

Calving equipment and accessories

How can you recognize that a cow is about to give birth?

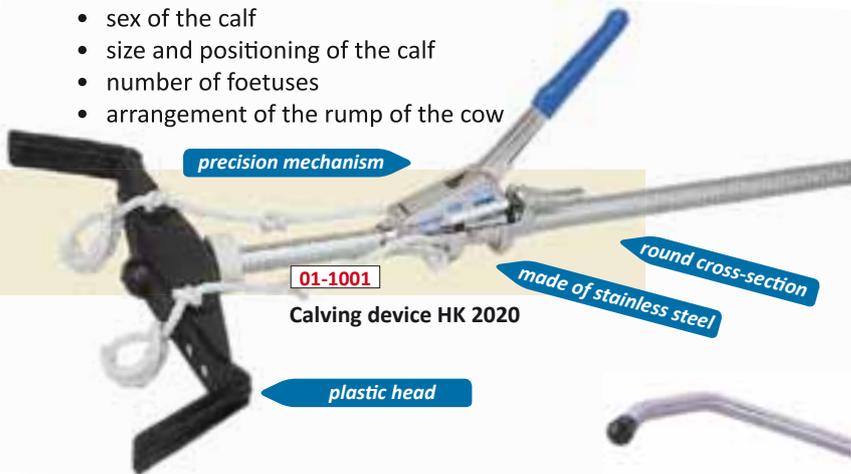
The cow becomes agitated, she looks for a spot far from the herd, she relaxes her pelvic ligaments. In addition, her vulva enlarges significantly and she excretes a thick, transparent fluid through her lowered and spread vulva lips.

As the first phase of calving begins, the cow becomes increasingly agitated; she stands and lies down repeatedly, looks to either side, lows, urinates and defecates frequently.

What can influence the course of the birth?

- condition of the cow
- number of previous births (multiple birthers - 3-5% difficult births, first timers - 10-20% difficult births)
- size of the foetus, surface area of the pelvic canal and their relative relation
- hormonal preparation of the cow for calving
- capacity for expansion of the pelvis during birth
- activity of the musculature of the uterus
- sex of the calf
- size and positioning of the calf
- number of foetuses
- arrangement of the rump of the cow

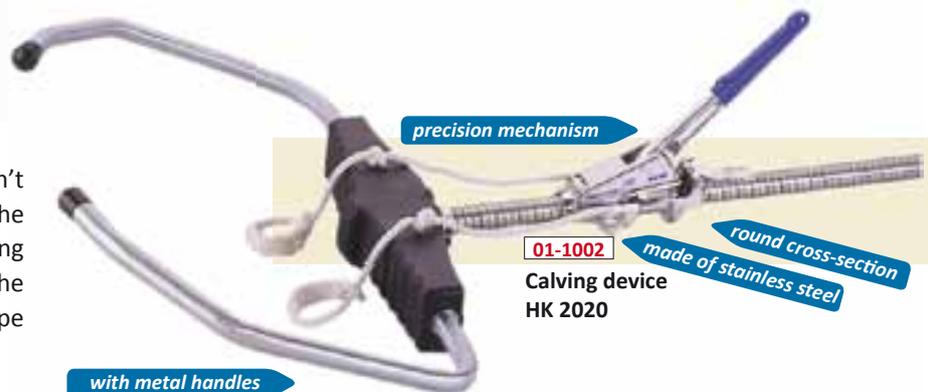
„We take action only in the event of extended labour or other complications”



01-1001
Calving device HK 2020

Purchase of a calving device is economically viable with herds containing as few as 20 cows. There are many different types of calving devices currently available on the market. But their most important parameters are similar: they have a guide approximately 180 cm. long, and a head (the part that rests on the cow's hips) with long handles that stabilize the whole device during calving.

Thanks to this design, the calving device doesn't slip, in spite of changes in the position of the cow, e.g. sudden lying down. The important thing is to be able to extract the calf by its hooves; in the case of births requiring intervention, this type of action is the most effective.



01-1002
Calving device HK 2020

„A cow should, at least two weeks prior to calving, be transferred to a calving centre so that her organism can create the requisite antibodies.”

If the calf is oriented head-first, the birth should be calmly observed, and intervention should occur in the event of a lack of progress in the birth or the occurrence of complications. Help should be provided sooner in the case of rump-oriented births. With this foetal orientation, the calf may press the umbilical cord against the walls of the uterus, thereby cutting off its oxygen supply. The calf will then attempt to breathe on its own before its head emerges, leading to suffocation. Human intervention in this case is essential. And the calving device becomes an essential tool.



01-1001	HK Calving device with 2020 mechanism	with plastic supports, length 180 cm.	1
01-1002	HK Calving device with 2020 mechanism	with plastic supports, length 180 cm.	1



Calving equipment and accessories

We act in accordance with birthing physiology - we only pull the calf by the hooves during contractions. The most effective method is to pull alternately, first the one leg, then the other. First we pull along the line of the spinal column. Once the head or rump appears, we pull slightly in a downward direction.

The first phase of birth is accelerated, and the foetal membrane has not appeared

We check to ensure that a uterine torsion hasn't occurred - we insert a clean, disinfected hand into the vagina and check whether the mucous folds of the vagina are arranged in a spiral

Legs have emerged, the foetal membrane has ruptured, but no progress is made in birthing

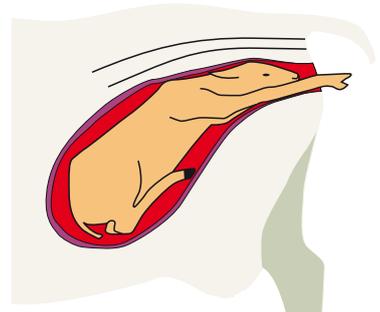
We check the positioning of the calf

The pelvic axis, which indicates the birthing route, is characterized by a complicated course that is broken at two points. If the foetus is properly positioned (or if we correct the positioning), and no progress is being made in birthing, we attach disinfected birthing lines just behind the calf's fetlock joints and pull them in time with the labour contractions. First we pull along the line of the spinal column, and once the head or rump appears, we pull downward slightly. We should always remember to protect the cow's genitalia once the head appears. Even pressure should be applied to the genitalia to push them down over the head of the calf. The calf should be pulled out carefully, because using too much force or pulling when there are no contractions may cause the uterus to fall out, rupture the genitals or harm the suckling. The use of VetGel greatly facilitates activities connected with birthing.

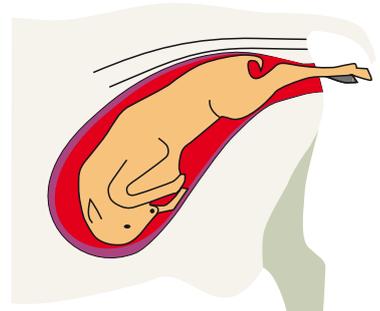
„You should not pierce the foetal membrane in order to accelerate birth. Wait until it ruptures on its own!”

„If we begin extracting the calf without checking the positioning, this may cause the calf's head to be twisted back, because during this phase of birthing it has not yet passed through the pelvis. This kind of blockage could prevent continuation of birthing.”

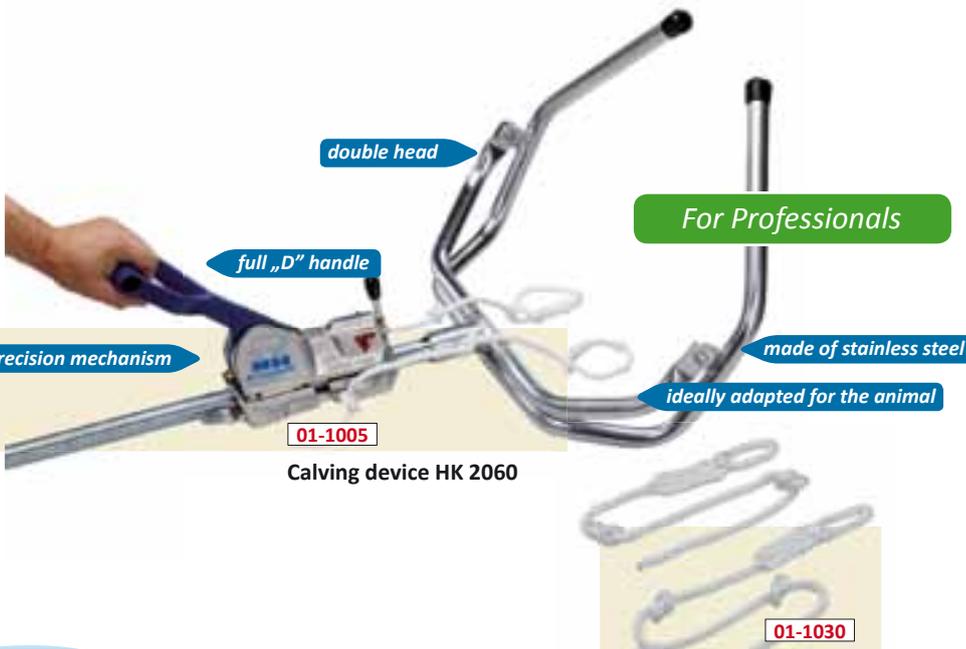
Correct positioning of the foetus



head first



rump first



Order

01-1005	Calving device 2060 with double head	width of FLEXI frame: 52 cm., length 180 cm.	1
01-1006	Calving device 2060 with double head	width of FLEXI frame: 52 cm., length 180 cm.	1
01-1030	Replacement ropes	2 items in set	1 / 5 / 100



