

SATIN

VARIETIES: BLACK-BLUE-BROKEN GROUP
CALIFORNIAN-CHINCHILLA-CHOCOLATE
COPPER-OTTER-RED-SIAMESE-WHITE



SHOWROOM CLASSES & WEIGHTS

Senior Bucks- 8 months of age and over, weight 8½ to 10½ pounds. Ideal weight 9½ pounds.

Senior Does- 8 months of age and over, weight 9 to 11 pounds. Ideal weight 10 pounds.

Intermediate Bucks- 6 to 8 months of age, not over 9 pounds.

Intermediate Does- 6 to 8 months of age, not over 9½ pounds.

Junior Bucks- Under 6 months of age, not over 8 pounds. Minimum weight 4 pounds.

Junior Does- Under 6 months of age, not over 8½ pounds.

Minimum weight 4 pounds.

NOTE: Juniors and Intermediates which exceed maximum weight limits may be shown in higher age classifications. No animal may be shown in a lower age classification than its true age.

GENERAL TYPE-POINTS 45

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

GENERAL TYPE	45
Hindquarters.....	16
Midsection.....	14
Shoulders.....	12
Head & Ears.....	3
FUR	30
COLOR	15
CONDITION	10
TOTAL POINTS	100

Body type is to be medium length, with depth that approximates width throughout its entire length. It is to taper uniformly from hindquarters to shoulders. Top body line (when viewed from the side) should start immediately behind the ears with a deep shoulder and rise continuously to a high point over the center of the hips, and then fall in a smooth curve downward to the base of the tail. It should form a back, loin, and hindquarters that are full, smooth, and well rounded. Size and shape of head and ears are to be in proportion to the general conformation for proper overall balance. Bone is to be medium and straight, with rather short legs. Ears are to be well furred and carried erect. Eyes are to be bright and bold. Point breakdown: hindquarters 16, midsection 14, shoulders 12, and head and ears 3.

Faults-Shoulders narrow, flat, shallow, or wider than hindquarters. Midsection potty, flat, or narrow. Loin narrow, shallow, or flat. Hips protruding or flat. Hindquarters narrow, pinched, undercut, or chopped. Loose, flabby flesh. Spine, hips, or rump rough or bony.

FUR-POINTS 30

The basic differences in Satin Fur are: (1) a finer diameter hair shaft, and (2) a more transparent hair shell. The greater transparency of the outer hair shell makes the pigment granules show through more clearly, so that Satins appear more brilliant in color compared to normal furred breeds. The sheen is due to the clarity of the glass like hair shell and its ability to reflect light.

The ideal Satin fur should be silky, fine, and very dense to the touch, due to a soft, very dense undercoat. This fine, soft, dense undercoat should be interspersed thickly with lustrous, slightly coarser guard hairs that should extend evenly above the under fur about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch (ideal). These guard hairs form a protective surface for the under fur, giving body, density, and resilience in texture, so that when the fur is stroked toward the head, it will return to its natural position and lie smoothly over the entire body. The coat should be well balanced, with uniform length, 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches (ideal). Allowable length, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The fur should be set tight to the skin, without breaks due to molt, and be free from mats and stains. It must have an appearance of distinct, glossy, lustrous sheen.

There are two official Satin fur classes: Colored Satin Fur Class-All varieties except White and Californian; White Satin Fur Class-White and Californian. Selection from the two winners is optional.

Faults-Cut severely for fly-back return; coarse or harsh texture.

Short, thin, flat coat. Lack of guard hairs of proper length and texture. Coat that is soft and cottony, with texture so poor that it will not return to its normal position. Coat that lacks finish and condition.

Disqualification from Competition-Absence of sheen.

COLOR-POINTS 15

BLACK-Color shall be a uniform jet black, with unusual brilliancy, running deep towards the skin. Undercolor is to be dark slate blue. Toenails to be dark. Eyes-Brown.

Faults-White hairs, mealiness; brown cast.

BLUE-Color is to be a rich medium to dark blue, shading to a lighter blue undercolor. Color is to be uniform over the entire body.

Toenails are to be dark. Eyes-Blue-gray.

Faults-White hairs; mealiness and/or brown cast.

Disqualifications from Competition-Ring color or white belly color.

BROKEN GROUP

Broken are to include any recognized variety of the breed, or variety within a group, in conjunction with white. Colored sections on Broken are to match, as closely as possible, the standard for the colored variety. The fifteen points allotted to color are to be applied half to color and half to pattern.

COLOR & PATTERN-Broken are to have both ears colored, with color around the eyes, and on the nose. (No preference given for a nose butterfly over an evenly balanced nose marking.) The body pattern may be spotted, with individual colored spots or patches over the back, sides, and hips; or a blanket pattern, with color starting

at or near the neck, and continuing over the back, sides, and hips. Preference is for an evenly balanced pattern. Toenails should be white, but there is no fault or disqualification for colored toenail(s).
Eyes-Color to correspond to the colored variety requirement.

Faults-Unbalanced nose markings; excessive white in ears; unbalanced body markings; uneven color. Color, in the judges opinion, less than 10 or more than 50 percent.

Disqualifications from Competition-Absence of color on the nose (Note: Color appearing in any area where a butterfly would normally occur satisfies the requirement for a nose marking.), around the eyes, on the ears, or on the body, Eye color other than called for. Excessive scattered white hairs in colored section. No disqualification for a white spot in a colored section.

CALIFORNIAN-Body color to be white with a slight ivory cast. Color markings on the nose, ears, feet, and tail are to be dark sepia, to appear black. Dark toenails are preferred, but light toenails, showing pigmentation, must match on the same foot and corresponding foot. Eyes-Pink.

