

# AMERICAN CHINESE CRESTED CLUB



**Judges' Education**

# *KEY*

● **ITEMS IN GREY ARE THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB STANDARD, APPROVED 1991**


● *Items in blue are commentary from “An Illustrated Guide - The Chinese Crested”, produced by the AKC in cooperation of the American Chinese Crested Club, ©1991.*

# *INTRODUCTION*

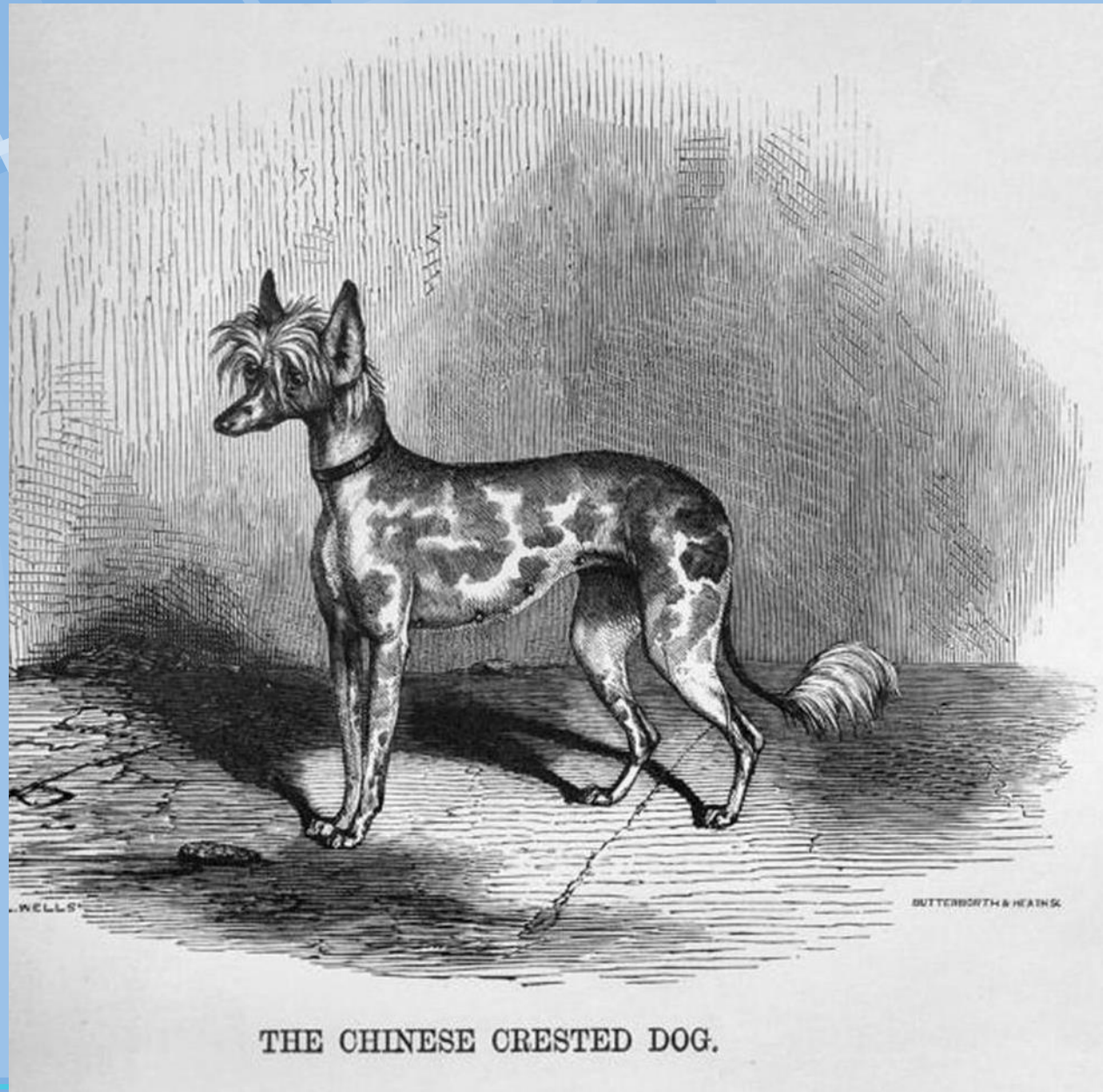
*There are two types of Chinese Cresteds; the Hairless and a coated-type called a Powderpuff. They are shown together and judged by the same standard. . .*



