

The art of presenting a competitive show dog

By Rosemary Sutton



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INTRODUCTION: To the dog show world.

I have enjoyed and profited from the dog show industry in many ways both emotionally and financially.

Emotionally: Through all of my wonderful experiences, accomplishments, and good friendships together with a lot of fun times. Finding a passion I love that has fulfilled many of my dreams. It's allowed me to be able to enjoy my dogs in work and play.

Financially: Through the success of our Summerwinds Business that has supported us for 27 years. Plus, the handling of many dogs in different breeds professionally.

If you are taking the time to read this, I would presume that you have a dog maybe and Afghan or another long coated breed; or perhaps a curly or harsh wiry and even a short coated breed for that matter. Maybe your dog is a pet or a rescue that you and your family just love and don't show but enjoy seeing him in a beautiful coat and want to do the very best by him/her. Your dog might be a show dog that you think would be fun to show occasionally to try and make him/her a champion and are interested in learning how to train and groom him for the shows. At this stage, you would be called the hobbyist. You might find out that you will enjoy showing your dogs so much you have (as we say), been bitten by the dog show bug. If your dog is competitive and begins to win a lot, you may even experience an ado fin rush that sometime accompanies a big win. Now I'm warning you; if this does happen to you, hang on tight because this is when the dog show sport or game, according to the terminology, becomes a whole new adventure. The sport of showing dogs is in itself is a subculture. We have our own rules, laws, language and terminology. You will quickly find that one dog isn't enough. Your house and car isn't big enough, and don't be surprised if you end up moving out in the country where you can have kennel faculties. According to how ambitious you become, your life is in for a big change. I call it "after I went to the dogs".

In my experience, the people we refer to as high profile people, those that win a lot and most people know of them, have many of the same things in common. They are very ambitious, committed, intense, driven constant, passionate, not to mentioned obsessed and not at all afraid

of a little hard work. Of course, this would also apply to any high profile person in any field. No matter how ambitious you are or aren't, there is a place for you and your dog at the dog shows.

One of the blessings at this point in my life is to be able to share some of my experiences and knowledge gained over the many years of participating in the dog show industry. I have been called both an expert and an authority (among other things...oops). I am not sure if this is a fact, but what I have learned is that an expert is someone that lives a long ways away from you. So, what I am about to share are methods that I have found that work for me.

I purchased my first Afghan hound in 1968. Over many years of trial and error, I have found short cuts that gave me the same results as other methods that were very time consuming. Choosing the Afghan Hound breed alone is a very labor intense breed. If you too have chosen Afghans as your breed, let me warn you right now, you can find some short cuts, but truthfully, you are in for a ton of work and grooming. So you might as well get use to it. The acronym KISS (keep it simple stupid) means learn simple steps how to do it right, and it doesn't matter whom you learn it from as long as it works for you. Many years ago, I had a friend that use to say, "check the record" that would be the best advise I could give you. I took a little from this person and a little from another.

One of my favorite saying is, "when you're green you're growing, when you're ripe you rot!" I try and learn something new every day; as you are never too old or experienced to learn. What I love the most about a really sincere novice is their ambition, they are like mental sponges and so eager for information and want to learn all they can about how to groom and do it right and what products will give them the best results.

Anyone who knows me knows me well enough to not ask me a question if you don't want an in-depth answer. To say that detail and full explanations is my forte would be an understatement. Some people are very good at Reader Digest responses; there are others that like the "Gone With The Wind" type answer. For some of you who like to cut to the chase, I have made this article and its contents with subtitles so you are able to skip over what you aren't interested in and still go away with a little more understanding and knowledge than before you took the time to try and read this. The rest is for those who always have a million more questions after I think I answered all of them. I have gone into more depth and detail for those with inquiring minds that "really want to know". I find that one of the hardest subjects to teach people are the subjects that they aren't inquisitive about; from the basics to the extravagant. Yet, they want to know how to complete a task and be good at it before they truly understand the whole structure of the project. If you understand the total basics of why something is like it is and how to keep it protected and remain in good condition, the easier it will be for you to accomplish your goal. My effort here is to try and share with you how to be a winner and give you the ability to exhibit and put down a dog in pristine coat condition, and well trained and behaved to make showing dogs a rewarding and pleasant experience for you and your dog.

Training, grooming and discipline and all things pertaining to cultivating and caring for a dog, and the proper method of achieving the best results is according to who you talk to and the different breeds you are talking about.

When discussing grooming and grooming products for example, in every breed you will find as many different opinions as you will find breeders, owners, handlers and groomers on how to achieve the best and easiest methods and products to cleanse, condition coat and skin, protect and de-mat coats to produce a competitive show coat in their breed. Let alone when we talk about so many different breeds and textures of coats from very fine, straight or curly to harsh and wiry to short and smooth with each breed standards describing what is the proper coat type for that breed. Your goal is achieve your breed's desired coat in the best way you can. What to believe and whose advise to follow can be a very puzzling dilemma for a novice. My advice here is to find someone you admire that has achieved what you want in your breed or just in general. You will be given a lot of advice, both free and sought after. A great place to start is from your breeder and if he/she is a good mentor. Free advice, perhaps from a novice or a long-time breeder/owner or professional handler of who each might have a different way to groom, condition and protect coat. Your job is going to be to weed through all the advice and find out what's really truth or fiction. The fact is that I know many long-time breeders/owners that never

really get how to put down a complete show coat. This can be the difference in your dog being a winner or a filer. A filer is a dog that attends each show event that never wins, but fills the class to make points for the dogs that do win. Your goal is for your dog not to become a filer due to your lack of knowledge and to be able to put down a dog in complete condition. Just because a dog has a long coat, doesn't mean the coat is in good healthy condition. It might be dull and faded. There are many ways to skin a cat so to speak. No one-way is the best way and nothing is written in stone. Whatever it takes to achieve the results you will need to win is what you need to learn. And your goal should be to make you and your dog stand out from the others.

For the inquiring minds:

