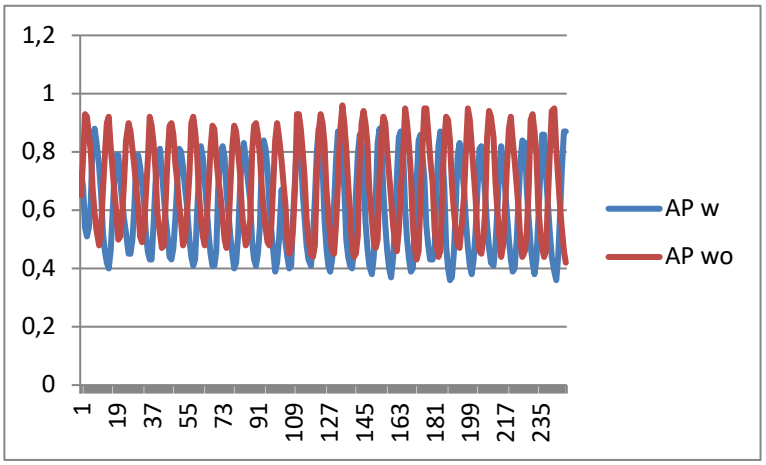




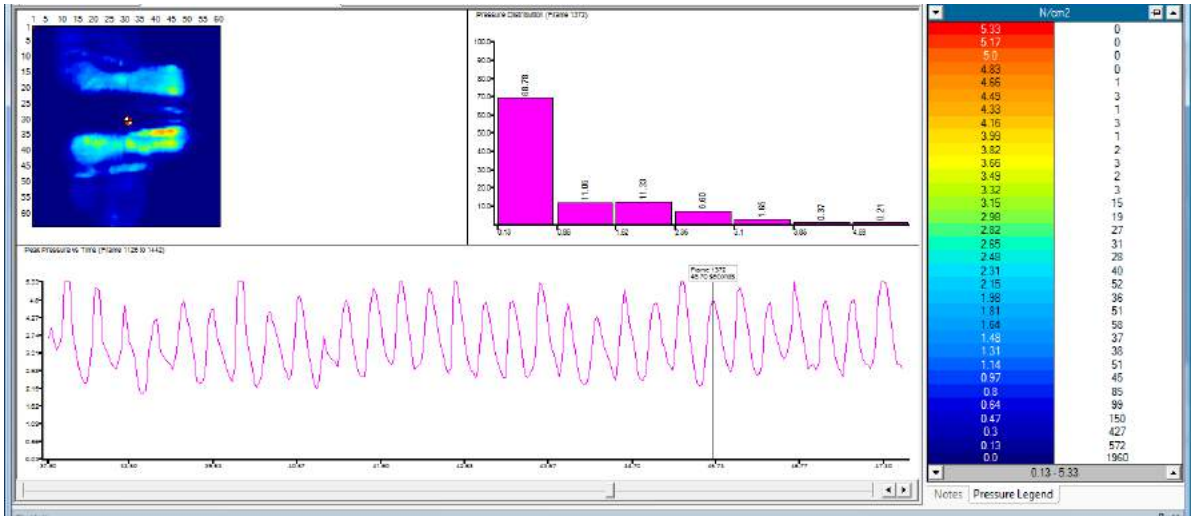


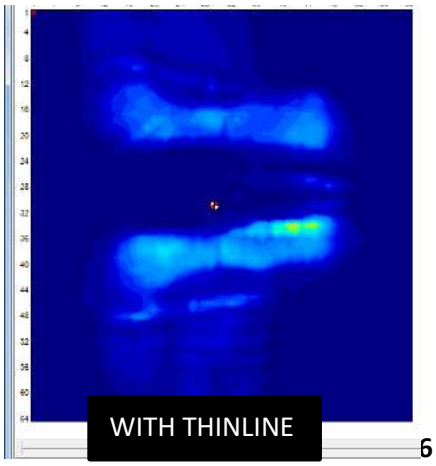
MAP	MPP	Re
0.68	3.45	0.58

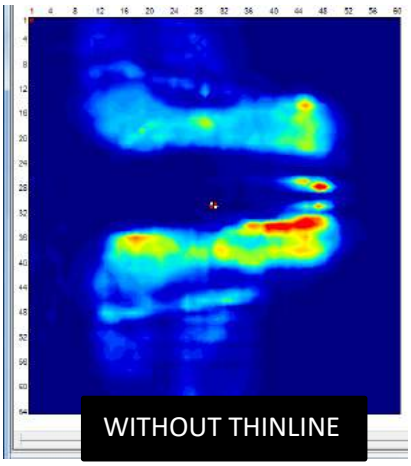




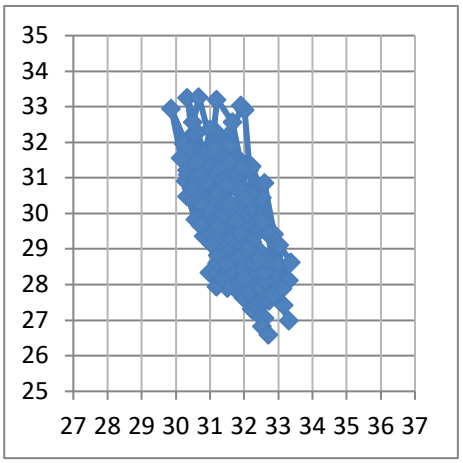
Case 2 - with Ultra ThinLine and normal saddlepad