# ***HISTORY OF THE BREED***


 *While the factual origin of the hairless dog has not been definitively established, it is believed that the Chinese Crested and other hairless dogs shared a common ancestry. However, the Chinese Crested is an ancient breed, dating as far back as the 1500's. Allegedly, early Chinese explorers and traders took these dogs with them on their ships and they frequently sold or traded the dogs with people met along the way. As a result, Cresteds have been found in port cities wherever Chinese ships have visited.*

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Islands”, by  
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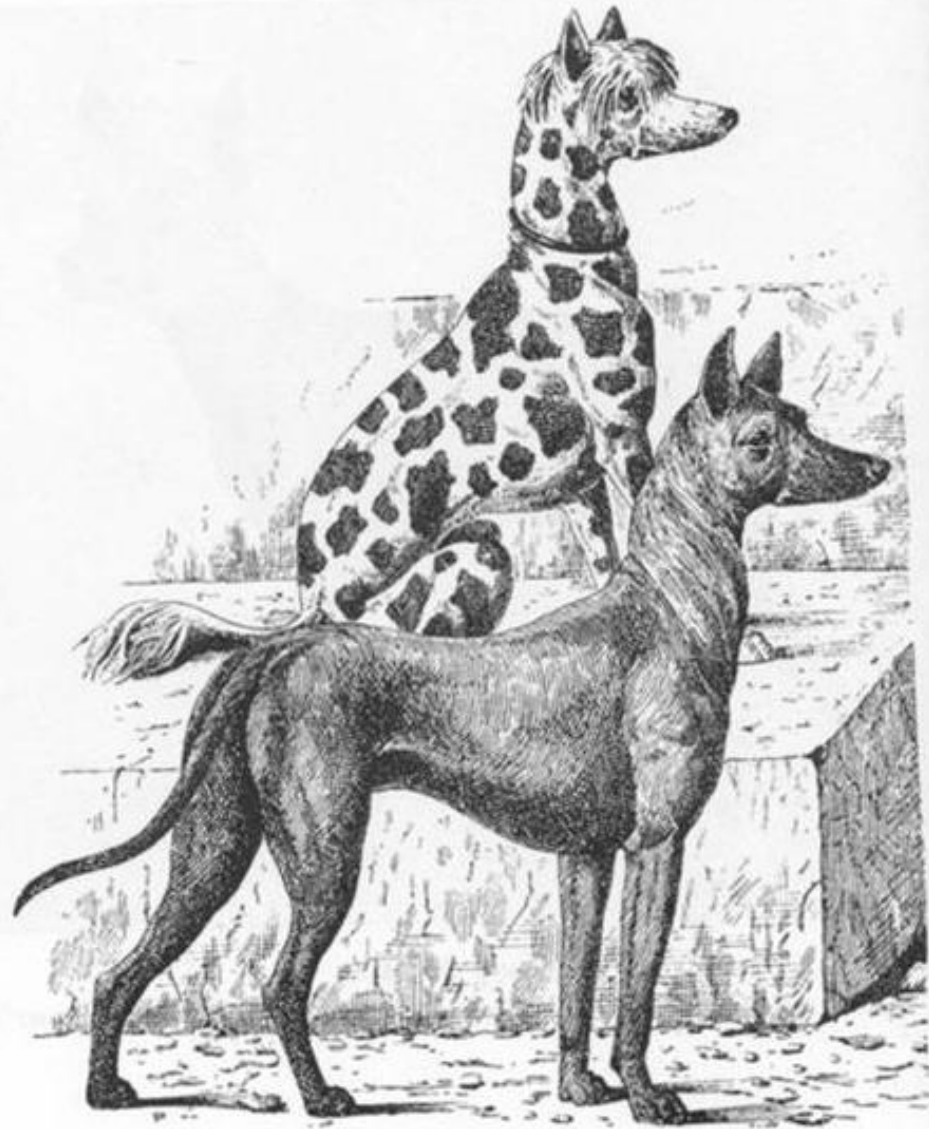


# ***HISTORY OF THE BREED, CONT.***

 *Spanish explorers found Chinese Cresteds in Mexico and other parts of Central and South America. British and French explorers also found the breed in various parts of Africa and Asia during the 1800's. By the mid-19th Century, pictures of Cresteds began to appear in numerous European paintings and prints.*

 *There are two types of Chinese Crested: the Hairless, and a coated-type, called a Powderpuff. They are shown together and are judged by the same standard, noting the different characteristics for the Powderpuff dealing with coat and dentition. Legend has it that the Powderpuff was designed by Nature to help keep the newborn Hairless puppies warm.*


*From  
“Dogs of  
All  
Nations”,  
by  
deBylandt  
Published  
1904*



„Waki“ und „Lopez“.