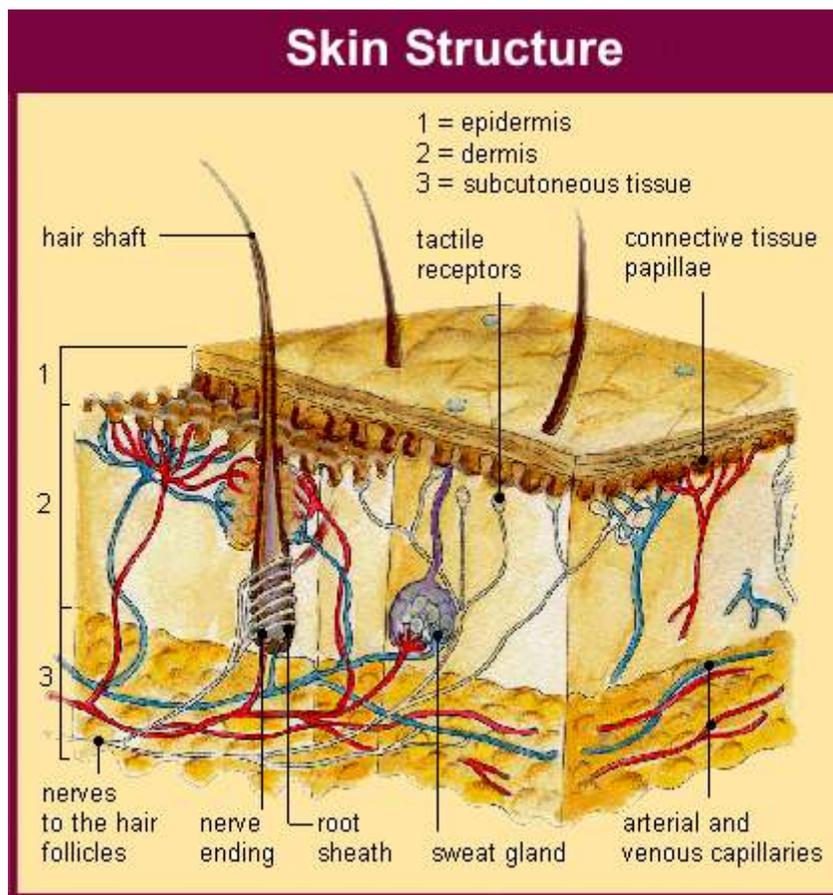
NUTRITION FOR THE CANINE:

The way to achieve the best results for a beautiful coat on your Afghan hound or any long, short, curly, or harsh coarse coated breed is to have your dog **first healthy, clean and well conditioned**. Many people will ask me "how do I get a **gorgeous coat** on my dog?". I tell them, it **starts with a healthy dog**. A sick, malnutrition or diseased dog cannot produce a gorgeous coat. You must start from the **inside and then work out**. A **healthy** dog, if genetically factored correctly, will produce a wonderful strong, shiny, and lustrous coat. It all starts by what kind of nutrition is fed to your dog. A healthy diet for the canine is to remember the canine is a carnivore (a flesh eating mammal) a hunter by nature. If he were hunting game (which he was intended to do) for food, he would kill the game and eat its stomach first for the pre-digested enzymes and the green that the game had eaten. That is where the dog gets his greens type vegetables. He would **not** eat carrots, peas, broccoli, rice (brown or white), wheat or corn. Then he would eat the flesh meat of the game for the protein, eight essential amino acids, many vitamins and minerals, such as vitamins B₂ and B₁₂, vitamin D, iron, zinc and fibre for the energy to hunt tomorrow. Meat is a natural food, free of damaging man-made hydrogenated fats and oils. He would eat the Internal organs, such as heart, liver, kidneys, etc.; loaded with vital nutrients. He would also eat some bones for calcium, phosphorus and the marrow (medullar cavity) inside middle of some of the bones filled with many attributes. Not all bone contain Medullar cavity. It is found in the long bones (i.e., femur or thigh bone.) Bone Marrow contains Melanoma-reactive CD₈⁺ effectors T-cells, and Memory T-Cells and blood cells; not to mention calcium, phosphorus and trace mineral, I recommend that a full grown Afghan be fed about 1/3-lb of meat per day. I know that many feel that an all raw meat diet is best, but it can be difficult to do with people's busy lives, and it can be very time consuming along with the freezer space to keep the raw meat. Total raw meat diets are very hard to balance for dogs to insure the proper proteins, grains, vitamins and mineral intake. The same as it is for a human to eat a total vegetarian diet. I feed dry dog food (about one cup per day) for the grains and fibre mainly with 1/3-lb of fresh raw meats. Dogs can digest raw meats with no problems. They don't have the ability to cook their meats in the wild. . When you cook meat, you kill the natural enzymes and destroy many vitamins, (i.e., beef, chicken, lamb, venison, etc.; not turkey it can be a little too rich.) I also add [Summerwinds Health-E-Coat food vitamin supplement](#) focusing on nutrients that help feed hair. [Summerwinds Health-E-Coat Supplement](#) is pure food and all natural. Along with [E3 Live AFA](#) blue/green algae and [E3 Live Enzymes](#) to help digestion and the body to absorb the nutrients it consumed. I feed this to each of my dogs every day. I do know that many people worry about feeding all natural dry dog foods and what all is in the kibble; how much protein is in each and if it has salts, taurine, eggs, or gluten, etc., etc., On and on.... I myself really don't worry that much about the kibble contents. I do want the kibble to be safe, of course, because I am **not feeding just kibble** and relying on the dry dog food to supply all the nutrients my dogs will need. I have been to the manufacturing plants that dog food kibble are produced in. They mix all ingredients in huge mixers as big as a large truck. Yes, they add a bag of vitamins A, B's, C, E, minerals, etc., and the vitamins and mineral that they state on the package, but who's to say that it is so well mixed and distributed that each bag contains exactly what it says on the label. I do not rely on all my dog's nutrients coming from the kibble. I prefer that the **protein not higher than the 20%, if I can get it,**

because I am adding fresh meat to my dog's diet that's full of natural protein. I would also prefer that the kibble contain **no hydrogenated fats and oils** because when oils set for long periods of time (as they do in any bag of dry dog food) they become rancid and destroys vitamin B's. The oils in the fresh meat I am giving, along with what is in [Summerwinds Health-E-Coat Supplement](#), provides all the oil necessary that are natural with no hydrogenated fats That is why I add meat and our [Summerwinds Heath-E-Coat Supplement](#) along with [E3 Live AFA & Enzymes](#). This has worked for me for many years now. My dogs are extremely healthy, full of energy, have longevity, are happy and grow gorgeous coats.

Hair and **Nails** are appendages of the skin; they are the last part of the body to be sent nutrients. Blood is what feeds hair and nails. The body first uses the nutrients to take care of the vital organs, extremities, tissues, and lastly the hair and nails are fed. So if the animal is deficient at all in any nutrients, the hair and nail will be the first to suffer.

SKIN PROBLEMS AND DISORDERS:



Whether you are trying to cultivate a show coat or just keep a pet in healthy condition, the internal system of the skin is the one of the most important tissue to maintain. It is the largest organ in the body. If your animal suffers from skin disorders not only will he be uncomfortable and sometimes even in pain, there is no way on earth you will be able to put a gorgeous show coat on your animal until you find the source and cure. So if your animals start to show signs of any skin

problems, deal with it immediately! Do not procrastinate; these problems don't usually cure themselves. **Summerwinds** has two products that can aid in the relief of itching. [Summerwinds Stop-N-Itch Bath](#) and [Summerwinds Stop-N-Itch Lotion](#). Dry and itchy skin can come from many reasons, as I am sure you are aware of.

- 1) Allergies from foods, or things in their environment
- 2) Topical Products (i.e.) shampoo's conditions, styling agents, etc.
- 3) Cold and dry weather or hot and humid change in seasons.
- 4) Fleas or Ticks
- 5) Stress can cause mites to activate causing Mange or Cytological Problems
- 6) Disease or Yeast Infection

Below are a couple websites that will explain it more scientifically.

