



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

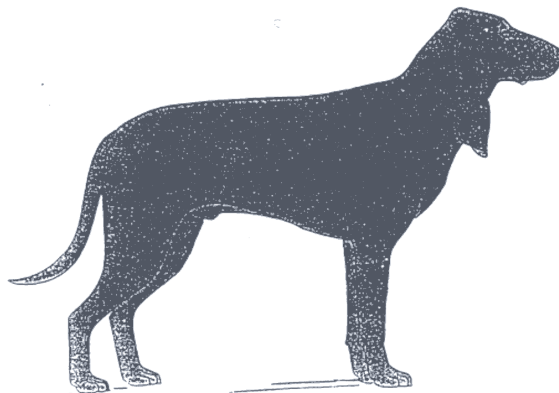
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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FCI-Standard N° 59

SWISS HOUND

(Schweizer Laufhund, chien courant suisse)



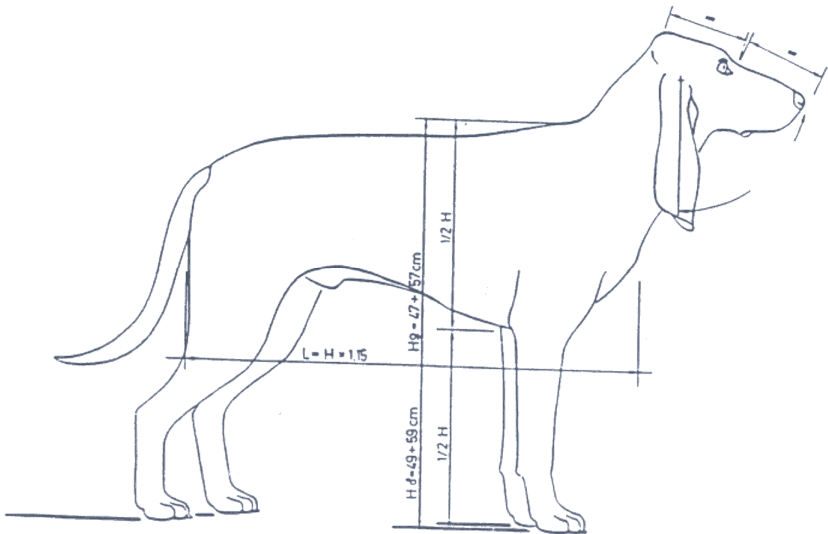
These illustrations do not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.

There are 4 varieties of the Swiss Hound :

**Bernese Hound,
Jura Hound,
Lucerne Hound,
Schwyz Hound.**

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS :

- Length of body / height at withers = about 1.15 / 1.
- Height at withers / depth of chest = about 2 / 1.
- Length of muzzle / length of skull = about 1 / 1.



BEHAVIOUR TEMPERAMENT : Lively and passionately keen on hunting, sensitive, docile and very attached to his master.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION :

Skull : Elongated, narrow, lean, noble; rather rounded; occipital protuberance visible; axes of skull and muzzle slightly divergent.

Absence of frontal furrow and wrinkles.

Stop : Defined, without exaggeration.

FACIAL REGION :

Nose : Completely black, well developed; nostrils wide open.

Muzzle : Finely chiselled, narrow, neither square nor pointed; nasal bridge straight or very slightly convex.

Lips : Moderately developed, upper lips covering the lower jaw closely; corner of the lips slightly open.

Jaws/Teeth : Jaws solid; teeth strong, complete and regular with a scissor bite, i.e. the back sides of the upper incisors are in close contact with the front face of the lower incisors; teeth squarely implanted into the jaws; pincer bite accepted; absence of one or two PM1 or PM2 (premolars 1 or 2) tolerated. The molars M3 are not taken into consideration.

Cheeks : Clean, zygomatic arches not prominent.

Eyes : Dark or lighter brown corresponding to the colour of the coat, slightly oval, medium-sized, rims of eyelids well pigmented fitting perfectly the shape of the eyeball; soft expression.