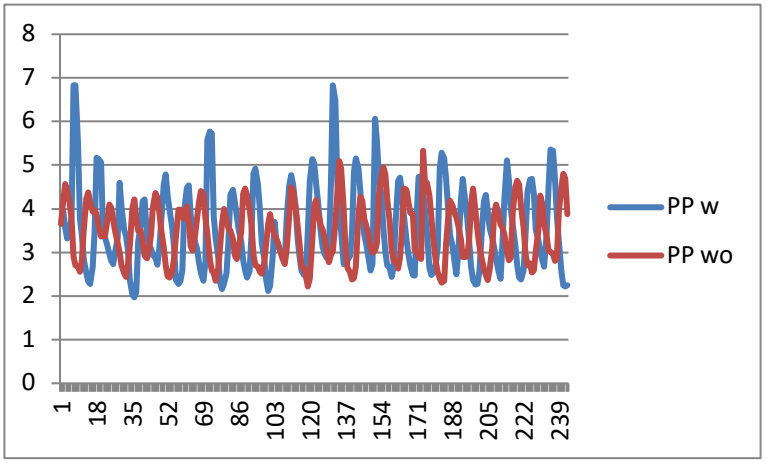




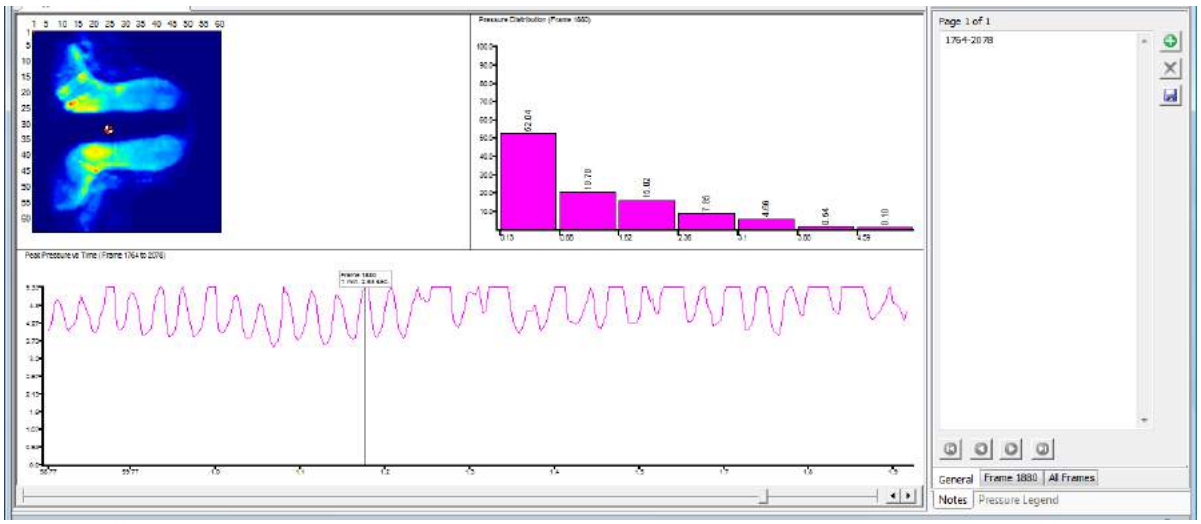


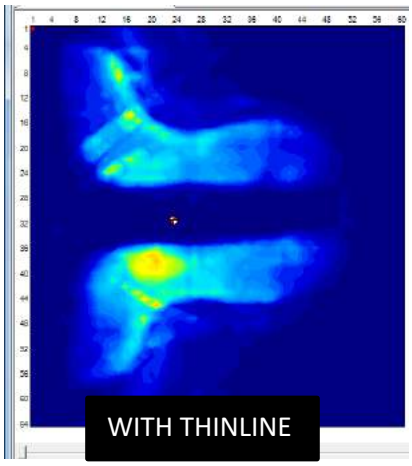
MAP	MPP	RE
0.60	3.60	0.81

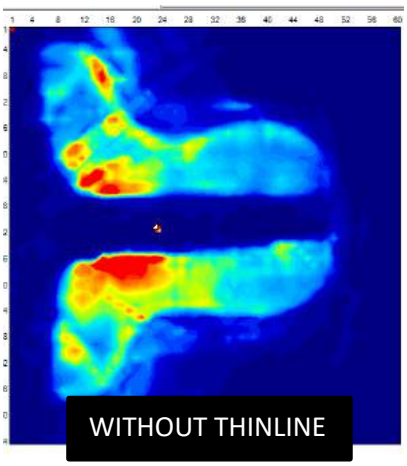




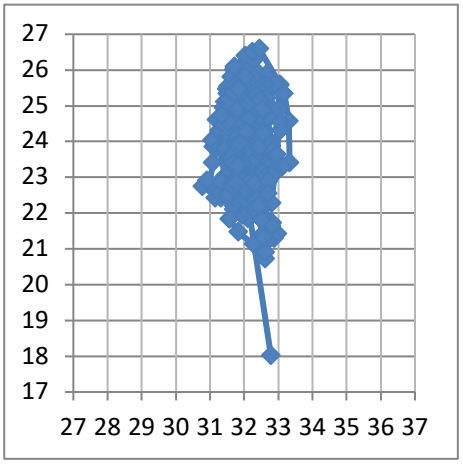
Case 6 – with coton ThinLine pad

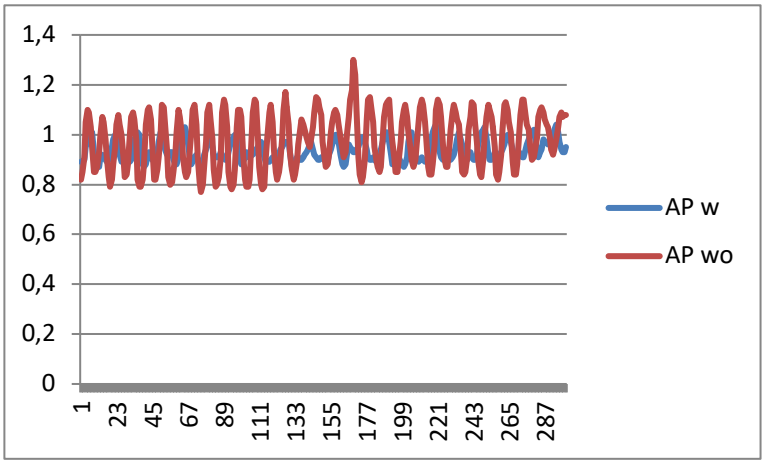




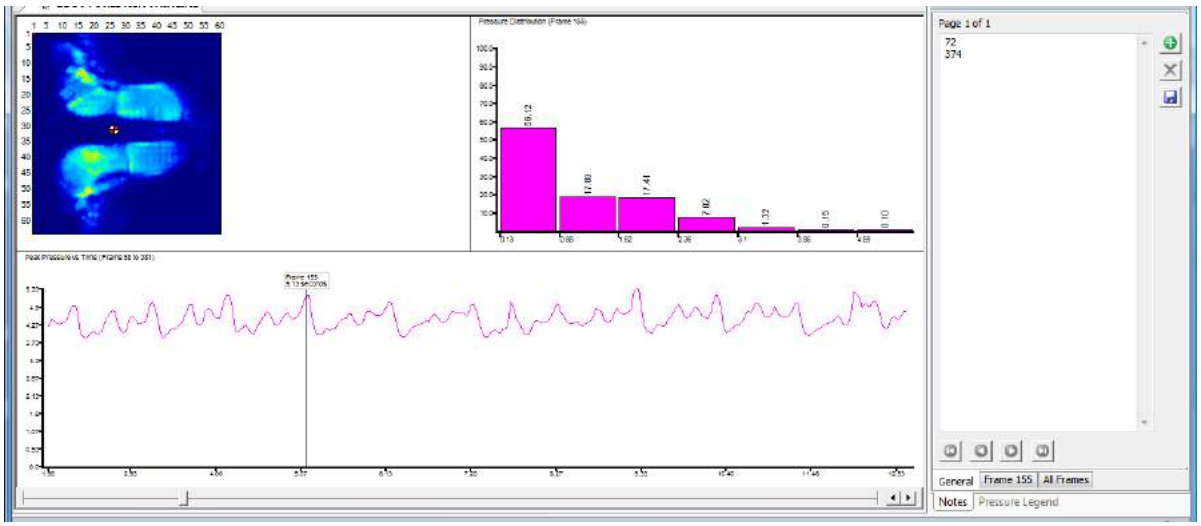


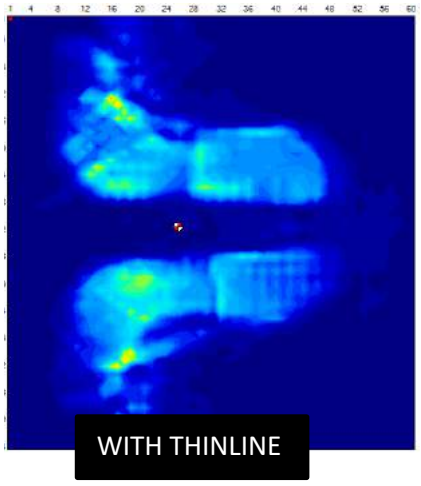
MAP	MPP	RE
0.98	4.95	0.75

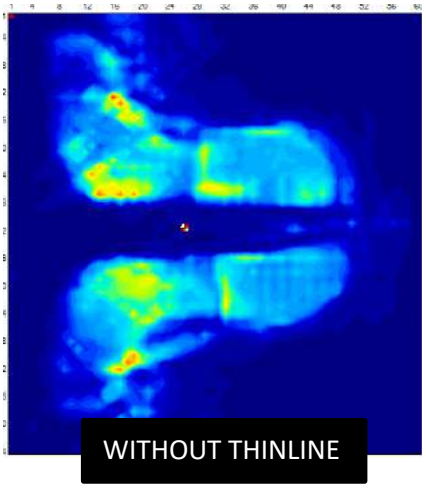




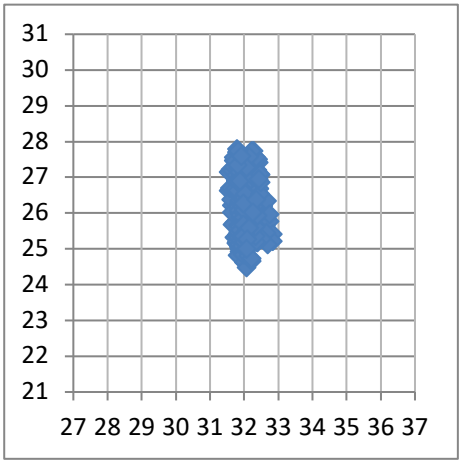
Case 6 - with Ultra ThinLine and normal saddlepad