<http://www.thepetcenter.com/gen/itch.html>

<http://www.k9web.com/dog-faqs/medical/canine-allergies.html>

ANATOMY OF HAIR

The hair can be divided into two parts, the **root** and **shaft**. The root part of hair is in the skin (epidermis) of scalp. A pouch like structure called follicle surrounds the hair root. The base of hair root is in the shape of a bulb. Capillaries and nerve fibers indent this bulb. The cells in the center of bulb divide. The newly divided hair cells push the previous cells up. The cells, which move upwards, die slowly forming hard hair shaft.

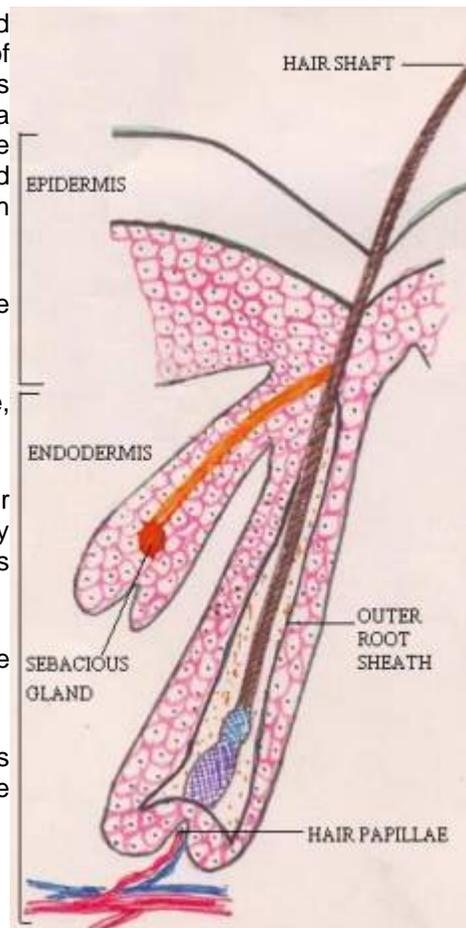
Hair is composed primarily of proteins (88%). These proteins are of a hard fibrous type known as keratin.

The **hair shaft** has **three layers** the **cuticle**, **medulla** and **cortex**.

Cuticle is the outer layers and protects the inner layers. It is transparent. Healthy cuticle gives a shiny appearance for hair and unhealthy cuticle gives lifeless look

Medulla is the innermost layer composed of large cells.

Cortex is the layer between cuticle and medulla. This contains pigment and keratin. Cortex determines the bulk and strength of hair.





The hair follicle contains oil-secreting glands, which make the hair shiny. Stress and illness and lack of proper nutrients diminish secretion of oil and pigments causing graying of hair.

The hair is considered as a tissue which uses the same nutrients of bone, nails and which is formed as bi-product of bone tissue.

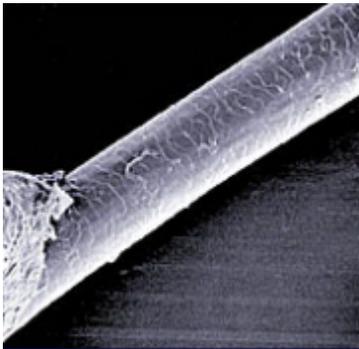
Normal hair growth cycle:

Each hair grows approximately at the rate of 1 centimeter per month. This growth continues for 2-6 years. When the hair attains full growth it resets for 2-3 months and is later shed.

A new hair starts growing in its place. Thus at any given point of time 10 percent of the total hair on our scalp is in a resting phase and 90 percent of the hair is in growth phase.

As a part of this hair growth cycle it is normal for every warm blooded animal to experience a little hair fall every day. Any condition in which the hair fall is more than normal is termed as hair loss. Hair loss can affect anybody irrespective of age and gender.

Hair and different textures



Fine hair is close to the resolution of the human eye, about as fine as we can see. Hair thickness varies from person to person, animal to animal, day to day, year to year.

It's anywhere between 1/1500 to 1/450 inches (17 to 181 microns). Hair color is the biggest factor. **Flaxen hair** is the **finest** (1/1500 to 1/500 inches, 17 to 51 microns) and **black hair** the **coarsest** (1/450 to 1/140 inches, 56 to 181 microns).

Warming weather can thicken hair

Hair shape (round or oval cross-section) and texture (curly or straight) is influenced heavily by genes. However, nutritional status and intentional alteration (heat curling, "perms") can affect the physical appearance of hair.

Hair Pigment

Hair color is mostly the result of pigments -- chemical compounds that reflect certain wavelengths of visible light. There is two main pigments found in human hair: **Eumelanin** has an oval or elliptical shape, which **gives color to brown or black hair** and is dark pigment. The higher the concentration of Eumelanin the darker the hair.

Pheomelanin is what produces the **color in blonde or red hair**. The **higher** the **concentration** of **phaeomelanin**, **the lighter the hair**. Unlike eumelanin, phaeomelanin is smaller, partly oval and has a rod shape. **White hair contains no melanin at all** and **gray hair contains only a few melanin granules**.

Although some scientists believe that the derivation of pigment is probably derived from coloring substances in the blood. The color of the hair, light or dark, depends upon the color and amount of the grains of pigment it contains.

Natural hair color may also be influenced by the optical effects of light rays by melanin, either as they are absorbed or reflected and bouncing off the surfaces of the different hair layers. The size, amount and distribution of melanin determine the ultimate hair color. Great number of large melanin molecules distributed throughout the cortex to create different colors. The various combinations in the size, amount and distribution of melanin create all natural hair color. Which contributes to the many different types of texture in hair and coats.

What is the difference between fur and hair?

The term "fur" refers to the body hair of non-human mammals also known as the pelage (like the term, plumage in birds). The main difference between hair and fur is where it grows, not what it's made of. Human's, have long hair on their heads and short hair on their arms, while a deer has short hair all over. Also, unlike hair, fur includes a layer of finer, shorter denser hairs, the under fur, through which longer, coarser, more thinly distributed guard hairs extend.

So fur is hair, but it is used to describe the dense uniform hair covering on animals.

THE DIFFERENT TYPE OF COATS IN DOGS:

There are over 400 breeds of dogs. Between them, there are literally dozens of coat types.

Coat Length

Long, medium and short. For example, both Old English sheep dogs and Afghans have long coats; however, the two breeds could not have grooming requirements that are more different. Even short-coated breeds can have different grooming requirements. The Labrador retriever and Miniature Pinscher are both shorthaired, but the first has a dense and oily coat, while the second coat is hard and close lying to the skin. Some dogs have coats between these two extremes. The Papillon, with its wavy coat and attractive frills on its ears, tail, and ruff, has a medium-length coat.