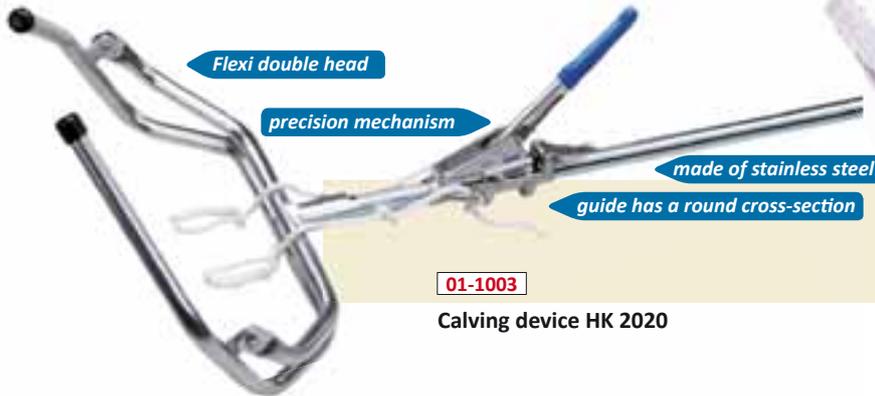
Calving equipment and accessories

First aid for the calf:

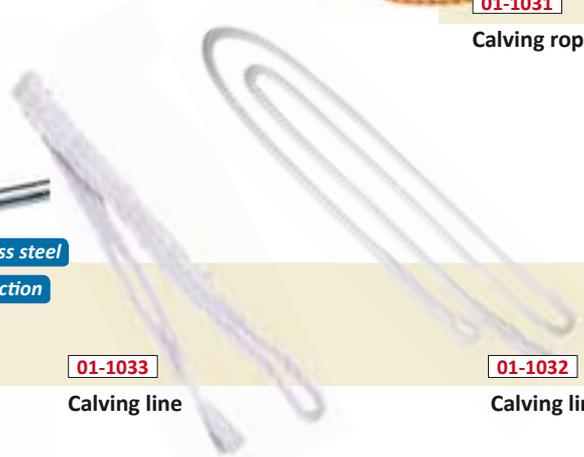
- lift up the calf by its hind legs - this causes afterbirth fluid to flow off on its own, and stimulates the respiratory system by sending blood to the brain
- if weak signs of breathing occur, we should energetically (but carefully) slap the calf on the muzzle in order to stimulate the nervous system
- stimulation of the respiratory system, e.g. by pouring cold water on the head and the chest, and then quickly drying the calf using straw
- striking the sides of the rib case several times with the flat of the hand
- use of artificial respiration: we lay the calf on its spine, grasp it by its forelegs above the fetlock joints and with a semicircular motion raise them up to the neck. Then with a similar motion we draw them back to the chest, bending them during the final phase at the wrist joints and squeezing them against the rib cage; this should be repeated for several minutes at a rate of around 25 repetitions per minute
- use of pharmacological substances designed to stimulate the respiratory system



Calving rope



Calving device HK 2020



Calving line



Calving line



Vink calving device

Types of calving devices and methods for extracting calves

- 2 hooks - allow for symmetrical extraction by the hooves - used in the following models: Vink calving device (01-1008, 01-1009), calving device 2060 (01-1005, 01-1006, 01-1007), Securpart calving device (01-1010, 01-1011)
- 3 hooks - allow for staggered extraction by the hooves (with optional adjustment for symmetrical extraction) - used in model 2020 (01-1003, 01-1004)



01-1003	Calving device 2020 with double head	width of FLEXI frame: 52 cm., length 180 cm.		1
01-1004	Calving device 2020 with double head	width of FLEXI frame: 57 cm., length 180 cm.		1
01-1008	Vink calving device	stainless steel, length 160 cm.		1
01-1009	Vink calving device	stainless steel, length 180 cm.		1
01-1031	Calving rope	2 loops, flat woven		1 / 10
01-1032	Calving line	nylon, 190 cm.		1 / 10 / 100
01-1033	Calving line	flat, 2 small loops, on legs, 125 cm.		1 / 10
01-1008-001	Line for Vink calving device	2 items in set		1 / 10



Calving equipment and accessories



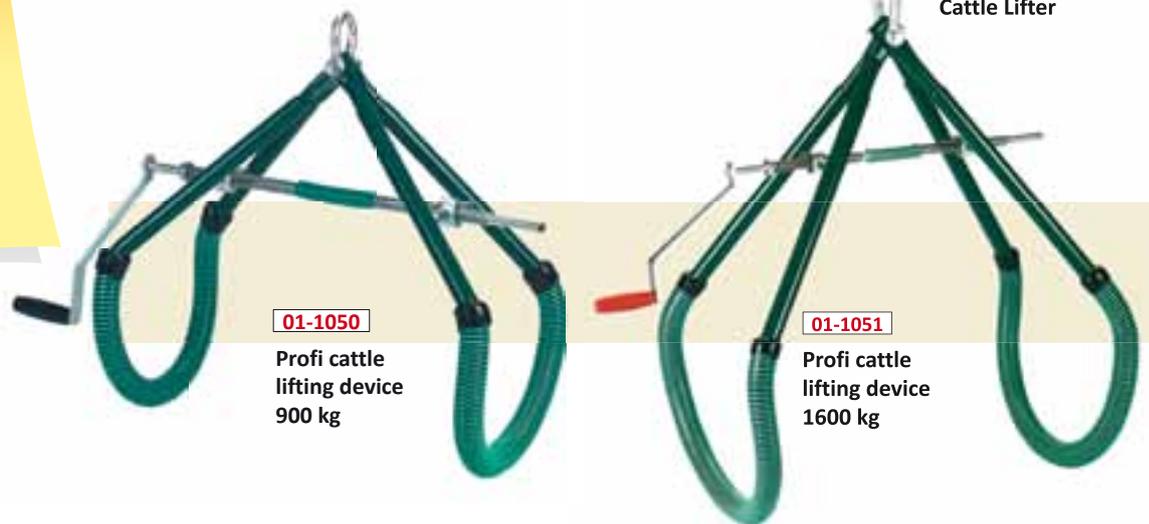
First aid for the cow

- after giving birth, the cow should be given clear, lukewarm water to drink
- examination of the afterbirth: it should be excreted in its entirety within 12 hours of giving birth. If this does not occur, a veterinarian should be contacted
- after giving birth, it sometimes happens that the calf is unable to stand. In such cases, it is worthwhile to make use of a tool that will allow the cow to raise itself up on its hind legs. A calf raiser, protected with a rubber frame, can be adjusted to fit the dimensions of the cow's rump. This item comes in two sizes: for dairy cows (01-1050) and for beef cows (01-1051)



Profi adjustable Cattle Lifter

„A guide with a square cross-section allows for pulling both backwards and forwards. A guide with a round cross-section also allows for lateral maneuvers.”



01-1007	HK calving device with 2060 mechanism	plastic head with metal frame, length 180 cm.	1
01-1010	Securpart calving device Standard model	plastic support, length 180 cm.	1
01-1011	Securpart calving device Europa model	metal support, length 180 cm.	1
01-1050	Profi Device for lifting cows up to 900 kg	for small and medium-sized cows	1
01-1051	Profi Device for lifting cows up to 1500 kg	for large cows and beef cows	1
01-1054	Classic Device for lifting cows up to 800 kg	for small and medium-sized cows	1
01-1055	Classic Device for lifting cows up to 1300 kg	for large cows and beef cows	1
01-2654	Profi adjustable Cattle Lifter	aids in lifting cows	1 / 2



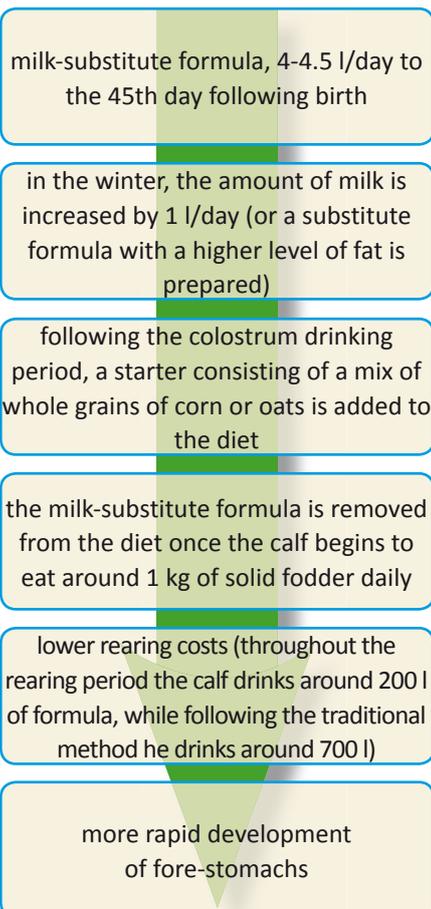
Fodder and drink

For the first five days after birth, the calf should drink colostrum. On the sixth day it should begin drinking ordinary milk or a substitute formula. Development of the fore-stomachs depends on proper feeding in the first weeks (and on the moment in which fodder is introduced into the diet). Throughout the first four to six weeks of life, the calf should be fed a diet consisting primarily of milk (for which digestion takes place in a manner similar to that of single-stomach animals). As the fore-stomachs develop, a population of bacteria and organisms appears in the rumen, and the body adapts itself to the type of digestion typical for ruminators. Complete anatomical and physiological development of a cow's digestive tract takes around 12 months. During this period, the proportions of the fore-stomachs change.