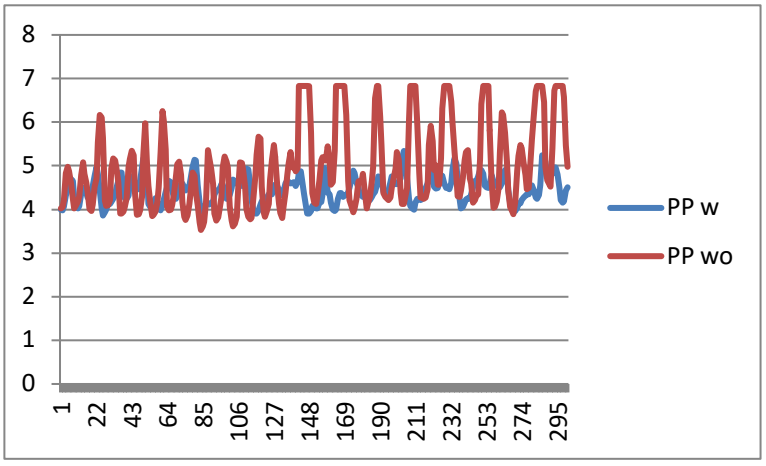




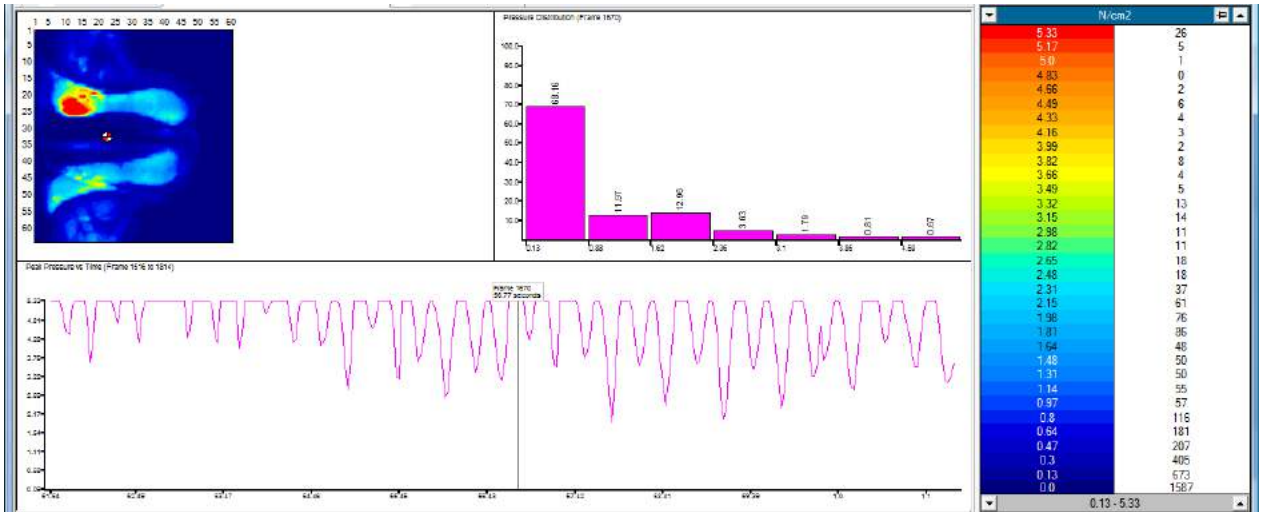


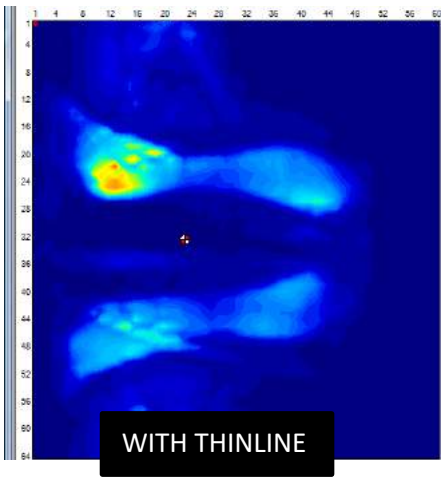
MAP	MPP	RE
0.94	4.45	0.24

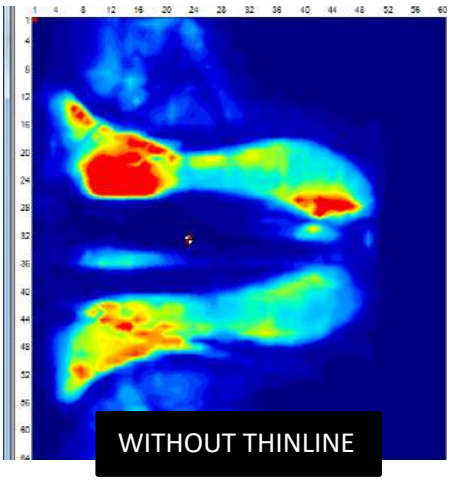




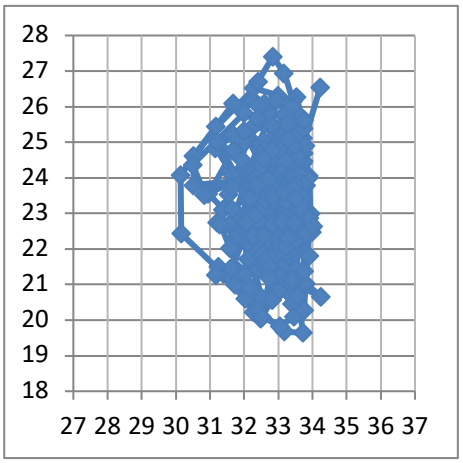
Case 7 - with coton ThinLine pad

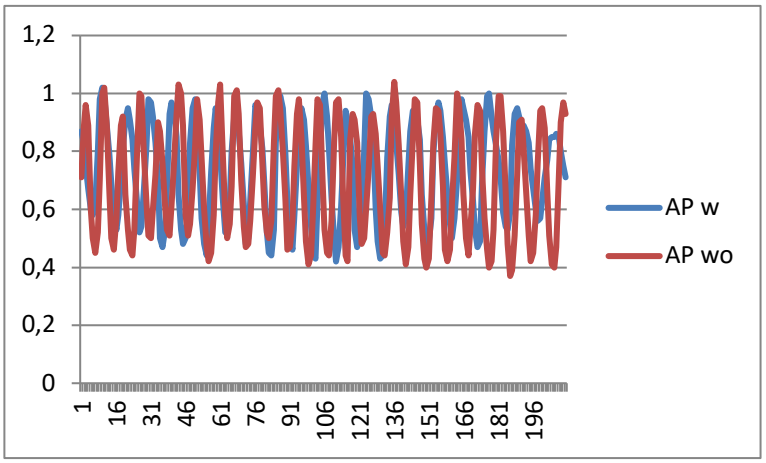




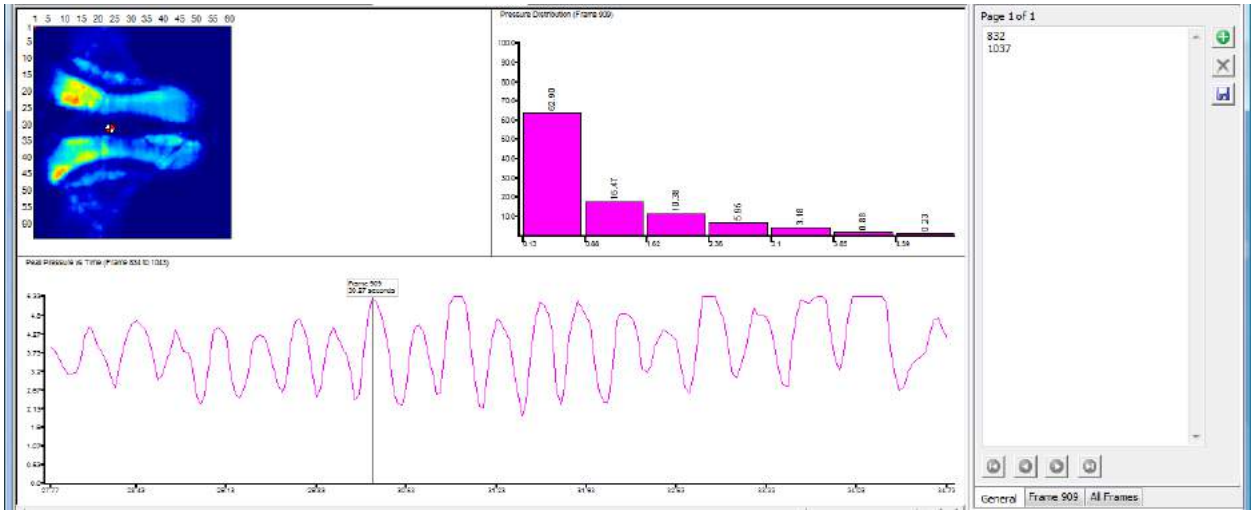


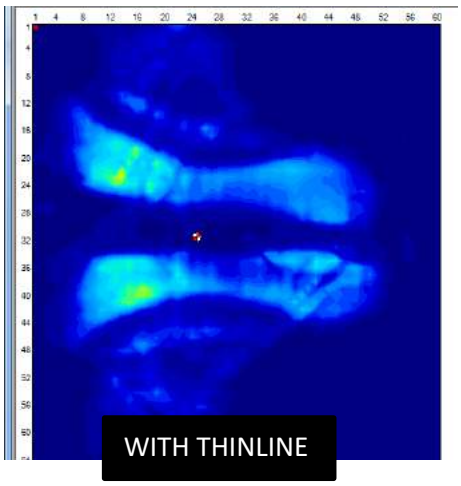
MAP	MPP	RE
0.69	5.23	1.15

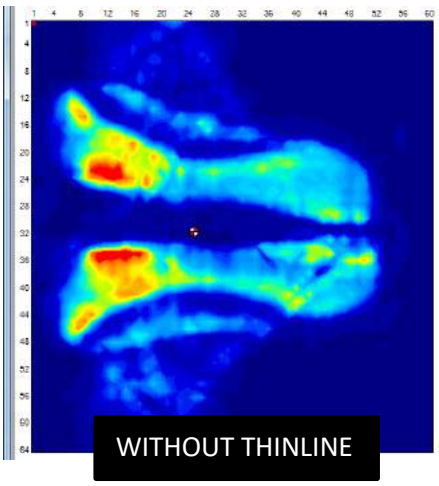




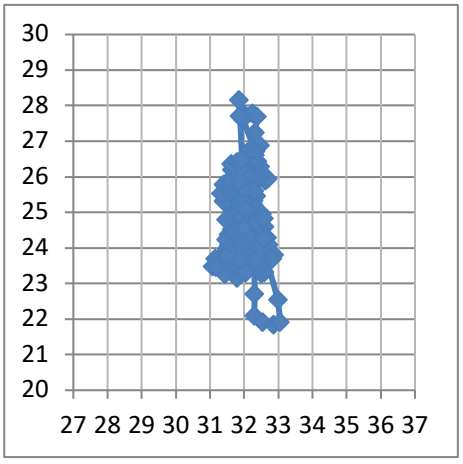
Case 7 - with Ultra ThinLine and normal saddlepad

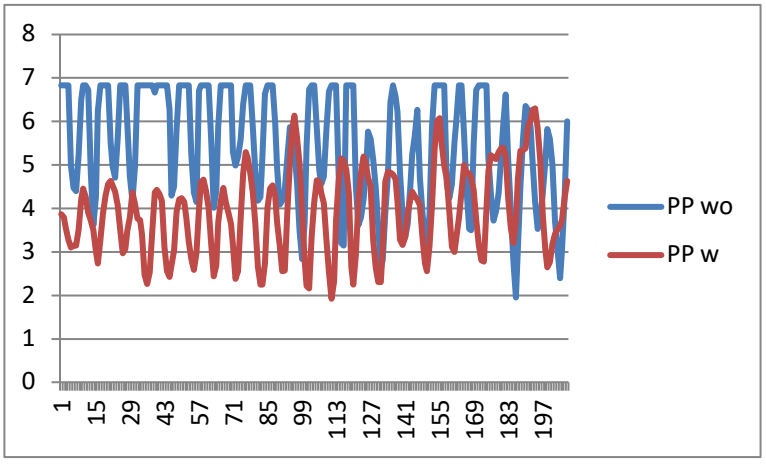




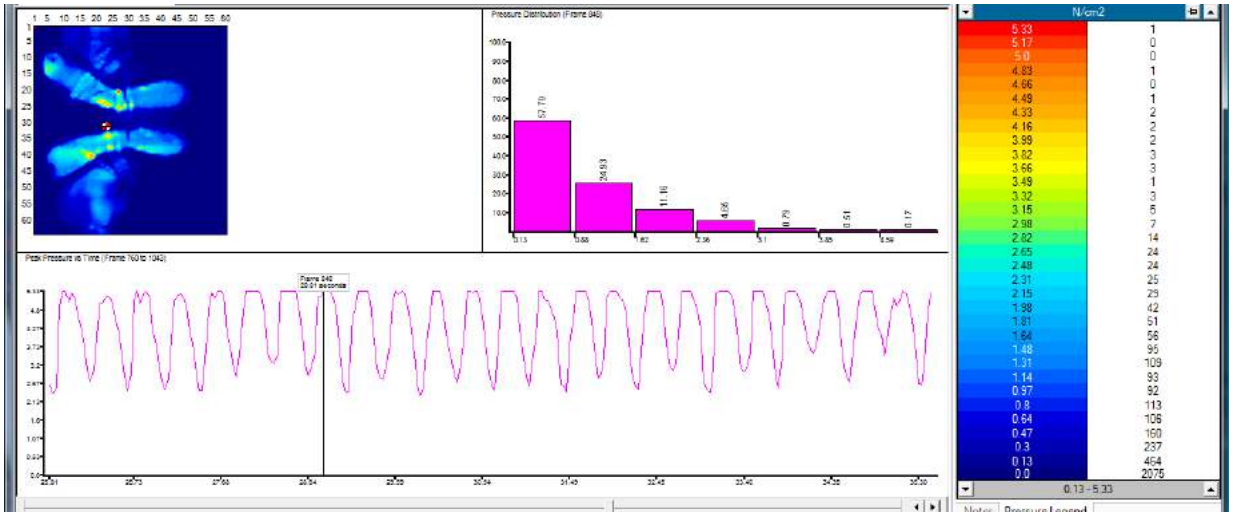


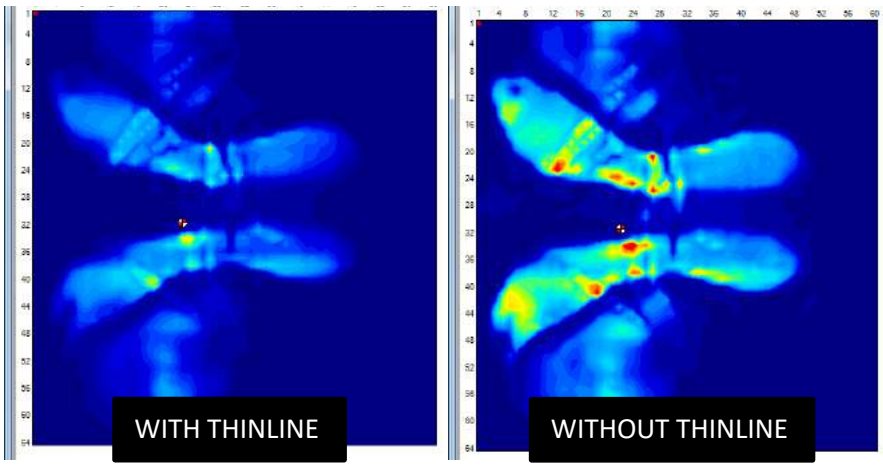
MAP	MPP	RE
0.74	3.94	0.80



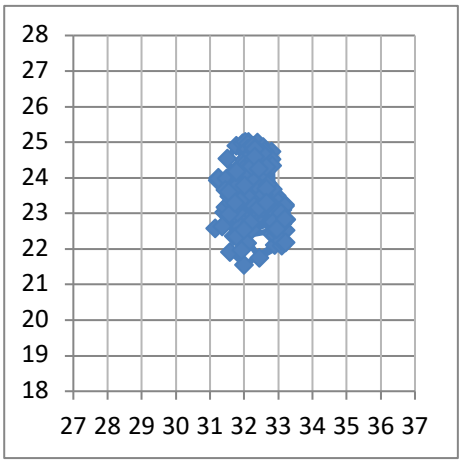


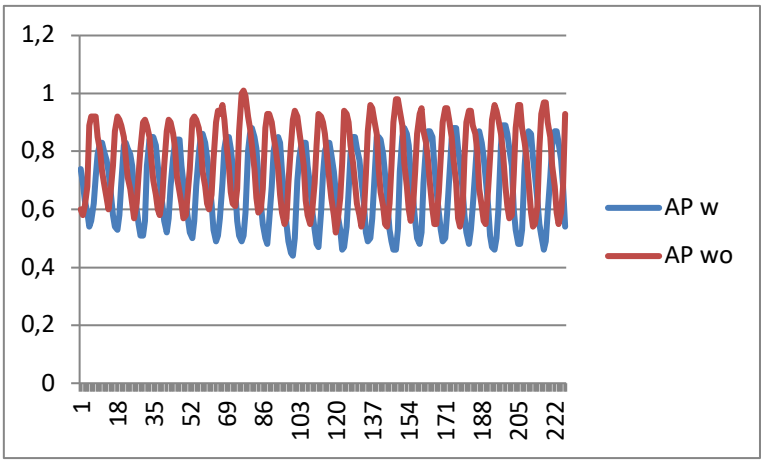
Case 3 - ThinLine without normal saddlepad inbetween



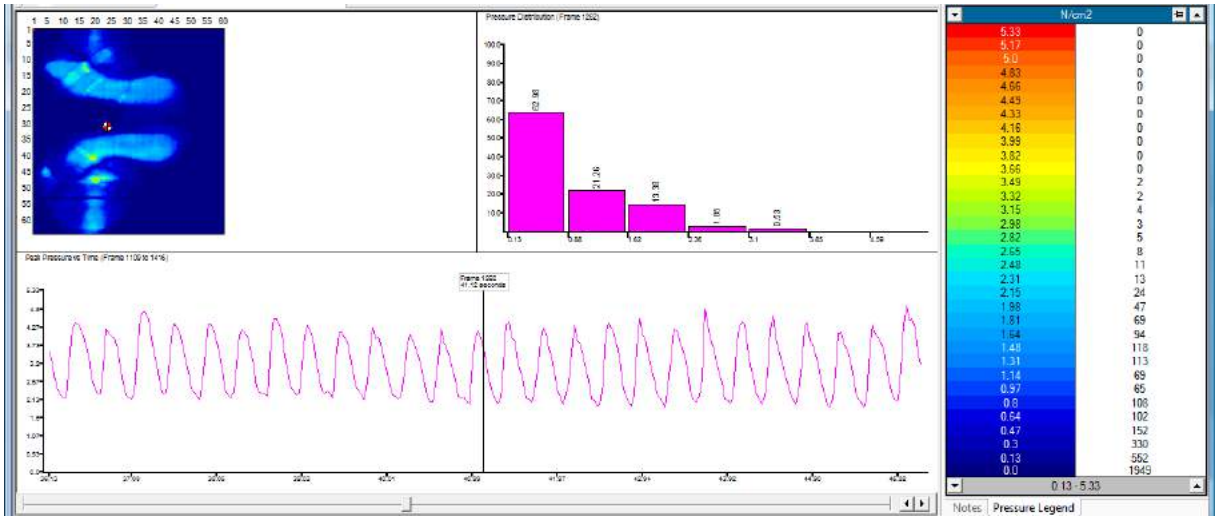


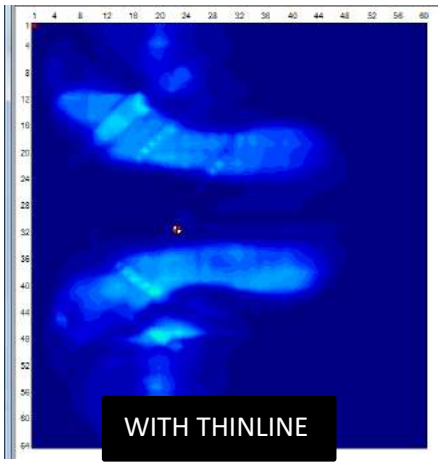
MAP	MPP	RE
0.76	4.42	1.00

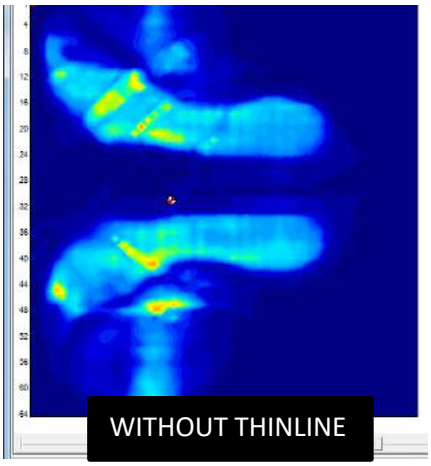




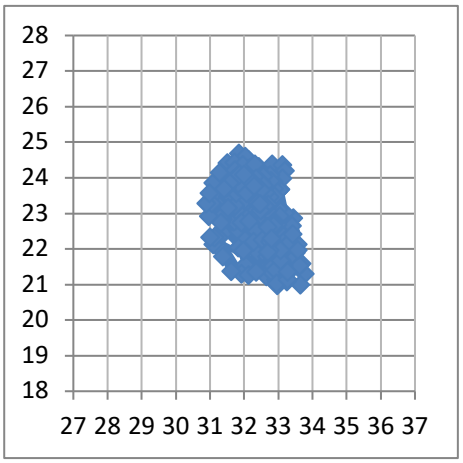
Case 3 - with Ultra ThinLine and normal saddlepad

