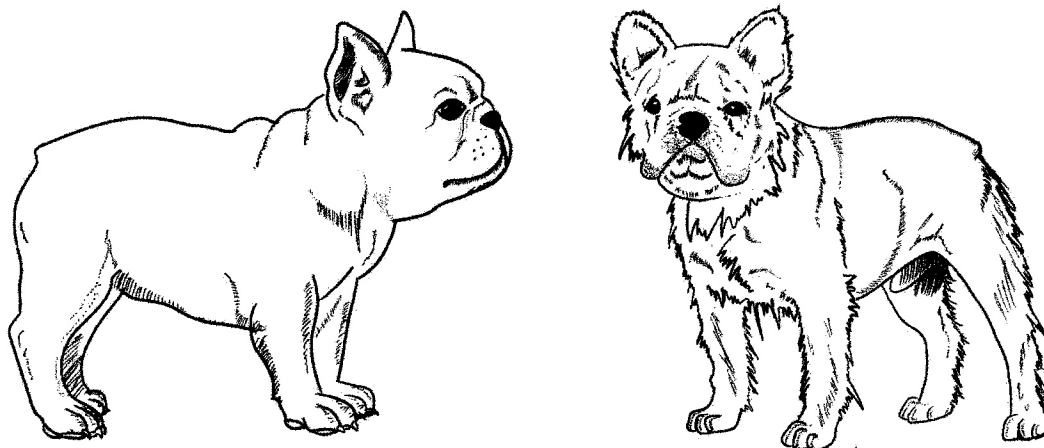




INTERNATIONAL BULLY KENNEL CLUB

JUDGING OPERATIONS OFFICE
15000 7th STREET
VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA
92395, USA.

FRENCH BULLDOG. (BOULEDOGUE FRANÇAIS)



This illustration does not necessarily represent the ideal example of the breed.

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HISTORICAL BRIEF:

Probably descended, like all mastiffs, from the Molossers of Epirus and the Roman Empire, related to the British Bulldog, the Alans (a medieval tribe), mastiffs, and small-type mastiffs from France. The Bulldog we know today is the result of various crosses made by enthusiastic breeders in the working-class neighborhoods of Paris during the 1880s. At that time, the Bulldog was a dog of market porters, butchers, and coachmen in Paris, who soon won the favor of high society and the artistic world due to its distinctive appearance and character. It quickly became popular. The first breed club was founded in Paris in 1880. The first registration was in 1885, and the first standard was established in 1898, the year the French Kennel Club recognized the French Bulldog breed. The first dog of this breed was presented at a show in 1887. The standard was modified in 1931-1932 and 1948, was revised in 1986 by H.F. Reant with the collaboration of R. Triquet (FCI publication 1987), then in 1994 by Violette Guillon (FCI publication 1995), and in 2012 by the French Bulldog Club committee.

GENERAL APPEARANCE:

The type is that of a small-sized Molosser. A powerful dog for its small size, low, stocky, compact in all its proportions, with smooth hair and fluffy also, a **turned-up nose**, erect ears, and a naturally short tail. It should have the appearance of an active, intelligent, very muscular dog, **with a compact constitution and solid bone structure. No feature should be exaggerated in relation to others**, as this could spoil the general harmony of the dog, both in appearance and movement.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

The body length – from the shoulder tip to the ischial tip – slightly exceeds the height at the withers. The length of the muzzle is approximately 1/6 of the total length of the head.

BEHAVIOR / TEMPERAMENT:

A sociable, lively, playful, possessive, and **enthusiastic companion dog**.

HEAD:

It should be strong, wide, and square, covered with skin forming symmetrical folds and **wrinkles, without excess**.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Wide, almost flat from ear to ear, with a **rounded forehead**. Prominent supraorbital ridges, separated by a particularly developed groove between the eyes. The groove should not extend over the skull. The external occipital protuberance is slightly developed.

Stop: Pronounced.

FACIAL REGION:

The Frenchie's head is characterized by a **shortening of the maxillonasal region**, as well as a slight to moderate back inclination of the nose. **The nose is slightly "turned up."**

Nose: Solid in color matching the coat, wide, turned up, with symmetrical and well-opened nostrils, inclined back. The inclination of the nostrils and the nose should allow for normal nasal breathing.

Muzzle: Very short, wide, **with symmetrical concentric folds**.

Lips: Thick, slightly loose, and solid in color. The upper lip meets the lower one in the middle, covering the teeth completely. The profile of the upper lip is downward and rounded. The tongue should never be visible when the dog is not excited.



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Jaws/Teeth: Wide and powerful. The lower jaw projects in front of the upper jaw and turns upward. The arc of the lower incisors is rounded. The jaw should not show lateral deviation or twisting. The space between the upper and lower incisors should not be strictly defined, but it **is essential that the upper and lower lips meet to cover the teeth completely**. The lower incisors should protrude beyond the upper ones. Incisors and canines should be well-developed. A full bite is desirable.

Cheeks: Well-developed.

Eyes: Clearly visible, striking with a lively expression, set low, quite distant from the nose and ears, of solid color matching the coat, rather large, round, without showing any trace of white (sclera) when the dog is viewed head-on. The edge of the eyelids should be of solid color.

