

Savvy Horse High Line Quick Start Guide

1. Locate the trees you wish to use for your Savvy Horse Highline. (See Note 1)
2. Place a Tree Saver around the first tree. (Photos 1-3) Pass the smaller ring through the larger ring and snug it up against the tree so it will stay put by itself. Raise it to at least 7 feet above the ground. (See Note 2)
3. Attach the hook of your Come-A-Long, Ratchet Strap, or other tensioning device to the small ring of this tree saver. (Photo 4)
4. Attach the Thimble End of your rope to the other end of your come-a-long. (Photos 5-7)
5. Uncoil the rope as you walk to the next tree.
6. Attach a Tree Saver to this tree. (See Note 3)
7. Pass the free end of the rope through the small ring of the final tree saver.
8. Attach Rope Cleat to Rope: (Photos 8-10) Pull all of the slack out of the rope and apply tension to judge where to place the Rope Cleat. The Rope Cleat attaches to the rope before it goes through the ring on the tree saver. (See Note 4)
9. Pull the rope as tight as you can get it. Then wrap the rope around the cleat in a Figure 8 pattern. Finish it off with a reversed wrap to bury the loose end underneath the previous wrap. (Photos 11-15)
10. Attach the Horse Positioners (tie rings) to the rope using three wraps. (Photos 16-21)
See attached photos or view video on our web site or Google: Double Prusick Knot.
Use one tie ring per horse and one per hay bag, net, or cube.
It is a good practice to keep horses at least 10 feet from trees to prevent damage to tree roots.
Distance between the horse and the hanging hay feeder should allow the horse to easily eat without the chance of him wrapping his lead rope around the hay net/bag/cube. This distance is approximately 6-7 feet.
11. Tighten your High Line with the tensioning device.
When attaching your horses, have the lead ropes short enough that the horse needs to slightly pull down on the high line in order for his nose to touch the ground. He may get tangled up in a looser line. The High Line Rope has a lot of give and stretch, so don't worry if a horse lies down. As long as it's high enough and tight enough to spring back when he gets up, there shouldn't be any problem. Again, our goal is NO WRECKS. Check your line for tightness again a short time after your horses have been attached to it.

Note 1: Depending on the length of your rope and the number of horses you have, you may want to set up your High Line in an 'L' pattern using a third tree saver. Our 75' and 100' kits include this third tree saver. Even for a straight line setup, it is highly recommended that you use this third tree saver at the midpoint for extra support on ropes longer than 50 feet. If your 'L' shape is more of a 'V', you may want to run your rope through a large pulley attached to the center tree saver with a clevis to reduce friction. (See photos 22 & 23)

Note 2: You will want your High Line higher than your horses head. Avoid (or keep a watchful eye on) tying a saddled horse to your high line. If one horse pulls the line down a bit, the saddled horse may turn and wrap the high line around the saddle horn. We don't want any wrecks. A properly tightened high line at the proper height will allow one horse to lie down while a neighboring horse stands.

Note 3: If this is a midpoint tree or the apex of an 'L' shaped setup, pass the rope through the small ring of the tree saver or through a pulley attached to the tree saver. (Photos 22 & 23)

Note 4: If you have the rope fairly tight, place the rope cleat about 3 feet from the ring. Use about 5 feet if you haven't pulled it very tight. You'll soon be able to judge where to place it so it ends up 1 – 3 feet from the ring when finished.



Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

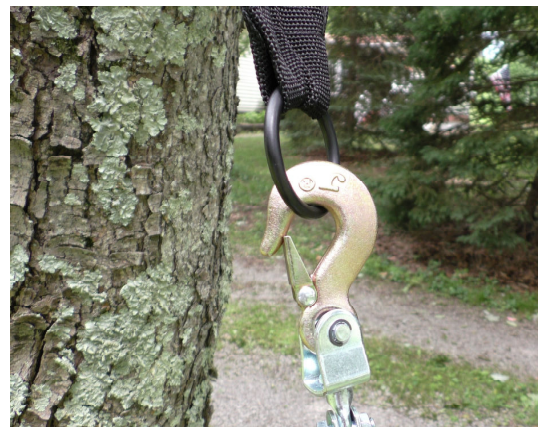


Photo 4



Photo 5



Photo 6



Photo 7



Photo 8



Photo 9



Photo 10



Photo 11



Photo 12



Photo 13



Photo 14



Photo 15



Photo 16



Photo 17



Photo 18



Photo 19



Photo 20



Photo 21



Photo 22



Photo 23