THE PAPILLON CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.

Presents
The Papillon Breed Standard



The Papillon which is a modern day representative of the Continental Toy Spaniel can be found in paintings of the Old Masters of every country in Western Europe starting in the early years of the 16th century.

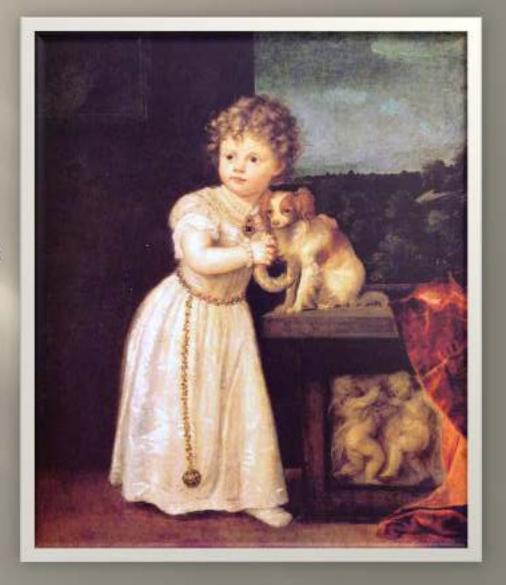
Titian, Italian painter "Vendramin Family" 1547

HISTORY



Titian, Italian painter
"Portrait of Eleonora Gonzaga Della
Rovere" 1538

Titian painted a number of tiny red & white spaniels which were then referred to as the "Titian Spaniels".



Titian, Italian painter "Portrait of Clarissa Strozzi" 1542

As they became more popular they started to appear more refined with more coat & feathering in all shades from pale lemon to deep chestnut.



William Hogarth, English painter "Before"



Antoine Pesne, French painter "Queen Sophie Dorothea of Prussia"



François Clouet, French painter "Hercule Francois" c 1561

The paintings were of the drop eared variety. Then suddenly in the 19th Century the erect ear carriage became highly fashionable & the new term of "Papillon" quickly became the name for the entire breed.

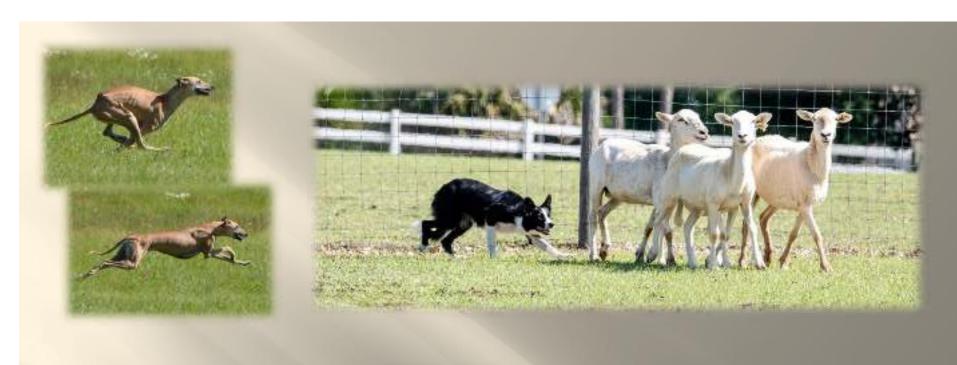


Jacopo Carucci, Italian painter "Portrait of a Lady in Red" 1532

WHERE DOES THE BREED COME FROM?

Baron Albert Houtart of Belgium, author of the most authoritative work on this subject, demonstrated that credit for perfecting the Continental Toy Spaniel & development of the erect ear type belongs equally to France & Belgium. Both countries may rightfully consider the Papillon a native breed.







What were Papillons bred to do?





