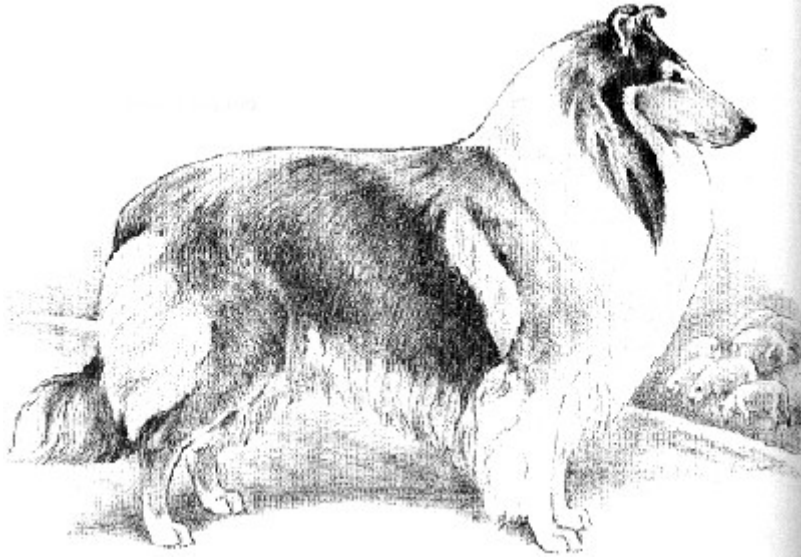


Illustrated Standard

Ideal Male

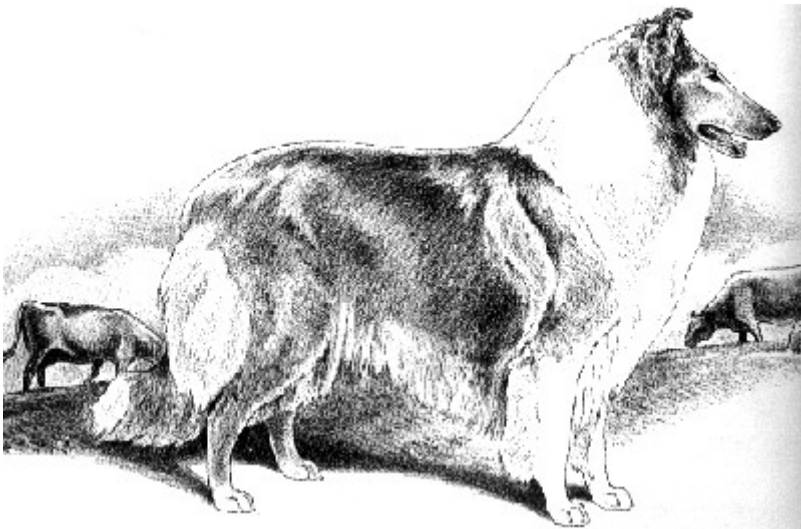
Ideal Type Male Collie
(Full profile view)



Illustrated Standard

Ideal Female

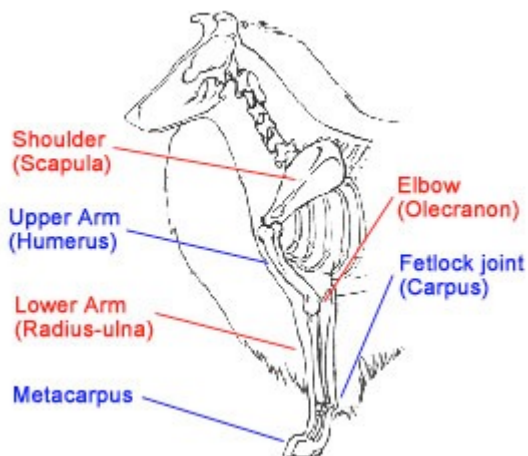
Ideal Type Female Collie
(Full profile view)



Illustrated Standard

Structure: Forequarter Assembly

Shows the relationship of the bone structure to the outline of the forequarters. The various large bones and the groups of smaller bones are labeled with both their Latin names and the terminology in common usage.



Structure: Detail drawing of forequarter angulation.

The keystone of the forequarter assembly is the **Scapula** (shoulder blade) although it has no skeletal linkage with the **Vertebrae** (back-bone) but is held in its flexible position by sheets of muscles and a few ligaments. (The dog has no collar bone.)

Approximately 67 to 70% of a Collie's weight is supported by and distributed equally between his forequarters-being directed to and concentrated on the "Vertical Center of Gravity" (shown on drawing by a solid line which intersects the axis of the shoulder and the center of the heel pad as

it touches the ground when the dog is standing at ease.) When the dog moves, the blade rotates through a small arc upon an imaginary pivot or axis. (The blade does not have an actual pin upon which to rotate: the axis being that point which remains stationary when the pull of the muscles controlling the forward and backward movement is equalized.)

