



Breed Standard Grooming | Bedlington Terrier

STUDY NOTES

Show or Comp Groom with Prince and Alicia Fragiadakis

PART 1

Show Trim for Bedlington Terrier

- Scissoring is the main technique used for this type of coat as it is super soft.
- Care must be taken to avoid putting holes in the coat while scissoring.

Clipper Work

- Clipper work starts with the ears, chin, up to the ear, and the neck.
- A #50 blade reverse is used for the clipper work, except for liver-colored Bedlington terriers where a #40 blade may be used.
- The #50 blade is less likely to cut the ears compared to a #30 blade.
- **Checking the blade temperature is imperative** to avoid rashes or clipper burn.
- Tricky areas include crevices in the ears with hard cartilage.

Ears

- Hold the ear flat underneath and use a #50 blade reverse.
- Stretch the bottom lip to remove hair.
- No need to edge the ears, as the 50 blade gets it shorter.
- Trim the ear up to where the ear sits, leaving tassels.
- Create a V shape on the inside and outside of the ear.

- The whole bottom jaw gets trimmed.
- A line from the lip through to the top of the ear is done.

Tail

- Use a #50 blade reverse for the tail.
- Bedlington terriers have a rat tail.
- Trim the whole tip of the tail and the hole underneath.
- Approximately one-third of the tail is trimmed.
- Scissor the area around the anus.
- For male dogs, the testicles can also be trimmed.
- For female dogs, the area around their parts can be trimmed.

PART 2

Topline

- Starting from the tail, creating a rise to set the placement for the top line.
- Using curved shears for a flowing trim, starting from the tail, through the top line, neck, and into the head.
- **Setting the shape** over the rear, coming into the rise, over the loin, and then the rise comes back down into well laid shoulders.
- Keeping the sides flat, avoiding a spring of rib or rounding it.

- Using straight shears for the sides to ensure flatness.
- Using an **eight-inch scissor** to cover a large area, reducing the chance of making uneven cuts.

Scissoring Techniques

- Blending the flat part of the sides into the rounded top line with curves.
- Keeping the hand as still as possible to avoid creating holes in the coat.
- Ensuring the dog is standing properly, in a square position, before trimming the top line.
- **Always combing and scissoring** for a soft coat.

Understanding Dog's Body Structure

- The underline matches with the top line, where the top dips, the bottom comes out and vice versa.
- Scooping out a bit with a #50 blade where the body rises.
- Blending the underline into the sides that are trimmed flat.
- Clipping the private areas using the same #50 blade, removing everything from the flank area.
- **Making the dog look 'racy' by taking off a fair bit of the coat with the blade.**

PART 3

- Set underline, topline until the neck and head are done.
- Hind quarters have moderate turn of stifle and haws.
- Aim for a curved appearance through hind quarters matching the top line.
- The rear is quite tight.
- Curve reverse shears for nice angulation.
- Hair shouldn't be too wide on the outside.
- After setting lines in areas, trim others to make curves and angles join.
- These dogs have a hare foot and long toes.

What is a harefoot?

A "hare foot" refers to a specific type of foot shape desired for certain breeds, particularly those bred for hunting and coursing purposes. The hare foot is characterized by its elongated shape, resembling the foot of a hare or rabbit. It features well-arched toes that are close together and elongated, with strong, thick pads underneath. The length of the foot allows for efficient propulsion and speed, making it ideal for dogs engaged in activities such as tracking, chasing, and agility. Groomers often aim to maintain the natural shape of the hare foot while trimming and shaping the dog's paw, ensuring that the nails are kept short and the hair around the foot is neat and tidy. The hare foot is not only functional but also contributes to the overall appearance and athleticism

of the dog, showcasing its breed's heritage and purpose.

- Trim underneath the foot relatively tightly.
- Trim the hocks straightforwardly.
- Blend through the sides of the legs from the leg.
- Remove any hair that flaps outwards.
- Keep hair tight, not outside the dog.
- Combing and scissoring aimed at achieving a nice finish.
- Scissor the tops of the toes to make them appear longer.
- The leg should have a nice outline.
- Inside and outside of the leg should be treated equally.
- The hair inside the legs can be tight.
- Front and neck grooming next, with neck tapering wider at the base.
- Front is relatively flat.
- Scissor short at the clipped work, taper wider towards shoulders.
- Shoulders are the widest point, not wider than the leg.
- Blend leg through to the shoulder.
- Blend shoulders into flat sides.
- Shoulders should be wider than sides and taper in shorter at the neck.
- Blend shoulder into top line and neck.

- Can't finish top line until the head is done.
- Trim the bottoms of the feet first for front leg.
- Remove hair behind the pad for dogs with slightly sloping in pastern.
- Trim leg straight down from shoulder to foot.
- Back should be a nice straight line.
- Slightly slope in at the pasterns.
- Take the tops of the feet off to show long toes.
- From every angle, the leg should be straight from the shoulder down to the toe.
- Nothing should come outward from the shoulder or the foot.
- Hair felt and slightly sloping pastern are two major things to look at when trimming a Bedlington's leg.

PART 4

- The Bedlington terrier's head is narrow, deep, and rounded.
- Aim is to keep it looking narrow, long, and remove the stop (area between the eyes).
- Breed standard dictates an unbroken line from the occiput (back of the skull) to the nose.
- Area between the eyes should be filled up, creating a parallel line to the occiput.
- Lips should be close fitting; interpretation is subjective.
- Hair near the lips is trimmed tightly.

- Hair is combed forward towards the lips and trimmed from clip to scissor transition.
- Head should be made to look as narrow as possible, with nice, close-fitting lips.
- Hair is trimmed tightly around the nose.
- Hair over the ears follows the same line as the head, making it look narrow.
- Highest point of the head is the occiput.
- Use of thinning shears to blend clipped and scissored areas.
- Preference for the American style of grooming, leaving more hair at the back of the neck.
- Blend neck into shoulders and finish off top line once head is done.
- Rise starts at the loin, with a slight curve through the top line.
- Tassels on the ears can be done in various ways; this dog gets a straight cut.
- Chest is kept flat with hair left at the base for depth.
- Tail (rat tail) is shaved with a #50 reverse underneath, trimmed shorter at the start, wider at base.
- Final look: slight rise over the loins top line, hair feet, slightly sloping pasterns, Bedlington head with ear tassels.