



A GUIDE TO WESTERN EQUIPMENT

by
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INTRODUCTION

This pamphlet was prepared to assist USEF Stewards and Judges who are not “experts” in the Western or Reining Divisions to become familiar with some of the equipment referred to in the Western Division, WS105 and in the Reining Division, RN102 and RN103.4 of the USEF 2005 Rule Book. For each piece of tack discussed, the USEF Rule is underlined, followed by a discussion of the use, abuse and detection of the problem.

This booklet is divided into three parts.

- **Part One** - Illustrates the tack/equipment listed in WS105.
- **Part Two** – Rule Comparison chart – Bits and Bosals
- **Part Three** – Rule Comparison chart – Attire, Saddles, misc.

The equipment shown in this booklet may be used on the competition grounds as training devices, unless otherwise noted.

WS105. Tack. (2005 USEF Rule Book)

1. Competitors must be penalized for incomplete appointments but not necessarily disqualified. Entries shall be shown with stock saddle but silver equipment will not count over a good working outfit. A sidesaddle shall be considered legal equipment. Tapaderos are prohibited.
2. There shall be no discrimination against any standard Western bit. A standard Western bit is defined as having a shank with a maximum length overall of 8 1/2". The mouthpiece will consist of a metal bar 5/16" to 3/4" in diameter as measured one inch in from the shank. The bars may be inlaid but must be smooth or latex wrapped. Nothing may protrude below the mouthpiece (bar) such as extensions, prongs or rivets designed to intimidate the horse. Rollers attached to the center of the bit are acceptable, and may extend below the bar. Jointed mouthpieces are acceptable and may consist of two or three pieces and may have one or two joints. A three-piece mouthpiece may include a connecting ring of 1 1/4" or less in diameter or a connecting flat bar of 3/8" to 3/4" (measured top to bottom with a maximum length of 2"), which lies flat in the mouth, or a roller or port as described herein. The port must be no higher than 3 1/2" maximum with roller(s) and covers acceptable. Jointed mouthpieces, half-breeds and spade bits are standard. Slip or gag bits, rigid donut mouthpieces and flat polo mouthpieces are prohibited. Roping bits with both reins connected to a single ring at center of cross bar shall not be used. Reins must be attached to each shank. Any rein design or other device which increases the effective length and thereby the leverage of the shank of a standard western bit is prohibited. Anything that alters the intended use of equipment as provided for in the description of appointments for a given class is considered to be an artificial appliance.
3. Standard snaffle bits are permitted in any class on a junior horse five years old and under. A standard snaffle bit is defined as a center jointed single rounded, unwrapped smooth mouthpiece of 5/16" to 3/4" diameter metal as measured from ring to 1" in from the ring with a gradual decrease to the center of the snaffle. The rings may be from 2" to 4" outside diameter of either the loose type, eggbutt, dee or center mounted without cheeks. If a curb strap is used it must be attached below the reins.
4. Hackamores are permitted in any class on a junior horse five years old and under. A hackamore includes a bosal rounded in shape and constructed of flexible braided rawhide or leather and must have a flexible nonmetallic core attached to a suitable headstall with maximum diameter of 3/4" at the cheek. Attached reins may be of hair, rope or leather. No other material of any kind is to be used in conjunction with a bosal, i.e., steel, metal or chains (Exception: smooth plastic electrical tape is acceptable).
5. Horses shall not be shown with artificial appliances that would tend to alter their performance. Curb chains and leather chin straps may be used but must be flat and at least 1/2" in width and lie flat against the jaws of the horse. No wire, rawhide, metal or other substance can be used in conjunction with or as part of the leather chin strap, or curb chains. Rounded, rolled, braided or rawhide curb straps are prohibited. A light lip strap is permissible. Hackamore bits, bosals, cavesson type nosebands, martingales and tie-downs are prohibited. A judge does not have the authority to add or to remove any of the standard equipment as specified above.
6. Bandages and boots of any type are prohibited. In the event of injury, the Judge may permit a protective bandage. In Working Cow Horse classes, the use of shin, bell boots and/or protective bandages on the front legs and standard sliding or rundown boots on the rear fetlocks are permitted.

NOTE: There are exceptions to the general Western Tack rules in some of the breed rules and in the Reining rules.