Hair Type

There are three types of hair types: straight, wire, and curly. Straight coats are perhaps the most familiar. The short-coated Whippet and the long-coated Rough Collie both have straight outer "guard hair" for their coats. Most of the Terrier's breeds have "wire" coats. The outer guard hairs that are straight in other breeds are harsh and kinked. Some sporting breeds to retrieve game from the water have curly oily coats. They can be soft or harsh, depending on the breed.

Coat Density

Coats are either single or double in density. Double coats consist of outer guard hairs, with an inner layer of shorter, finer coat called undercoat. This undercoat can be fine or downy, thick or thin. Dogs with single coats have the outer guard hairs, but lack the inner layer of undercoat. Most breeds with single coats also have long hair. Many single-coated dogs, like the Maltese, were developed to be decorative, rather than functional. Dogs from warm climates, like the Afghan hound also have single coats.

Grooming for Coat Type

Different coat types will have different grooming requirements briefly described below.

Short Coats: short straight coats are of course the easiest to care for, requiring occasional grooming with a slicker brush or a soft brush. However, those short-coated breeds with a dense undercoat will also require that undercoat to be groomed out on occasion. Using a brush known as a shedding rake like [Untangle Shedding Rake](#) to rid the dog from dead hair in the undercoat will prevent mats from forming. If mats form underneath the guard hairs and remain for any length of time, sores and hair loss, known as "hot spots" can occur. Some dogs, such as Alaskan Malamutes and German Shepherds, have such thick undercoats that they require frequent, if not daily, grooming to prevent these mats from forming in sensitive areas. Removing this dead undercoat will also cut down on the dog shedding his coat all over your house.

Wire Coats: wire-coated dogs have unique grooming needs. Each different breed of Terriers will have a little different trim on the head and body, but most will have a process called "stripping" which is done by hand or the aid of a stripping knife a couple times a year. Dead guard hairs are plucked for the dog's coat. Their hairs are loose and about to drop out so removing them does not cause the dog pain. This allows fresh new coat to grow in, along with preventing a lot of excess shedding.

Long Coats; long coats require a lot of attention. Their coats must be groomed several times a week, if not daily, to ensure that they remain free of tangles and mats. Bathing once a week and thoroughly brushing and combing through the dogs coat will help to keep the matting under control. Long coated dogs with double coats require the same attention as double-coated shorthaired dogs.

Single-coated long coated dogs have special grooming needs. Dogs with these kinds of coats, such as Afghan hounds and Maltese, should never be groomed when their coats are dry. Spray the coat first with water or conditioner such as [Summerwinds Fine L Shine Cream Rinse](#) or [Summerwinds Stat-A-Way Spray](#) before brushing or combing to prevent the coat from breakage. Matting in Single-coated breeds is a big problem and in order to keep the coats mat free they must be monitored frequently to prevent this from happening.

Unique Coats

Corded Coats; are breeds that have curly hair and are allowed to mat forming "cords", similar to dreadlocks. The "cords" that form this kind of coat are specialized mats. They create a weather-resistant shield in herding and some hunting breeds. Dogs with corded coats require baths to keep their coats clean and order free. Corded coats take hours to dry following each bath.

Hairless Breeds; have no coats. The American Hairless terrier and the Chinese Crested dogs are examples of hairless dogs. Their skin must be maintained, just as other dogs' coats are groomed. They need regular baths and moisturizer and sunscreen must be applied for their skin.

GENERAL PRODUCT FACTS:

Natural or Organic:

In hair care products there are no such thing as **all natural** products. Ingredients derived from natural sources lose their natural composition when they are processed to make cosmetic products. Cleaning ingredient in shampoos and conditioning agents in conditioners are just a few. They may start from plant derivatives, but are altered drastically to be a shampoo or conditioner. Adding natural or organic products to the shampoo or conditioner are done for performance enhancement.

SHAMPOO:

The purpose of a shampoo is to clean the hair. It is important that shampoo does not clean too well, or all of the protective oils in the hair would be stripped out.

Detergents:

The most common ingredient in shampoos is detergent, which is used in other products, a class of surfactants known as straight-chain alkyl benzene sulfonates. An example is Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate, or its sodium relative, or the slightly larger related molecule ammonium lauryl ether sulfate, sometimes abbreviated as ammonium laureth sulfate.

These detergents work best in water that has little calcium and magnesium, as these elements bind to the detergent and make an insoluble scum. So tetrasodium EDTA is used to sequester the calcium and magnesium from the detergent, while keeping them soluble so they rinse away without scum.

Cocamide DEA (or MEA or TEA) is used as a foaming agent to make the lather. The other surfactants will generate a certain amount of suds, but this foaming agent is added to get the amount just right. Besides its foam stabilizing effects, it is also a viscosity booster (it's thick).

The detergent cocamidopropyl betaine is added for several of its special properties. It is milder on the skin than the benzene suffocates, so adding it to the mix reduces the amount of the harsher detergents needed. It is thicker than the other ingredients, so it can be added to make the mix have the right viscosity. It has anti-static properties so the hair doesn't generate an electric charge and jump to the plastic combs and brushes used when drying the hair. It is a humectant, attracting moisture from the air, thus keeping hair from drying out. Lastly, it has antibiotic properties that can prevent spoiling of the shampoo.

Special effects:

Sodium chloride (table salt) is used to thicken the mixture if the main surfactants are sodium lauryl sulfates. If the surfactants are ammonium based, then ammonium chloride is used. Salt can make the shampoo harsh, drying, sting the eyes, and irritating to the skin leaving it itchy. In [Summerwinds Shine-Onnn](#), [Summerwinds Take-A-Hike](#) and [Summerwinds Stop-N-Itch Bath](#) there is no Sodium Chloride added.

Glycerin is added as a humectants (draws moisture from the air), as is propylene glycol, which is also a preservative.

All **Summerwinds shampoo's** have Amino acids added that act as conditioners.

Preservatives

Two widely used preservatives, DMDM hydantoin and imidasolidinyl urea are found in many shampoos, to prevent fungal and bacterial spoilage. They release formaldehyde to kill germs.

Sodium benzoate and 2-bromo-2nitropropane-1, 3-diol are other preservative's used in shampoos. It kills bacteria, fungi, and yeasts, and works well in acidic mixtures.

PH balance

The surface of a strand of hair is covered with overlapping sheets, somewhat like the scales on a fish, or the shingles on a house. This surface is called the cuticle.

Alkaline solutions raise these scales so they stand up. This makes the hair rougher, makes it look dull, and makes the hair shafts stick together due to the rough texture.

All Summerwinds Shampoos are made slightly acidic to keep the cuticle smooth and lying flat on the hair shaft.

As shampoo mixes with the water in the bath, or mixes with dirt on the hair, it can become less acidic as the acids mix with alkaline water or dirt. A compound that releases more acidifying ions when the acidity gets low, or absorbs acid when the acidity gets too high, is called a buffer.