Papillons were bred to be Companions















Breed type is comprised of the Fine Points outlined in the Standard











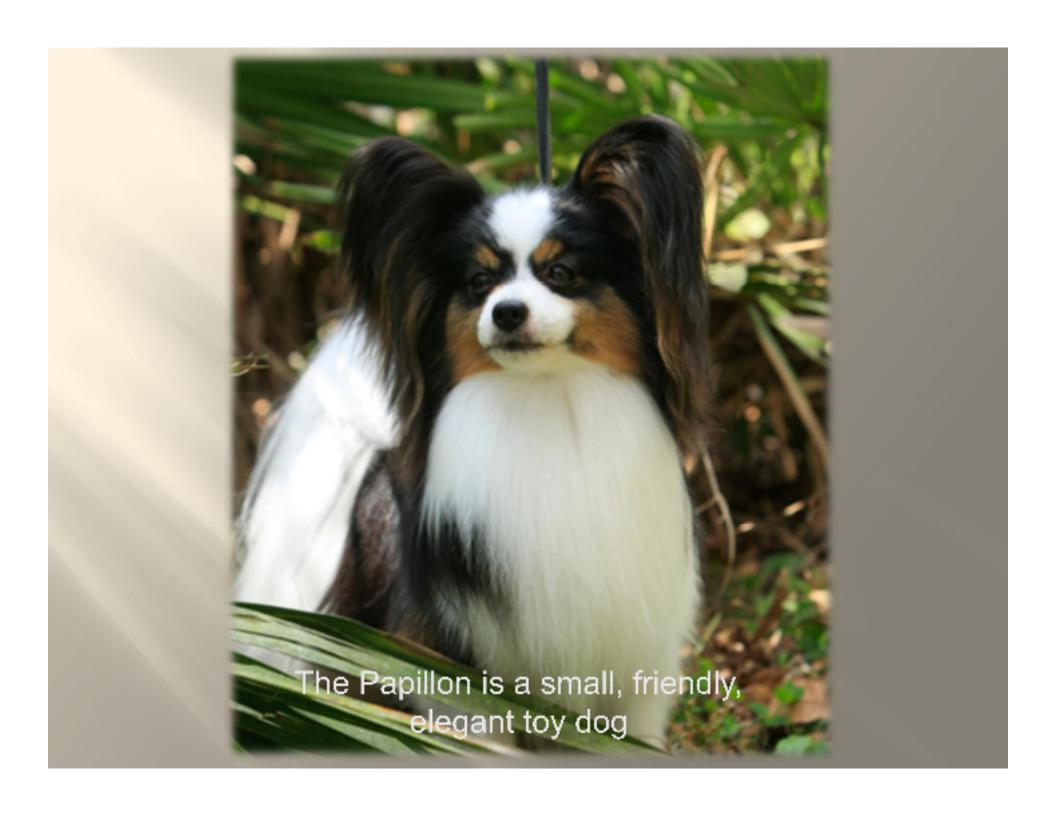


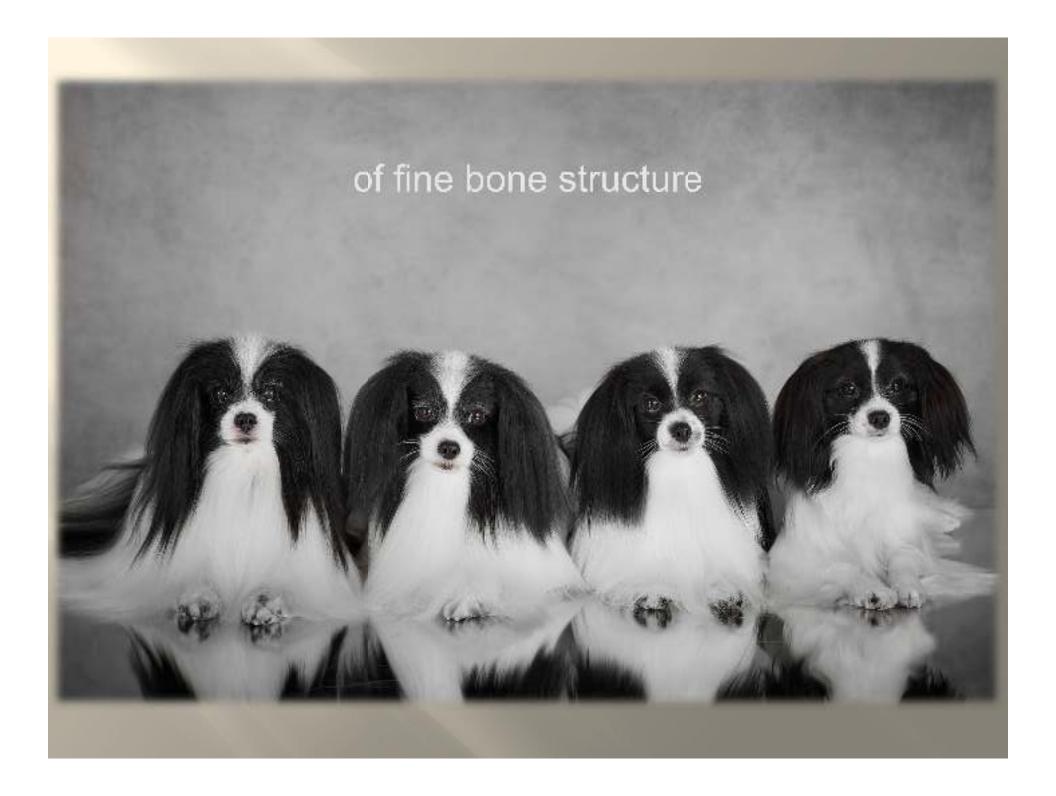


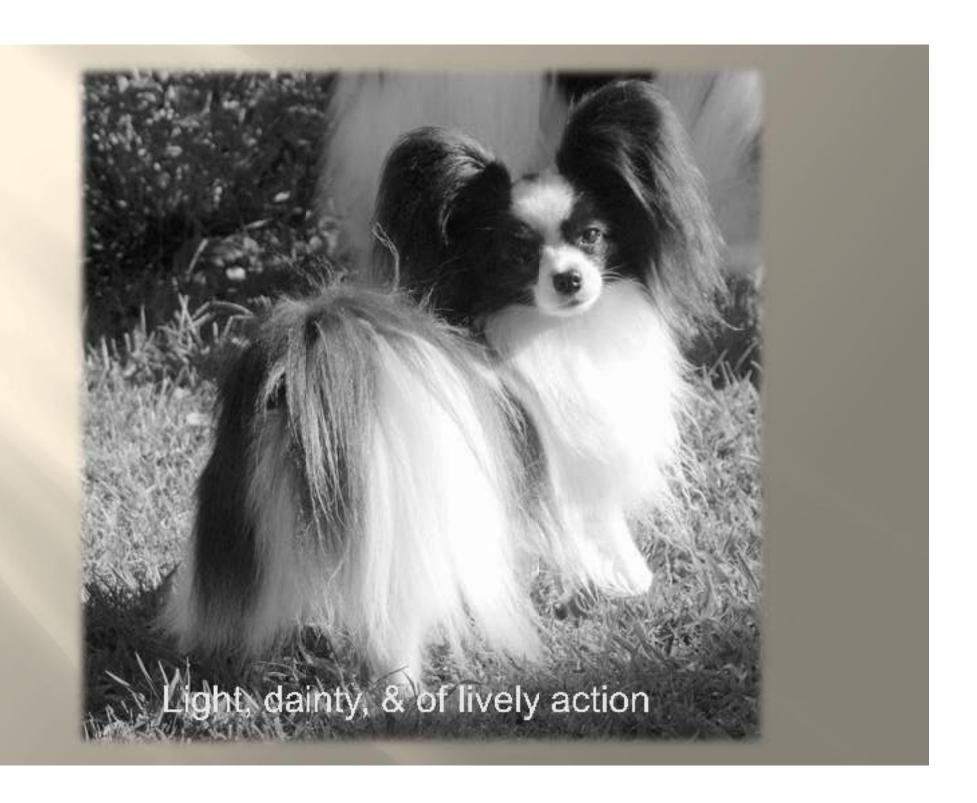


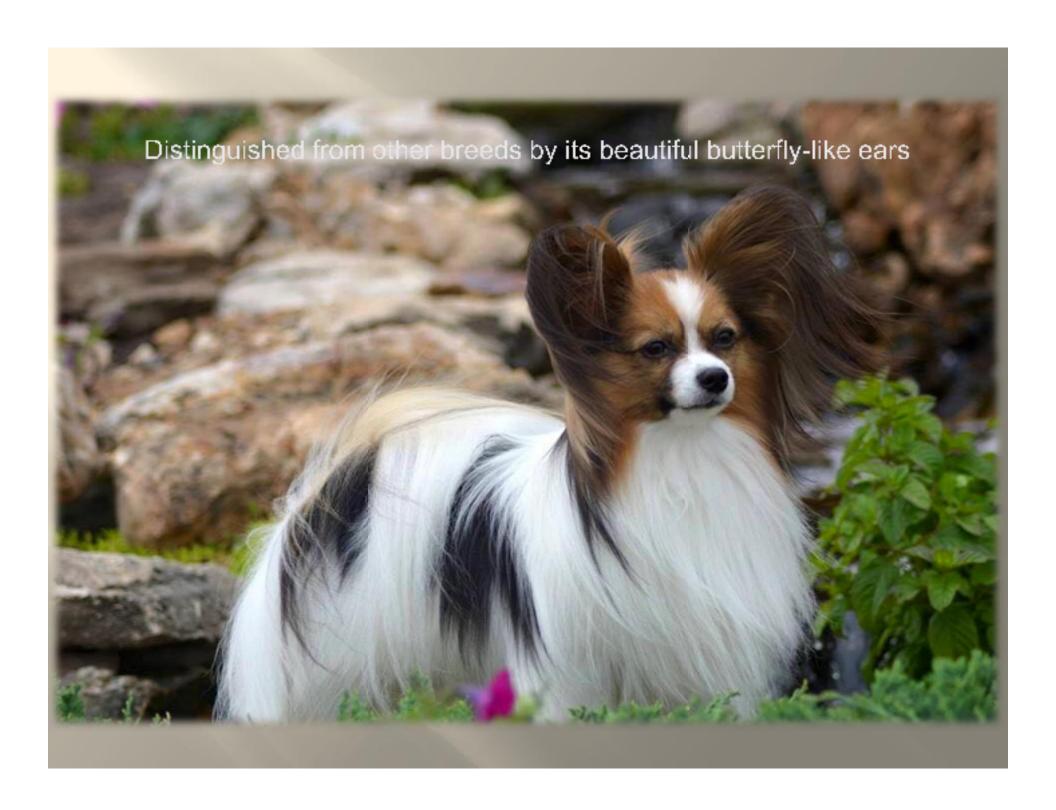


The Papillon Breed Standard









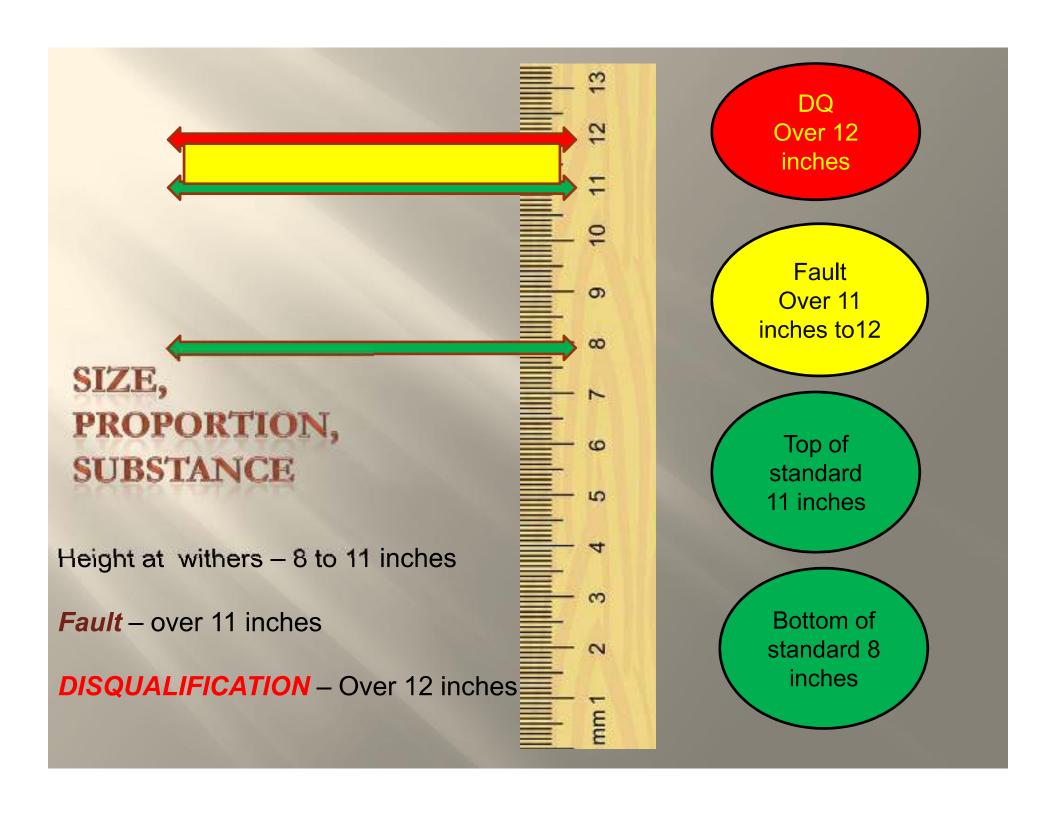