NOTE: All things being equal, the darker marked animal shall place over the lighter marked animal.

Fault-Severely faded point color.

Disqualifications from Competition-Absence of color on the nose, ears, feet or tail. Any color or smut on the body, excluding color confined to the dewlap. Definite blue, chocolate, or lilac point color. Do not disqualify for molting, frosting, or color fading, which may make the sepia point color indistinct on part or all of the markings, particularly in poor light. Disqualify for any Tan Pattern markings.

CHINCHILLA-The undercolor is to be slate blue. The intermediate ring color is to be a clearly defined light pearl. The surface color is to be a sparkling blend of black and pearl. The surface color results from the blending of the three remaining layers. Immediately above the intermediate ring color should be a narrow black band, followed by a layer of white guard hairs and topped with black guard hairs. The body surface color should extend down the sides and over the rump as far as possible. Head, chest, feet, and outer leg color should match the body surface color without distinct ticking. The neck and jaw line fur is to be slightly lighter than the body color. Eye circles of light pearl should be narrow and well defined. The top of the tail is to be black, interspersed with white and the underside of the tail is to be white. The belly undercolor is to be slate blue or white, with slate preferred. The belly surface color is to be white. Toenails are to be pigmented (dark preferred). Eyes-Brown eyes are preferred, Blue-gray are acceptable.

Undercolor.....3
Ring Color.....5
Surface Color.....7

Faults-Faded undercolor; cloudy or brassy ring color.

Disqualifications from Competition-Extremely dark or light surface color; distinct brown or blue surface color; extremely brown ring color; absence of ring color. Do not disqualify for absence of blue undercolor on any portion of the tail.

CHOCOLATE-Color is to be a dark, glossy, chocolate brown throughout, running deep towards the skin. It is to be free from all

other color tints. Undercolor is to be dove. Toenails are to be dark. Eyes-Brown with ruby cast in subdued light.

COPPER-The undercolor is to be slate blue. The intermediate ring color is to be a clearly defined bright coppery orange. The surface color is to be a rich blend of black and coppery orange. The surface color results from the blending of the three remaining layers.

Immediately above the intermediate ring color should be a narrow black band, followed by a layer of coppery orange guard hairs and topped with black guard hairs. The body surface color should extend down the sides and over the rump as far as possible. Head, chest, feet, and outer leg color should match the body surface color without distinct ticking. The neck and jaw line fur is to be slightly lighter than the body color. Eye circles of light creamy orange should be narrow and well defined. The top of the tail is to be black, interspersed with coppery orange and the underside of the tail is to be cream. The belly undercolor is to be slate blue or white, with slate preferred. The belly surface color is to be orange or cream. Toenails are to be pigmented (dark preferred). Eyes-Brown.

Undercolor.....3

Ring Color.....5

Surface Color.....7

Faults-Faded undercolor; lack of bright coppery orange ring color.

Disqualifications from Competition-Extremely dark or light surface color; absence of slate blue undercolor over back and sides; absence of ring color. Do not disqualify for absence of blue undercolor on any portion of the tail.

OTTER-Black, Blue, Chocolate, and Lilac compete together. The surface color of the head, outside of the ears, front of fore feet, outside of the hind feet, and the top and sides of the body are to be the surface and undercolor described in the respective self

varieties. In Lilacs, the surface color is to be dove-gray with a pinkish tint, extending well down the hair shaft to a pale dove undercolor. The Black and Chocolate animals will have orange markings and ticking color, while the Blue and Lilac animals will have fawn marking and ticking color. The belly, nostrils, eye circles, jowls, underside of the tail, inside of the ears, back of the fore feet, and inside of the hind feet and legs are to be creamy white, highlighted by an orange or fawn marking as it meets the self color of the body. The undercolor of the belly should match the variety's

undercolor description. The triangle and collar are to be orange or fawn. Prominent orange or fawn ticking is to be evenly

distributed around the chest, sides, and lower hindquarters.

Eyes-Brown in the Blacks and Chocolates, blue-gray in the Blues and Lilacs.

Faults-Fault animals with mealiness on the ears, head, or body; faded or indistinct markings; lack of uniform belly color.

RED-Color is to be a bright orange-red, spread evenly over the entire body. It is to be a creamy color along the line of the jaws and the small eye circles. Belly color of reddish orange to dark cream is to be as narrow as possible. Underside of tail and crotch area are to be a light ivory. Lap spots (between belly and crotch) are to be a deep orange-red. The richness of the surface color is enhanced by good depth of color. Undercolor on back and sides is to be orange. Toenails are to be dark. Eyes-Brown.

Faults-Lacing on ears or body smut.

Disqualification from Competition-White undercolor.

SIAMESE-Color is to be dark sepia brown on ears, head, feet, belly, and tail, shading to a lighter (medium) brown color on the body. Undercolor is to be an off white and approximately one half of the hair shaft length. Body surface color is to be lighter than marking color to give the proper contrast. Darker shading is to be visible on lower body, sides, and rump. Either light or colored toenails are permitted, but all toenails on front feet must be uniform, and all toenails on hind feet must be uniform. Difference in coloration between front and hind feet toenails permitted.

Eyes-Brown.

Faults-Streaks or splotchy color on body. Body color too light, so as to resemble a Californian Satin. Body color too dark, so as to lose the decided contrast between body and marking color, and appear self colored. Cut for any other color than sepia brown on ears, head, belly, feet, and tail.

Disqualification from Competition-Disqualify for definite Blue or Lilac color on head, ears, belly, or tail.

WHITE-The color is to be white throughout, with a light ivory cast. Eyes-Pink.

Faults-Soiled or stained.

CONDITION-Points 10: Per ARBA definition.