A typical buffering agent used in shampoo is sodium citrate. Since the goal is to keep the shampoo slightly acid, the term "pH balanced" is actually a misnomer. The balance should be tipped slightly to the acidic side. Human pH is 5.5. A dog's pH is 6.5 **all** of our **Summerwinds Shampoo's** are 6.5 pH based. Many pet shampoos on the market are formulated for the human pH of 5.5, with a pet label applied to them.

CLARIFYING SHAMPOO

Clarifying shampoo is any of a variety of shampoo products that are formulated to **deep clean** the hair by **removing product buildup from the hair shafts**. Styling products, such as hair spray, conditioners, and even daily shampoos can cause buildup on the hair overtime. This buildup can add weight to the hair, making it flat and lifeless, as well as prevent the reflection of light, which makes the hair appear dull and dingy. Periodic use of a clarifying shampoo will help remove the buildup. Don't confuse the words buildup with residue. Residue can come from both the conditioning ingredient in shampoos and hair conditioners that will protect the hair shaft. Residue can be a positive and essential end result for the shiny, healthy finished look. Buildup occurs from the accumulation of residue, both from topical styling products as well as some internal medications.

Most clarifying shampoo products contain acetic acid. A chemical compound, though mild as far as acid goes, is known for its de-scaling abilities. As necessary as it is to keep the hair shaft clear of buildup it can be very difficult to find a clarifying shampoo that won't cause more harm than benefit. Many clarifying shampoos are not known for their conditioning abilities. With an improper formulation and harsh stripping agents in the ingredients some clarifying shampoos are great for aiding in the removal of unwanted buildup of oil, styling products, and other grime, but also remove the natural oils in hair and skin leaving the hair dull and dry out.

We at **Summerwinds** have worked long and hard on formulating our **(NEW) Summerwinds Remove-A-Way Clarifying Shampoo**. Finally arriving with a perfect answer to how to remove buildup with a mild formula is our **Summerwinds Remove-A-Way Clarifying Shampoo**. **Summerwinds Remove-A-Way Clarifying Shampoo** is effective in removing product buildup or any accumulation buildup on the hair shaft. It is formulated not to deep cleanse so thoroughly as to remove any natural oils and moisture in the hair and skin or residue from conditioning agents in shampoos and conditioners that we want to remain on the hair shaft. Along with maintaining the same 6.5 pH balance that is mild and gentle as all the other shampoos in our **Summerwinds** line.

CONDITIONER

Conditioners are compounds added to keep the hair cuticle smooth and slippery. Silicone oils such as dimethicone and cyclomethicone are used to make the hair shiny and slippery. Humectants (moisturizers) like panthenol help keep the cuticle moist so that the scales do not stand up.

Long chain fatty alcohols like cetyl alcohol, oleyl alcohol and stearyl alcohol lubricate the hair. One end of the molecule binds to the hair, leaving the slippery fatty end on the outside to rub against other strands of hair, or a comb.

Quaternary ammonium compounds are cationic surfactants that bind well to anionic surfaces like the protein in hair. The ammonium end sticks to the hair, leaving the long fatty end of the molecule to act as a lubricant. They are slightly conductive so they reduce the buildup of static electricity.

The "quats", as they are called, include compounds like stearylalkonium chloride, disteardimonium chloride, quaternium-5 or quaternium-18; polyquaternium-10 and they are all similar in form and function to cetrimonium chloride. These compounds help to soften and reduce anti-static. They are also used to thicken the shampoo.

The emollient isopropyl palmitate is used as a skin softener, moisturizer, and as an anti-static agent.

The term "hair conditioner" is vague. Hair conditioners fall into different groups according to what you want to accomplish with the hair. Thin hair need a specific kind of "conditioner", thick, dry hair need another...

Conditioners fall into six major categories:

Moisturizers

Are concentrated with humectants. Humectants are compounds that attract and hold moisture into the hair. They may not necessarily contain botanicals or protein.

Re-constructors

Normally contain protein. Hydrolyzed human hair keratin protein is the best source, because it contains all 19 amino acids found in the hair. Human hair keratin protein has a low molecular weight. This enables it to penetrate the hair shaft (the cortex).

Acidifiers -

The key word here is "acid". Yes, it is good to put acid on your hair. Hair and skin are acid and don't like to be in an alkaline condition. When a product carries a pH of 2.5 to 3.5 it is normally termed an acidifier. This pH will close (compact) the cuticle layer of the hair. The result is shiny, bouncy hair. This pH range will adjust the beta bonds to alpha bonds (hydrogen bonds). Acidifiers do not weigh down the hair. They do create shine, and add elasticity. This category is great for fine textured hair.

De-tanglers

Most detangles are acidifiers (see above). Most have low pH's 2.5 to 3.5. They close the cuticle of the hair. Some "shield" the hair shaft with polymers (polymers are strings of "like" molecules- a chain). Some detangles are instant, some take 1-5 minutes to work.

Thermal Protectors

Thermal protectors safeguard the hair shaft against extreme heat. Using thermal protectors are one of the best things you can do to protect hair when blow-drying. They normally use heat-absorbing polymers that distribute the heat, so your hair does not get heat damage (a major cause of hair damage)

Glossers/Polishers

For the most part glossers are cosmetic. Most Glossers contain dimethicone or cyclomethicone (very light oils derived from silicone). Used in small amounts they reflect light. Also, they are one of the best products to control the "frizzles."

Oils (E.F.A.)

When hair is dry (esp. if the hair has been treated with chemicals such as hair color-perm-relaxer) you need to add oil to the hair. The skin and scalp produces natural oil called sebum. E.F.A. are the closest thing to natural sebum (sebum contain E.F.A.). E.F.A. can take very dry and porous hair and transform it into soft pliable hair. E.F.A. acts as a barrier on the skin to help prevent the loss of moisture and thereby moisturize skin. In scientific studies it is one of the most effective occlusive moisturizing ingredients.

[Summerwinds Protect A Coat Oil Conditioner](#) is both a Moisturizer, Re-constructors and contains Essential Fatty Acid Oils.

[Summerwinds Fine L Shine Cream Rinse Conditioner](#) is both a Moisturizer and Acidifier.

THE BIG OIL DEBATE:

There are many pros and cons about using oils. I am sure that you've heard some of them. And in part I couldn't agree more. There are as many different types of oils as there are opinions. There is **heavy petroleum crude oil, animal fat oils, vegetable oils, flower oils, seed oils to light refined oils (EFA)** and on and on. **All oils are not equal.**

For example, **LANOLIN** is animal fat oil that was very popular buzz/ word in the human hair cosmetic world a while back. **LANOLIN** is a fatty substance from sheep, by-products of the meat packing industry. But it was quickly learned that it caused more problems than benefits. It is very heavy and is fast to rancid not to mention toxins, including synthetic hormones used to bulk up animals, tend to accumulate in fat tissue. Animal fats tend to clog sebaceous pores more than vegetable oils, not to mention very difficult to remove, by detergents or strong clarifying shampoos.

LANOLIN is a very poor choice, for human care products let alone for animals with very fine coats. If the **LANOLIN** is left in the coat for longer than 3 to 4 days it begins to dry out, and can cause itching and matting and making more work for yourself.