Small, friendly, elegant, fine-boned, light, dainty, lively action, butterfly-like ears









Height at withers – 8 to 11 inches

Fault - over 11 inches

DISQUALIFICATION – Over 12 inches



Height at withers – 8 to 11 inches

Fault – over 11 inches

DISQUALIFICATION –Over 12 inches





11 inches at the withers & 1/2 inches at the withers





- •Body <u>must</u> be slightly longer than the height at the withers
- It is not a cobby dog

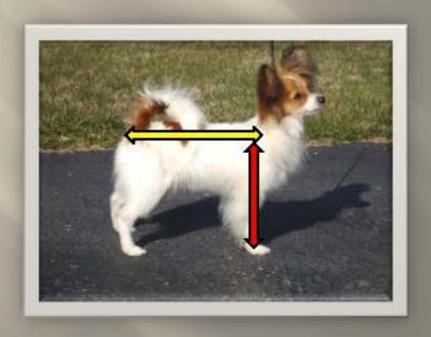
By definition <u>SLIGHTLY</u> means to a small degree; not considerably.



Where to measure proportions on a Papillon?

AKC Complete Dog Book states:

A dog's height is measured from
the highest point of the shoulder blade to the ground
and the length to be measured from the point of shoulder to the point of buttock.



Weight is in proportion to height







Of fine-boned structure





EYES

- Dark
- Round
- Not Bulging
- Medium size
- Alert in Expression



HEAD







EYES



Eye rims are black

Dark eyes & black eye rims on all colors & markings



EYES

Inner corners of eyes are on line with stop



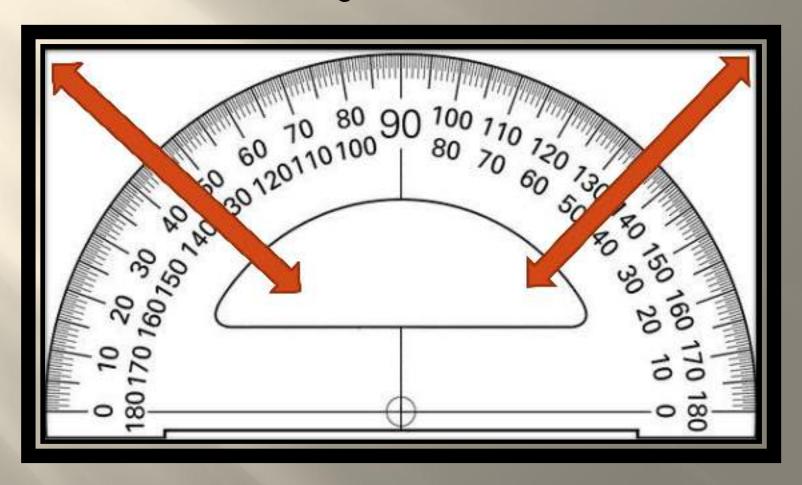
- Large
- Rounded tips
- Set on sides toward back of head







