

Sample Questions for Level 3 Bridle, Harness and Saddle

Level 2 Bridle

1. Which part of an Atherstone Girth would be most suitable for machine stitching?

The centre lay.

2. What would be the advantage of a roller buckle on an Atherstone Girth?

Easier to fasten.

3. Explain the possible causes of poor edge finish?

Dry leather, poor quality stain, not enough effort made to polish the edge.

4. List three defects you would look for in a show double bridle?

Poor stitching, cutting not straight and even, edges not polished, keepers wrong size and not blocked, holes not punched correctly, finished size not meeting the specification, leather used not suitable for purpose.

5. List the order of the various production processes during manufacture of show double bridle?

Leather selection and cutting, edge, stain, crease, punch, prick mark, skive, assemble, stitch, block keepers, polish edges and finish.

6. How much leather and what fittings would be required to make an Atherstone Girth?

Approximately 2” off the length of a bridle butt, 7” x the length of the girth of soft leather and 4 girth buckles.

Level 3 Harness

1. Which part(s) of a set of harness would be most suitable for machine stitching? **Backband, traces, hipstrap, and parts of the breeching and breastcollar. Gig saddle flaps and panel.**
2. What is the difference between a shaft tug buckle and a breast collar tug buckle? **The shaft tug buckle is shaped whilst the breast collar buckle is straight.**
3. Why would you always use a single buckle on any components of a driving buckle? **Easier to fasten and unfasten and lays flat fastened.**
4. Explain the possible causes of a poor edge finish?
Dry leather, poor quality stain, not enough effort made to polish the edge.
List three defects you would look for in a breast collar and short tugs?
Poor stitching, cutting not straight and even, edges not polished, keepers wrong size and not blocked, finished size not meeting the specification, leather used not suitable for purpose. Fittings unsuitable for purpose and short tugs not made correctly or breeching dees incorrectly fitted and positioned.
5. List the order of the various production processes during manufacture of a breast collar including tugs?
Leather selection and cutting, edge, stain, crease, crew punch, prick mark, skive, assemble, stitch, block keepers, polish edges and finish.
6. How much leather and what fittings would be required to make a breast collar, including traces?
Approximately 8" - 10" off the length of a butt plus soft leather if the breastcollar and neck strap are padded.
Fittings required - 2 x breastcollar tug buckles, 4 x buckles for the short tugs, 3 x breeching dees and 2 x breastcollar dees.
7. When making the back band and traces, what additional material can be used inside
and what benefit would it give?
Nylon, stronger and prevents stretching.
8. What information is required in order to produce a pattern for a dock?
Size of the horse and width of the crupper body.

Level 3 Saddle

1. Label the parts of the saddle tree on the diagram provided?

Head plate, gullet plate, springs, cantle plate, stirrup bars.

2. State the purpose of the welting in a saddle seat seam?

The welting protects the stitching and makes it more attractive.

3. List three defects that you would look for in the flaps, knee pads and girth straps?

Incorrect leather selection, flaps not a pair or not fitted symmetrically, knee pads not made and fitted into flaps correctly, girth straps not having all holes level and stitched on securely.

4. List the order of the various production processes during manufacture of the panel?

Select leather, place patterns, cut out components, machine stitch components together, case the panel (fit polycord), turn seams, fit sweat flaps and knee rolls, close panel, flock.

5. State three materials from which the panel covering can be made?

Panel hide, serge, linen, synthetic material.