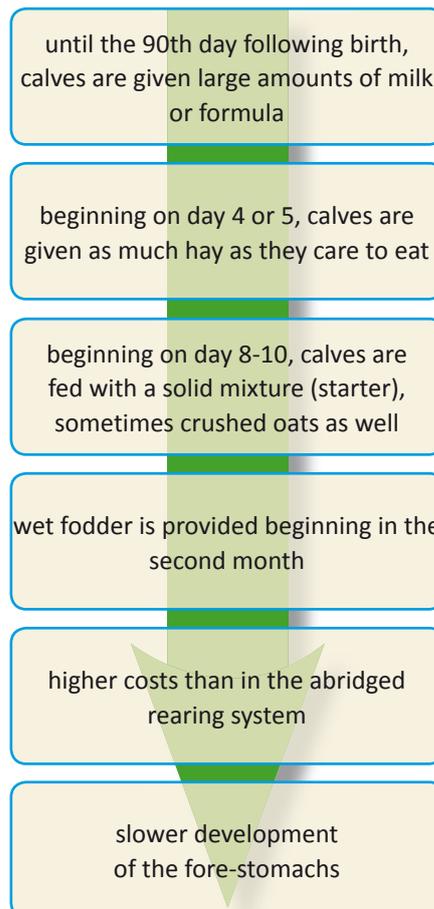
„The moment in which the calf should stop drinking a milk-substitute formula depends on the individual characteristics of the animal. The appropriate moment occurs when for several days in a row the calf has consumed more than 1 kg. of fodder. At three months, calves may be given solid fodder, hay and mixed fodder”

Throughout the years, many different methods for rearing calves have been attempted. At present, the most popular rearing methods are the traditional system and the abridged system.

Abridged system for rearing calves:



Traditional system for rearing calves:



„Starting in the fourth month, special attention should be paid to the heifer's diet. Fodder containing too much protein and energy lead to obesity, an excess of fatty over glandular tissue and hence to reduced milk production”



Liquid and Solid Feeding

The calf, tired from the birthing process, is seldom able to stand quickly on its hooves, find a teat and drink colostrum on its own. If it is weak, and was born at night, it must be fed by a human being no sooner than 7 hours later. Studies show that around 40% of newly born calves do not drink enough colostrum, and only 15% drink as much as they need in the first hours. How can we avoid this? By observing birth and providing the newborn calf with care. Following birth of the calf, a human being should clear the calf's breathing passage, cut the umbilical cord and disinfect the belly button, dry the calf (or allow the cow to lick it clean), milk the cow and feed the calf its first portion of colostrum. The calf may be fed with a bottle or, if the calf is too weak, colostrum may be pumped directly into its stomach using a special probe. During the first few days of life, the calf should receive around 4-5 portions of colostrum (1-1.5 litres each).



01-1241
Device for pumping liquids with rigid probe

helpful for quickly and reliably providing calves with colostrum, liquid medication and electrolytes; made of a material certified for contact with food products; volume of 2 litres



01-1240
Device for pumping liquids with flexible probe



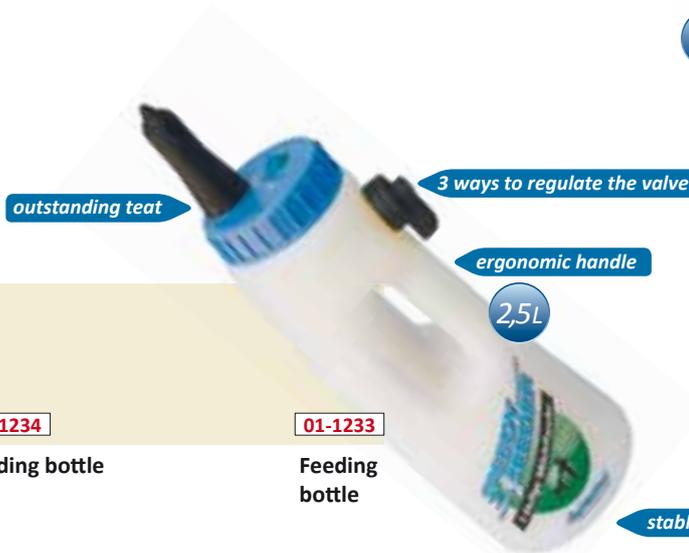
01-1237
Bottle for liquid feeding



01-1235
Feeding bottle



01-1234
Feeding bottle



01-1233
Feeding bottle



01-1236
Feeding bottle

Order

01-1241	Device for pumping liquids	volume 2 litres with rigid probe	1 / 10
01-1240	Device for pumping liquids	volume 2 litres with flexible probe	1 / 10
01-1237	Bottle for liquid feeding	volume 3 litres; with scale and practical handle; equipped with durable latex teat	1 / 10 / 40
01-1235	Feeding bottle	volume 2 litres; with scale; recommended for giving medication; with teat	1 / 20
01-1234	Feeding bottle	volume 1 litre; with scale; recommended for giving medication; with teat	1 / 20
01-1233	Feeding bottle	volume 2.5 litres	1 / 20
01-1236	Feeding bottle	volume 2 litres; with scale and practical handle; equipped with durable latex teat	1 / 10 / 56
01-1236-001	Teat	for bottles 01-1236 and 01-1237	1 / 25 / 300



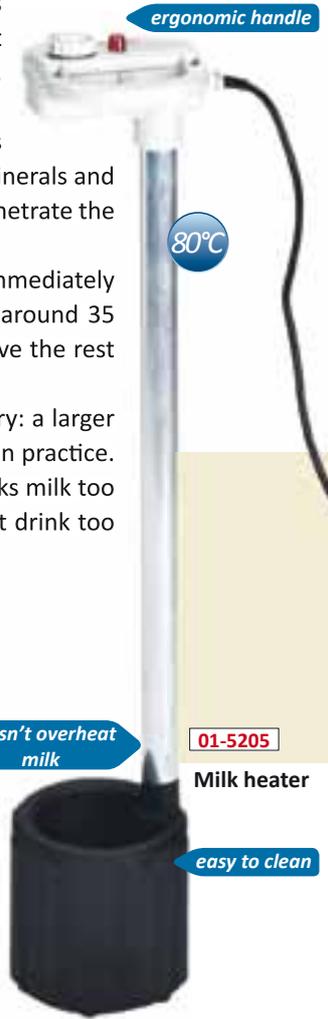
Liquid and Solid Feeding

Colostrum, the first meal consumed by newborns, a substance called the „elixir of life for sucklings”, is a factor that determines the calf’s future resistance to disease and proper development. What allows it to be utilized to maximum effect by a newborn? Time. A calf should, as soon as possible following birth, receive his first portion of colostrum. And the person tending the herd has a major influence on this.

A calf that has just been born has no resistance to infections. The source of resistance is the antibodies contained in colostrum. Each hour after birth, the number of antibodies, total protein, casein, fat and minerals and vitamins contained in the colostrum decreases. At the same time, the capacity of whole antibodies to penetrate the walls of the intestine and enter the calf’s bloodstream decreases.

We should give milk to the calf right after milking the cow (or a substitute formula should be provided immediately following preparation). Before the milk is given to the calf it should be warmed to a temperature of around 35 degrees. Once the calf has finished drinking from the bottle, we should remember to thoroughly remove the rest of the milk from bottle.

We should never increase the size of the holes in the teats in order to shorten drinking time! The theory: a larger opening in a teat - the calf drinks milk faster - we have more time for ourselves. But this does not work in practice. Apertures in teats are small so that the calf during feeding can meet its need for sucking (if the calf drinks milk too quickly, the need for sucking will force it to suck on other animals or itself) and so that the calf doesn’t drink too quickly (rapid swallowing of large portions can lead to choking or diarrhoea).



ergonomic handle

80°C

doesn't overheat milk

01-5205

Milk heater

easy to clean

- Time required to heat 8 litres of milk at a temperature of 14 degrees
- 10 min - 35°C
 - 20 min - 62°C
 - 23 min - 75°C
 - 25 min - 80°C



01-1304

01-1300

01-1302

01-1305

01-1303

Snow-white teat, short

White teat, short

Red teat, short

Yellow teat, latex

Red teat, long



01-5203

Milk mixer



10-5002

Plastic bucket 13 l.