SUGGESTED METHOD OF CHECKING BRIDLES

In Reining, Western Seat Medal classes and in some Western Pleasure classes it is required, or quite common, for the judge to ask the steward to check bridles at the out-gate of the performance ring. This checking is done individually to each horse after it has completed its performance and is just outside the out-gate.

Procedure:

- 1) Ask the rider to dismount and drop his/her bridle.
- 2) Examine and feel the chinstrap or chain to make sure it has no knots or twists before it is unhooked.
- 3) Use a magnet if a metal object is suspected to be within a curb strap.
- 4) Be observant so the handler does not have the opportunity to remove any illegal apparatus such as string or rubber gaskets from the horse's mouth.
- 5) Make sure the owner or trainer drops bridle; the steward is not to drop the bridle. Put one hand under the horse's mouth to catch anything that may fall out of its mouth.
- 6) After the bridle is removed, inspect the chinstrap or chain and bit to make sure each is legal (see following pages for illegal chin straps, chains, and bits).
- 7) Walk around the horse and look at both sides to check for spur marks.
- 8) Advise judge of any illegal tack immediately so he/she can examine it.
- 9) Thank the rider and have him/her put the bridle back on if it passed inspection.
- 10) Do not touch the mouthpiece of a bit unless absolutely necessary and always wipe your hands on a towel or use a moist cloth after inspecting each bit.

SUGGESTED METHOD OF CHECKING HACKAMORES

Hackamores may remain on the horse while being checked and riders may remain mounted. Place a magnet on the hackamore and flex it to be sure it does not have a metal core. In the hackamore classes covered by Chapter RN, Reining Horse Division of the 2005 USEF Rule Book, measure the cheek of the hackamore to be sure it is 3/4" or less in diameter at the cheek.

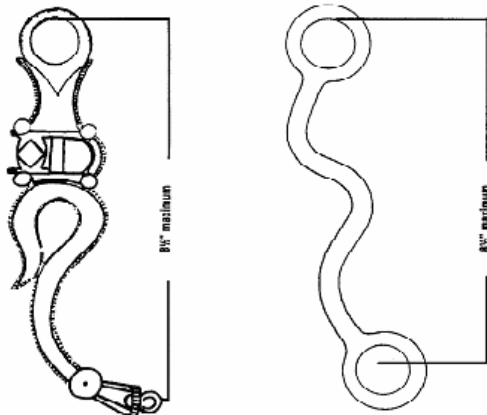
A bit gauge is available from

National Reining Horse Association
3000 NW 10th St.
Oklahoma City, OK 73107-5302
(405) 946-7400

PART ONE – Illustrations

The following photos and drawings serve to illustrate the tack rules described in WS105.2 -.5. They are meant to serve as examples only. The extensive variety of commercial and custom bits necessitates accurate interpretation of WS105.2 - .5. Please use these photos as guidelines.

A) There shall be no discrimination against any standard Western bit. A standard Western bit is defined as having a shank with a maximum length overall of 8 1/2”.



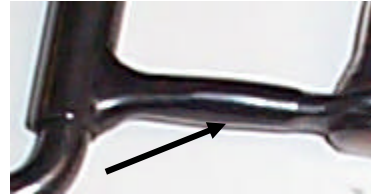
CORRECT METHOD OF MEASURING
OVERALL BIT LENGTH. A VERTICAL LINE
FROM THE UPPER MOST PART OF HEADSTALL
SLOT TO THE REIN RING.



The shank on this bit is 9” long – ILLEGAL.

Discussion: The length of the bit shank affects the severity of the bit; the longer the shank the more severe the action of the bit. Standardizing shank length at 8 1/2” or shorter makes for fair competition. When measuring the length, measure from the inside of the uppermost part of headstall slot to the point on the rein ring where the rein would pull from when pressure is applied to rein.

B) The mouthpiece will consist of a metal bar 5/16” to 3/4” in diameter, as measured 1 inch in from the shank.



Discussion: A thin mouthpiece is more severe on the bars of the mouth. It would be unusual to see a bit with a mouthpiece less than 5/16”.

C) Bars may be inlaid but must be smooth or latex wrapped.



Note: this mouthpiece is LEGAL.

D) Rollers attached to the center of the bit are acceptable, and may extend below the bar.