It doesn't do you any good to put your dog down in heavy oil that the only way to remove them from the skin and coat on show day's is to use a detergent. Not only does the detergent remove the **LANOLIN** or **HEAVY WEIGHT OILS**, it removes the natural oils and moisture from the animal's hair and skin.

What we use in [Summerwinds Protect A Coat Oil Conditioner](#) is **light refined oils (E.F.A.)** and **E.F.A. (Essential Fatty Acid)**, that will not only protect the hair shaft but are the closest thing to natural sebum (sebum contains **E.F.A.**) **E.F.A** will take very dry and porous hair and transform it into soft pliable hair. **E.F.A.** acts as a barrier on the skin to help prevent the loss of moisture and thereby moisturize skin. In scientific studies it is one of the most effective occlusive moisturizing ingredients and is easily removed with one (1) 6.5 pH balance [Summerwinds Shine-Onnn Shampoo](#). [Summerwinds Protect A Coat Oil Conditioner](#) is a two (2) in one combo conditioner. The creamy lotion part of [Protect A Coat](#) is a **moisturizing and re- constructor conditioner**, with **refined oil (E.F.A.)** added.

Shampoo / Conditioner all in one:

Shampoos and Conditioners as you can see from above, **do not have the same chemistry** and are very different from each other. **Shampoos are of alkaline base. Conditioners are acid based. Alkaline and Acid are like oil and water and don't complement each other.**

Conditioners are classified as cationic surfactants and Shampoos are classified as anionic surfactants.

Shampoos are designed to cleanse the hair and remove soil and oil build up. They are not meant to adhere to the hair shaft like conditioners. They are meant to cleanse and be rinsed out while conditioners have properties to coat and protect the hair. In other words they will cancel out each other.

The reason for designing the two in one combo is to save time and money by two products in one. **Nice idea if it would work, but it doesn't.** It is much better to cleanse and condition individual allowing each product to provide ultimate results and to achieve their full potential.

ANT-STATIC SPRAY

Electrostatic events occur whenever positive and negative electric charges are held apart from each other. When you comb or brush hair on a dry day, you will find that the comb /brush can pick up bits of dust, then that is a static electric occurrence, it is an example of static electricity. Maybe reword the above

But there is **no electricity in the hair or in the comb.** Instead, **the rising of the hair is the static electricity.** The **crackling sounds are the static electricity.** Static electricity is most often caused by a lack of moisture in the atmosphere.

This may or may not be of much interest to you, but when you are trying to show a dog who's hair is suppose to drape and hang down and instead it is sticking out like you struck his toe in a light socket, I am sure that the Scientifics of static electricity will get your attention! Next thing will want is to find a product that will control this phenomenon of static electricity. [Summerwinds Stat A Way Spray](#) will help combat static in two ways. [Summerwinds Stat A Way Spray](#) will put small minute amount oil into the coat, which adds weight, and helps hold in necessary moisture, while deodorizing the coat at the same time. [Summerwinds Stat A Way Spray](#) also contains de-tangle properties that protect the hair shaft for ease of grooming and add shine.

CAUTION!!!

Products And Things That Damage Coats The Most...

1. Shampoo is one of the most important selections you will make in choosing the right grooming products. **Continue shampooing without restoring the pH balance with a cream rinse acidifier**, such as [Summerwinds Fine-L-Shine Cream Rinse](#), will cause the cuticle layer on the shaft of the hair to open resulting in dry, dull, brittle hair and breakage will occur because the chemical makeup of the shampoo itself is made with an alkaline base. I will say it again, **hair and skin are acid** and **do not like to be in an alkaline condition**. Especially with harsh shampoos formulated for human's pH instead of dog's pH. For this reason, Summerwinds spent countless hours of extensive research development of all of our **Summerwinds** shampoo formulas.
2. Blow Drying hair with extreme heat, and not protecting the hair first with a thermal protector.
3. Chemically treated hair, such as tinting, perming, and straightening without using reconstructive conditioner.
4. Sun, UV rays without using sunscreen (i.e., [Summerwinds Protect A Coat Oil Conditioner](#) with sunscreen.)
5. Chlorine, some dogs will swim daily in swimming pools. Using [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat Oil Conditioner](#) will protect the hair from the harsh chlorine results.
6. Hair sprays, bodifiers, texturizers, mousses products that give hair body.
Grooming tools (i.e., brushes that are not used correctly.)

Summerwinds

Helpful hints on Bathing and Grooming Oily Coated Sporting and Working Breeds



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In mammals, sebaceous glands provide grease that serves as a protectant and lubricant for hair and skin. Oil glands that create oil in the coats of dogs come from skin structures that secrete oily or greasy substances of various functions. Why does nature provides some breeds of dogs with more oil in their coats than other breeds? Usually the purpose for this is oily coats are designed to protect the dog when he's working in wet conditions. For example, the Chessie's coat is rendered virtually waterproof by virtue of its oily, harsh outer coat and dense wooly undercoat. The oily, wavy coat needs weekly brushing but is generally easier to maintain. In fact, it's hard to get a Chessie wet! The Labrador retriever developed an oily coat, webbed feet, and a rudder-like tail to help it perform better in recovering downed waterfowl. Shelties have a lot of oil in their coats because it is nature's way of keeping mats at a minimum.

Oily outer coats can develop a distinct doggy aroma, especially if the dog gets wet. Dogs with oilier coats will pick up more dirt in their coats. Animal fat (oil) will become rancid after a period of time, which is the cause of the odor. The best way to control the odor is the bathe them more often to remove the old oil and dirt; leaving the new fresh. Clean, natural oil in the skin and coat.

The breeds with extra oil in their coat will be a challenge to groom. You want to remove the **extra** oil in the coat that helps to protect the coat while in water when show grooming. To produce a non-oily appearance for the show coats finished look. You don't want to remove the natural oils in the coat that will cause dull and dryness in the coat that will eventually cause the hair to break. This is why it is very beneficial to use [Summerwinds Shine-Onnn Shampoo](#) and [Summerwinds Remove-A-Way Clarifying Shampoo](#) with 6.5 pH balance. That will remove the excess oil but not the natural oils in the coat; leaving a fresh clean smell to the coat. It is important to also follow with [Summerwinds Fine-L-Shine Cream Rinse](#) to restore the pH balance in the hair.

READY TO START:

AT THIS POINT, I THINK YOU SHOULD BE BETTER ARMED WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE ON NUTRITION FOR THE CANINE; THE ANATOMY OF SKIN & HAIR; AND PRODUCT FACTS...ARE YOU?

