

MANX

The CFA Manx Standard



General

- The overall impression of the Manx cat is that of roundness.



General

- Round head with firm round muzzle and prominent cheeks
- Broad chest
- Substantial short front legs
- Short back which arches from shoulders to a round rump
- Great depth of flank
- Rounded muscular thighs

General

- Surprisingly heavy when lifted
- Slow to mature with allowance made for young cats
- Double coat
- Occurs in both longhair and shorthair varieties

Point Allocation

• Head and Ears	25
• Eyes	5
• Body	25
• Taillessness	5
• Legs & Feet	15
• Coat	
• Length	10
• Texture	10
• Color and Markings	5

Head and Ears (25)

General

- Round head with prominent cheeks and jowly appearance that enhances the round appearance of the Manx.



Head and Ears (25)

- Profile – head is medium in length with a gentle dip from forehead to nose



Head and Ears (25)

- Muzzle - Well developed very slightly longer than broad with a strong chin
- Whisker Break - Definite with large round whisker pads
- Neck - Short and thick



Head and Ears (25)

- Ears
 - Wide at the base, tapering gradually to a round tip
 - Medium sized in proportion to the head, widely spaced and set outward
 - When viewed from behind the ear set resembles the rocker of a cradle



- Ear Furnishings
 - Sparse in shorthairs
 - Full in longhairs

Eyes (5)

- The eyes are the windows into the soul of a Manx and should be large and luminous.



Eyes (5)



- Large, round & full
- Eye Set—Outer corners slightly higher than inner corners
- Color—Ideal color conforms to coat color-gold to copper, hazel, green, blue, odd-eyed. (no points specifically on eye color)

Body (25)

General



- Solidly muscled
- Compact & well balanced
- Medium in size

Body (25)

General

- Stout in appearance
- Broad chest & well sprung ribs
- Repetition of curves and circles gives the appearance of great substance and durability
- Powerful without the slightest hint of coarseness
- Males slightly larger than females
- A bowling ball on legs

Body (25)

Flank



- Greater depth than in other breeds
- Considerable depth to the body when viewed from the side

Body (25)

Back

- Smooth continuous arch from shoulders to rump
- Short
- Curves at the rump to form round look



Body (25)

Back

- Length of back in proportion to the entire cat
- Height of hindquarters equal to length of body
- Males may be somewhat longer
- Longhairs may appear longer due to longer coat in rump and breeches area

Taillessness (5)

- Judges should never probe the end of the spine with thumb or finger to check for a rise
- Appearing to be absolute in perfect Manx
- Rise of bone at the end of the spine is allowed and should not be penalized unless it stops the judges hand and spoils the tailless appearance
- Rump extremely broad and round

Taillessness (5)



Legs and Feet (15)

Legs

- Heavily boned
- Short forelegs set well apart to emphasize broad deep chest
- Hind legs much longer than forelegs with heavy muscular thighs and substantial lower legs
- Hind legs straight when viewed from behind
- Longer hind legs cause rump to be considerably higher than shoulder

Legs and Feet (15)

Legs



Legs and Feet (15)

Feet

- Paws neat and round
- 5 toes in front
- 4 toes behind



Tobu

Coat
Coat Length (10)
Shorthair

- Double coat
- Short and dense
- Well padded
- Longer open outer coat & close cottony undercoat
- May be thinner during summer months

Coat
Coat Length (10)
Longhair

- Double coat
- Medium length
- Dense & well padded over main body
- Gradually lengthens from shoulders to rump
- Coat on breeches, abdomen, and neck-ruff generally longer than on main body
- Cheek coat thick and full

Coat
Coat Length (10)
Longhair

- Collar-like neck ruff extends from shoulders – bib-like around the chest
- Breeches full and thick to hocks in mature cat
- Lower leg and head coat (except for cheeks) shorter than on main body and neck-ruff but dense and full in appearance
- Toe tufts and ear tufts desirable

Coat
Coat Texture (10)
Shorthair

- Outer guard hairs somewhat hard and glossy
- Softer coat may occur in whites and dilutes
- Water resistant