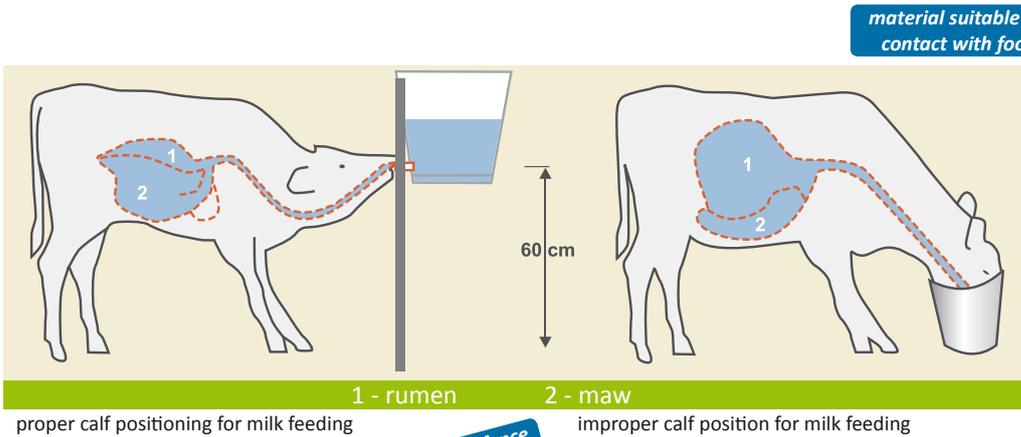


01-1304	Snow-white teat, short	length 100 mm., with incision	1 / 50 / 500
01-1300	White teat, short	length 100 mm., with incision	1 / 50 / 500
01-1302	Red teat, short	length 100 mm., with incision	1 / 50 / 500
01-1305	Yellow teat, latex	length 100 mm., with incision	1 / 50 / 500
01-1303	Red teat, long	length 125 mm., with incision	1 / 50 / 500
01-5205	Milk heater	thermostat with PTFE covering	1
01-5203	Milk mixer	made of stainless steel	1 / 2
10-5002	Plastic bucket 13 l.	olive, client logo upon request	1 / 20 / 100



Liquid and Solid Feeding

When a newborn is transferred to an individual box (or a building for calves), bucket feeding begins - and here one detail is important. WE SHOULD NEVER FEED A CALF MILK (OR SUBSTITUTE FORMULA) FROM A BUCKET PLACED ON THE FLOOR!!! In such a situation, colostrum reaches fore-stomachs that are not yet prepared, and undergoes fermentation, which often leads to diarrhoea. Proper feeding is accomplished using buckets equipped with an opening that has a teat, and that is hung at a height of 60 cm., so as to ensure that the calf is in a natural position (when sucking, a newborn calf extends its neck towards the teat - in this way it creates a swallowing passage thanks to which milk can directly reach the digestive system, which contains enzymes that allow milk to be digested).



material suitable for contact with food



Calf feeding bucket

Also available in blue and green



„When later transferring a calf to a group pen, you might consider using a feeding station. This is a method that isn't much in use yet, but it significantly reduces workload.”



Order

01-1210	Calf feeding bucket	with valve and teat	10 / 360
01-1213	Calf feeding bucket	with valve and teat	10 / 360
01-1232	Drinking trough for calves	ideal for free-standing structures	1 / 9
01-1220	Valve for bucket	without teat	1 / 10
01-1223	Cover for bucket	for bucket 01-1210	1 / 10 / 50
01-1220-001	Seal for valve	red 3 mm	10 / 50



Liquid and Solid Feeding

Milk substitute preparations

A well-developed and healthy calf is the key to a successful farm based on production of milk and veal.

Proper rearing of calves is determined by: hygiene, proper maintenance conditions, rapid feeding of the right amount of colostrum, early digestion of solid and mixed fodder, and especially high-quality milk substitute formula.

DOSAGE AND APPLICATION:

Recommended for use from the 3rd day of life to the 7th-10th week.

Mix in the following proportions: 1:9, i.e. 1 kg. Sprayfo + 9 l. water = 10 kg. milk

For weaker calves in the following proportions: 1:7, i.e. 1 kg. Sprayfo + 7 l. water = 8 kg. milk

Dissolve in water at a temperature of 45 - 65°C,

Feeding temperature 37°C.

„A good milk substitute formula contains all of the ingredients that a calf needs during the early stages of its development. For this reason it gives the calf an optimal start”

Type of SPRAYFO milk substitute formula	Colostrum	RED						
		GREEN					LINEN	
		4-7 days	2 weeks	3 weeks	4-7 weeks	8 weeks	9 weeks	10 weeks
Age of calf	1-3 days	4-7 days	2 weeks	3 weeks	4-7 weeks	8 weeks	9 weeks	10 weeks
Number of litres per feeding	1,5	1,5	2	2,5	3	2,5	2	2
Number of litres per day	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Water as desired								
Solid fodder as desired	Effekt Talang				Effekt Elegant			



Liquid and Solid Feeding

SPRAYFO milk substitute formulas are produced by SLOTEN, using unique technology for powdered drying that guarantees maximum digestibility and ensures that calves attain their maximum growing potential.

SPRAYFO products contain highly digestible micro-coated vegetable fats and a special composition of proteins that is optimal for young animals.

The wide range of milk-substitute formulas offered by Sloten can be summed up in the phrase: „your choice, your colour”

Individual formulas designated by colour can be applied in appropriate set-ups characterized by specific calf-feeding technologies and by the type and quality of the nutritive and forage fodder used.



01-4040

SPRAYFO RED

- Great value for money
- Safety
- Healthy growth



01-4041

SPRAYFO GREEN

- Good taste
- Convincingly effective



01-4042

SPRAYFO LINEN

- Consistent quality
- Highly soluble



Order

01-4040	SPRAYFO RED	20 kg; great value for money; safety and healthy growth	 1 / 48
01-4041	SPRAYFO GREEN	20 kg; good taste; convincingly effective	 1 / 48
01-4042	SPRAYFO LINEN	20 kg; consistent quality, highly soluble	 1 / 48



Liquid and Solid Feeding

In addition to applying practical principles concerning methods for providing calves with liquid and solid food and to choosing the proper equipment, another important factor is using high-quality products - milk-substitute formulas, fodder additives or special full-portion fodder. As an example, we take a look at a complete set of full-portion feeding formulas produced by the new Swedish company Lantmannen Lantbruk.



01-4037

EFFEKT TALANG

EFFEKT TALANG - a full-portion mix for calves up to 3 months old. Effekt Talang is a very tasty nutritive feed containing ingredients intended for young calves. Talang is the first feed that fully takes into account physiological differences that are the root cause of the different feeding requirements of cows and calves. Effekt Talang should be used from birth to 3 months. It contains food ingredients that stimulate a calf's digestive development and growth. Effekt Talang is a carefully prepared, balanced mixture of easily digested carbohydrates, starch and cellulose, which ensures a healthy appetite for the calf and rapid and effective development of the rumen.

Dosage: begin providing the formula during the first week of life, if possible. Can be used as the sole food source throughout the nursing period. Use up to the 12th week of life.

Packaging: 25 kg. bag

Ingredients

Raw protein	193 g
Raw fat	40 g
Calcium	11 g
Phosphorus	8 g
Magnesium	2,3 g
Potassium	12 g
Vitamin A	7000 j.m./kg
Vitamin D3	2000 j.m./kg
Vitamin E	50 j.m./kg
Selenium	0,4 mg
Copper	10 mg



01-4038

EFFEKT ELEGANT

EFFEKT ELEGANT - a full-portion mixture for heifers up to the third month of life.

Fodder for heifers that stimulates development of the digestive system and the mammary glands. It ensures muscular development without the participation of fatty tissues. Thanks to Effekt Elegant, heifers grow taller and have larger body mass. They are quicker to attain a weight necessary for reproductive purposes.

Daily dosage - around 2 kg/unit

Packaging - 25 kg bag

Ingredients

Raw protein	21 %
Raw fat	3,3 %
Raw fibre	12 %
Calcium	0,6 %
Phosphorus	0,4 %
Magnesium	0,4 %
Potassium	0,3 %
Vitamin A	4000 j.m./kg
Vitamin D3	2000 j.m./kg
Vitamin E	50 j.m./kg
Selenium	10 mg/kg
Copper	10 mg/kg



01-4037 EFFEKT TALANG full-portion mixture for calves up to 3 months old

 1 / 24

01-4038 EFFEKT ELEGANT full-portion mixture for heifers up to 3 months

 1 / 24



Enclosures for calves

Proper rearing of calves is so important, because it has a major influence on their health and capacity as mature animals. A sick cow produces less milk and costs more to maintain. If fed or reared improperly in the first weeks of their lives, calves are more susceptible to digestive and respiratory illness. In the first days of their lives, the best solution is to keep calves in individual enclosures. Among the many benefits, the most important are: ease of handling (calves, in the first days of their lives, during the colostrum feeding period, have to be treated individually), reduced risk of spread of infectious diseases to which calves are susceptible, avoidance of bad habits, in that calves are unable to suckle each other.

After a brief period of individual enclosure, the calves join the group. This reduces costs and service times, allows for maintenance of a greater number of calves in a smaller space and allows the social structure of the herd to take shape.