Note: this mouthpiece is LEGAL.

E) Nothing may protrude below the mouthpiece (bar) such as extensions, prongs or rivets designed to intimidate the horse.



Note: this mouthpiece is LEGAL.

Discussion: The very short, smooth, rounded rivets used to join the mouthpiece together and extend a tiny bit below the bar of the bit will not intimidate a horse.



Note: this mouthpiece is ILLEGAL.

Discussion: Bits with prongs or other protrusions can be very severe and can cause damage to the horse's tongue.

F) Jointed mouthpieces are acceptable and may consist of two or three pieces and may have one or two joints. A three-piece mouthpiece may include a connecting ring of 1 1/4" or less in diameter or a connecting flat bar of 3/8" to 3/4" (measured top to bottom with a maximum length of 2"), which lies flat in the mouth, or a roller or port as described herein.



Jointed with roller – LEGAL.



Jointed with bar – LEGAL.



Jointed with ring – LEGAL.



Jointed with port – LEGAL.

G) The port must be no higher than 3 1/2" maximum with roller(s) and covers acceptable. Jointed mouthpieces, half breeds and spade bits are standard.



Half Breed – LEGAL.



Spade – LEGAL style & length



ILLEGAL due to height of port.

Discussion: Extremely high ports have a very intimidating effect on the horse when the reins are pulled and the port hits the roof of the mouth. Bits with ports this high were used by the Vaqueros in Mexico and California. Several years of training were required for a horse to effectively perform with bits of this type.

H) Slip or gag bits, rigid donut mouthpieces and flat polo mouthpieces are prohibited.



Rigid Donut – this bit is ILLEGAL.



Flat polo mouthpiece – this is ILLEGAL.

Discussion: This bit is used on horses who “gap” or open their mouth when reins are pulled. This is not a traditional western bit. At various times this bit has been legal. It became illegal again in 1995.



LEGAL.

Discussion: This is a swivel mouthpiece bit. At various times this bit has been legal and other times illegal. The port on this bit stays still when the reins are pulled. The bit is effective on horses who “gap”. This bit has allowed some older horses with mouth problems to continue showing.

D) Roping bits with both reins connected to a single ring at center of cross bar shall not be used. Reins must be attached to each shank.



Roping bit – this IS NOT legal.

Discussion: This bit has no particular advantages in the show ring; it is merely non- traditional western equipment and does not present the proper picture in the show ring. It would most likely be a beginner who just did not know better that would attempt to show with this bit.



Slip or gag bit – ILLEGAL.

Discussion: This type of bit is used as a training device. It puts pressure on the corners of the mouth not the bars of the mouth. It would be very rare to see anyone try to show a horse with this type of bit.

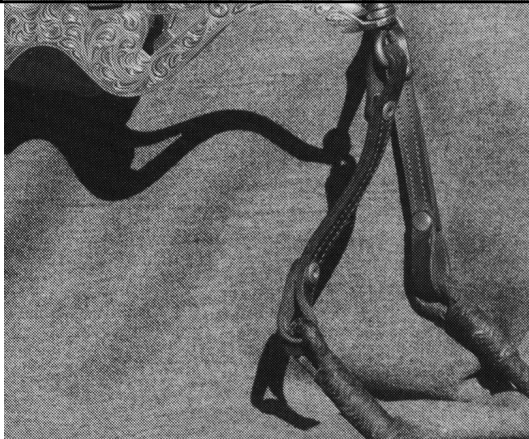


Discussion: This style of curb bit is legal for use in the Western division as long as the shank length and mouthpiece meet the rule requirements.

J) Any rein design or other device which increases the effective length and thereby the leverage of the shank of a standard western bit is prohibited. Anything that alters the intended use of equipment as provided for in the description of appointments for a given class is considered to be an artificial appliance.



Discussion: This rein is stiff for the four inches closest to the bit. It “locks” onto the bit in such a way that the length of the shank is increased by about 3”.



Discussion: The rein extenders attached between the reins and the bit are flexible and swing freely. They do not extend the length of the shank. Some exhibitors believe that this type of extender creates a more attractive “drape” to the reins while exhibiting Western Pleasure horses.