Hopefully you have read **NUTRITION FOR THE CANINE, ANATOMY OF SKIN & HAIR** and **GENERAL PRODUCT FACTS** and have put it into practice. Now, once you have a healthy dog and understand the basics of hair and what products are made of and how they work, you will understand a little more about what it will take to grow a gorgeous coat. The next question is now that your dog has a gorgeous coat, **how to keep and protect it?** It's one thing to grow a healthy gorgeous coat, but put into the wrong hands and it's like the old story, "Some people can make a sow's ear out of a silk purse". This coat will be on the dog for years to come if it is cultivated properly. I can't stress enough, the sooner you start using the right 6.5 pH chemically balanced shampoo products and conditioning the coat on your puppy and learn how to groom correctly. The sooner your dog will have a competitive show coat and you will reap the benefits.

Applying [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat Oil Conditioner](#) (with sunscreen) before the dog goes outdoors or in the field. This will ensure that the coat is protected with a lubricant to shield the hair shaft against the harsh environments in the field, along with preventing any sun bleaching and damage. Many people are afraid to add any oil to a dog that is out in dirt. It is true that oil will attract dirt, but [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat Oil Conditioner](#) oil is light refined flower oil's that only lightly coat the hair shaft for **protection**. Any dirt that the coat does come into contact with will wash off easily with one pH balanced [Summerwinds Shine-Onnn Shampoo](#). When out in the elements, it is essential to protect the coat from dirt and grime, along with assessing in easy removal of twigs and branches. Don't be afraid to use [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat Oil Conditioner](#) even if your dog lives outdoor or in dirt; it will wash out easily. [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat Oil Conditioner](#) does not come off on your furniture or carpets. By shampooing first with [Summerwinds Remove-A-Way Clarifying Shampoo](#) (to remove any buildup on the coat), and let it soak for 15 minutes (this is a must at least every 3rd to 4th bath). Rinse well, and follow with [Summerwinds Shine-Onnn Shampoo](#) and let soak for 5 minutes. Depending on how oily the dog's coat is, you may want to use a second shampoo with [Summerwinds Shine-Onnn Shampoo](#) for the baths in between when you are not starting with [Summerwinds Remove-A-Way Clarifying Shampoo](#). Rinse well. Applying diluted [Summerwinds Fine-L-Shine Cream Rinse](#) and leave in for maximum conditioning treatment. Rinse out for some oily coats, which ever works best for your dog's finished look. We do not recommend [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat Oil Conditioner](#) for show grooms. The oil in [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat Oil Conditioner](#) may leave an oily appearance on the coat and would not achieve the finished show coat look. But it is a must to use [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat Oil Conditioner](#) for maintenance bathing in between shows.

WEEKLY MAINTENANCE BATHING:

1. First, put the dog on the table and go through the coat to see if there are any mats or foreign objects caught in the dog's coat, such as sticks and twigs, etc. Carefully remove them if you find any so as not to break too much coat. Lightly and carefully brush out any mats that you find. It is **not** a good idea to dry brush out a dirty coat; especially dried urine in the coat, this will cause undo breakage. Once the coat is shampooed and cream rinsed, the coat will be easier to brush and comb though and the mats will be much easier to remove, with less coat loss. Take the dog to the tub.
2. **Standing up in the tub method:** Start with rinsing the coat with lukewarm water completely saturating the coat. This can take some time to get the water thoroughly through a thick curly coat.

3. Or: **Lying down method:** If I am using a conventional tub, I like to train the dog to lie down in the tub. Fill the tub with water up to about 1/3 of the dogs rear hock while he is standing. Pour the [Summerwinds Shine-Onnn Shampoo](#) or [Summerwinds Remove-A-Way Clarifying Shampoo](#) or [Summerwinds Fine-L-Shine Cream Rinse](#) or [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat Oil Conditioner](#) (whichever one you are using) full strength (about the same dilution as you would dilute each product in water according to the bottle direction) into the tub water. With your hand, stir to mix the product into the water. Now have the dog lie down in the tub. While soaking the dog in the tub water and product mixture, scoop the water mixture over and over the dog. This is a way to save a lot of time. The dog will probably fight you the first couple of times you try to get them to lay down in the tub water. This is why it is a good idea to start them out laying down in tub when they are puppies. **Teaching the dog to lie down in the tub.** Kneel down in front of the tub facing the side of dog that is standing in the tub of water mixer. Hold the dog's shoulder with your right hand and gently push his shoulder away from you, (this will cause him to be off balance). At the same time you have a hold of the dogs rear hock (the farthest one from you), and gently pulling it towards you. This cause the dog to loose his standing balance and the dog will lie down. Now, he will probably try and jump back up fast, so quickly hold down the shoulders and hindquarters and tell him to stay. Assure him that he is okay. It might take a couple of times before your dog get the idea of what you want and he/she is not going to go complete under the water and drown. This method does save a lot of time because instantly the dog's coat is completely wet, plus you have applied the shampoo or condition to the coat at the same time.
4. **Standing method,** If the coat has any buildup from styling products or other brand products used prior, first use [Summerwinds Remove-A-Way Clarifying Shampoo](#) as directed. Follow by applying [Summerwinds Shine-Onnn 6.5 pH balanced Shampoo](#) (diluted as instructed) to remove dirt and any oil or product buildup from the coat. Lather, working the product into the coat by squeezing the coat in a downward motion (being careful not to tangle the coat). Completely go over the dog's entire body. Or, If using the **Lying down method:** follow the direction above, add [Summerwinds Shine-Onnn Shampoo](#) full strength into the water and have him lie down in the shampoo and water mixture, and scoop it over and over him. Let soak for a minimum of three (3) minutes. Make sure that the coat is super clean before you condition. Rinse out [Summerwinds Shine-Onnn](#) with lukewarm water. If you have a shower sprayer attachment on your shower, it is easy to rinse the dog with clear water rinsing out all shampoo completely. Water is good for the skin and helps to re-hydrate.
5. Next, apply [Summerwinds Fine-L-Shine Cream Rinse](#) (diluted) to entire dog. Or if using the **Lying down method**, follow the direction above, then pour full strength [Summerwinds Fine-L-Shine](#) into the tub. Then lie the dog down in the tub, and scoop the water and [Summerwinds Fine-L-Shine](#) over and over the dog. Allow to soak for a minimum of three (3) minutes. You may choose to leave [Summerwinds Fine-L-Shine](#) in the coat and not rinse. Or rinse out [Summerwinds Fine-L-Shine](#) completely according to the dogs type of coat and condition. Whatever works best on each individual dog. You will know by trying it both ways and decide for yourself. I like the result when I leave the product in the coat (for a deep conditioning treatment) on some of my dogs. For some of my other dogs, I like the way the coat combs out better when the [Summerwinds Fine-L-Shine](#) is completely rinsed out. This is determined mostly by the texture and the amount of coat the dog has. I find de-tangling easier on Thick, fine, curly coats when all products is removed. Dry, damaged, coarser coats work well when product is left in the coat. You will have to figure out which is the best method for each of your individual dogs.
6. Finally. Apply [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat Oil Conditioner](#) (diluted), [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat](#) is an oil conditioner that we use to condition and protect the coat and restore elasticity to damaged coats. [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat](#) is also used as a preventative treatment to preserve and protect coats that are in good condition. [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat](#) is recommended for conditioning treatments and