Coat
Coat Texture (10)
Longhair

- Soft and silky
- Falls smoothly over body
- Full and plush
- Double coat
- Should have healthy, glossy appearance
- Allowance made for seasonal and age variations

Color and Markings (5)

- Most colors and patterns found except for those showing evidence of hybridization, e.g. chocolate, lavender, pointed
- Lockets and buttons allowed and are not to be penalized
 - Cats with no more white than a locket and/or button to be judged in the color class of their basic color
 - NOT to be judged as Bi-Colors

Transfer to AOV

Definite Visible Tail Joint



Penalize

- Longhair coat that lacks density, has a cottony texture, or is one overall length

Disqualify

- Evidence of weakness in hindquarters
It is no longer required that a Manx prove hindquarter soundness by standing and walking. Other methods may be used.
- Evidence of poor physical condition
- Incorrect number of toes
- Evidence of hybridization
- In profile, a pronounced stop or nose break

Manx Colors

- White – blue-eyed, copper-eyed, odd-eyed
- Black
- Blue
- Red
- Cream
- Chinchilla Silver
- Shaded Silver
- Smoke – Blue, Red, Cream, Black, Tortie/Dilute Tortie, Calico, Tortie and White, Bi-Color
- Tortoiseshell & Tortoiseshell & White
- Calico & Dilute Calico
- Blue Cream & Blue-Cream & White

Manx Colors

Tabbies

- Classic, Mackerel, Spotted, Ticked, Patched
 - Silver
 - Blue-Silver
 - Brown
 - Blue
 - Red
 - Red Silver
 - Cream
 - Cream Silver

Manx Colors

Bi-Colors

- Red & White
- Cream & White
- Black & White
- Blue & White
- Smoke & White
- Any other recognized solid color and white

Manx Colors

Tabby & White

- Blue Tabby & White (classic, mackerel, patched, spotted, ticked)
- Brown Tabby & White (classic, mackerel, patched, spotted, ticked)
- Silver Tabby/Blue Silver & White (classic, mackerel, patched, spotted, ticked)
- Red Tabby & White (classic, mackerel, spotted, ticked)
- Cream Tabby & White (classic, mackerel, spotted, ticked)
- Any other recognized tabby pattern/color and white

Manx Colors

Other Manx Colors

- Any other color or pattern with the exception of those showing evidence of hybridization resulting in the colors chocolate, lavender, the himalayan pattern, or these combinations with white
- Cats with no more white than a locket and/or button do not qualify for OMC classes and shall be judged in the color class of their basic colors with no penalty for the button and/or locket

Manx at Different Ages

Kitten

Longhair



Manx at Different Ages

Kitten

Shorthair



Manx at Different Ages

Young Adult

Longhair



Manx at Different Ages

Young Adult

Shorthair



Manx at Different Ages

Mature

Longhair



Manx at Different Ages

Mature

Shorthair



Handling

- Do Not over-handle a Manx. Give them a chance and they will usually show themselves off with minimal guidance.
- Always keep two hands on the cat when going from cage to table and back. Make sure the back end is firmly supported as they are a bottom heavy cat with powerful hind legs. If not held securely they can and will feel unsure or unsteady and might try to get away. Don't throw the cat at the judge's table.

Handling Continued

- Let the Manx stand naturally on the table – do not ‘fly’, twirl overhead, and do not pin or ‘mash’ them to the table. Allow them to stack themselves.
- The Manx is a ‘four on the floor’ cat with most of their weight in the rear. They do not like to be held up by their front end with their back end dangling or with insecure footing.
- The table top should be clear of clutter giving them room to move.

Handling Continued

- A rise is allowed as long as it doesn't stop the hand. NEVER probe a Manx at the end of the spine. It hurts them. Gently run the palm of your hand over their rump. Hair tufts without bone are allowed.
- To get a Manx to show his arched back and to check for straightness of legs, gently 'tickle' them up from neck to rump.

Handling Continued

- No longer in standard that a Manx must stand and walk. Other ways to check for soundness.
- Other ways to check for soundness are to watch the cat when in the judging cage or to allow the cat to step off from your hands when returning to the cage. (Be sure the cat's front is in the cage first.) Observe them in the cage for movement.