K) Standard snaffle bits are permitted in any class on a junior horse five years old and under. A standard snaffle is defined as a center jointed single rounded, unwrapped smooth mouthpiece of 5/16” to 3/4” diameter metal as measured from ring to 1” in from the ring with a gradual decrease to the center of the snaffle.



Snaffle bit

L) The rings may be from 2” to 4” outside diameter of either the loose type, eggbutt, dee or center mounted without cheeks.



Egg butt ring



Dee ring



Loose ring



Center mounted ring



ILLEGAL snaffle

Discussion: Snaffle is not “rounded”; is too narrow; and its rings are too small.



ILLEGAL snaffle

Discussion: Snaffle is not single, not smooth, not center jointed and not 5/16” in diameter.



ILLEGAL cheeks

Discussion: This bit has a “full cheek”.

Discussion: The purpose in defining the snaffle so specifically in the Western rule is to insure that a very mild bit such as one used to start a young horse would be used. Breed rules differ as to whether or not a junior horse is allowed to switch between a hackamore or snaffle and a curb bit. There are dozens of types of snaffles that would not be acceptable. Those shown are merely examples of some that do not fit the definition of acceptable. When evaluating a snaffle, always refer to the rule for the specific definition of a legal snaffle.

M) Hackamores are permitted in any class on a junior horse five years old and under. A hackamore includes a bosal rounded in shape and constructed of flexible braided rawhide or leather and must have a flexible nonmetallic core attached to a suitable headstall with maximum diameter of 3/4” at the cheek. Attached reins may be of hair, rope or leather. No other material of any kind is to be used on conjunction with a bosal, i.e., steel, metal or chains (Exception: smooth plastic electrical tape is acceptable.)



Sheepskin wrap is ILLEGAL.

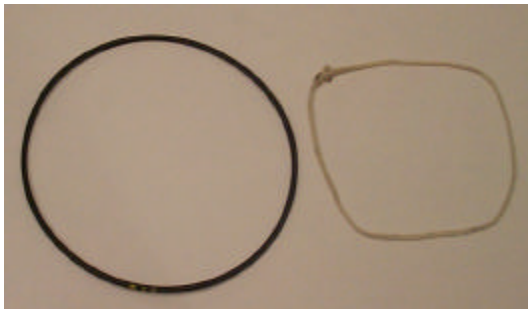


Latex or bandage material wrap is ILLEGAL



Smooth electrical tape is LEGAL.

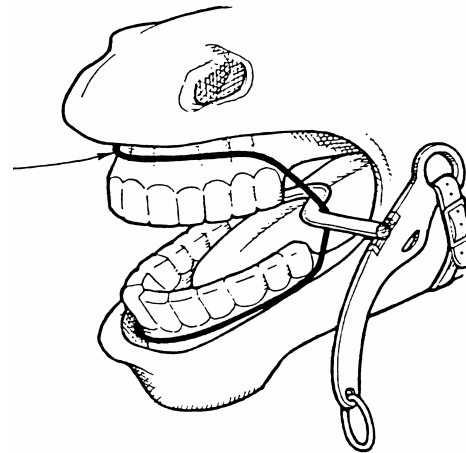
Discussion: Smooth plastic electrical tape slides over the jaws of the horse with very little friction or “bite”, thereby making the hackamore comfortable for the horse. Latex or bandage material “grabs” the skin and hair making the hackamore too severe. Sheepskin, as it gets matted down and stiff from sweat, can also become too severe.



Left: rubber - “O” ring; right – circle of string; both ILLEGAL.

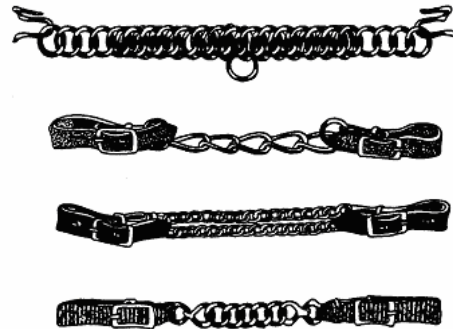
Discussion: Either of these devices, if used in conjunction with a bit can put pressure on the gums of the horse causing it to keep its mouth closed and also cause it to respond to a very slight pull on the reins. These devices will usually fall out of a horse’s mouth when bridle is removed. Care should be taken so that a rider or groom does not “palm” these devices before steward notices them. Occasionally, the rubber or string will come loose in the ring and be seen hanging out of a horse’s mouth. It is not unheard of to have elaborate dental work done so that a wire can be attached to back teeth and then around the gum.