Leathers : Set on below the eye level and towards back of the skull, never attached in their greatest width; in length, reaching at least the tip of the nose; auricle not prominent; leathers narrow, drooping, folded and twisted, rounded at their tips, supple and covered with fine hair.

NECK : Elongated, elegant, muscular; skin loose at the throat, but without noticeable dewlap.

BODY :

Upper line : Neck, back, croup and tail should form an harmonious and noble outline.

Withers : Discretely defined, set-on of neck free and elegant.

Back : Firm and straight.

Loins : Well muscled, flexible.

Croup : Longish, in harmonious prolongation of the topline, slightly inclined. Not higher than withers. **Hip bones not too prominent.**

Chest : Deeper than wide, well let down and reaching at least the point of the elbows; thoracic cage carried well back, with slightly sprung ribs.

Underline : Slightly tucked up towards hindquarters; full flanks.

TAIL : Set in prolongation of the croup, of medium length, elegant, tapering to its tip, forming slight upward curve; at rest or in slow gait mostly hanging without a distinctive curve; when the dog is attentive or is moving faster, it is carried higher than the back line, but never falling over the back or curled up; well covered with hair, but without any coarser slightly offstanding hairs.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS :

General appearance : Very muscular, lean, without heaviness. Seen from the front forelegs parallel, of medium bone structure; seen in profile standing vertical. Forefeet pointing straight ahead.

Shoulders : Shoulder blades long and oblique, well attached to the chest wall. Ideal angle of the scapular-humeral articulation about 100°.

Upper arm : A little longer than the shoulder blade, oblique, close to the chest. Fine musculature.

Elbows : Naturally placed against the thoracic wall.

Forearm : Straight and broad.

Carpal joint : Strong and broad.

Pastern : Relatively short; seen from the front, in the vertical line of the forearm; seen in profile, slightly inclined.

Forefeet : Of roundish shape; toes tight; pads rough and hard; nails solid and coloured according to the colour of the coat.

HINDQUARTERS :

General appearance : Very muscular, but in harmonious relation to the forequarters; seen from behind straight and parallel.

Upper thigh : Long, oblique, with strong, but flat muscles. Angle of the coxal-femoral articulation : about 110° .

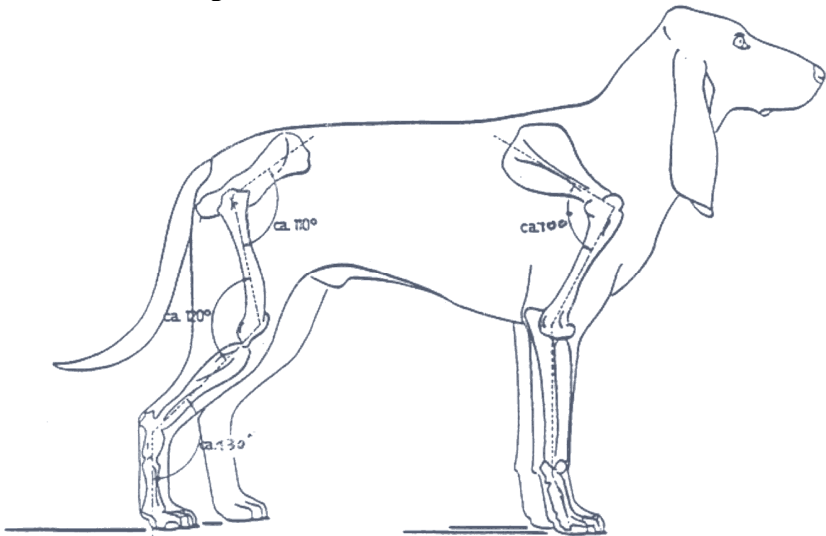
Stifle : Neither turned out nor in. Angle of the femoral-tibial articulation about 120° .

Lower thigh : Relatively long, muscles and tendons lean, apparent under the skin.

Hock joint : Angle of the tibial-tarsal angulation about 130° .

Hock : Quite short, straight and parallel. Without dewclaws, **except in countries where their removal is prohibited by law.**

Hind feet : Roundish; toes tight; pads rough and hard; nails solid and coloured according to the coat colour.