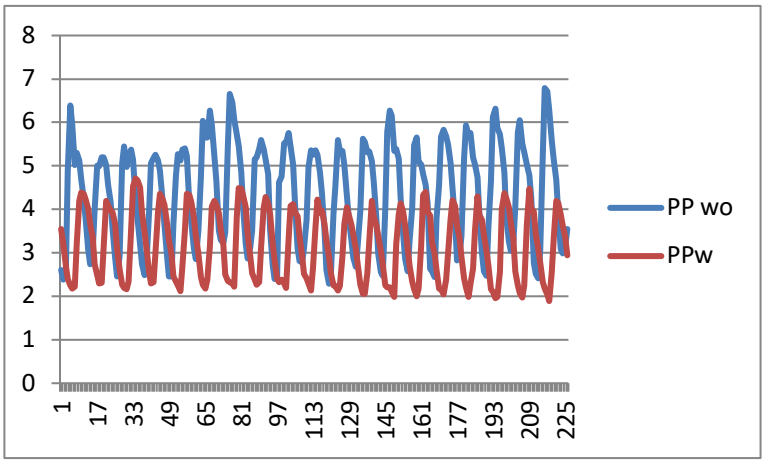




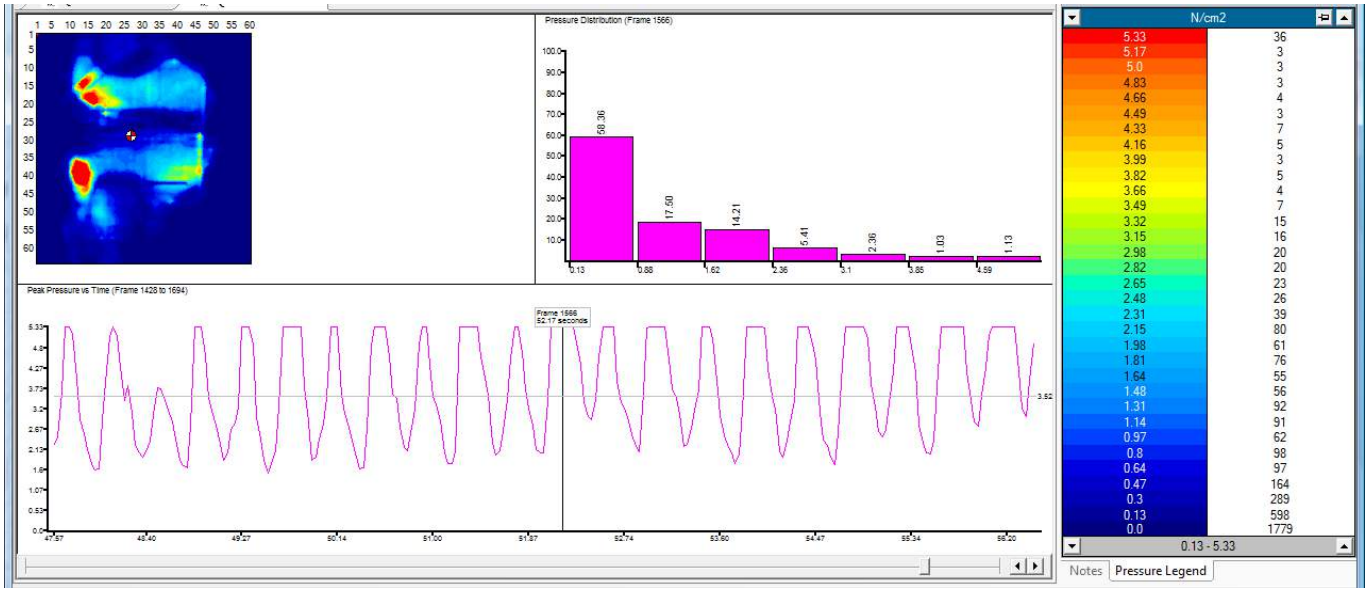


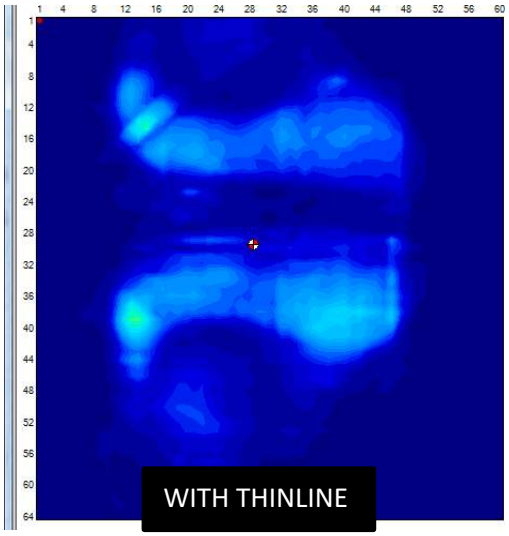
MAP	MPP	RE
0.68	3.14	0.72

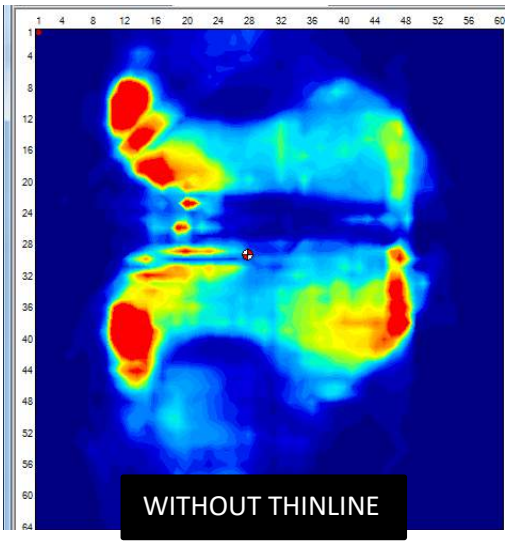




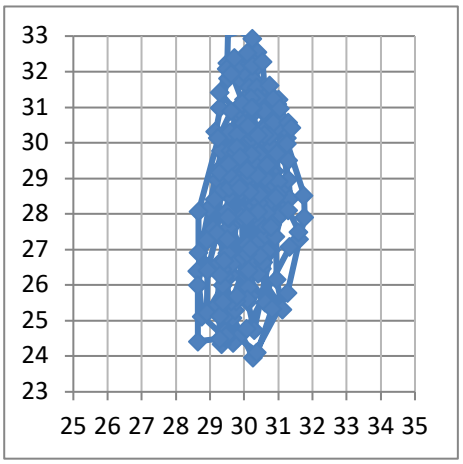
Case 5 - with coton ThinLine pad

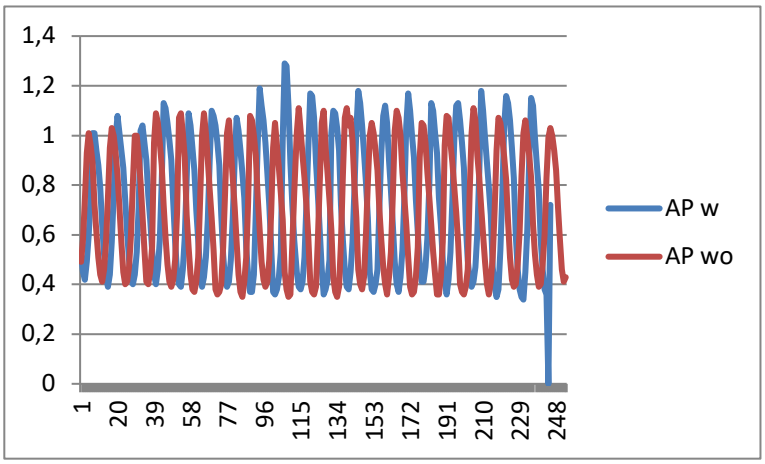




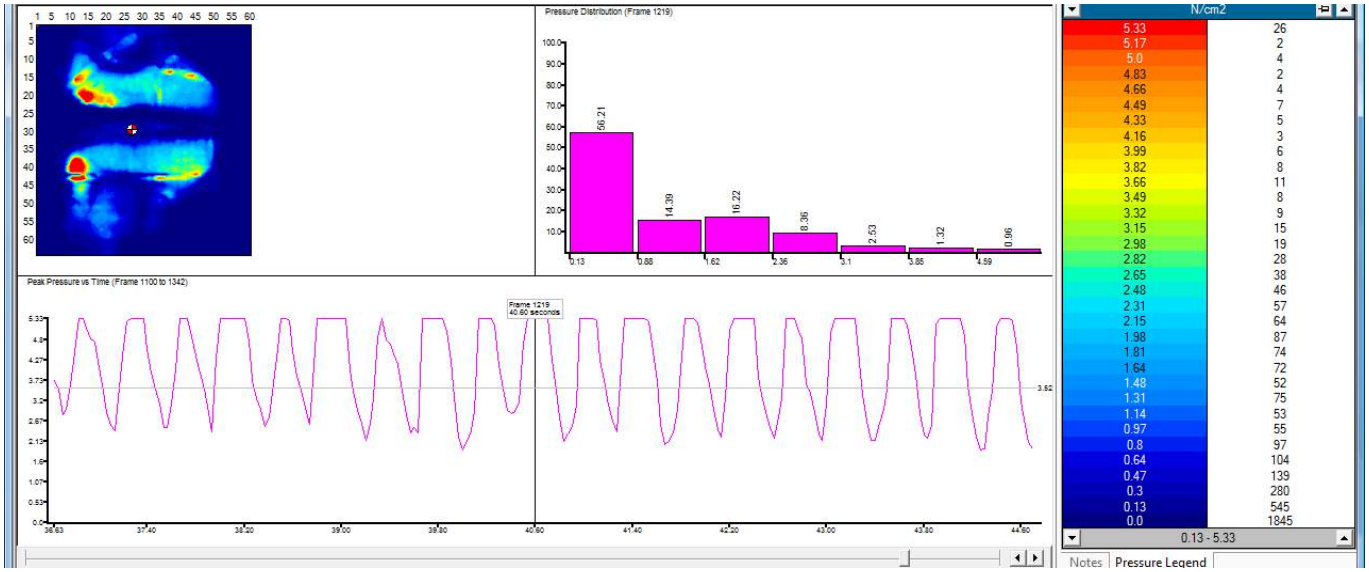


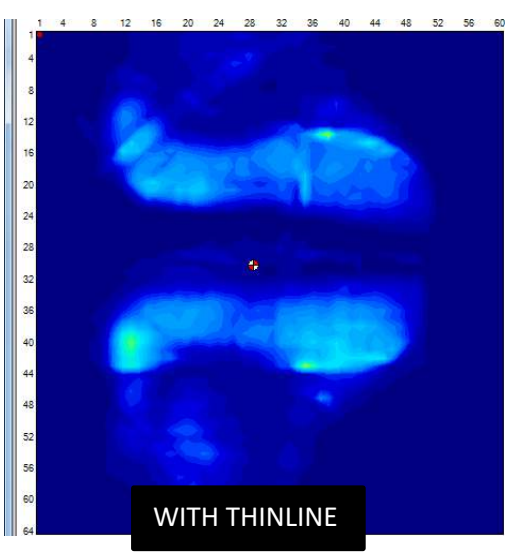
MAP	MPP	RE
0.72	4.42	1.43

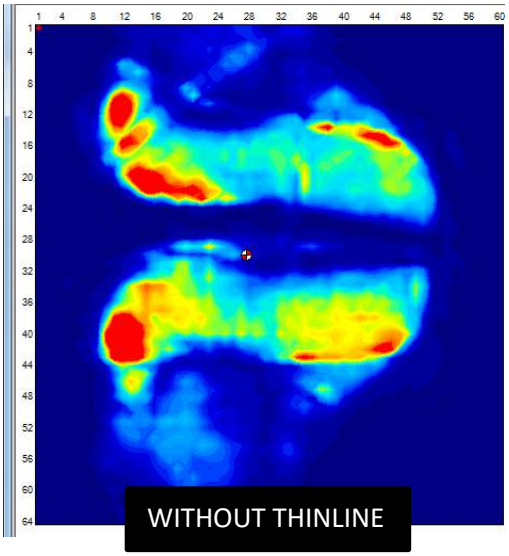




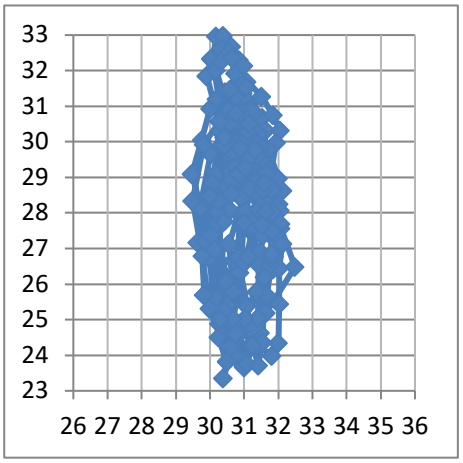
Case 5 - with Ultra ThinLine and normal saddlepad