The following drawing illustrates how these devices would typically be placed in the horse’s mouth.



O) Curb chains and leather chin straps may be used but must be flat and at least 1/2” in width and lie flat against the jaws of the horse.

SOME ACCEPTABLE CURB CHAINS



ILLEGAL – not 1/2” in width

Discussion: The narrower a chain the more severe it is. A narrow chain has higher probability of cutting the horse.

P) No wire, rawhide, metal or other substance can be used in conjunction with or as part of the leather chinstrap, or curb chains.



ILLEGAL – has round bar welded on the inside of the chain.

Discussion: The bar is narrow and stiff and makes the chain too severe.



ILLEGAL – has bumps welded on the inside surface of the chain.

Discussion: The “bumps” cause the chain to be too severe.



Chinstrap has a metal bar sewn inside, making it stiff under the chin –



Chinstrap has tacks on the inside - ILLEGAL

Discussion: These are more severe than plain leather. The tack strap can cause sores and cut and could be considered to be inhumane. If tacks are sharp, this strap should not be used on competition grounds as it is cruel. Use of a magnet will reveal any metal within the chinstrap.

Q) Rounded, rolled, braided or rawhide curb straps are prohibited.



Round – ILLEGAL curb strap

Discussion: Round straps are more severe than flat ones.



Braided – ILLEGAL curb strap



Rawhide – ILLEGAL curb strap

Discussion: Braided or rawhide straps can rub the chin raw and are severe. Braided and rawhide straps are not often seen any more. Round, rolled, braided or rawhide curb straps could be used with a snaffle bit if attached below the reins.



Discussion: The purpose of the lip strap is to keep the shanks of the bit from flipping up above the horse's nose. The light strap (often shoelace) is attached to the end of the bit shanks and to the chinstrap or chain. This should be attached to the chinstrap in such a way that it does not form a knot or significant lump under the horse's chin. The lip strap may go over the top of the chinstrap between the layers of the chinstrap, or be attached to a small metal ring on the bottom of the chinstrap as long as it does not cause a bump which could cause the strap to be too severe.



Attachment of curb strap below where reins would be attached - LEGAL.

R) A light lip strap is permissible.

S) Hackamore bits, bosals, caveson type nosebands, martingales and tie-downs are prohibited.



Discussion: This is a mechanical apparatus that operates by applying pressure on the nose and jaws. It does not allow the horse to be judged on how well he handles a bit nor is it traditional western equipment. Only a beginner would attempt to show at a USEF competition with this equipment.



“Pencil” bosal – legal for schooling when used with a bit as a cavesson.

Discussion: cavessons; bailing wire, small “pencil” bosals, etc. are used to keep a horse’s mouth closed when the reins are pulled when using a bit. It would be rare that a person would deliberately attempt to enter the competition ring with this type of equipment. It is, however, quite common for the rider to be using this equipment in the schooling area and forget to take it off. If a rider is observed going toward the in gate using any of these, he should be reminded to remove them.

T) A judge does not have the authority to add or to remove any of the standard equipment as specified above.