Enclosures can be set up inside buildings or outdoors. In Poland, until recently, calf rearing enclosures were set up in a separate farm building. However, it should be kept in mind that such buildings in general did not have good ventilation, and calves were susceptible to the effects of unfavourable microclimate conditions; there was too high a concentration of harmful gasses (primarily ammonium) and water vapour in the air.

„According to the EU directive, the minimum dimensions for an individual calf enclosure should be: a width equal to at least the calf's height at the withers, a length equal to at least 1.1 times the length of the animal's body, measured from the tip of the snout to the tail edge in the ischium”



01-1108

Enclosure for 1 calf up to 6 months old

- ensures optimal environmental conditions for the calf
- construction ensures correct ventilation of the enclosure and prevents overheating and internal condensation of water vapour
- the light coloration leads to effective reflection of sunlight, preventing the structure from overheating



01-1210

Bucket with teat

Available with client logo upon request



10-5002

Plastic bucket 13 l.

Available with client logo upon request



01-1108	Enclosure for calf with fence	with ventilation, enclosure dimensions 160 x 136 x 120, fence dim. 132 x 133	 12
01-1105	Enclosure for calf without fence	with ventilation, dim. 160 (length) x 136 (width) x 120	 12
01-1109	Fence for calf enclosure	dim. 120 (length) x 102 (width) x 100 (height)	 12
01-1210	Bucket for liquid feeding	grey, with vent and teat, chemical resistant	 10 / 360
10-5002	Plastic bucket 13 l.	available with client logo upon request	 1 / 20 / 100



Blue line

This line includes, among other things, dietetics and supplements for ruminators intended for independent application on farms. The products were prepared with dairy cow rearing in mind, where numerous factors regularly arise that limit the full productivity of the animals. This line is designed to help avoid or minimize the effects of the most common metabolic or digestive illnesses. Dairy cows that are currently being bred are characterized by carefully selected genetics and extremely high production capacities that require perfecting both of maintenance conditions and feeding methods.

Everyone who has come into direct contact with a dairy farm understands perfectly well the impact that failure to properly adapt the feeding method and to supply appropriate food dosages can have on animal productivity. And this often happens due to numerous external factors that influence the condition of animals. For this reason, many, if not all, breeders come into contact with such problems as: ketosis, acidosis, lingering afterbirth, diarrhoea.

All of these illnesses can be avoided through the use of proper methods or prophylactic measures. But in a situation where these have already arisen, there is an urgent need to apply concrete measures which in a short time period will restore balance to the infected organism.



Application of this mixture provides rapid replenishment of depleted calcium levels, reduces birthing time and as a result hastens the restoration of the uterus to its pre-pregnancy state.

01-4002 01-4003 01-4004

Calcium supplement 1

Application:

1 dose (500 ml) 12 hours prior to birthing, 2 doses (500 ml) right after birthing, 3-4 doses 6 to 12 hours after birthing



Application of this mixture provides rapid replenishment of depleted calcium and magnesium levels around birthing time. Reduces birthing time and stabilizes the organism's management of minerals.

01-4005 01-4006 01-4007

Calcium-magnesium supplement 2

Application:

1 dose (500 ml) 12 hours prior to birthing, 2 doses (500 ml) right after birth, 3-4 doses 6-12 hours after birth.



01-4002	Calcium supplement 1	500 ml		9
01-4003	Calcium supplement 1	1000 ml		8
01-4004	Calcium supplement 1	5000 ml		1
01-4005	Calcium-magnesium supplement 2	500 ml		9
01-4006	Calcium-magnesium supplement 2	1000 ml		8
01-4007	Calcium-magnesium supplement 2	5000 ml		1



Blue line

Blue line products are characterized by effectiveness – confirmed by years of testing conducted in cooperation with dairy farmers – ease of use, and unified packaging aesthetic allowing them to be distinguished from other products with similar applications available on the market.

To meet the expectations of breeders we have used a simple naming system - a Polish product name that immediately suggests its application and numbering, allowing for ease of recollection and distinction of individual products through consistent graphic design.



Outstanding energy supplement when energy is lacking. Contains cobalt to stimulate growth of microflora in the rumen and intestines, helps improve organism resistance. Niacin reduces risk of fatty liver, stimulates increased protein synthesis in the rumen.

01-4008 01-4009

Energy supplement to prevent ketosis 3

Application:

Dissolve substance in water on a 1:1 scale. Serve from 0.5 to 1 l. of the solution per unit daily. Begin dosage three weeks prior to calving, continue for 6 weeks following calving. May be fed orally in quantities of 250 ml twice daily



01-4010 01-4011

Energy/vitamin supplement to prevent ketosis 4

Application:

Dissolve substance in water once daily. Begin dosage three weeks prior to calving, continue for 6 weeks following calving. May be added to feeding trough.

Reduces risk of ketosis, speeds up convalescence following ketosis, prevents relapse. Additional vitamins influence liver regeneration, biotin intensifies cellulite activity of microorganisms in the rumen.



01-4012 01-4013

Energy/vitamin supplement to prevent ketosis 5

Application:

Dissolve in water on a 1:1 scale. Serve from 0.5 to 1 l. of the solution per unit daily. Begin dosage two weeks prior to calving, continue for four weeks following calving.

This mixture, enhanced with group-B, group E vitamins and selenium, reduces the risk and consequences of ketosis, prevents relapse. It stimulates the reproductive system to resume ovulation and helps settle the foetus.

01-4018

Energy supplement 10

Application:

Dissolve substance in water on a 1:1 scale. Serve 1 l. of the solution per unit daily. Begin dosage three weeks prior to calving, continue for 6 weeks following calving. Use in all situations where energy is lacking.

A high-energy preparation with molasses to prevent and supplement energy deficiency. Raises the blood-sugar level, improves appetite, increases consumption and digestion of fodder. For use on cows threatened with ketosis or energy deficiency.



Order

01-4008	Energy supplement to prevent ketosis 3	500 ml		9
01-4009	Energy supplement to prevent ketosis 3	5000 ml		1
01-4010	Energy/vitamin supplement to prevent ketosis 4	500 ml		9
01-4011	Energy/vitamin supplement to prevent ketosis 4	5000 ml		1
01-4012	Energy/vitamin supplement to prevent ketosis 5	500 ml		9
01-4013	Energy/vitamin supplement to prevent ketosis 5	5000 ml		1
01-4018	Energy supplement 10	10000 ml		1 / 60



Blue line

In manufacturing our products we use only components of the highest quality, and each aspect of production is subject to testing.

The ingredients of each product are carefully balanced to limit the causes and effects of individual illnesses and to enable the organism quickly to return to homeostasis. Energy supplements contain various energy substrates and vitamins, supplements for acidosis contain live and dried yeast cultures as well as sodium bicarbonate which effectively buffers the pH balance. Anti-diarrhoea preparations contain tannins, pectin, ceratonia siliqua, and hence wholly natural ingredients having styptic and anti-inflammatory qualities.



01-4015

Buffering supplement pH 7

Application:

Prophylactic: 100 g. daily as an addition to daily feeding.
When symptoms arise or when necessary: 100 g. dissolved in 200 ml. of water three times a day. Dosage may be doubled for a period of 2 months following birth.

Reduces the risk of acidosis in the rumen, restores a proper pH level of 6.2 - 6.8, contains live yeast cultures which constitute an outstanding source of food for micro-organisms occurring in the rumen, helps them to rapidly reassert their presence. Copper and zinc protect the mucous membranes of the rumen in situations where the pH balance is too low



01-4001

Afterbirth formula 0

Application:

Dissolve 1 kg. of formula in a bucket of warm water. Serve to cow right after feeding

Indispensable afterbirth formula for cows that have calved. Excellent replenishment of energy, vitamins, macro- and micro-elements. Accelerates the cow's attainment of full lactation, stimulates production of colostrum and reduces convalescence time following birth.



01-4000

Afterbirth paste

Application:

Right after birthing, apply the entire tube into the cow's mouth, repeat the procedure within 12 hours by applying another tube

Recommended for animals that don't want to drink their afterbirth. Contains energy, vitamins, macro- and micro-elements. Two tubes are a substitute for traditional preparations in the form of powder dissolved in water.



01-4015	pH 7 buffering supplement	100 g		10
01-4000	Afterbirth paste	100 ml		10
01-4001	Afterbirth formula 0	1000 g		10



Blue line

The good reputation that the blue line has earned has encouraged us to expand it to include other products designed to support dairy cattle breeding. Since the beginning of 2011, we have added souring agents, ointments and lotions for udders, dips, filters and chemical agents for dairy installations, and new products are in the planning stages.



01-4017

Supplement to prevent diarrhoea 9

Application:

Dissolve 25 g. of the substance into 2 l. of warm water or a milk substitute formula, serve two times daily: morning and evening. The supplement can be given up until the 4th month of life.

This mixture effectively protect animals from diarrhoea in the digestive system. The mixture combines the regulatory and nutritive protective action of two feeding additives: acacia gum and ceratonia siliqua. It protects the mucous membranes of the digestive tract and accelerates bacterial colonization.