GAIT / MOVEMENT : Movement easy, regular, coordinate and covering ground; powerful impulsion from the hindquarters; the legs move along parallel straight lines. The withers move up and down smoothly and regularly; the back should remain level; very slight lateral oscillation of the head and neck.

SKIN : Fine, supple, well fitting to the body, of different colour in the four varieties :

- **Bernese Hound** : Black skin under black coat, slightly white and black marbled under the white coat.

- Jura Hound : Black skin under black coat but lighter under tan coat.
- Lucerne Hound : Black skin under black coat and lighter under blue speckling.
- Schwyz Hound : Dark grey skin under orange coat and white and black marbled under the white coat.

COAT

HAIR : Short; smooth and dense, very fine on head and leathers.

COLOUR :

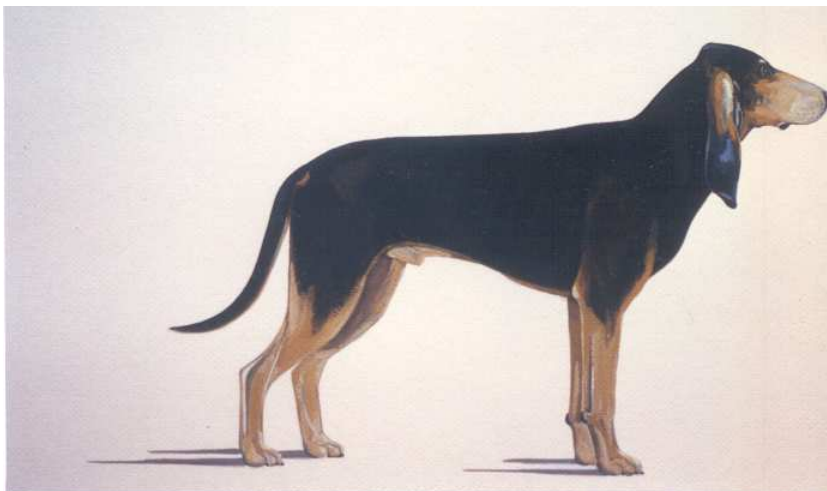
- Bernese Hound : White with black patches or black saddle; with light to dark **tan markings** over the eyes, on the cheeks, the inside of the leathers and around the vent; the white sometimes with very slight black ticking.
- Jura Hound : Tan with black blanket, sometimes with black overlay; or black with tan markings over the eyes, on the cheeks, around the vent and on the legs; sometimes with a small white patch on the chest which may be slightly speckled (**black or grey ticking**).
- Lucerne Hound : “Blue” resulting from a combination of back hairs and white hairs, very heavily speckled; with black patches or black saddle; with light to dark tan markings above the eyes, on the cheeks, on the chest, around the vent and on the legs; a black blanket is admitted.
- Schwyz Hound : White with orange patches or orange saddle; the white sometimes with very slight orange ticking; an orange blanket is admitted.

BERNESE HOUND



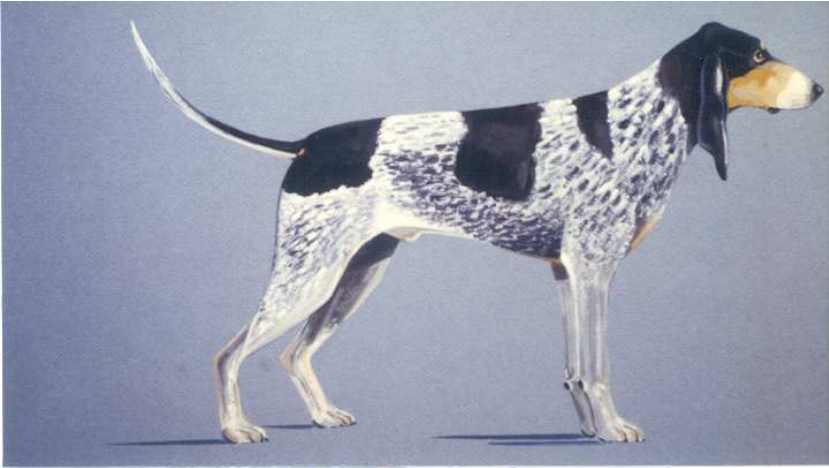
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JURA HOUND