PART TWO – Rule Comparison Chart – Bits and Bosals

Division	Rule Number	Comments
Andalusian/Lusitano - Western Pleasure, Western Equitation, Western Trail, and Western Riding.	AL136, AL206, AL209, AL212	<u>Western Pleasure:</u> <i>Does NOT reference WS 105.</i> maximum overall length of 8 1/2 inches for a Western shank bit. The mouthpiece shall consist of a metal bar which is from 3/8 inch to 3/4 inch in diameter; varying from the straight bar to a full spade. Hackamores or smooth mouth snaffle bits are permitted on Junior Horses. Jointed mouth pieces are permitted. (nothing about number or placement of joints); cannot go back to being shown in snaffle or hackamore in Western division if shown in a standard Western bit. <u>Western Equitation:</u> references EQ122. <u>Western Trail Horse:</u> references WS105. A lack of required tack, equipment or appointments shall result in immediate disqualification. <u>Western Riding</u> references WS130-137
Arabian – Western Pleasure and Working Western	AR187, AR191	<u>Does NOT reference WS105.</u> With some slight rearrangement of sentence order, the majority of <u>WS105</u> . is reprinted in AR187. A horse shown in either a hackamore or snaffle must never have been shown in any Western event in a bridle. AR191 references AR187 which then covers all Working Western classes as well as Western Pleasure.
Equitation – Western/Reining Seat	EQ122.2	References <u>WS105</u> for hackamores and for snaffle bits; does not define standard Western bit. Horses shown in the Arabian, Half-Arabian, Morgan, National Show Horse, Saddlebred and Reining Seat Medal Divisions may not use hackamores or snaffle bits in the Equitation division and must show with one hand.
Friesian – Western Pleasure, Western Trail and Western Seat Equitation	FR180; FR184; FR189	<u>Western Pleasure:</u> <i>Does NOT reference WS 105.</i> maximum overall length of 8 1/2 inches for a Western shank bit. The mouthpiece shall consist of a metal bar which is from 3/8 inch to 3/4 inch in diameter; varying from the straight bar to a full spade. Hackamores and snaffle bits are permitted. Once a horse is shown in a Western bit it cannot go back to being shown in snaffle or hackamore. Mechanical Hackamores are prohibited. Martingales, tie downs and whips prohibited (exception sidesaddle). A lack of required tack, equipment or appointments shall result in immediate disqualification. <u>Western Seat Equitation:</u> references EQ121 and EQ122.
Morgan – Western Pleasure; Western Seat and Working Western	MO132, MO159, MO160.5b, MO164	Western Pleasure - references WS102 and WS105. See above for Equitation. Reining – references Reining Division (see below).

National Show Horse	NS166	References WS104, WS105, and WS109.
Parade	PH109	<i>Does NOT reference</i> WS105. Stock saddle, plain or silver, Mexican or other appropriate equipment. Curb chains are optional.
Paso Fino	PF129.5	<i>Does NOT reference</i> WS105. The headstall shall be of the Western type customarily used with a stock saddle, including bosals. Columbian and Western hackamore, mecates, sidepulls, curb, and snaffle bits may be used. Cavessons and nosebands are prohibited. Shanks cannot exceed 6"; upper shank of bit cannot exceed 3" and all bits with shanks must have a curb strap or curb chain attached and used for leverage but cannot be cruelly tight. Except for Schooling classes, metal is not permitted in, under, over, or attached to cavesson nosepiece except for buckles.
Reining	RN102	All bits must be free of mechanical device. References to hackamore means the use of flexible, braided, leather or rope bosal, the core of which may be either rawhide or flexible cable with a maximum diameter of 3/4" at the cheek; horsehair bosals are prohibited. No rigid material permitted under the jaw. Mechanical hackamores are illegal. <u>Snaffle bits</u> : inside circumference of the ring must be free of rein, curb or headstall attachments which would provide leverage. Mouthpiece should be round, oval or egg-shaped, smooth and unwrapped metal. May be inlaid, but smooth and/or latex wrapped. Minimum 5/16" diameter bar; no maximum stated. Curb strap acceptable; curb chains not acceptable. <u>Curb bits</u> : solid or broken mouthpiece with shanks and acts with leverage; shanks may be fixed or loose. Bars of mouthpiece must be round, oval or egg-shaped, smooth and unwrapped metal 5/16" to 3/4" in diameter. The port must be no higher than 3 1/2" maximum with rollers and covers acceptable. Nothing shall protrude more than 1/8" below the mouthpiece (bar). Does not reference WS105 but much of the wording is the same in defining standard Western bits.
Saddlebred	SB146.2.c – 2.h	<i>Does NOT reference WS105</i> . With some slight rearrangement of sentence order, the majority of WS105 is reprinted in SB146.2. Horses may not switch back and forth from a bridle to snaffle to hackamore.
Welsh Pony and Cob	WL117.3, WL118; WL140.1., and WL140.2	WL140.a references WS105 for appointments. WL118 and WL140.1 do not reference WS105; they state "Western Equipment".

PART THREE – Rule Comparison Chart – Attire, Saddles, misc.