Ears: Medium-sized, wide at the base and rounded at the tip. High set on the head but not too close together, carried erect. The ear is open forward. The skin should be thin and soft to the touch.

NECK:

Short, powerful, slightly arched, without a dewlap, widening towards the shoulders.

BODY:

Topline: Gradual elevation, but not excessive, from the withers to the loin. This conformation, also known as "**roachback**," is typical of the breed.

Back: Wide and muscular, firm without slackness.

Loin: Short, wide, and arched.

Croup: Well-inclined.

Chest: Cylindrical and well-descended (slightly below the elbows); very well-arched ribs, called "**barrel-shaped**." Front chest, wide and square when viewed from the front.

Underline and Belly: Tucked but not exaggerated.

TAIL:

Naturally short, ideally long enough to cover the anus, low-set, rather straight, thick at the base and tapering to a point. A curled, knotted, broken, or relatively long tail that does not reach beyond the hocks is acceptable. It is carried low. Even in action, the tail should not be raised above the back.

FOREQUARTERS:

Front limbs should be upright (and straight) when viewed in profile and from the front.

Shoulders: Should be well-laid back.

Upper Arm: Short, thick, muscular, slightly curved.

Elbows: Well-adhered to the body.

Forearm: Short, straight, and muscular.

Carpus (Wrist): Solid and short.



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Metacarpus (Pastern): Short and slightly sloped when viewed in profile.

Front Feet: Round, compact, small-sized, i.e., "cat feet," slightly turned outward. Toes should be tight, nails short, thick, and preferably dark.

HINDQUARTERS:

The hind limbs are strong and muscular, slightly longer than the forelimbs, raising the rear of the body. When viewed in profile and from behind, the limbs are upright.

Thigh: Well-muscled, firm.

Hock: Well-set, neither too angled nor too straight.

Tarsus: Solid.

Metatarsus: Short.

Hind Feet: Round, compact, neither turned inward nor outward.

MOVEMENT:

The legs move parallel to the median plane of the body, whether viewed from the front or in profile. Movement should be free, powerful, and smooth.

SKIN: Firm.

COAT BY VARIETIES:

STANDARD VARIETY:

Coat: Smooth, tight, shiny, and soft, with no undercoat.

Color: Fawn, brindle or not, with or without white markings. The nose is always black, regardless of coat color, never brown or blue. Completely white subjects are accepted but not desirable, as long as the edges of the eyelids and nose are black.

COLOR VARIETY:

Coat: Smooth, tight, shiny, and soft, with no undercoat.

Color: All colors and patterns not included in the standard variety, including merle. The nose is always a solid color, and the eyes in this variety should match the coat color.

FLUFFY VARIETY:

Coat: Medium texture. From smooth to wavy, of medium to semi-long length, with a moderate mane and collar, more pronounced in males than in females, without undercoat.

Color: All colors and patterns are accepted. The nose is always a solid color, and the eyes in this variety should match the coat color.



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SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers:

Males: 27 to 35 cm (10.6-13.8 inches)

Females: 24 to 32 cm (9.5-12.6 inches) Tolerance of 1 cm more or less.

Weight:

Males: 9 to 14 kg (20-31 lbs.)

Females: 8 to 13 kg (17.6-28.6 lbs.)

An allowance of 500 g (1 lb.) more than the standard weight is permitted if the subject is typical.

FAULTS:

Any deviation from the criteria is considered a fault, and the severity is assessed based on the degree of deviation from the standard and its impact on the health and well-being of the dog.

In Standard Variety Dogs:

- Heavily brindled black with white coat.
- Fawn and white coat heavily brindled with red.
- In brindles, intense black markings extending along the back.
- White markings in brindles and fawns.
- Light-colored nails.

In Color Variety Dogs:

- Heterochromia.

In Fluffy Variety Dogs:

- Undercoat.
- Excessively abundant coat on the topline.

SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Exaggerated breed characteristics.
- Muzzle too long or excessively short.
- Tongue visible with mouth closed.
- Light-colored eyes (hawk eye). **[STANDARD VARIETY ONLY]**
- Heterochromia **(FLUFFY VARIETY ONLY)**
- Horizontal topline from the withers to the loin.
- Excessive depigmentation of lips, nose, eyelids, with edges never completely depigmented.
- Pinched bite.



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DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or excessively shy dog.
- Any dog that clearly shows physical or behavioral abnormalities will be disqualified.
- Lack of type: insufficient ethnic characteristics that make the dog not resemble other members of the breed.
- Completely closed nostrils (stenosis).
- Twisting or lateral deviation of the jaw, resulting in the tongue being constantly visible.
- Dog with lower incisors articulated behind the upper incisors.
- Dog with permanently visible canines (fangs) with the mouth closed.
- Heterochromia (**Standard Variety Only**).
- Non-erect ears.
- Tail absent or kinked.
- Dewclaws on the hind limbs.
- Inverted hock.
- Size and weight outside the standard limits.
- Respiratory problems.
- Deafness.

N.B.:

- Males must have two normal appearing, fully descended testicles in the scrotum.
- Only functional and clinically healthy dogs with the typical breed conformation should be used for breeding.