

Clipper Care



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Clean Horse

Start with a clean and dry horse. Sweat or wet hair and dirt will clog up your blade and ruin the edge faster. If you are going to clip after you ride, make sure your horse is ideally bathed and dry or thoroughly groomed before you start to work on him. A bath and thorough drying of your horse beforehand will extend the life of your clipper. A dirty or wet coat can dull your blades and jam your clipper, so resist the temptation to tidy up a bridle path after a long and dusty trail ride.

Clean as You Go

If you are trimming more than just whiskers, be sure to clean your blade as you work, stroking with a small brush (a toothbrush will work, or use the brush that came with your clipper) to remove loose hair that gathers in between the teeth. Oil the blade every 10-15 minutes as you work to keep the parts running smoothly. Use only specially made clipper oil, which can be purchased at a tack or hardware store. You can pour some oil into a shallow cup and hold the teeth of the blade in the oil for a minute with the clipper running. This allows the dirt and trappings (clipped hair) to flush out. Make sure you do not allow the oil to flow into the body of the clipper and ruin the motor.



Use Coolant

If you are working on a big job, such as a mane roaching or body clipping and haven't oiled regularly, the blades may get hot. Check the blade with your hand to see if it is heating up. If the blade feels hot to the touch, it's time to apply the coolant. You'll get a sense of how long it takes for your blade to get hot after you have checked it a few times. A good spray coolant will cool the clippers immediately and prevent the blades from becoming uncomfortably hot for your horse. You will need to oil your blade after using the cooling spray, as none of the cooling sprays are meant to be used as a lubricant. There is not a sufficient amount of oil in cooling sprays.



Protect the Cord

When you are clipping, be careful of the electrical cord, making sure neither you nor your horse step on it. Like the cord of any electrical appliance, a frayed or damaged cord is dangerous, so in those cases contact a service shop in your area for a replacement. Consider a rechargeable, cordless clipper to avoid this problem completely.

Clean After Use

After you have finished clipping your horse, remove the blade from the clipper and brush off the loose hair and dirt from both. If it is a detachable blade, turn the clipper on and re-attach the blade. If it is an adjustable blade, turn the clipper off, unplug it and re-attach the blade. Then, with the clipper running, run the **blades only** in shallow cup of Andis® Blade Care Plus® to prevent corrosion and to keep everything in good working order.



Replace Old Blades

If your blades become dull and won't cut thick hair (such as manes and winter coats) like they did when they were new, replace them or take them to a blade sharpening service. You may find that new blades, which cost \$20-\$25, may only be a few dollars more than sharpening very old ones, especially if you have to ship them out for service. Rusty blades and blades with broken teeth should be discarded and replaced instead of sharpened.

Proper Storage

Loop your cord and secure with a twist tie, cable cuff or a little velcro electronic strap. **Do not** wrap the cord around the clipper. This will cause the internal part of the cord to twist and damage the cord connections. Store in a dry place. Save the silica packs from shoes, vitamins, etc. and store with your clipper and blades. Always store equipment clean and don't lend it out.

Troubleshooting Problems

WHAT IF?	SOLUTIONS
Blades won't clip hair	Clean or sharpen the blades.
Blades feel hot to the touch	Apply oil or coolant, especially when using the clipper for a long stretch of time.
Blades are rusty or broken	Replace blades. Store clipper in a dry place and oil blades more frequently.
Clipper won't run	Check electrical connection and the cord. Be sure that blades are properly seated.
Blades become dull often	Bathe and dry your horse before clipping - dirt and dampness will dull the blades.
Clipper makes clacking sound	Blades are not properly seated - reseal blades.

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Clipping Tips



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- Bathe your horse with soap and water to remove dirt and dander. Make sure the coat is completely dry before starting to clip.
- If you can't bathe your horse, try grooming thoroughly. Use a curry comb or long nylon mane comb to loosen the dirt and dander that is deep in the coat.
- If you are clipping a specific pattern, use a dry bar of soap to outline the pattern first. This will help make the pattern more uniform, as compared to clipping the pattern freehand.
- Use sharp blades. Dull blades leave hair and can cause irritation. Always clip your pattern lines at the start of your clipping job to ensure you are removing the correct hair. Oiling regularly will prolong the blade life and help keep the blade cool and clean. Look for missing teeth and poor blade alignment which usually happen after the blade is dropped. Alignment should be adjusted and blades with missing teeth should be replaced.
- Keep your horse still while you clip. You can't clip a straight line on a moving target. Consider having someone help by holding your horse.
- Keep your work area dry and clutter-free.
- If you are working on a concrete surface, rubber mats will prevent the horse from slipping.

Choose the Right Andis® Blade

Use the right size blade for the job. Change your blades for closer cuts such as trimming whiskers or bridle paths, or for longer cuts such as trace clips.

For Full Body Clipping



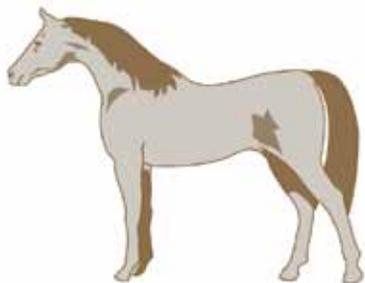
For Legs, Bridle Path and Fetlocks



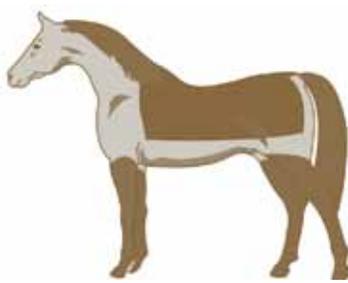
For Face, Ears, Muzzle and Whiskers



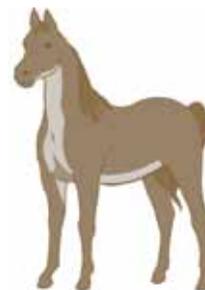
Full Body Clip



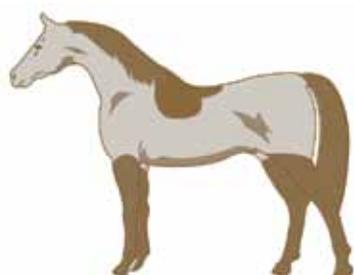
Blanket Clip



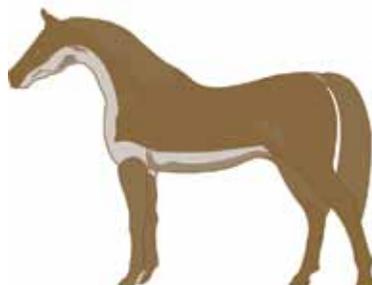
Strip Clip



Hunter Clip



Low Trace Clip



High Trace Clip