Hunde aus Südafrika und Central America. Bes.: Herr J. BUNGARTZ,

# ***HISTORY OF THE BREED, CONT.***


 *With the advent of organized dog shows in the 1800's, it was not too long until Cresteds began appearing in competition. Although rather rare, they have been seen at shows in various countries around the world for the major part of the 20th century. Today, there are numerous Crested clubs throughout the world. The breed is recognized by many kennel clubs and is seen in increasing numbers.*




# *HISTORY OF THE BREED, CONT.*

🏆 *Prior to 1965, the Chinese Crested was eligible for entry in the Miscellaneous Class for many years. There was one such entry at the Ninth Annual New York Bench Show under the auspices of the Westminster Kennel Club, held April 28 through May 1, 1885 at Madison Square Garden.*

# *HISTORY OF THE BREED, CONT.*

 *The Chinese Crested was included in the list of breeds eligible for the Miscellaneous Class in 1955 when the list was first published in the Dog Show Rules. In 1965 the list was revised to include only breeds that were registered by a registry organization whose pedigrees AKC accepted. In view of this, and the fact that there was no reliable standard, no national specialty club and no certainty as to country of origin, the Chinese Crested was dropped from the list.*

# *HISTORY OF THE BREED, CONT.*

 *The Chinese Crested became eligible to compete in the Miscellaneous Class at dog shows, obedience trials and tracking tests on February 1, 1986. On April 1, 1991, the Chinese Crested became eligible for regular classification in the Toy Group offered at all-breed shows.*

# GENERAL APPEARANCE



A toy dog, fine boned,  
elegant and graceful.

*The Chinese Crested is not too fine boned as to appear spindly nor too heavy-boned as to appear bulky. He presents a balanced, graceful picture*

**The distinct varieties are born in the same litter. The Hairless with hair only on the head, tail and feet and the Powderpuff, completely covered with hair.**



**The breed serves as a loving companion, playful and entertaining.**



**Ideally 11 to 13 inches. However dogs that are slightly larger or smaller may be given full consideration.**

*Type and soundness are more important than size.*

*A dog that presents the correct picture of a Crested is to be given equal consideration even if slightly over or under the ideal size range.*



# SIZE





**IDEALLY 11 TO 13 INCHES**



**THE SAME DOG PROPORTIONED TO REPRESENT 11 INCHES AND 13 INCHES**

**Proportion: proportioned rectangular to allow for freedom of movement. Body length from withers to base of tail is slightly longer than the height at the withers.**

*The Crested's rectangular proportion allows for the smooth flowing gait.*



**Proportion: proportioned rectangular to allow for freedom of movement. Body length from withers to base of tail is slightly longer than the height at the withers.**



*The Crested is a slender dog, without being overly narrow. He is not delicate or fragile, but is graceful. He is neither cobby nor stocky. Anything resembling dwarfism is incorrect.*

**Fine boned and slender but not so refined as to appear breakable or alternatively not a robust or heavy structure.**



# Expression - alert and intense.



*This is not a head breed. Overall appearance is most important. The Chinese Crested is quite aware of what happens around him and is usually quite interested in his surroundings. His expression, due to the wide placement of the eyes, is rather soft and sweet. When the Crested is alert there is a lot of sparkle in the expression.*

**Eyes - almond shaped, set wide apart. Dark-colored dogs have dark eyes . . . .**



... and lighter colored dogs may have lighter colored eyes.



