



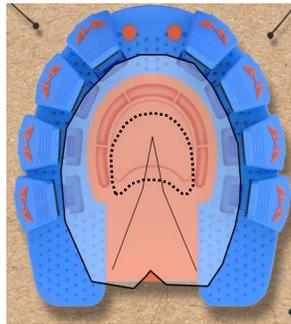
## Analysis of Megasus Horserunners

### MEGASUS HORSERUNNERS

THE WORLD'S FIRST CLIPPABLE RUNNERS FOR HORSES.

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Lots of folks asking about these prototype plastic shoes...here is some input for consideration.

We wholeheartedly commend the many folks spending time, innovation and money trying to advance improvements in hoof health care. Like anything in growing ideas, it takes time to master designs and we hope this analysis will be taken in a positive light.

#### MEGASUS HORSERUNNERS PROTOTYPE

Considerations:

- 1) how do they truly hold up re: Velcro strips once wet, muddy, sandy, grit and grass soiled?
- 2) How does the Velcro strength hold up as the hoof wall grows down...you lose less and less surface area for the shoe Velcro tab to attach to the fixed hoof wall Velcro...and as the top of the shoe tab no longer contacts Velcro on the hoof wall, does it catch and snag on things? (or do you rip off the Velcro and reposition after each trim if you don't trim off the exact same amount).
- 3) What is the GRIP like in hard vs soft terrain, too much grip on soft vs not enough grip on slippery surfaces for example? Would like to see research data on that.
- 4) What are properties of the substrate/material as most non-steel substrates other than rubber, in particular- PLASTIC- become very rigid and slippery in lower temperature ranges.
- 5) How do you fit the shoe after grinding to shape, to fit narrow or boxy feet with upright quarters- you would grind into the tabs and destroy the integrity; you can see even in the example taken from their instructional video, how one of the tabs (circled) is damaged after grinding the shoe to fit a typical hoof perimeter.
- 6) How do you effect a more improved /reduced break over at toe- you would need to sand off the first most dorsal toe tabs, with only 3 remaining Velcro tabs per side...is that enough to hold shoe from torque and remaining affixed?
- 7) How can you incorporate bio-mechanical assists if you don't have bony column alignment after the trim? for example how to incorporate heel wedges or rolling the shoe substrate, how to float areas of the foot- to reduce heel tubule destruction, wall cracks etc. Or is this shoe limited to flat shoe application on an aligned HPA only?
- 8) By nature of the design, you would have to fit full- even beyond a perimeter fit due to tabs that are wider than the circumference of the foot- which would load flares etc. so omnidirectionally beveling entire shoe via grinder or rasping would be an important consideration and extra labor.