The **Scapula** should be set on the Collie at an angle of 45 degrees (X) to the Horizontal when viewed from the side, and should slope downward from the highest elevation (d) to the shoulder joint (a) which is the junction of the shoulder blade with the upper arm, or **Humerus**. All that is meant by the expressions, "a good layback" or "Shoulders well laid back," is the slope of the shoulders should not be less than 45 or more than 50 degrees with reference to the Horizontal line. (Imaginary) An imaginary line extended from the top of the shoulder (d) and continuing through, or passing over, the **Olecranon** (elbow) should intersect the plane of the shoulder at 90 degrees to form angle "Y". This line is theoretical because the **Humerus** (upper arm) is not a straight bone, but the axis are parallel to each other and therefore parallel to the line shown.

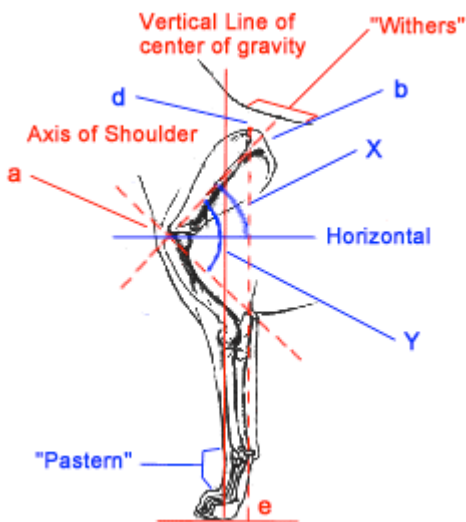
The length of the **Scapula** (a-b) should equal the length of the **Humerus** (a-c). The angle of the attachment of the **Radius-ulna** (lower arm) is not important, provided the bones are straight and stand vertically as observed from either side or front. The pastern is sloped in order to place the heel pad directly under the center of gravity and to provide additional length of reach of foreleg and increase the gripping power and leverage of the foot.

It is difficult to measure the value of forequarter angulation when neither the bones or angles can be seen, so the "**Visual Approximation** of the Center of Gravity" can be judged along the dotted line (d-e). The highest point of the shoulder should be in line with the rear section of the elbow joint and the line should strike the ground behind the heel pad as shown on the drawing.

In action, Collies conforming to these basic principles of forequarter angulation when observed from the side move correctly. (Assuming, of course, that the rear assembly is also correctly put together.) The reach, or stride, is long; the feet are lifted only far enough to clear the ground; and the gait smooth and even; and the ground covered with a minimum of muscular effort.

Illustrated Standard

Structure: Hindquarter Assembly



Shows the relationship of the bone structure to the outline of the hindquarters. The various large bones and groups of smaller bones are labeled with both the Latin names and the terminology in common usage.

Illustrated Standard

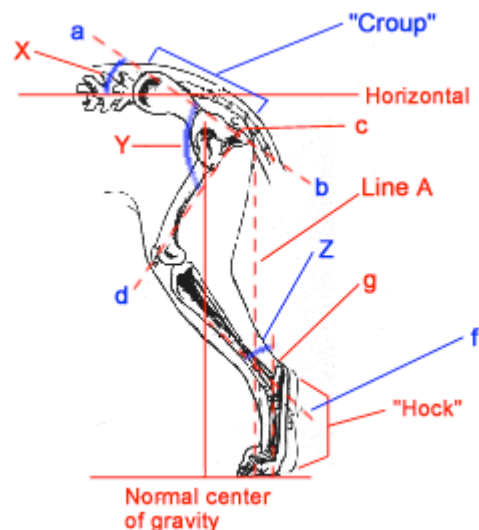
Structure: Hindquarter Assembly

Detail drawing of the correct hindquarter assembly which will provide the Collie with a maximum drive, lift and power for propulsion. The mechanical efficiency depends upon several features of angulation which experience has shown to be correct for the breed.

The hind leg is firmly attached to the skeletal framework through an articulated attachment to the **Ilium** (pelvis). The pelvis should be sloped at an angle of 30 degrees (Angle X) to the Horizontal as shown on the line (a-b). The axis of the **Femur** (thigh or upper leg) should intersect the pelvic slope at 90 degrees (Angle Y) as indicated by the typical axis line (c-d). The stifle, consisting of two bones, the **Tibia** and the **Fibula**, is articulated with the **Femur** and should be distinctly angled at the "stifle joint." (This is referred to as "Good bend of stifle".) At the lower end, where it meets the hock "joint", the line of the stifle (o-f) should intersect the vertical line of the Hock-Metatarsus (g-h) at an angle of 45 to 50 degrees. (Angle Z). The overall length of the stifle should at least equal the length of the thigh bone, and preferably should exceed it. ("Hocks well let down" is indicated by the shortness of the hock-i.e., close to the ground- in relation to the long stifle bone.)