01-4016

Supplement to halt ongoing diarrhoea 8

Application:

The contents of the packet should be dissolved in 4 litres of warm water or milk-substitute formula. The resultant mixture should be served twice daily. Recommended usage period: 1 to 3 days.

Effectively accelerates an animal's return to full health following problems with diarrhoea. The purpose of the mixture is to stabilize the water-electrolyte balance during digestive disorders. Tannins have styptic and anti-inflammatory properties that halt development of infections. Gum acacia controls the speed at which food moves through the digestive tract.



01-4019

Testoket - Ketosis tester

Test to determine presence of ketosis in dairy cows. Ready-to-use test for single application, easily applied in the field.



01-4014

Electrolyte supplement 6

Application:

The contents of the packet should be dissolved in 4 litres of warm water. The resultant mixture should be served 4-5 times daily. Recommended usage period: 1 to 3 days.

Stabilizes the water-electrolyte balance in the organism during or after digestive disorders - diarrhoea. Facilitates rapid digestion of water by the intestines and long-term absorption of sodium, potassium and chlorine. Should also be used during hot weather.



Order

01-4017	Supplement to prevent diarrhoea 9	100 g	 10
01-4016	Supplement to halt ongoing diarrhoea 8	100 g	 10
01-4014	Electrolyte supplement 6	100 g	 10
01-4019	Testoket - Ketosis tester	10 x 1 g	 1 / 100



Udder and Teat Hygiene

Indicators that determine the quality of milk include the number of somatic cells and the total number of bacteria in 1 ml. of milk. At present, in order for milk to be transferred to a collector it must contain more than 400,000 somatic cells and more than 100,000 bacteria in 1 ml.

Milk having lower parameters has a different makeup and causes problems during processing. Products created from it are of lower quality.

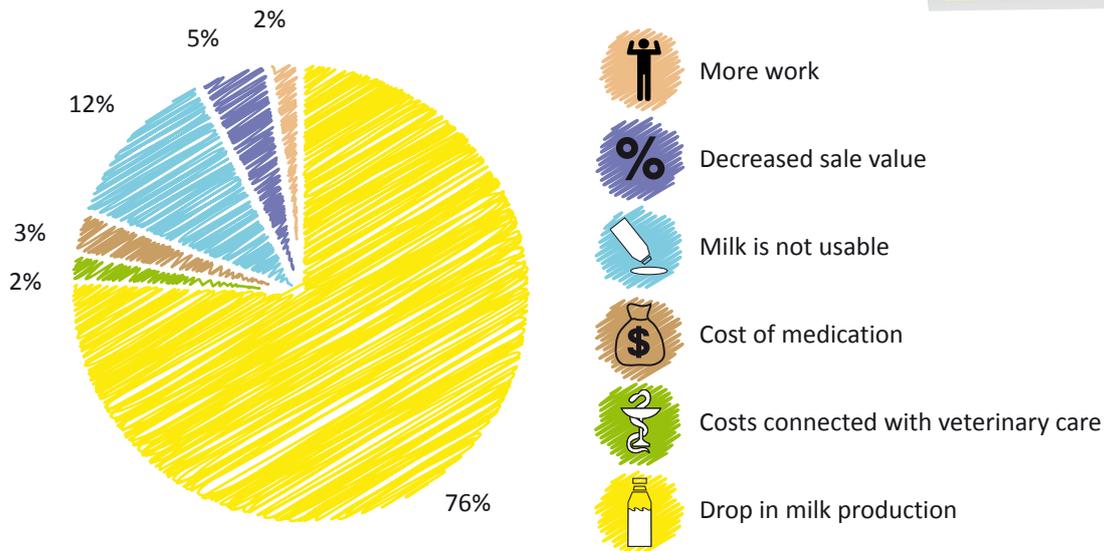
Causes of lower quality milk include improper hygiene conditions throughout the entire technological milking process, but especially inflammation of the mammary glands - mastitis, the primary symptom of which is an increased level of somatic cells. Somatic cells are dead cells from the epithelium of the mammary vesicles, canals and sinuses, as well as living and dead white blood cells. The number of somatic cells in the milk increases when the organism is fighting an udder infection. The infection need not involve the whole udder. It may apply only to individual chambers.

Micro-organisms that cause udder inflammation include: staphylococcus, streptococcus, coli bacteria and various types of yeast and fungus. The sphincter muscles of the teats constitute a blockade against infections. Most often, inflammation of the udder begins after milking, when the teat sphincter is open and micro-organisms are able to enter the canal. Damage and slight wounds to the delicate skin of the teats may also create a habitat for bacteria.

„In dairy cattle breeding, inflammation of the mammary glands is the disease that causes the greatest losses in productivity.”

„Mastitis is an inflammation of the mammary ducts and glandular tissue of the udder”

Percentage of costs incurred due to mastitis



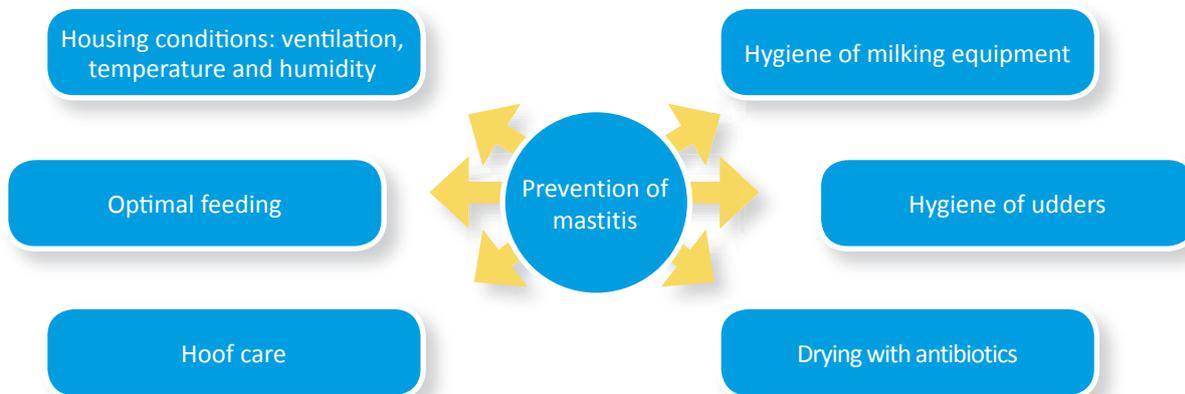
Additional losses:

- Increased time spent by breeders curing the illness
- Risk of factors occurring that will hamper development, risk of infection
- Increased mortality
- Reduction of herd size
- Risk that calves will become ill by drinking infected milk

„All procedures performed on the udders of cows with mastitis (milking, application of ointments) should be conducted delicately and sensitively! The oversized udder of an affected cow is extremely painful”



Udder and Teat Hygiene



In cowshed enclosures where cows are milked at stations, the cowshed should be subject to additional preparation prior to milking. Around one hour prior to milking, manure should be removed and fresh bedding should be laid out. In this way, there will be time for the dust to settle before milking begins (dust in the air could infect the milk).

Micro-organisms (most often staphylococcus and streptococcus) can be transferred from sick cows to healthy ones via milking pails, udder cloths and the dairyman's hands. To counteract this, basic hygiene principles should be observed. When cleaning the udder, the dairyman should use a different rag or disposable napkin for each cow. Each teat should be wiped using a different corner of the rag (to prevent transmission of infection between teats).



 Order

01-5190	Uddero Clean - paper for udder hygiene	two-pack of 2, 200 sheets, for wet and dry application	 1 / 5
01-5192	Uddero Clean - paper for udder hygiene	two-pack of 2, 800 sheets, for wet application	 1
01-5113	Uddero Clean - paper for udder hygiene	six-pack of 6, 800 sheets, for wet application	 1
01-5114	Classic - paper for udder hygiene	2 x 1000 sheets 22 x 38 cm. 2 layers	 1
01-5115	Classic - paper for udder hygiene	2 x 500 sheets 22 x 38 cm. 2 layers	 1
01-5116	Classic - paper for udder hygiene	2 x 500 sheets 37 x 38 cm. 3 layers	 1
01-5194	Stimu Clean - Paper for udder hygiene	two-pack of 2 x 780 sheets	 1



Udder and Teat Hygiene

Milking the first three streams of milk from each teat into a special pre-milking cup facilitates detection of symptoms of mastitis in the milk (e.g. blood in the milk). This method allows for detection of even minimal changes in the milk from each of the teats.

By pre-milking, we are able to dispose of the least sanitary part of the milk located along the streak canal.

Once in a while (several days after calving, within 50-70 days of lactation and 200 days after confirmation of pregnancy) a cow should be tested using a FCR test (Field Cell Reaction). This test is conducted by milking 1-2 streams of milk from each teat onto a special testing tray, adding the appropriate amount of reactant, agitating (rotating) the tray in order to mix the milk with the reactant, and checking whether the mixture has changed its consistency. A change is evidence of an increased number of somatic cells in the milk and the threat of mastitis.