# Eye rims match the coloring of the dog.



*The eyes should not be too large, too round or too prominent. Eyes should not be set too close. Lighter colored dogs MAY have a lighter colored eye. The eye rims, in matching the dog's coloration, especially in the hairless variety, may be spotted, may be light, as in a pink or lavender dog, matching the rest of the dog's skin.*

## EYE FAULTS:

**\*Set too close \*Round Eye \*Set too wide**



**Ears - uncropped large and erect, placed so that the base of the ear is level with the outside corner of the eye.**

*The actual angle of the ear set is not specified, just as long as the lower edge of the base of the ear is even with the outside corner of the eye. Therefore some dogs can have a rather high ear carriage and it is still correct. When very alert, some Cresteds' ears can come up so close as to almost touch (complete with wrinkles in the top of the head) and this is not a fault. Ears set too low are seen more frequently than too high. Nothing is said as to whether the ear is triangular and pointed, or more rounded (as the English ear) only that they must be erect. Both are correct. Rose, tipped or a drop ear is incorrect.*

# Erect Ears



*Rounded Ears*



*Pointed Ears*

## EAR FAULTS:

**\*SET TOO LOW \*SET TOO HIGH \*HOODED**



**Full Ears**



**Shaved Ears**





**Full Ears**



**Shaved Ears**



The skull is arched gently over the occiput from ear to ear. Distance from occiput to stop equal to distance from stop to tip of nose. The head is wedged-shaped viewed from above and the side.



*The skull has a slight curve from ear to ear, and is NOT round and domey. The muzzle is equal in length from tip of nose to stop and from stop to occiput, but many are slightly shorter and very pretty. A broad, square muzzle or a really short one, whether broad or “foxy” is less than desirable. The wedge-shaped head should give a clean blended appearance.*

# Stop - slight but distinct.

*The stop is not so exaggerated as that of a Chihuahua, but is definitely more than that of a Collie. It can be seen and felt, but is not very deep. Placing your thumb into the stop should allow you to feel a slight blend into the skull.*



**Cheeks taper cleanly into the muzzle.  
Nose - dark in dark-colored dogs; may be lighter in  
lighter colored dogs.  
Pigment is solid.  
Lips are clean and tight.**

*Cheeks should not be pouchy but flat and clean. The muzzle should not look “tacked-on.” The line from the tip of the nose to the base of the ear is smooth. In dark colored dogs the nose is usually black or dark brown, it can be self colored on light dogs. The nose must be a solid color. The Crested has no flews.*



**Bite - scissors or level in both varieties. Missing teeth in the Powderpuff are to be faulted. The hairless variety is not to be penalized for absence of full dentition.**

***In the Hairless variety bites should be given equal consideration against other Hairless and Powderpuffs. Along with missing teeth, the Hairless may also have crooked ones, especially a tusk-like canine. The gums must still be lined up in scissors or even position.***

***Hairless may have teeth that are shaped different in that they are more pointed and narrower. They almost look like puppy teeth.***



**The hairless variety is not to be penalized for absence of full dentition.**



# **BODY & TOPLINE**

**Neck is lean and clean, slightly arched from the withers to the base of the skull and carried high.**

**Topline - level to slightly sloping croup.**

**Body - Brisket extends to the elbow.**

**Breastbone is not prominent.**

**Ribs are well developed.**

**The depth of the chest tapers to a moderate tuck up at the flanks.**

**Light in loin.**

# BODY & TOPLINE



*To achieve the proper arch of neck, a certain amount of length is necessary. Cresteds at attention tend to arch their necks slightly more than is required. A short, stocky “bull” neck is incorrect. The neck should blend into the shoulders and topline. The layback of the shoulder slopes into a level back, which, in turn, rounds off by sloping gently into a slight croup. The croup lowers the tailset slightly. Cresteds need enough substance and depth of body so they do not appear spindly. Cresteds are neither slab sided nor barrel-shaped in the ribs. They are a smooth, well-developed but not overdone dog, with a tuck-up and a lighter loin area.*



# TAIL

**Tail is slender and tapers to a curve. It is long enough to reach the hock. When the dog is in motion the tail is carried gaily and may be carried slightly forward over the back. At rest the tail is down with a slight curve upward at the end resembling a sickle. In the Hairless variety (2/3) two-thirds of the end of the tail is covered by long, flowing feathering referred to as a plume. The Powderpuff variety's tail is completely covered with hair.**

*In motion the tail is usually out or up and MAY be carried up over the back. At rest, the tail usually drops. It should not be tucked, although the bravest Hairless will tuck when cold. They get cold easily in wind, air conditioning, etc. The plume may be long with a long, full crest or less so with a sparser crest. The puff tails are covered and may plume or feather.*