maintenance grooming. We **do not** recommend you use [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat](#) for **show grooming** because it can leave the coat oily. **Dilution:** I cannot tell you the exact dilution parts to water, due to so many variables. Coat type and different texture factors, along with how and where the dog lives, and what kind of condition that the dog's coat is in. You will have to use your own judgment and experiment until you find just the right amount of dilution for each of your dogs. This could be anywhere from 1 Tablespoon to as much as a 1 Cup or more of [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat](#) to 5 gallons or more of water. I wish I could be more help here, but it's impossible without seeing the dog in person to get the just right dilution for each different dog (not to mention breed). Some people will use [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat](#) full strength on some areas, such as the ears tips (when wrapping) and loin area of a male to prevent urine staining, and anywhere you want extra protection. **Standing method:** pour the diluted mixture over the dog's long coat, **or if Laying down method** follow the above directions and scoop the diluted [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat](#) over head, ears, and neck, shoulder, front and back legs, side coat, brisket, and tail completely saturating. Oils will cause old skin cells to slough off making way for new fresh cells, which is a good thing for the skin. You don't want to see dry flakes in the dog's saddle.

7. **Hot Towel Treatment:** For a really **deep conditioning treatment**, whenever you can, wrap your dog in towels and let it sit 10 to 15 minutes with [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat Conditioner](#). You can even warm the towels in the tumble dryer first to get the full warm impact! This is a good time to clean you dog's ears, cut his/her toenails and clean teeth while you are waiting. As we describe in the [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat](#) information sheet on how to use [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat](#), you can now rinse all of the [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat](#) out with warm water. The towel will cause the coat to clump and stick together a little so when deep conditioning treatment with towel, rinse extra well with lukewarm water. When you rinse out the [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat](#) with warm water, the conditioner agents in the product will rinse out leaving the refined flower oils remaining in the coat and protecting the coat until shampooed out. Or leave [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat](#) in the coat and do not rinse it out for another way to deeper condition. In this method, the warming towels are not necessary because Protect-A-Coat will remain in the coat until the next bath. Again, you must decide which is best for each dog's coat. I put [Summerwinds Fine-L-Shine](#) and [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat](#) **in together** and dilute them to save time by only doing one procedure instead of two. This is up to you. I then let the product soak on the dog for a minimum of three (3) minutes and everything else is the same as described in the above procedure. Many of the Poodle groomers will dilute [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat](#) and put it in a spray bottle and spray it on the dry or wet coat.
8. **Grooming Table Time:** Now it's time, after you have bathed the dog, to take him/her to the grooming table. Once you've hooked him to the grooming arm, squeeze out as much water as possible; then towel dry him/her to remove as much excess water being careful not to tangle the hair in a circular motion. Always try squeezing the hair in the towel in a downward motion. Again, there are many different opinions on how to groom. Some people like to groom the dog out totally when he is till damp. That is my preference. Others, would rather start blow drying and brushing the dog dry. I will admit that if you have tight mats in the dog's coat, the heat from the drier will help loosen the hair some. But blow drying the dog with heat can be very drying and will damage coat if you continually blow dry. Dryers are one thing that damages coats the worse. The heat damages the elasticity and opens the cuticle layer. An open cuticle is more subject to breakage. So for maintenance grooming, I prefer to brush and then comb thoroughly threw the coat until I am sure I haven't missed any mats. Then if it's a warm day, let the dog air dry. If it's a cool day, put a towel in the bottom of a crate and crate dry him/her. I have walk-in dryers, but crate drying works almost as well. After he is totally dry, put him/her back on the table and run the brush through him/her again. Finishing with a thorough combing to make sure you didn't miss any mats. Wrap or band ears or any other areas you wish. You are done until his/her next bath.

SHOW GROOM:

1. The show groom is done very much the same as the above maintenance bath. If you are not using [Summerwinds Remove-A-Way Clarifying Shampoo](#), you may want to use a second [Summerwinds Shine-Onnn Shampoo](#) if the dog is extremely dirty, or if you have added a heavy dilution of [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat Oil Conditioner](#) and you think he/she is extra oily. The first shampoo will remove most of the dirt or oil, but leave the dog's natural oil in the dog's coat. If possible, I recommend the less you shampoo the better. On the show groom you will not apply the [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat Oil Conditioner](#).
2. You will apply [Summerwinds Fine-L-Shine Cream Rinse](#) (diluted). Follow whatever works best for your individual dog. Rinse out [Summerwinds Fine-L-Shine](#). Very Lightly condition as needed. You want to have maximum body in the coat. Hair and skin are acid and do not like being in an alkaline condition. By using a lightly diluted mixture of [Summerwinds Fine-L-Shine](#) and then thoroughly rinsing out the product, you will condition the skin and hair and not leave the coat too soft. If you want a softer effect, use a heavier dilution and lightly remove or leave in the coat according to the coat texture and thickness. You will have to figure out for the best results for each individual dog. Sometimes leaving the [Summerwinds Fine-L-Shine](#) in the coat will help to reduce static. Do some test grooms on non-show grooms until you find what works best. Wring out the dog's coat as much as you can to remove excess water in the tub by squeezing in a downward motion.
3. Put the dog back on the table. If you are using the **standing method** hook his/her collar to the grooming arm. Now start the drying process. Use [Summerwinds Stat-A-Way Spray](#) when brushing and combing. This will reduce the static and add moisture to the hair. [Summerwinds Stat-A-Way Spray](#) helps keep the elasticity and moisture in the hair. Start with the show side first. If the dog is standing, aim the blow drier at the top of dog's side and work downward (water will run from the top of the dog to the feet). With the dryer nozzle pointed at the dog's coat start brushing the coat with a pin brush directly under the dryer nozzle. The brush should glide easily through the coat. Once that section of coat is dry, move down the leg or body. Then start the next section in the same manor, until the entire dog is thoroughly dry. Make sure that the finished dog is completely dry to the skin, with no damp spots on the elbows, behind ears or underbelly. Dampness will cause the coat to mat faster. Now that the dog is thoroughly dry, run the comb through the entire body making sure that the dog is mat free. Go through the finished coat with a steel comb with long teeth and a cool airflow on your dryer. The cool air helps close the cuticles layer and relaxes the hair from the harsh heat from the blow dryer...
4. He/she is now ready for final show prep and he/she is ready for the show ring. Your job is now to keep him clean until the show(s) are over. This is where different methods are used, Such as banding of hair; Leggings for males that will urinate on the back of their front legs, and several different leg protections.

After Bath to Remove Products:

Shampoo [with Summerwinds Shine-Onnn](#) and let soak for about 10 to 15 minutes to remove any hairspray, chalk, etc. Then rinse out thoroughly.

Then condition with both [Summerwinds Fine-L-Shine Cream Rinse](#) and [Summerwinds Protect-A-Coat Oil Conditioner](#). Leave in or rinse out which ever you find best.