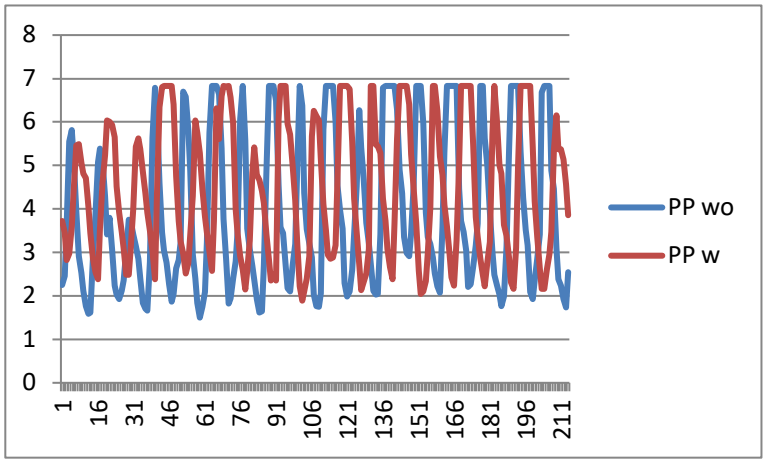




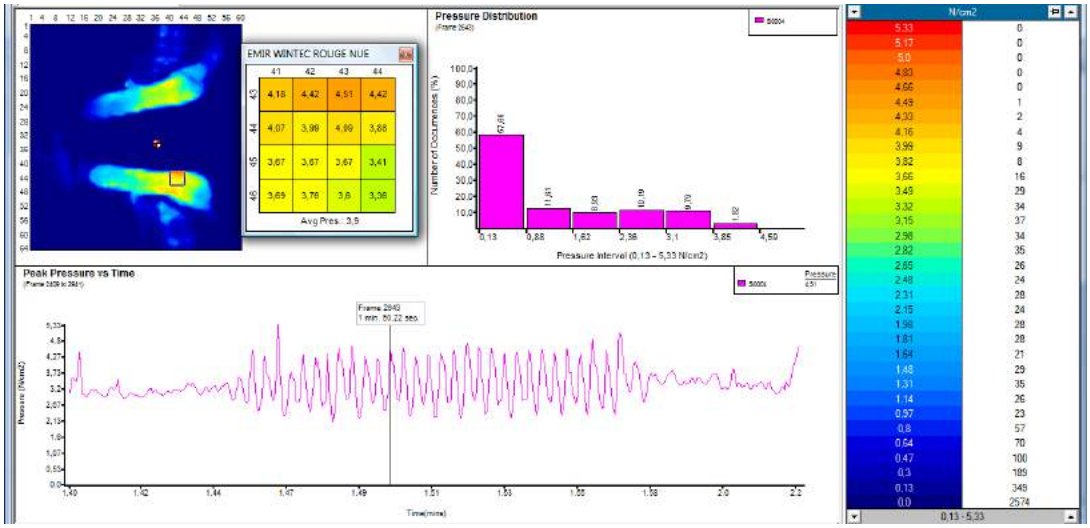


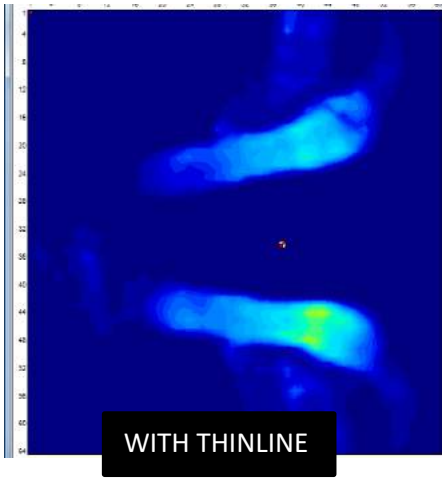
MAP	MPP	RE
0.70	4.16	1.60

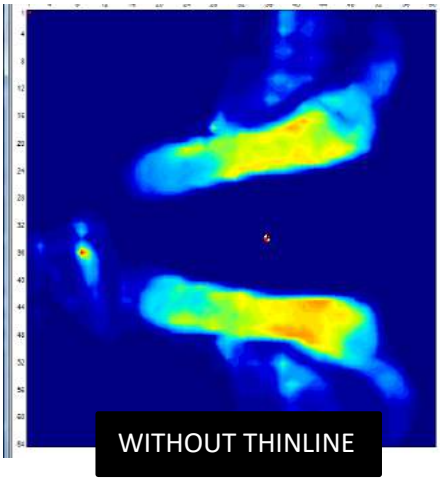




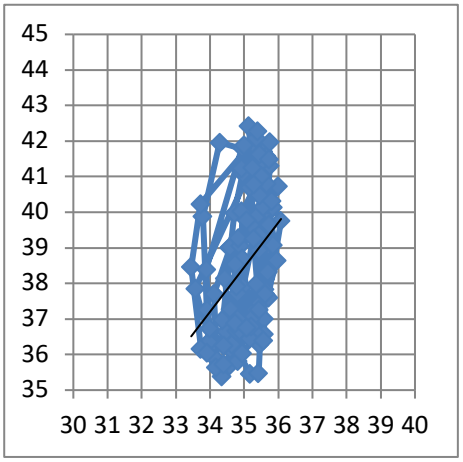
Case 11 - ThinLine without normal saddlepad inbetween

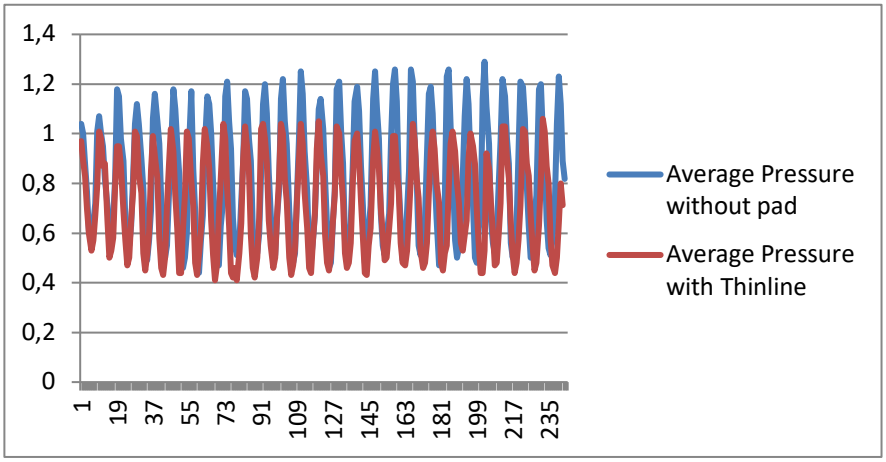




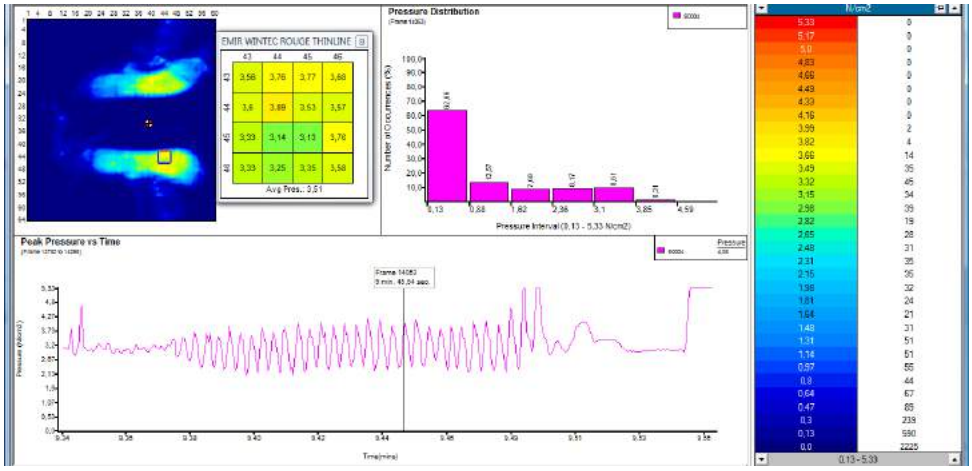


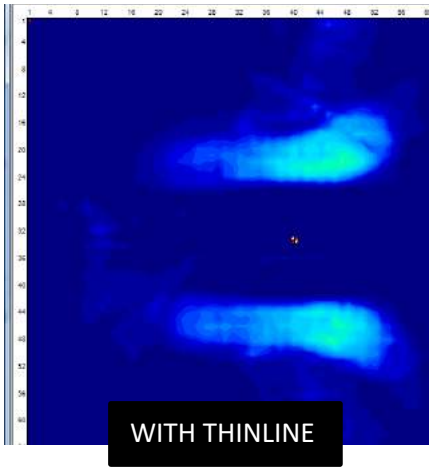
MAP	MPP	RE
1.73	3.60	0.64

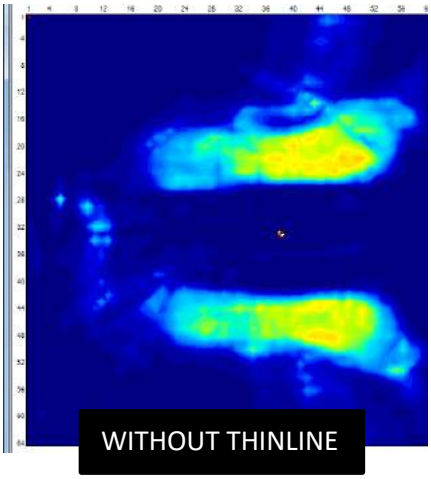




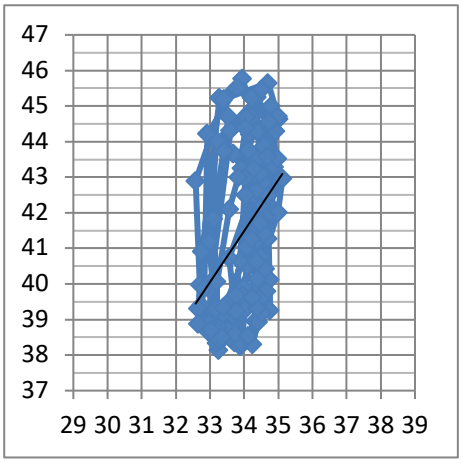
Case 11 - with Ultra ThinLine and normal saddlepad