When alert, each ear forms an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the head



Judge ear set on the ground not on the table



Ears of the erect type are carried obliquely & move like the spread wings of a butterfly.

Leather should be of sufficient strength to maintain the erect position.



EARS - DROP EARED

The Phalene is the drop eared type.

Similar to the erect type, but are carried drooping & <u>must</u> be completely down.







Never raise the ear of a Phalene when judging.

EARS - DROP EARED

The standard is the same for the Papillon & the Phalene except the ears on a Phalene <u>must</u> be completely down.







- Large
- Rounded tips
- •45 degrees when alert

EAR FAULTS:

- ·Ears small
- Pointed
- Set too high
- •One ear up
- · Ears partly down









SKULL

- Head is small
- •Skull is of medium width





- Slightly rounded between ears
- Well defined stop



SKULL





MUZZLE

- •Muzzle is fine
- Abruptly thinner than head
- •Tapering to the nose



Length of muzzle from the tip of nose to stop is approximately 1/3 the length of the head from the tip of nose to occiput.

Head proportions are 1/3 to 2/3.



NOSE

- Black
- •Small
- Round
- Slightly flat on top

Nose not black - Severely penalized







LIPS

- Tight
- •Thin
- Black



Tongue <u>must</u> not be visible when jaws are closed





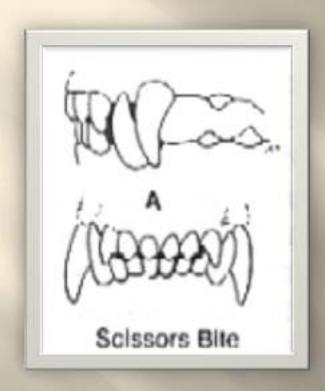
HEAD

BLACK
•EYE RIMS
• LIPS
•NOSE

DARK
•EYES







BITE

Teeth <u>must</u> meet in a scissors bite

Fault – Overshot or Undershot

NECK

Medium length







TOPLINE

Backline straight & level







BODY

- Chest medium depth
- Ribs well sprung
- •Belly is tucked up



TAIL

- Long
- Set high
- Carried well arched over the body
- Covered in a long flowing plume
- Plume may hang to either side of body









TAIL

- •Set high
- Carried well arched over the body
- Covered in a long flowing plume



TAIL FAULTS

- Low-set
- Not arched over the back
- Too short



FOREQUARTERS

SHOULDERS

- Well developed
- Laid Back
- Allow freedom of movement





FOREQUARTERS

FORELEGS

- Slender,
- Fine boned,
- Must be straight

Removal of dewclaws optional







FRONT FEET

- Thin
- Elongated
- Hare-like
- Pointing neither in nor out







Hair on feet is short, but fine tufts may appear over toes & grow beyond them, forming a point.

HINDQUARTERS

- Well developed
- Well angulated

HINDLEGS

- Slender
- Fine boned
- Parallel when viewed from behind

HOCKS

Inclined neither in or out

Rear dewclaws must be removed







HIND FEET

- •Thin
- Elongated
- Hare-like
- Pointing neither in nor out







"We should know what breed it is at midnight, in the dark of the moon, on top of a picket fence – by the silhouette.