Leverage exerted by the stifle and a short, straight hock, in action with the tendons and muscles, produces lifting action and, with the **Femur** the power to move the Collie smoothly and without wasted muscular effort. (Assuming, of course, that the front quarters are also correctly "angulated".) When moving at a fast trot the combined forces reach maximum thrust along line "A" and not over the Center of Gravity "B" as might be supposed.

Line "A" dropped vertically from the **Ischium** (buttock) should parallel the inside of the hock and bisect the foot. This is the position assumed when the Collie stands "four square" at attention. When at ease, a Collie will often shift one or both feet up to the normal center of gravity. This is not to be confused with a bent or "sickle" hock which is an anatomical defect due to an abnormal curvature of the **Metarsal** bones below the **Os Calcis**, "hock joint". A "Sickle Hock" can not be straightened by the dog when in action and is because it opposes the principles of leverage faulty.



Illustrated Standard

Structure



Correct Front

Structure



Skeleton

Structure



Skeleton

Structure



Correct Rear

Structure



Correct Front



Narrow Front

Structure



Correct Front



Front Too Wide

Structure



Correct Front



Out At Elbow And
Toes In

Structure



Correct Front



"East -West" Front

Narrow And Pinched at elbows
And Chest; Feet Turn Out.

Structure



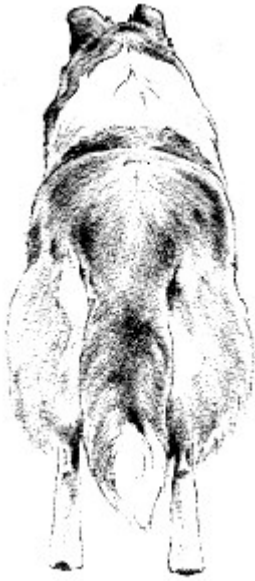
Correct Front



"Fiddle-Front"

Legs give bowed, weak effect
above pasterns, turn out
below. Weak, flat feet.

Structure



Correct Hocks



"Spraddle" or Bowed Hocks

Structure

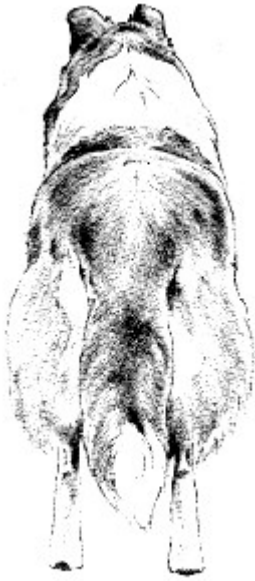


Correct Hocks



Cow-Hocks

Structure



Correct Hocks



Narrow, Weak Rear

Ideal Headstudy



Headstudy of
Ideal Type Collie
(profile view)

The Bite

Correct "Scissors Bite"

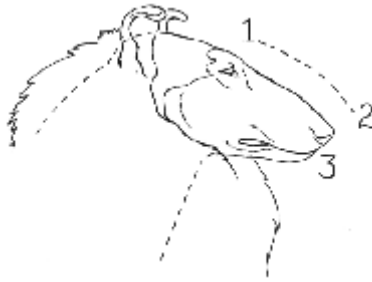
The upper front incisors slightly overlap the lower front incisors, and the inner surface of the upper incisors

touch the outer surface of the lower incisors.



Detail Drawing
Of "Scissors Bite"

Head Faults

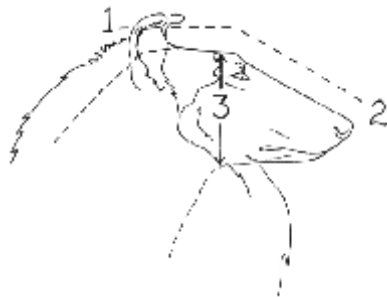


Roman Nose and Undershot Jaw

1. - 2. Shows a pronounced arch of muzzle rather than desired straight line.

3. Jutting out of lower jaw, produced by the lowered incisors protruding beyond upper. Commonly accompanies a "Roman Nose."

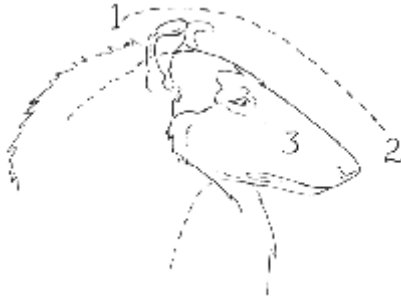
Head Faults



Two-Angled Head

1. - 2. Skull and muzzle form two lines at angles to one another instead of being approximately parallel. Also, produces a "deep through" the cheek effect (3.)