Division	Rule Number	Comments
Andalusian/Lusitano - Western Pleasure, Western Equitation, Western Trail, and Western Riding.	AL136; AL206; AL209, AL212	<p><u>Western Pleasure</u> – Stock saddle; side saddles also permitted; tapaderos are prohibited. Silver equipment will not count over a good working outfit.</p> <p>Split reins or closed reins with romal permitted. When a hackamore is used, attached reins may be of hair, rope or leather.</p> <p>Riders must wear Western hat, long sleeved shirt with any type of collar, trousers or pants and boots (a one piece long sleeved equitation suit is acceptable provided it includes any type of collar). Chaps, shotgun chaps, and spurs are optional. A vest, jacket, coat and/or sweater may also be worn.</p> <p><u>Western Equitation</u>: references EQ122.</p> <p><u>Western Trail</u> – references WS104. Lack of required tack, equipment or appointments shall result in immediate disqualification. <u>Western Riding</u> – references WS130-137.</p>
Arabian – Western Pleasure and Working Western	AR187	<p>Competitors must be penalized for incomplete appointments, but not necessarily disqualified. (Exception: See AR187.8). Any standard stock saddle is permissible, silver will not count over a good working outfit. Tapaderos may not be used. Sidesaddles permitted for ladies. (AR112.5).</p> <p>Riders shall wear Western hat, long sleeved shirt with any type of collar, trousers or pants and boots (a one piece long sleeved equitation suit is acceptable provided it includes any type of collar). Chaps, shotgun chaps, and spurs are optional. A vest, jacket, coat and/or sweater may also be worn.</p> <p>Spurs are optional</p>
Equitation – Western/Reining Seat	EQ122	<p>Saddle must fit rider. Nothing that would prevent stirrups from hanging freely shall be added to or deleted from a standard western saddle. Exhibitors can ride sidesaddle in adult equitation classes but not in classes restricted to juniors or the Reining Seat Medal.</p> <p>Riders must wear Western hat; long-sleeved shirt with any type of collar; a necktie, kerchief or bolo tie or brooch; trousers or pants; (a one-piece long-sleeved equitation suit is acceptable provided it includes any type of collar). Chaps and boots are required. A vest, jacket, coat, and/or sweater may also be worn.</p> <p>Spurs are optional. Side saddle riders must wear an apron (either closed or button type).</p>

Friesian – Western Pleasure, Western Trail, Western Seat Equitation	FR180; FR184	<u>Western Pleasure Attire:</u> consists of western hat, western long sleeved shirt with collar and buttons or snaps, (a jacket or vest may also be worn), neckware, western trousers, chaps, shotgun chaps or chinks, and boots, a zipper is permitted under buttons or snaps. A belt under loops must be included. <u>Western Trail:</u> same as Western Pleasure <u>Western Seat Equitation:</u> EQ122
Morgan – Western Pleasure	MO132	<u>Western Pleasure:</u> Western tack must be used in all classes and appointments must conform to that described in Western Rules, WS102 and WS105. Riders must wear suitable hat, long-sleeved shirt with any type collar, a necktie, kerchief, bolo tie or pin; trousers or pants (a one-piece long-sleeved equitation suit is acceptable, provided it includes a collar). Chaps, shotgun chaps, or chinks, and boots are required. A vest, jacket, coat and/or sweater may also be worn.
National Show Horse	NS166	For personal appointments and tack refer to Western Rule, reference WS104, WS105, and WS109
Parade	PH109	Stock saddle, plain or silver, Mexican or other appropriate equipment. Rider's attire shall be western clothing and boots or colorful Parade clothing.
Paso Fino	PF129.5.1	Good working stock saddle; silver equipment will not predominate. Breastplates are permitted. No silver, vinyl, or reflective vinyl allowed on headgear, breast straps, or breast plates. No metal decoration allowed on browbands.
Reining	RN101.7, RN101.8	Mandatory that riders use appropriate western tack and western attire while showing: includes long sleeve shirt, western hat or protective headgear, boots, western saddle and western bridle. (Freestyle Reining being exempt based on conditions.) All horses must be ridden astride.
Saddlebred	SB146.2b	Stock saddle; silver equipment not to count over good working outfit. Sidesaddle legal equipment. Tapaderos are prohibited.
Welsh Pony and Cob	WL140	Western tack and attire, reference Western Rules, WS102 and WS105.