

Group 9

***This standard is approved by the
RKF Board on 03.07.2019.***

***English version is approved by the
RKF Board on 29.11.2022.***



**RUSSKAYA SALONNAYA SOBAKA
(Russian Salon Dog)**



TRANSLATION: Russian Kynological Federation (RKF). Official authentic language – English (EN).

ORIGIN: Russia.

UTILIZATION: Companion dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 9. Companion and Toy Dogs.

It has not yet been recognized by the FCI.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Russian Salon Dog is a toy dog breed group, created in Russia at the beginning of the 21 century in Moscow by a zootechnical and canine specialist J. Lakatosh. It was bred by complex reproductive crossing of miniature dog breeds. The first description of the breed group was made in 2006, the first standard was approved by the Russian Kynological Federation in 2013, published on 24.07.2013. Initially, the breed had only one colour – red, later the list of admitted colours was expanded.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Russian Salon dog is a small, well balanced and proportionally built dog, with medium bone, slightly elongated, never high on legs, but not stumpy. It looks elegant due to the abundant long straight coat that covers the dog's body evenly and breaks into parts from the occipital bone along the spine. Small erect pointed ears and shiny eyes give the dog a cute expression.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

- Length of body exceeds height at withers on 6–8%.
- Length of front limbs from ground to elbow is equal to 50% of height at withers.
- Length of muzzle is equal to 1/3 of the length of head.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: Cheerful, balanced and tender dog with open character.

HEAD: In proportion to the body. Well-developed long coat, “beard and moustache” well developed. Coat on the skull should also be long.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Rounded, but not very broad. Top of skull is moderately rounded. Rather high forehead. Superciliary ridges are slightly pronounced; frontal furrow is not pronounced. Occipital bone is scarcely visible.

Stop: Well pronounced, short, medium depth. A longitudinal furrow may be pronounced.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Small, rounded, shiny. Colour corresponds to the coat colour. Flesh colour of nose and “winter” nose are tolerated, but undesirable.

Muzzle: It is about one third of the length of head. Medium depth and width, well filled under eyes, slightly tapering to nose. Should not be too massive or light. Nose bridge is straight, wide enough, approximately at the same level with the lower eyelids.

Lips: Closely fitting, not very thin. Black or dark. Too light pigment is tolerated, but undesirable. Continuity of pigmentation is not necessary.

Jaws/Teeth: The jaws are well developed. The desirable bite is scissor-bite; a pincer bite or close undershot are acceptable. With age, the bite can change towards undershot. Undershot with break is not welcome. A set of 6/6 incisors is desirable. All canine teeth should be

present. The teeth are not large, white.

Cheeks: Rather flat.

EYES: Medium size, shiny, not too bulging, straight and widely set, oval in shape. Rims are dark or corresponding the colour. Eyelids dry, tight. Preferably eye colour is darker or corresponding to the coat colour. Merle dogs may have partially or fully blue eyes.

EARS: Erect, not large, high set. In shape close to isosceles triangle. The tip of ear is not rounded. The ear leather of medium thickness, dense to touch. In its natural state, it is covered with long hair. It is to be clipped short in the upper third so that the shape of the tip is visible.

NECK: Lean, rather long, high set, gradually widening to shoulders. On the move the dog carries it proudly. The nape is moderately pronounced.

BODY: Compact, moderately ample.

Top line: Straight, slightly sloping from moderately pronounced withers to croup. The distance between the withers and the croup should not be too large.

Withers: Quite pronounced, slightly rising above the back line.

Back: Straight, strong, rather broad.

Loin: Short, slightly convex, medium width.

Croup: Rounded, wide, slightly sloping, long enough. The sacrum is slightly inclined towards the tail. The buttocks are well marked.

Chest: Well developed, quite deep, oval in section. Forechest extends slightly in front of the shoulder-scapular joints; the false ribs are rounded and long.

Underline and belly: Rather tucked up. Skin is thin and not loose.

TAIL: Sickle-shaped, set high or medium-high, covered with long hair. In motion and in a stance, it can rise above the back line or is carried on the level of top line, can twist at the end. Can be docked. In this case least two-thirds of the length of tail are left.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Seen from front and side – straight and parallel, set not too wide.

Shoulder: Medium length, rather laid back.

Upper arm: Medium length, medium slope.

Elbow: Pointed straight back.

Forearm: Straight and parallel seen from front.

Carpus (Wrist): Joints well-developed.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Strong, of medium slope, preferably parallel to each other.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Well balanced with the front. Seen from rear parallel to each other. Moderately pronounced angulations.

Thigh: Slightly oblique. Hip joints strong, well developed.

Stifle (Knee): Moderately pronounced angulations.

Lower thigh: Medium length, approximately the same length as thigh.

Hock joint: Lean, well-shaped, strong ligaments.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Medium length, vertical, parallel when seen from rear.

Hind and front feet: Not big, oval. Toes are rather arched, claws and pads pigmented

according to the coat colour or flesh colour.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: On trot movements are light, free, rather covering and straightforward.

SKIN: The skin is elastic, flexible, without folds. Any pigmentation is allowed.

COAT:

Hair: As long as possible in natural condition, straight or almost straight, covers the body, head and limbs evenly. Along the spine, it breaks up into a parting, hanging down on the sides of the body. Quite soft, shiny, of medium volume, with a small amount of undercoat, hides the dog's natural silhouette. Grooming or clipping is necessary for a show (see diagram), which, however, does not affect estimation of coat structure.

