The goals and purposes of this breed standard include:
to furnish guidelines for breeders who wish to maintain
the quality of their breed and to improve it; to advance
this breed to a state of similarity throughout the world;
and to act as a guide for judges.

Breeders and judges have the responsibility to avoid
any conditions or exaggerations that are detrimental to
the health, welfare, essence and soundness of this
breed, and must take the responsibility to see that
these are not perpetuated.

Any departure from the following 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 and on the dog's ability to perform its
traditional work.

HISTORY
The Miniature Bull Terrier is a direct descendant of the
original bull-and-terrier crosses made in England in the
early 19th century, specifically to bait bulls and, later, to
fight in pits. They are a smaller version of the Bull
Terrier, identical to that breed except in size.

The Miniature Bull Terrier was recognized by the
United Kennel Club on January 1, 1993.

GENERAL APPEARANCE
The Miniature Bull Terrier is strongly built and muscular,
presenting a symmetrical appearance, with a
determined and intelligent expression. The breed is
active, with a sweet disposition and is responsive to
discipline. Dogs should look masculine; bitches should
look feminine.

CHARACTERISTICS
Although their appearance is one of strength and agility,
the breed is peaceful and tractable, with a jaunty air.
The breed is categorized in two color varieties, white
and colored, but is shown as one breed in UKC
conformation events. The egg-shaped head, complete
with naturally erect ears and small triangular eyes, give
the breed a distinctive appearance.

HEAD
The head is long, strong and deep right to the end of
the muzzle. The face is full and oval in outline and filled
in completely, giving the impression of fullness, with no
hollows or indentations (i.e., egg-shaped), without
excessive muscle in the cheeks. In profile, it curves
gently downward from the top of the skull to the tip of
the nose. The distance from the tip of the nose to the
eyes is noticeably greater than the distance from the
eyes to the top of the skull.
SKULL - The forehead is flat across, from ear to ear.
MUZZLE - The underjaw is deep and well defined. The
lips are clean and tight.
Fault: Coarse head.
TEETH - A full complement of strong, even, white teeth
meet in a scissors bite.
EYES - The eyes are well sunken and small, with a
piercing glint. They should be as dark as possible. They
are small, triangular in shape, and obliquely placed, set
near together and high up on the head.
Faults: Blue or partially blue eyes.
NOSE - The nose is black and bent downward at the tip.
Nostrils are well developed.
EARS - The ears are small and thin. They are placed
close together, and should be capable of being held
stiffly erect, and should point upward.

NECK
The long, muscular neck is arched and clean, tapering
from the shoulders to the head. It is free from loose
skin.

FOREQUARTERS
The shoulders are strong and muscular, but not heavy.
The shoulder blades are wide and flat. There is a very
pronounced backward slope from the bottom edge of
the blade to the top edge, forming a nearly 90-degree
angle with the upper arm.
FORELEGS - The forelegs have strong, round bone and
are perfectly straight and parallel, providing a strong
base of support. Length of forelegs in mature dogs is
approximately equal to the depth at the brisket. The elbows turn neither in nor out. The pasterns are strong and upright.

**BODY**
When viewed from the front, the chest is broad. There is great depth from the withers to the brisket, the brisket being nearer to the ground than the belly. The underline forms a graceful upward curve. Ribs are well sprung and the back is short and level behind the withers. Slight arch over the broad, muscular loin.

**HINDQUARTERS**
Muscular, with well-developed second thighs and good angulation at the stifle and hock.

**HIND LEGS** - Parallel when viewed from behind, with short, strong rear pasterns.

**FEET**
The feet are round and compact. The toes are well arched.

**TAIL**
The tail is short, set on low, and carried horizontally. It is thick at the root, tapering to a fine point.

**COAT**
The coat is short, flat, glossy and harsh to the touch. The skin fits tightly.

**COLOR**
The breed is categorized in two color varieties: White and Colored.
White: The dog is white, though markings on the head are permissible. Skin pigmentation on the body is permissible.
Colored: Any color other than white. The preferred color is brindle, but they may also be red, fawn, and tricolor. May have white markings, but color predominates.

*Faults:* Ticking in white coat. Blue or liver color.

**HEIGHT AND WEIGHT**
The Miniature Bull Terrier should not exceed 14 inches in height at the withers. There is no weight limit, but there is an impression of maximum substance in relation to the size of the individual dog.

**GAIT**
The Miniature Bull Terrier moves smoothly, exhibiting a free, easy, ground-covering stride. When viewed from front or rear, front and hind legs move parallel to each other. The forelegs reach out well. The head is carried high, and the back remains level. The hind legs move smoothly at the hip, flexing well at the stifle and hock. The dog exhibits a jaunty air, suggesting agility and power.

**FAULTS**
Departures from the above standard are judged as faults; their severity determined by the degree of deviation from the ideal.

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**
*(A dog with a Disqualification must not be considered for placement in a conformation event, and must be reported to UKC.)*
Unilateral or bilateral cryptorchid.
Viciousness or extreme shyness.
Unilateral or bilateral deafness.
Albinism.