01-5120

Pre-milking cup



01-5202

X-spurt, SHOOF testing tray



01-5200

Milk testing tray



01-5201

Milk testing tray



01-5270

01-5271

Milk testing fluid 33



01-5265

KERBA Milk testing fluid



01-5267

Dosage bottle

Milk from each teat should be squirted into a separate tray concavity. An amount of liquid (reactant) equal to the amount of milk should be added to each of the concavities. After delicately mixing the mixture, it will take on a jellied, thick consistency if there is an increased amount of somatic cells in the milk.

Some of the trays (01-5202) have a special bottle for testing fluid. In this case, we have only to squeeze the tray handle to release an equal amount of reactant into each of the four concavities.



01-5120	Pre-milking cup	With black regulatory cover	 1 / 100
01-5202	X-spurt, SHOOF testing tray	automatic dosing into all four concavities	 1 / 2
01-5200	Milk testing tray	white	 1 / 10 / 100
01-5201	Milk testing tray	black	 1 / 10 / 100
01-5270	Milk testing fluid 33	250 ml	 1 / 25
01-5271	Milk testing fluid 33	500 ml	 1 / 15
01-5265	KERBA Milk testing fluid	1 l.	 1 / 12
01-5267	Dosage bottle	with pump, supplies even doses	 1 / 10 / 100



Udder and Teat Hygiene

Paper that tests for changes in milk operates on a principle similar to that of the testing liquid - it facilitates early detection of udder disease. The paper is saturated in a special substance that indicates an increased number of somatic cells. There are four points indicated on the paper for each of the four teats. Each should be dampened with a portion of milk. A change in coloration indicates a diseased condition.

„Cleaning teats prior to milking can reduce the initial amount of bacteria in milk by up to 75%”

„Cleaning and massaging of udders with a soft, clean cloth (separately for each cow) saturated with a solution containing compounds of iodine, glycerol and non-ionised surface-acting substances leads to effective elimination of all impurities from teat surfaces.”



01-5121

Testing paper

The next step in preparing for milking is to clean the udder. Studies show that in 80% of dairy farms where the number of somatic cells is too high, the cause of the problem was improper cleaning and drying of the teats prior to milking. Prior to milking, the udder, and the teats in particular, are often dirty (manure, various excretions, straw, dust, etc.) and are seriously threatened with infection by harmful micro-organisms. Individual cleaning of the udders prevents further complication and eliminates a majority of pathogens.

The best thing to use when cleaning teats is a disposable napkin dampened with a disinfecting agent. Reusable rags can also be used, provided they have been wet with a special liquid which removes impurities from the teats and udder without harming the skin. The presence of glycerine and lanoline treats the skin, making it elastic. Bacteriostatic properties help eliminate the threat of transmission of mastitis via rags and the dairyman's hands.

The massage should last around 1 minute. It is essential, because it leads to an increase in oxytocin, which increases the internal pressure in the udder, thereby increasing the milk-giving reflex. The effect of oxytocin is short-lived, only 4-7 minutes. By this time, the cow should have already been milked.

„Studies show that cows whose udders were massaged prior to milking produce 10-15% more milk”



01-5008

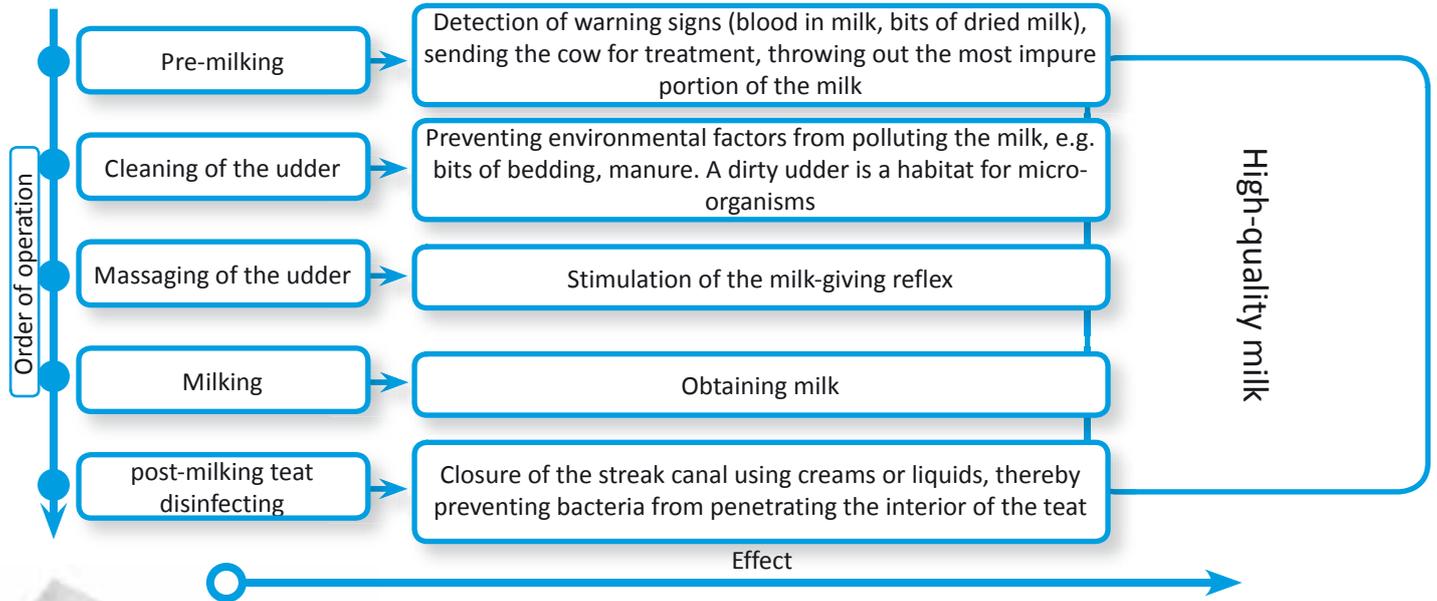
Udder cleaning liquid


 Order

01-5121	Testing paper	opakowanie 25 sztuk	 1 / 20
01-5008	Udder cleaning liquid 22	opakowanie 10 kg	 1 / 44
01-5009	Udder cleaning liquid 22	opakowanie 5 kg	 1 / 86



Udder and Teat Hygiene



20 x 20 cm
Stimulation of teats,
reduced milking time

01-5195
Bucket of udder cloths
1000 sheets



34 x 37 cm
can be used over
300 times

01-5197
Udder cloths, 50 sheets
• can be washed and boiled



NEW

01-5183
Silky Milky single-use
udder napkins

*A revolution in
daily hygiene*

*We recommend that
for heifers systematic
disinfecting of teats
begin around two weeks
prior to calving"*

- developed especially for small and medium-sized farms
- always available
- in convenient packaging
- moisturize and care for skin
- ideal for treating hands



01-5195	Bucket of udder cloths	1000 sheets, wet cloths	1 / 2
01-5196	Supplementary packaging	1000 sheets, bucket refill, wet cloths	1 / 2
01-5197	Udder cloths	50 sheets, packaged, multiple-use	1 / 6
01-5183	Silky Milky single-use udder napkins	54 sheets, packaged	18



Udder and Teat Hygiene

Dipping solutions used to disinfect teats contain antibacterial ingredients such as: iodine, chlorhexidine gluconate, salicylic, peracetic and lactic acid.

The skin of the teats is subject to the negative impact of the environment (manure, moisture, low temperature, high levels of solar radiation), mechanical actions performed during milking or accidental scrapes..

To protect the natural lipid level on the skin of the teats, the dipping solution should contain one or several protective and preventative ingredients. Post-milking disinfectant solutions should cover the skin of the teats evenly. They are often garishly coloured, which facilitates careful control when in use. By alternating use of various disinfectants, the antibiotic effectiveness of the procedures is increased.



Dipping solution

*ready to use**contains glycerine,
lanoline, salicylic acid**contains chlorhexidine
gluconate*

Dipping solution - iodine

*ready to use**contains paraffin oil**contains iodine, glycerine,
lanoline*

Dipping solution - winter

*ready to use**contains glycerine,
lanoline, sea algae**contains coconut oil,
chlorhexidine gluconate*Dipping solution with
permanent filter*ready to use**contains glycerine,
lanoline, allantoin**don't remove from the teat,
creates a protective coating*