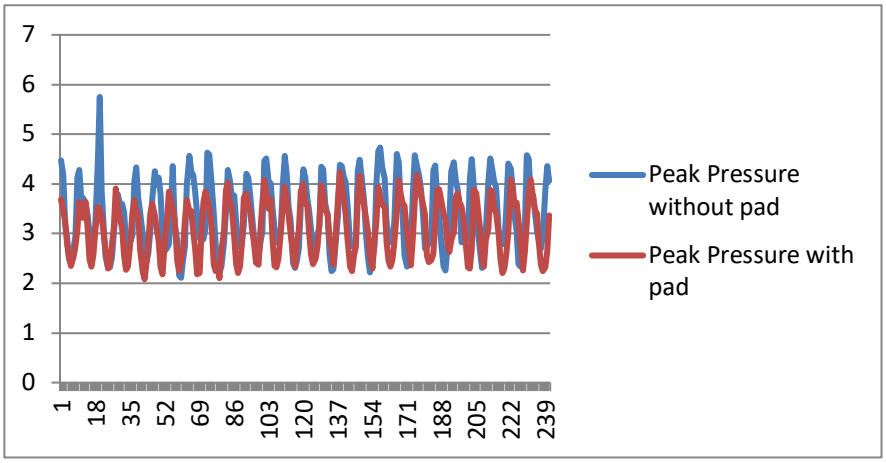




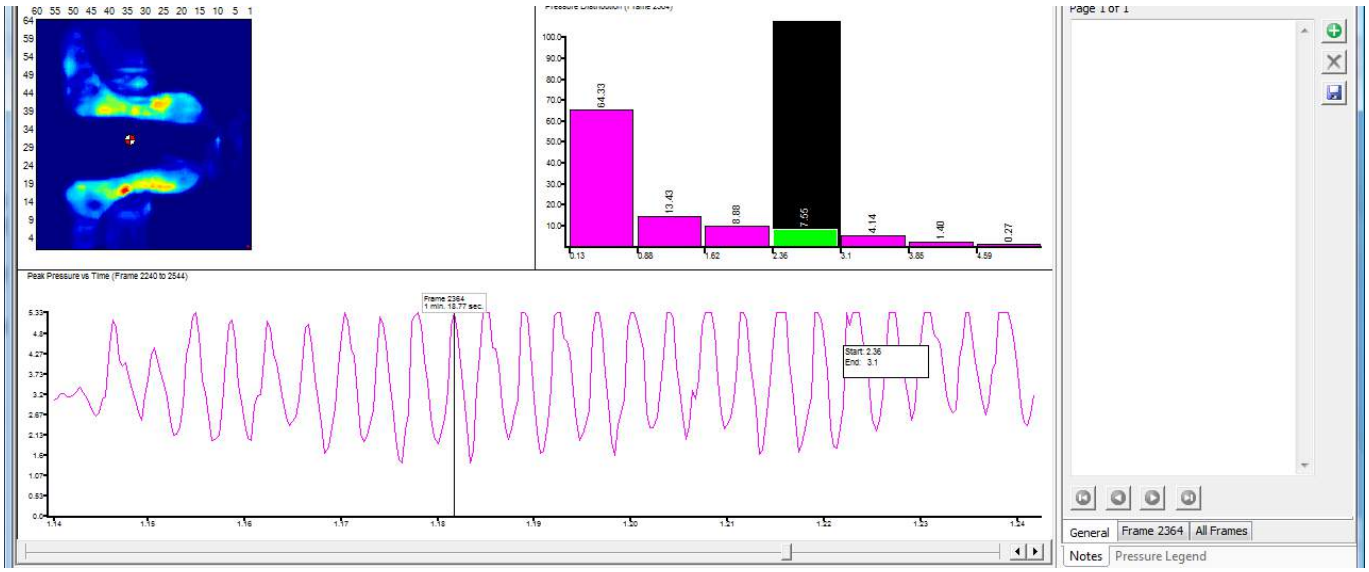


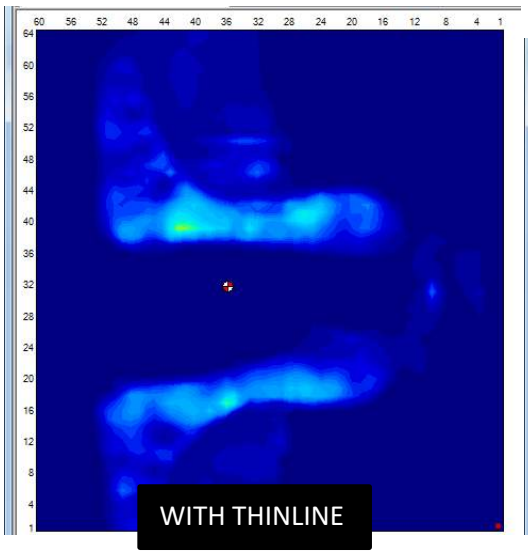
MAP	MPP	RE
1.42	3.40	0.62



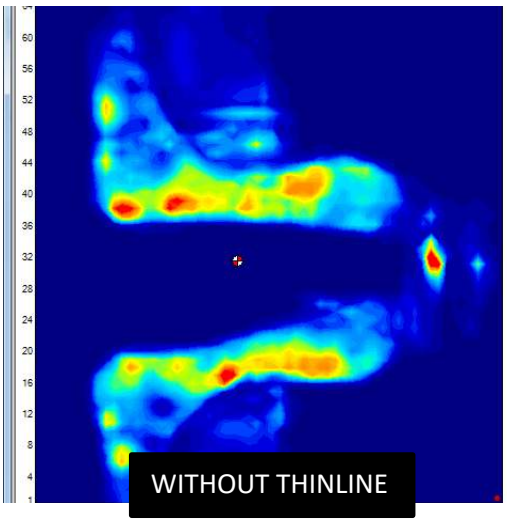


Case 12 - ThinLine without normal saddlepad inbetween



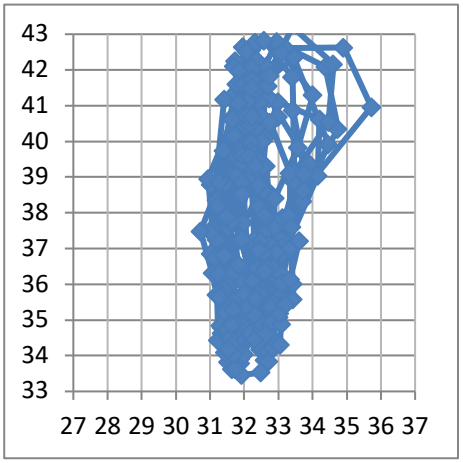


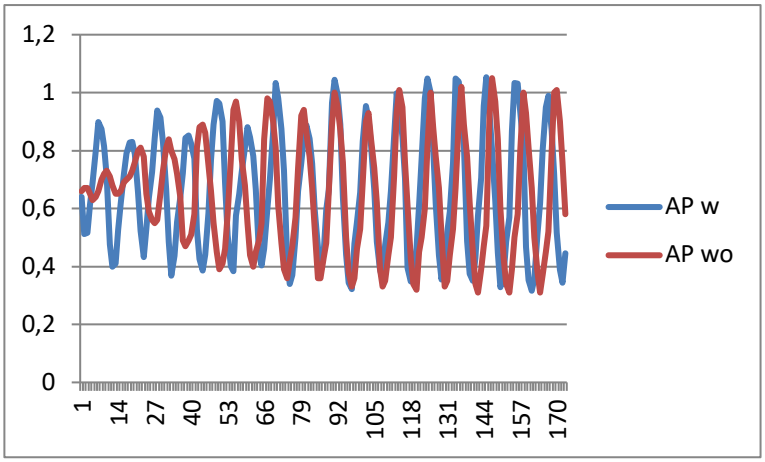
WITH THINLINE



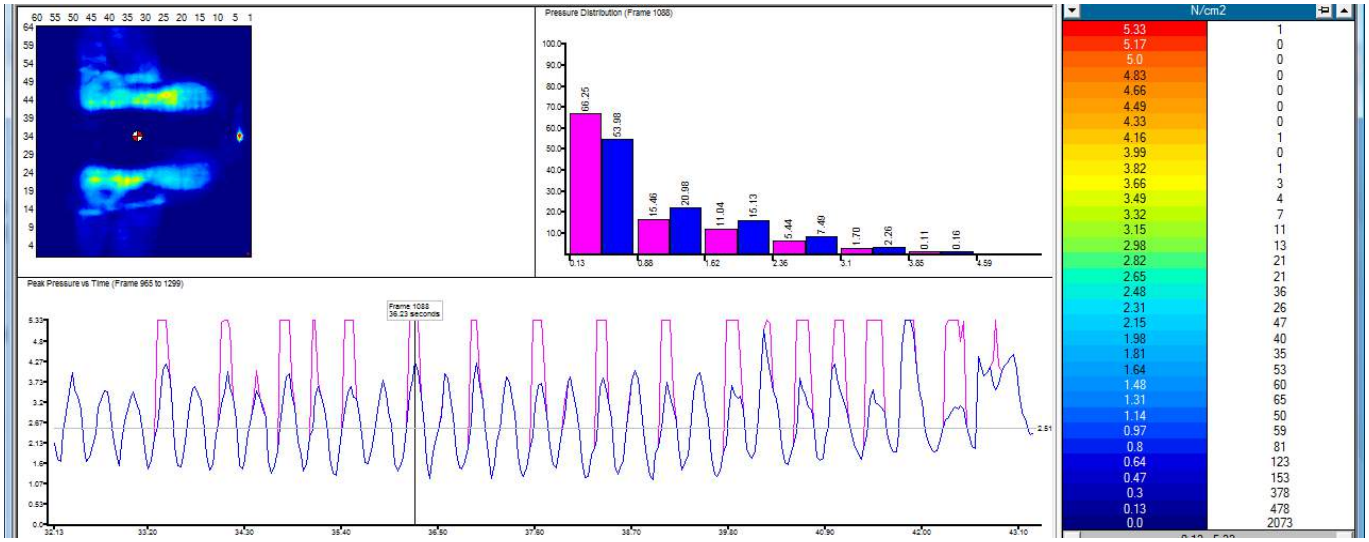
WITHOUT THINLINE

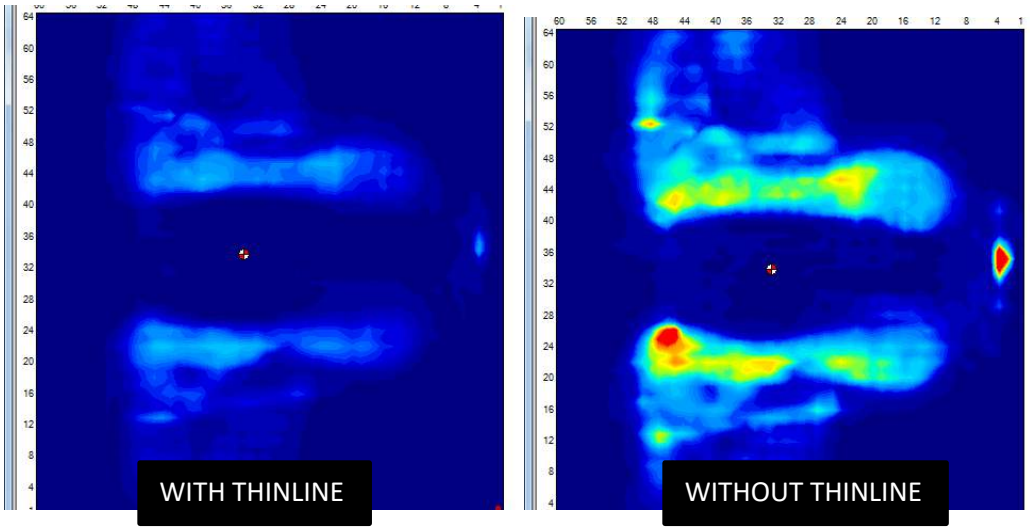
MAP	MPP	RE
0.64	3.71	1.11



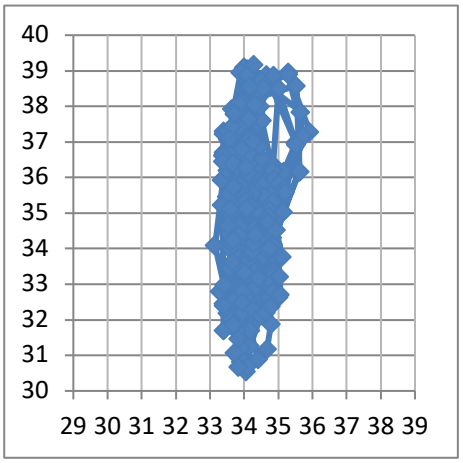


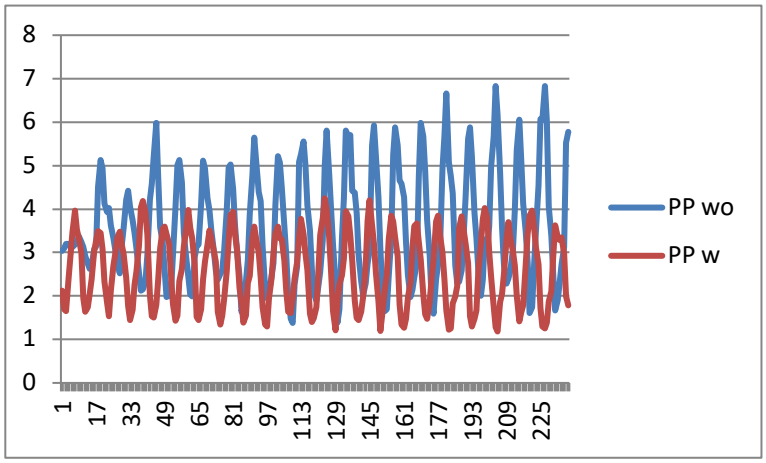