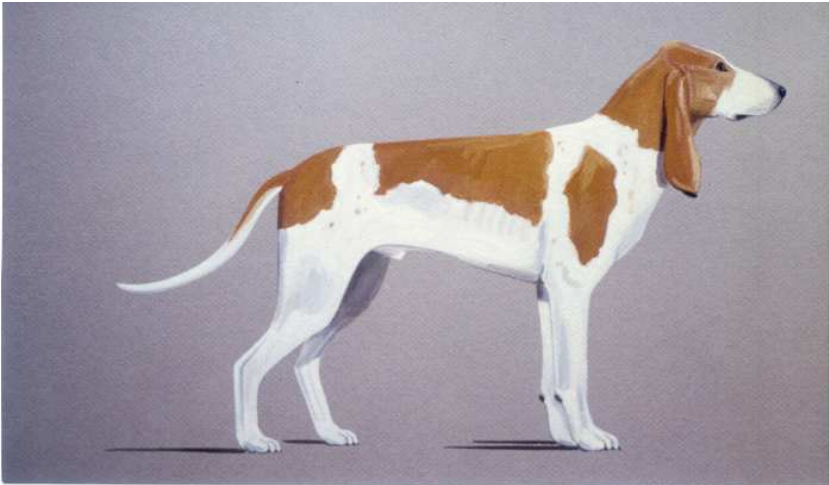
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LUCERNE HOUND



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SCHWYZ HOUND



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SIZE :

Males : 49 – 59 cm.

Females : 47 – 57 cm.

No tolerance of undersize or oversize.

FAULTS : Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog.

- General appearance coarse and lacking in distinction; weak general structure.
- Disproportion between length of body, height at withers and depth of chest.
- Skull too broad, too rounded or too flat.
- Stop too distinct.
- Muzzle too short or too long, too square or too snipy.
- Nasal bridge concave.
- **Absence of teeth other than 1 or 2 premolars (PM1 or PM2). The molars 3 (M3) are not taken into consideration.**
- Flews too thick.
- Eyes light, piercing expression; eyelid not close to the eyeball.
- Leathers too short, too thick, set on too high, carried flat.
- Neck too short.
- Dewlap too pronounced.
- Saddle back or roach back
- Croup too short or sloping too steeply.
- Chest not deep enough, too flat or barrel-shaped.
- Belly tucked up, hollow flanks.
- Tail badly set, carried too high, too curved, deviated, too coarse in shape; with coarser slightly off-standing hairs.
- Limbs too **fine-boned** or incorrectly placed.
- Shoulders too upright; upper arm too short.
- Down on pasterns.

- Insufficient angulation of hinguarters; cow hocked; **bandy legs**.
- Dewclaws on hindlegs (**unless removal prohibited by law**).
- Coat rough, not smooth.
- Faults in colour and markings :
Bernese Hound :
 - Too many black ticks **in the white**.
 - **Tan or white colour on the outer side of the ear lobe**.Jura Hound :
 - Self coloured coat.
 - Important white patch **or strongly speckled white patch on chest**.Lucerne Hound :
 - Absence of “blue” speckle.
 - Tan colour on the outer face of the ear lobe.Schwyz Hound :
 - **Too many orange flecks in the white**.
 - Self coloured coat.
 - **White colour on the outer side of the ear lobe**.
- Slightly apprehensive or slightly sharp behaviour.

ELIMINATING FAULTS :

- **Aggressive or overly shy dogs**.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- General appearance lacking in breed type.
- Nose entirely depigmented.
- Overshot or underhsot mouth, **wry mouth**.
- Ectropion, entropion (even if operated).
- Rolled or ring tail, hook tail; malformed knotted or fused tail.
- Size either over or under that fixed by the standard.

N.B.:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.

The latest amendments are in bold characters.

ANATOMICAL FEATURES