Head Faults



Borzoi-Type or Foreign Head

1. - 2. The relation of skull to muzzle forms a curving effect throughout. Foreign to true Collie-type and reminiscent to another breed entirely.

3. Foreface too long in relation to skull.

Head Faults



High Over and Between The Eyes

A "lump" above and between the eyes (1. - 2.) gives an "alligator" like appearance to the head. Spoils the expression as well as the planes of the profile.

Head Faults



Wavy Profile

Presents a wavy appearance rather than the desired straight line of skull, slight drop at "stop", then straight line of muzzle. Caused mostly by long "stop" (2.), and a "drop-off" at the end of muzzle (3.)

Head Faults



Dish Face

Here the muzzle presents a scooped or "dished" effect (1. -2.) rather than the desired straight line

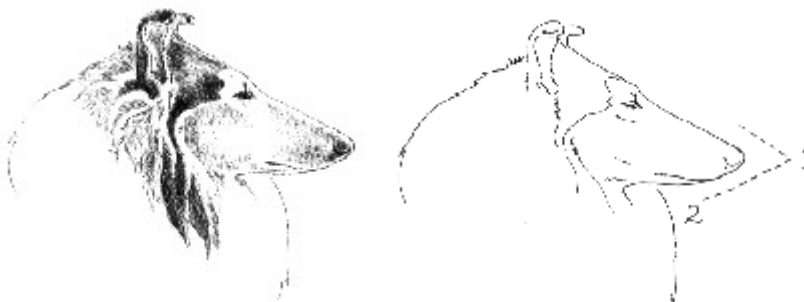
Head Faults



Drop-Off

A Very acceptable head except for "drop-off" at the end of muzzle (1.)

Head Faults



Shark Jaw

Here a lack of chin (2.) give a weak, "shark-jawed" effect to this head. Bite may be correct and fault lie in absence of chin, or it may accompany an over-shot bite.

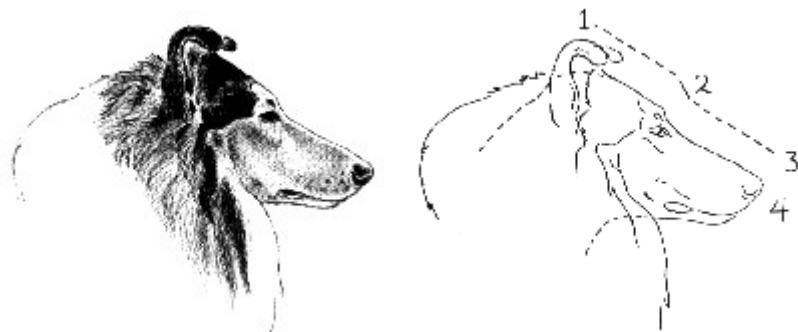
Head Faults



Slack Jaw

Here the lower jaw gives a slack and hanging effect (1.) In the correct jaw line the lower lip should fit tightly over the teeth and meet the upper lip. The "slack" lipped appearance often comes with old age.

Head Faults



Farm Shepherd Type

Here the lower jaw gives a slack and hanging effect (1.) In the correct jaw line the lower lip should fit tightly over the teeth and meet the upper lip. The "slack" lipped appearance often comes with old age.

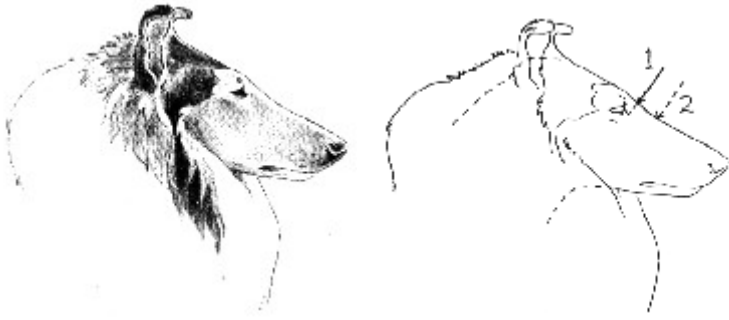
Head Faults



Straight Line Profile (No "Stop")

At first glance this appears to be a good type head, but close inspection reveals total absence of "stop" (1. - 2.) The "stop" on a collie is slight, but it should be there, nonetheless.

Head Faults



Long "Stop"

The "stop" on this head is too far down the muzzle (dotted line 2.) Correct location of "stop" should be at solid line (1.)