Alva Rosenberg

- Abundant
- Long
- •Fine
- Silky
- Flowing
- Straight
- Resilient quality







- Flat on back & sides of body
- Profuse frill on chest
- No undercoat







Hair short & close on skull, muzzle, front of forelegs & from hind feet to hocks





6 months Progression of coat growth



8 months



2 years



13 months



5 years



- Ears well fringed
- •Ears inside covered with silken hair of medium length







- •Backs of the forelegs -covered with feathers diminishing to the pasterns.
- •Hind legs covered to the hocks with abundant breeches (culottes).



COLOR

Always parti-color or white with patches of any color(s)



DISQUALFICATION

An all white dog or dog with no white









COLOR



Always parti-color





White with patches of any color(s)



- •Color other than white <u>must</u> cover both ears back & front
- •Extend without interruption from the ears over both eyes







- Clearly defined white blaze &noseband are preferred to a solidly marked head
- Symmetry of facial markings are desirable













All acceptable head markings









All acceptable head markings













HEAD MARKINGS

Mismark head markings







BODY MARKINGS

The size, shape, placement, & presence or absence of patches of color on the body are without importance.



BODY COLOR

No preference in color as long as nose, eye rims, & lips are well pigmented black.











COLOR

Ticking is acceptable

Origin is the Continental Toy Spaniel





COLOR

A slight extension of the white collar onto the base of the ears, or a few white hairs interspersed among the color, shall not be penalized, provided the butterfly appreance is not sacrificed.



"You don't put a good icing on a bad cake..."

Patricia Trotter

GAIT

- •Free
- Quick
- Easy
- Graceful







GAIT

Free, Quick, Easy, Graceful

Not Paddlefooted







GAIT

Free, Quick, Easy, Graceful

Not Stiff in Hip Movements







TEMPERAMENT

- Happy
- Alert
- Friendly
- Not shy
- Not aggressive











HAPPY



ALERT











BEAUTY & BRAINS











BEAUTY & BRAINS







Judging the Papillon

FIRST LOOK

- Look from across the ring at the class
- Evaluate proper proportion
- Evaluate outline
- Evaluate high set tail



BEFORE THE MOVE

- Start evaluation of ears & earset
- Check expression
- Evaluate how they stand on their own
- Temperament



FIRST GO ROUND

- •Free, easy gait
- No restriction in movement
- Level topline
- Temperament
- Flowing coat



TABLE EXAM

- Straight forward approach
- Do not bait on the table for earset or expression
- Heavy handed exam not necessary



HEAD FINE POINTS ON EXAM

- •1/3 to 2/3 head
- Large, round, well fringed ears
- Fine & tapering muzzle
- Well defined stop
- Scissors bite
- Dark round eye
- Black pigment
- Black nose



BODY FINE POINTS ON EXAM

- •Fine bone
- Hare feet
- Slightly longer than tall
- Medium length neck
- Level Topline
- High Tailset
- Laid back shoulder
- Well angulated rear
- Single silky coat



EXAMINE ON THE TABLE JUDGE ON THE GROUND



"First choose the individuals in your ring with the best breed type, and then reward the soundest of those typey individuals."

Annie Rogers Clark

FAULTS

- * Over 11 inches at the withers
- Ears small, pointed, set too high; one ear up, or ears partly down
- * Bite Overshot or undershot
- Tail Low-set tail; one not arched over the back, or too short

SEVERELY PENALIZED

- * Nose not black
- Color other than white not covering both ears, back & front, or not extending from the ears over both eyes

DISQUALIFICATIONS

*** HEIGHT OVER 12 INCHES**

* AN ALL WHITE DOG OR A DOG WITH NO WHITE





Small, friendly, elegant, fine-boned, light, dainty, lively action, butterfly-like ears





WE HOPE YOU WILL ENJOY SHARING THE RING WITH OUR DELIGHTFUL BUTTERFLIES



Thank you for attending the Papillon Club of America
Judges Education Seminar
The Papillon Club of America Mentor List is available on the
PCA website
at
www.papillonclub.org

Angela Pickett, Judges Education Chair at pickettpap@aol.com