Case 12 - with Ultra ThinLine and normal saddlepad



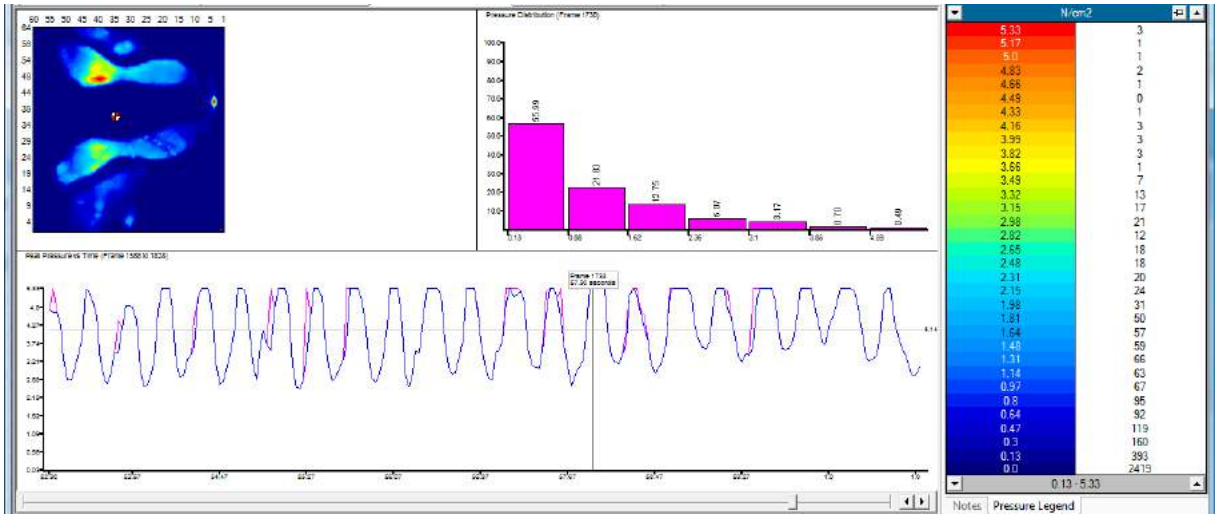


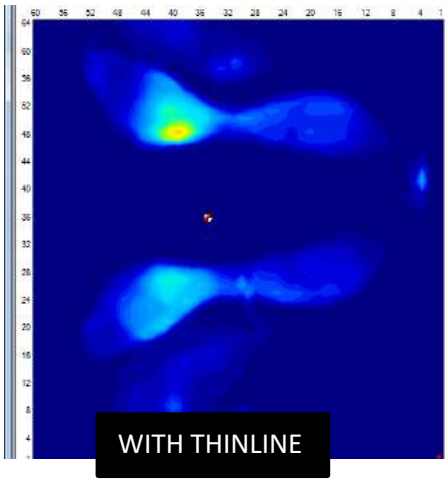
MAP	MPP	RE
0.66	2.73	1.04

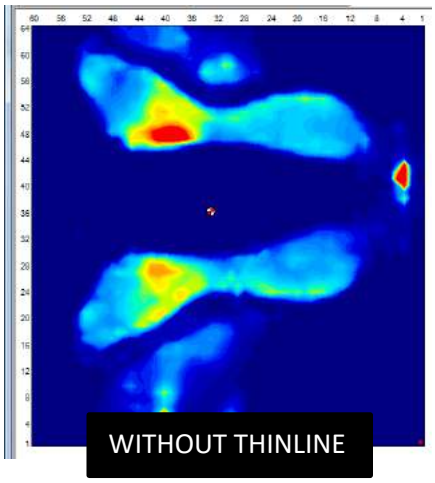




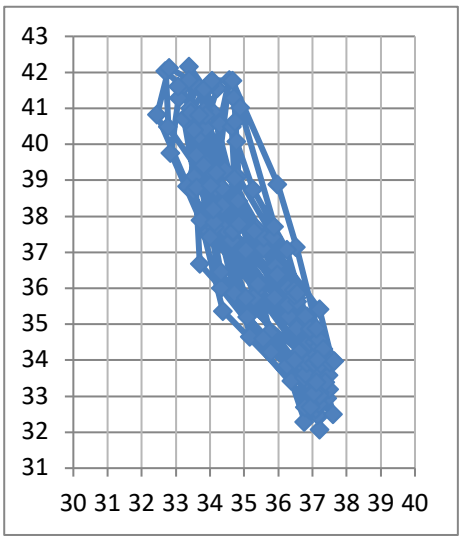
Case 13 - ThinLine without normal saddlepad inbetween

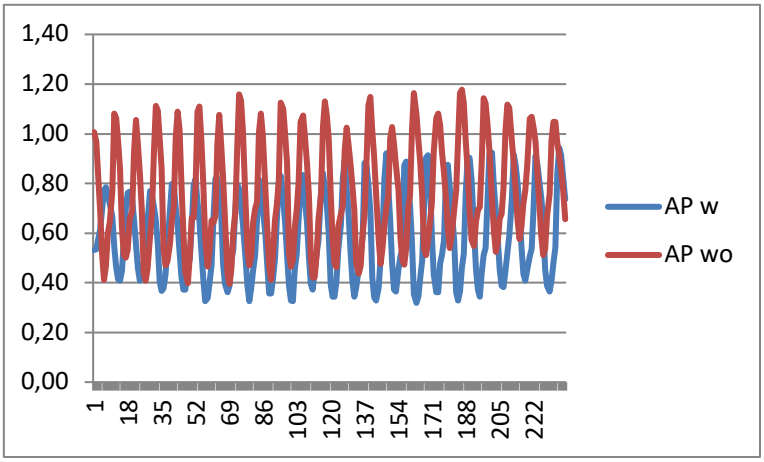




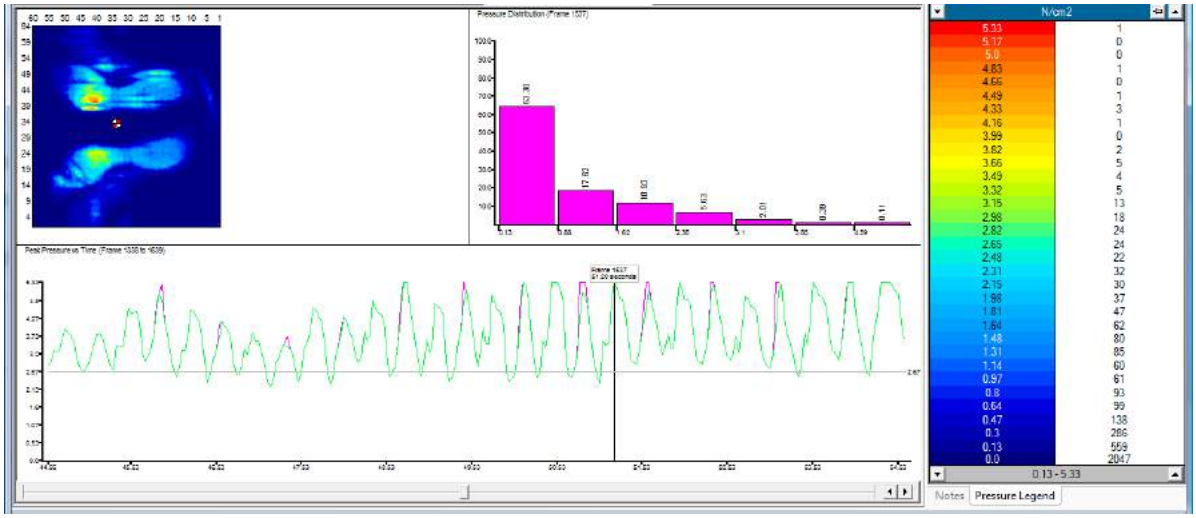


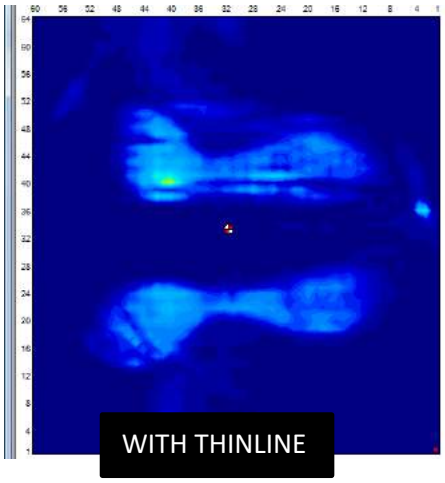
MAP	MPP	RE
0.77	4.24	1.00

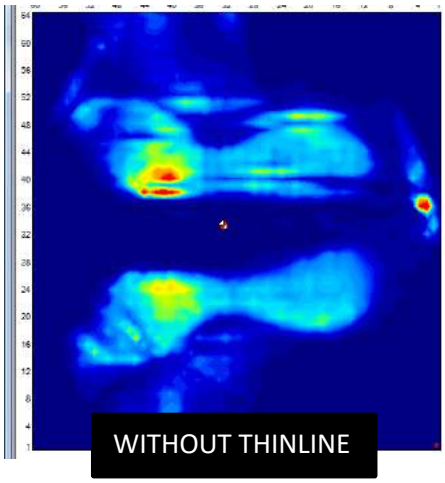




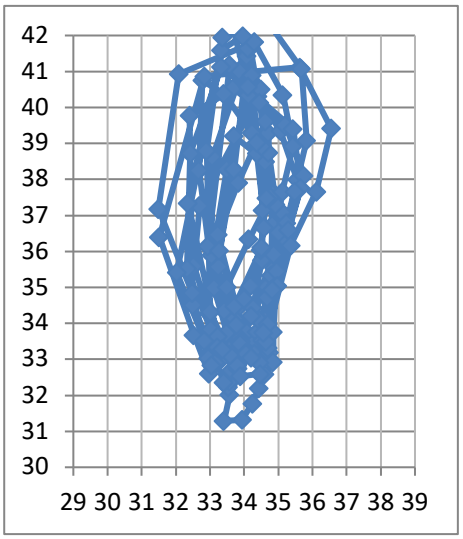
Case 13 - with Ultra ThinLine and normal saddlepad