# *Up Tail*



*Tail in sickle  
at rest*

# FOREQUARTERS

**Angulation** - layback of shoulders is 45 degrees to point of shoulder allowing for good reach.

**Shoulders** - clean and narrow.

**Elbows** - close to body.

**Legs** - long, slender and straight.

**Pasterns** - upright, fine and strong.

**Dewclaws** may be removed.

*Shoulders and elbows should not be so tight and narrow as to restrict movement, yet not be floppy and loose. Legs should not be so slender as to appear breakable nor so long as to appear out of proportion. Legs should be long enough to dispel any idea of dwarfism yet still retain the overall rectangular outline of the dog. Pasterns have a very slight angle to give the spring to the step, the give that makes for smooth gait.*



# HINDQUARTERS

**Angulation - Stifle moderately angulated. From hock joint to ground perpendicular. Dewclaws may be removed.**

**Feet - Same as forequarters.**

*Angulation: moderate and complementary to the front angulation to give the dog balanced movement and a smooth gait.*

# FEET

**Hare foot, narrow with elongated toes.  
Nails are trimmed to moderate length.**



# COAT

The hairless variety has hair on certain portions of the body: the head (called a crest), the tail (called a plume) and the feet from the toes to the front pasterns and rear hock joints (called socks).



The texture of all hair is soft and silky, flowing to any length. Placement of hair is not as important as overall type. Areas that have hair usually taper off slightly. Wherever the body is hairless, the skin is soft and smooth. Head Crest begins at the stop and tapers off between the base of the skull and the back of the neck.



# COAT

The Powderpuff variety is completely covered with a double soft and silky coat. Close examination reveals long thin guard hairs over the short silky undercoat. The coat is straight, of moderate density and length.



# *POWDERPUFF*

*The Powderpuff coat is a double and soft, silky outercoat. Excess, be it in the amount of coat, kink or curl is to be faulted. Sometimes humidity will bring out a wave in a coat; not all coats are absolutely straight. The coat should not be standoffish. Length is usually about knee-length or shorter. Coat length and density do vary in the Powderpuff. In some cases due to the weight of the hair on the ears they are trimmed.*

**Excessively  
heavy, kinky or  
curly coat is to be  
penalized.**

**Grooming is minimal-consisting of presenting a clean and neat appearance.**



**TRIMMED FACE**



**FULL FACE**



**Hair on the ears and face is permitted on the Hairless and may be trimmed for neatness in both varieties. Tail Plume is described under Tail...**



# ***HAIRLESS***

*Crest, plume and socks on the Hairless are single coat, soft and straight. The crest on the Hairless may be anything from a strip of hair from stop to neck to a full head of hair, complete with face furnishings and ear fringes. Socks may be just on the feet and sparse (in keeping with the crest) or heavy Clydesdale-type reaching up to about the pastern or hock joint. The tail plume matches the crest and socks in density and length. Hair may be left on the face and ears of the Hairless, or it may be trimmed (including shaving) from the face and ears of both varieties. A Hairless with a heavy crest and furnishings is more likely to have body hair. It may be a strip down the back or perhaps on the hips or shoulders. This does not make the dog a Powderpuff.*



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# *Full Face Variations in the Hairless*



# COLOR

Any color or combination of colors.



*The Crested is an interesting breed due to the infinite variety of colors and color combinations. Add to that the fact that they change color and “tan” or darken in the sun.*

*They also sunburn easily, particularly the light colors.*



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# GAIT

**Lively, agile and smooth without being stilted or hackneyed. Comes and goes at a trot moving in a straight line.**

*The phrase comes and goes in a straight line means simply no crabbing or sidewinding.*

*The feet will come under the dog toward a point of balance, with legs in a straight line.*

*The gait is smooth, not rolling.*







# TEMPERAMENT

**Gay and alert.**

*Cresteds are happy, people-loving dogs and are especially so with their own people.*



# ***RING PRESENTATION***

***Cresteds are presented in the ring much like any other toy dog. They are judged on the table, and move rather fast. They need a bit of space to move out and show their ability to move correctly.***

*In stacking a dog, whether or not to hold the tail up seems to be a major question. This depends on the dog and his natural tail carriage and set.*



*If the dog carries it up, and especially if he holds it up a lot when standing, chances are it will be held up by the exhibitor.*





*If not, it is allowed to drop. Hairless  
may be shown with the tail down  
around the left hind leg to show the  
plume.*





*Since the Hairless is naked it gets cold and shivers and will tend to “ball up” to keep warm. Please keep environmental conditions in mind when judging Hairless. Please remember that the Hairless has not protection from the sun and they DO sunburn quite easily.*





*Bye Bye, and thank you for coming!*