Colour:

Red: all shades from rich red, sable and red to light fawn and cream. Most desirable are clean, maximally bright colours and varieties that cover the dog's body mostly evenly. With all red colours, there is a mask on the muzzle. No preferences in the ring for colours with and without mask. Sable colour, when the ends of hairs have dark ending. Young dogs under 1.5 years of age may have more dark hairs in colour than adults. May have darker hair on tail. Presence of separate, darker or lighter hair than the main colour is allowed, but not welcome. Coat colour may be lighter at roots of hair. In cream colour, according to its genetic basis, no black inclusions on the coat can occur.

Red (including red-white and white-red) dogs are shown in a separate ring and bred strictly with each other.

Other colours: Black, blue, brown, isabella (of any deepness). Light markings in places where tan occurs are permissible in those colours: around the lips, above the eyebrows (not spreading to the head), on limbs and chest, under the tail. Separate white hairs along the body (grey hair) may occur.

In any solid color, white markings covering no more than 10% of the body surface are allowed.

Merle and brindle colour. Any distribution of spots in merle on any background colour. Dogs having partially or completely blue eyes are considered merle, regardless of presence or absence of spots on the body. Brindle colour of any variety, with or without a mask, with any combination of dark and light stripes in colour. Mating of two merle parents is prohibited and will not be registered.

Pied colour. On all of the above colours there can be white spots of any shape and size, covering from 10% of the body surface and more. In rare cases, almost the entire body of the dog may be white. With any variant of spotting, coloured areas in the ears and eyes are desirable.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: 18–28 cm

Weight: 1.8–4.0 kgs should be in proportion to size.

Plus/minus 0.5 kg is tolerated.

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.

- Round, too bulging or close-set eyes.
- Ear cartilage not firm enough.

- Too high on legs.
- Sloping croup.
- Too much or too little weight.

SEVERE FAULTS

- Undershot with a gap.
- Lack of at least one canine tooth.
- Low set ears.
- Crooked or too short forearm.

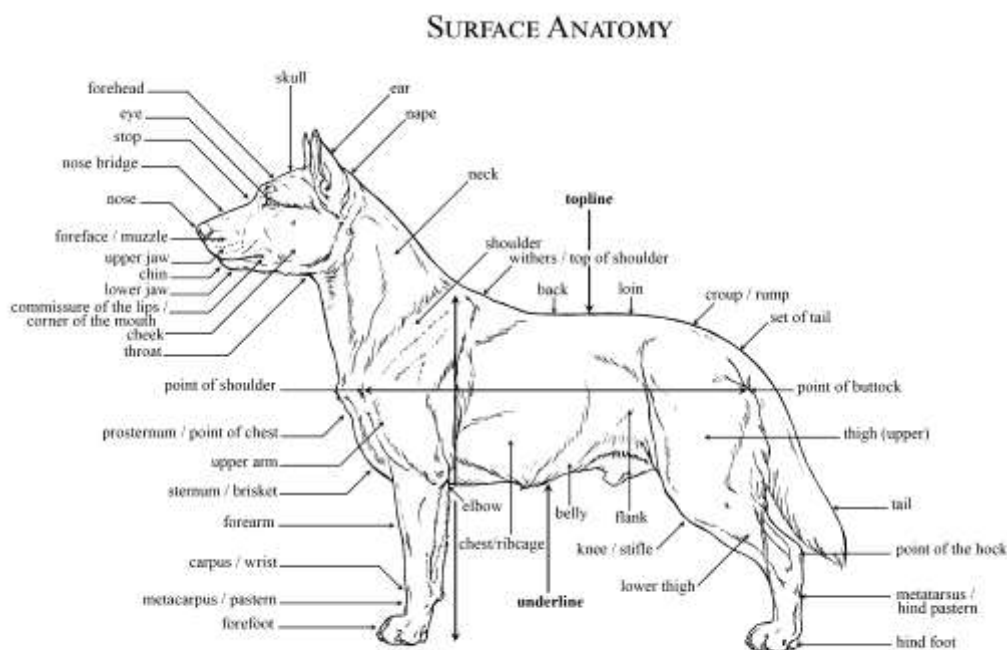
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Lack of coat on muzzle, harsh, coarse coat.
- Hanging ears.
- Saddle colour with lightening in Yorkshire type colour.

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.



The standard was approved, edited and prepared for publication by the RKF Standard Commission on June 5, 2019.

Clipping and grooming

Clipping includes the following schemes:

1. General grooming – making neat the shape of head and body, trimming pads and base of tail, arranging the “skirt” slightly so that it didn't affect movements, but saving as much coat length as possible. Clipping short ears in the top third. Bangs arranged in a top-knot. The fringe is arranged in a top-knot and fixed with a bow.



2. Trimming – “Kare”. (Carree) Coat on body is shortened at or just below chest level. Bangs on head arranged in top-knot. The fringe is arranged in a top-knot and fixed with a bow, beard and mustache clipped in a straight horizontal line at neck level, or a head clipping is formed. Limbs, throat, neck and the tail are also slightly trimmed.



3. Haircut – “Sporty”. Body, neck, hips and shoulders are trimmed short. Bangs on the head arranged in top-knot. The fringe is arranged in a top-knot and fixed with a bow. The silhouette of the head is formed in a ball shape, “kare” (carree) or clipped. Limbs arranged in a shape of “columns”, toes can be trimmed short. Smooth transitions from short coat on the body to long on the limbs are made. Coat on the tail is clipped in a feather shape.



4. Variant of head clipping – a scheme. Muzzle is clipped in a neat oval or a ball, featherings on ears are left, coat on bangs hair of a fringe is arranged in top-knot.



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