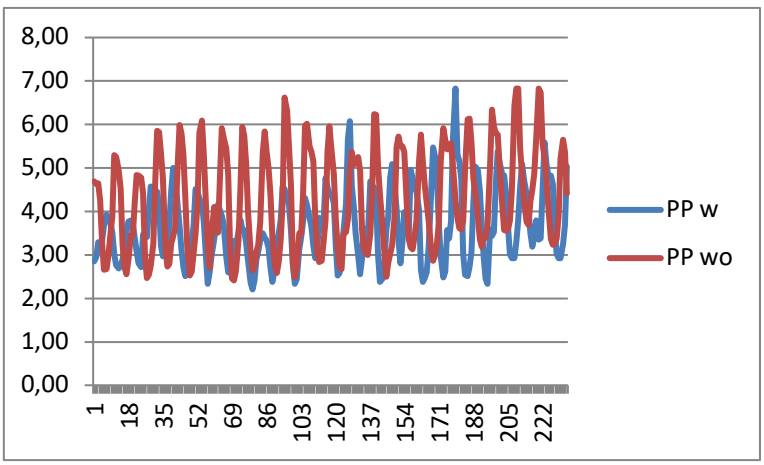




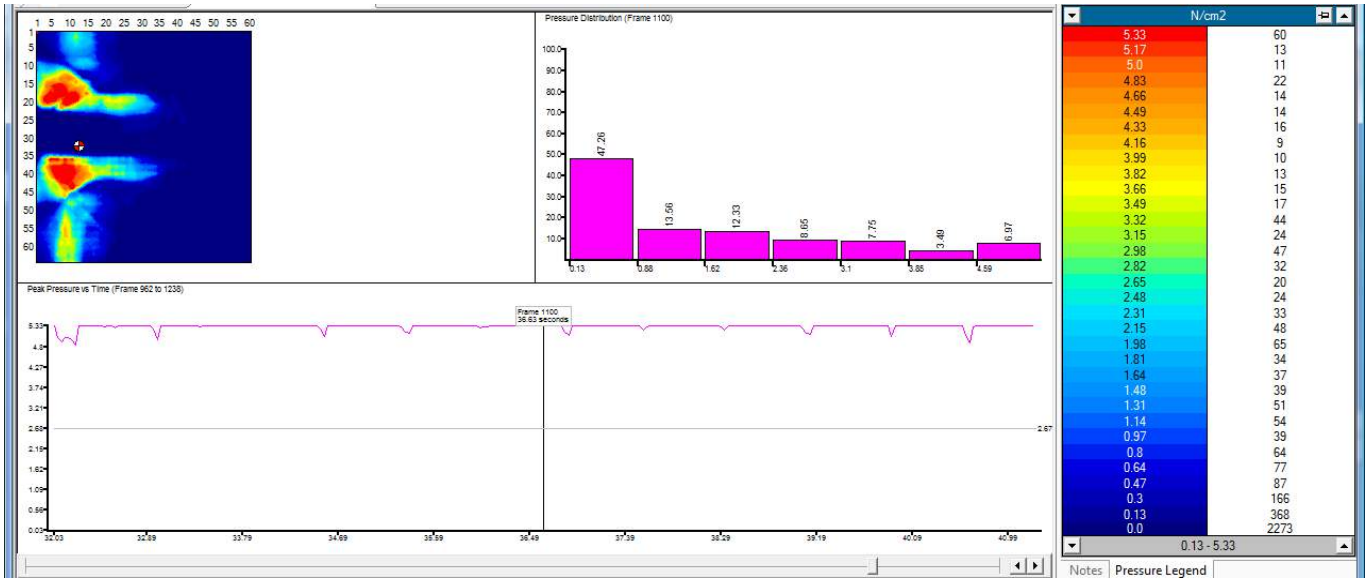


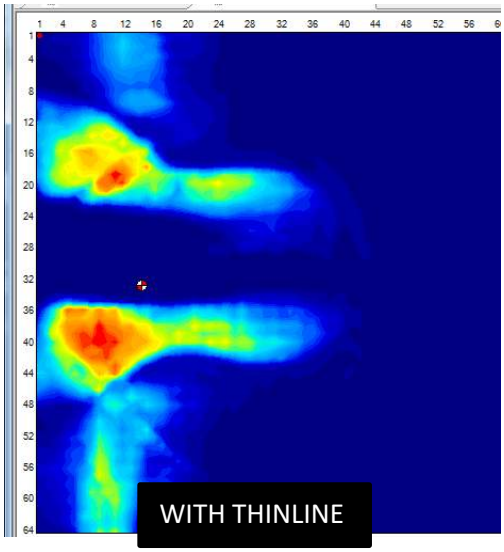
MAP	MPP	RE
0.60	3.77	0.74

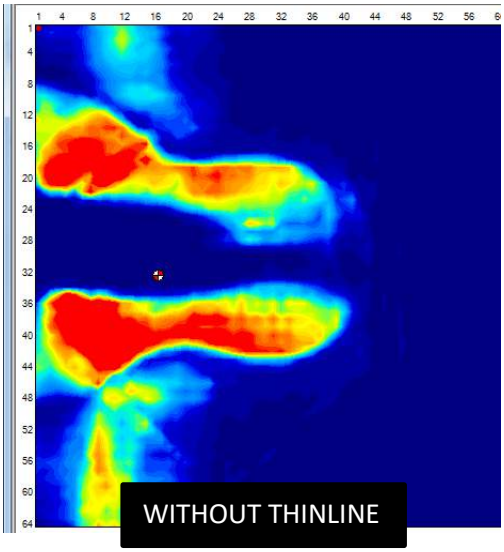




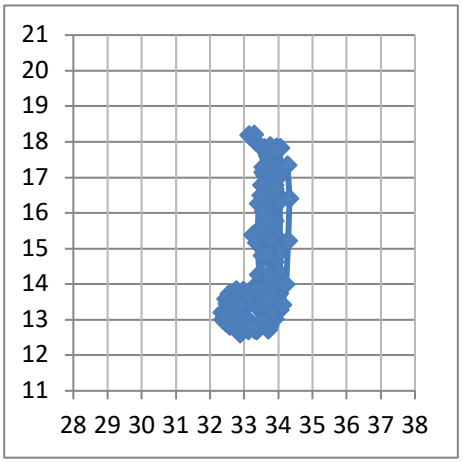
Case 20 - with Ultra ThinLine and normal saddlepad

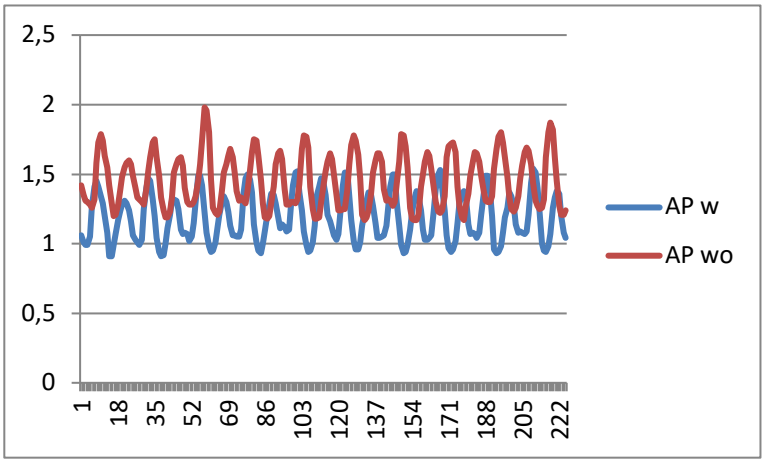




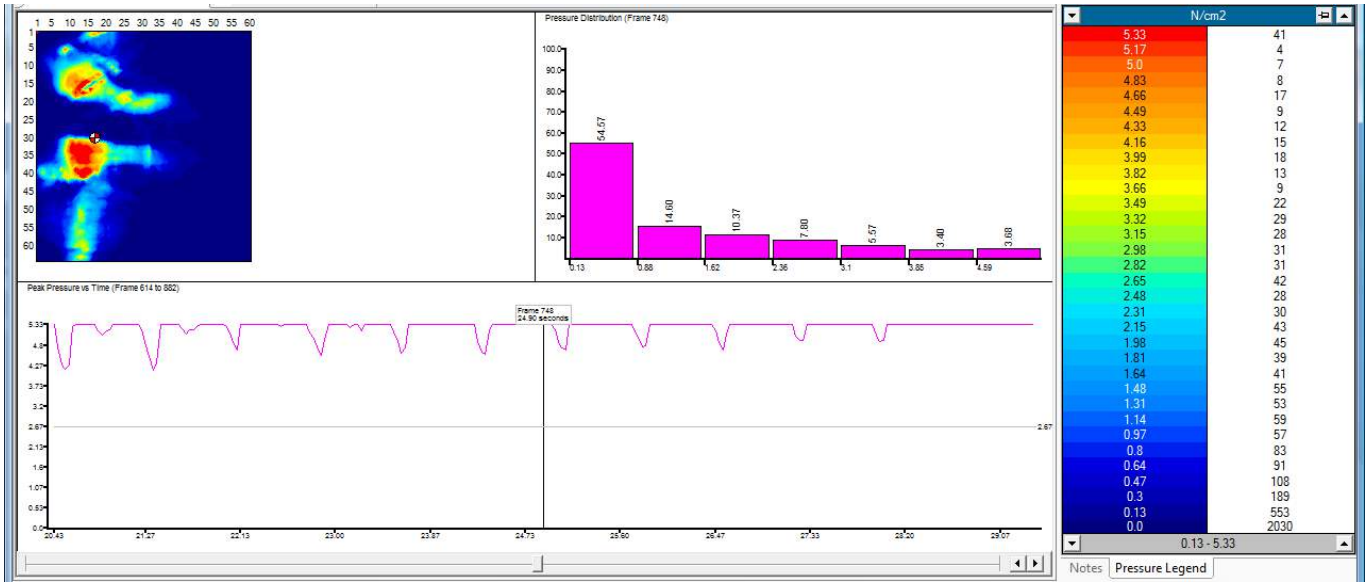


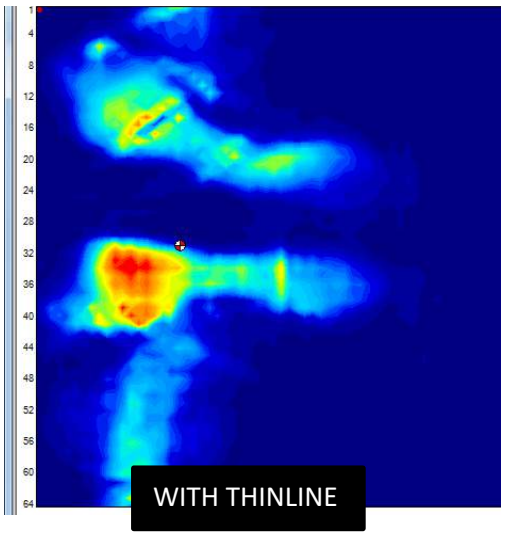
MAP	MPP	RE
1.46	5.97	0.49

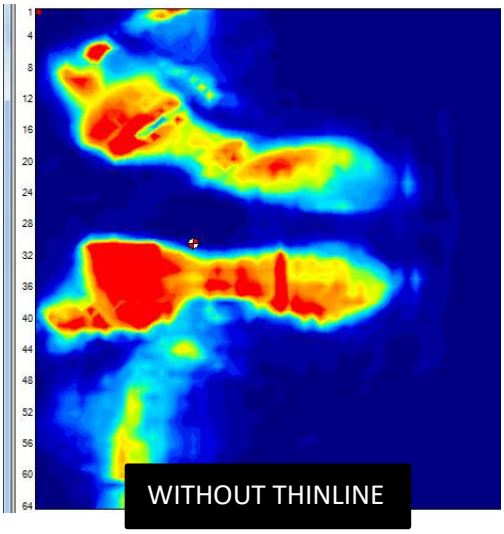




Case 20 - with Ultra ThinLine and normal saddlepad







MAP	MPP	RE
1.19	5.84	0.57