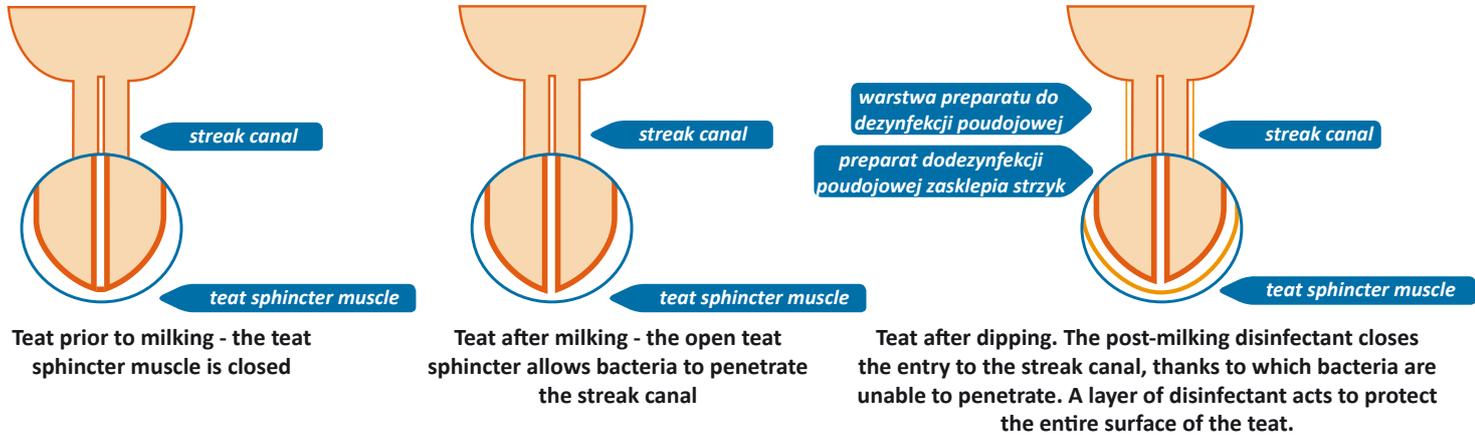
Order

01-5000	Dipping solution 23	universal, 10 kg	 1 / 44
01-5001	Dipping solution 23	universal, 5 kg	 1 / 86
01-5002	Dipping solution 24	iodine, 10 kg	 1 / 44
01-5003	Dipping solution 24	iodine, 5 kg	 1 / 86
01-5004	Dipping solution 25	winter, 10 kg	 1 / 44
01-5005	Dipping solution 25	winter, 5 kg	 1 / 86
01-5006	Dipping solution 26	with permanent filter, 10 kg	 1 / 44
01-5007	Dipping solution 26	with permanent filter, 5 kg	 1 / 86



Udder and Teat Hygiene

During milking, the streak canal opens. However, the sphincter muscles of the streak canal do not close immediately after milking. This most often occurs around 30 minutes to 2 hours afterwards. During this period, bacteria have easy access to the canal. In order to prevent mastitis, immediately after milking we should apply agents that close the end of the canal, thereby preventing bacteria from entering.



Teat prior to milking - the teat sphincter muscle is closed

Teat after milking - the open teat sphincter allows bacteria to penetrate the streak canal

Teat after dipping. The post-milking disinfectant closes the entry to the streak canal, thanks to which bacteria are unable to penetrate. A layer of disinfectant acts to protect the entire surface of the teat.

Post-milking disinfectants primarily act to close the streak canal, thus preventing inflammation and creating a protective layer on the teats.

For dry teats we periodically use a special cream that makes the skin smooth and elastic.

Post-milking disinfectants come in ointment and liquid form. When disinfecting teats after milking, disinfecting cups and spray bottles are helpful.

When using cups, the entire surface of the teat is thoroughly covered with disinfectant. However, typical dipping cups require more rigour in maintaining cleanliness. There are cups that have one-way valves, which prevents liquid that has already been used from making its way back into the cup - this facilitates good hygiene practices.

Sprayers cannot lead to the spread of bacteria through the herd because they don't come into direct contact with the udder. But they aren't as thorough - it is easy to fail to cover the entire teat with disinfectant. For this reason, dipping treatments often come in intense colours; this makes it easy to spot when a teat hasn't been thoroughly disinfected. Spray bottles allow for more efficient use of disinfectants. Cups and spray bottles differ in terms of volume - cups can hold 300 ml. of disinfectant, while spray bottles can hold 500 ml.



01-5139 Cup for teat disinfecting

01-5141 Cup for teat disinfecting with one-way valve

01-5140 Spray bottle for teat disinfecting

01-5142 Spray bottle for teat disinfecting with cup



01-5139	Cup for teat disinfecting	traditional 300 ml	1 / 20
01-5141	Cup for teat disinfecting with one-way valve	one-way 300 ml	1 / 20
01-5140	Spray bottle for teat disinfecting	traditional 500 ml	1 / 5
01-5142	Spray bottle for teat disinfecting with cup	with cup 500 ml	1 / 5



Udder and Teat Hygiene

The EUTRA line is a recommended and approved means of treating teats. EUTRA udder cream naturally treats skin. It is most frequently used right after milking as a means of closing the streak canal and preventing bacterial penetration.

EUTRA gel and lotion reinforces and regenerates udder skin. EUTRA gel is especially recommended for cows with inflamed udders. It affects nerve endings, leading to a "cooling" sensation in the udder, bringing relief to cows with inflamed udders. EUTRA lotion contains a UV filter, and for this reason it is recommended for cows during their first few weeks in the pasture and throughout the post-birthing period.



EUTRA udder cream

EUTRA
udder gelEUTRA
udder lotion

In addition to the EUTRA line, we also recommend products designed for the same purpose and belonging to the Can Agri Blue Line.



01-5188

Lotion with peppermint
oil

01-5187

Udder gel

01-5185

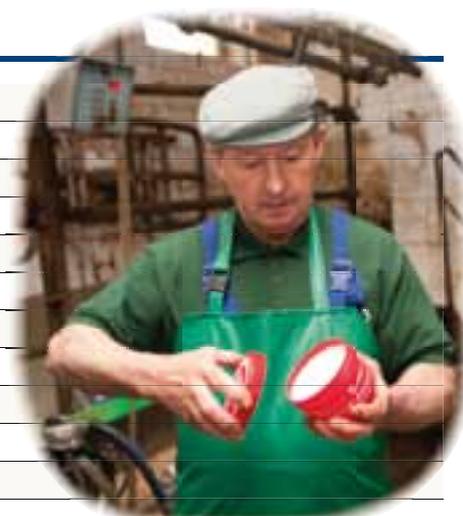
Udder ointment

01-5186

Udder lotion


 Order

01-5150	EUTRA udder cream	250 g	 1 / 12
01-5151	EUTRA udder cream	500 g	 1 / 12 / 1200
01-5152	EUTRA udder cream	1 kg	 1 / 12
01-5153	EUTRA udder cream	2 kg	 1 / 4
01-5154	EUTRA udder cream	5 kg	 1 / 4 / 80
01-5156	EUTRA udder lotion	500 g	 1 / 12 / 720
01-5157	EUTRA udder gel	500 ml	 1 / 12 / 720
01-5188	Lotion with peppermint oil no. 12	500 ml	 12 / 1152
01-5187	Udder gel no. 14	500 ml	 12 / 1152
01-5185	Udder ointment no. 15	500 ml	 12 / 1152
01-5186	Udder lotion no. 16	500 ml	 12 / 1152



Milk and Milking Installation Hygiene

It's important that milking be conducted under appropriate conditions: in a clean milk parlour (detached cowsheds) or in dry stations with clean bedding (non-detached cowsheds). Reduction in milk quality can result from improper milking equipment hygiene, e.g. improper cleaning, infrequent changing of teat rubber. Remember that damage can be done to teats due to improper usage of milking apparatus, e.g. improper pressure in the collector, leading to dry milking.

Milk extracted from sick cows must not be combined with the milk of healthy cows - this leads to a reduction of the quality of the milk in the collector. The impact on the average number of somatic cells in the reservoir tank will increase as the size of the herd decreases. If the milk of a sick cow contains, e.g. 3 million somatic cells per ml. and it isn't isolated from the milk of healthy cows, where the average number of somatic cells is around 200,000/ml., in a herd of 100 cows the average number of somatic cells will increase to 28,000, while in a herd of 20 cows, to as high as 140,000.

If one quarter of the udder is infected with mastitis, we can use a separator. This is a device that allows us to bypass one of the teats while milking.



Micro-organisms responsible for mastitis

1. Micro-organisms that develop in the udder:
 - Staphylococcus aureus
 - Streptococcus agalactiae
 - Streptococcus dysgalactiae
 Lead to long-term infection, mainly subcutaneous; sometimes they are a sign of clinical mastitis.
2. Micro-organisms that develop in the environment
 - Streptococcus uberis
 - Escherichia coli
 Lead to severe short-term infection, signs of clinical mastitis.
3. Remaining micro-organisms that can cause mastitis: Staphylococci coagulase-negative & coagulase-positive (inne S. aureus); Streptococcus bovis; Enterococci (E. faecium & E. faecalis); Mycoplasmas (Mycoplasma bovis); Enterobacteria & coliforms; Listeria monocytogenes; yeasts and funguses; viruses



Order

01-5208

Milk separator

volume 8 litres



1

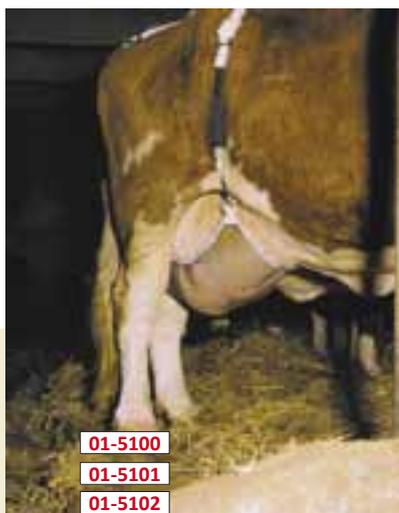


Udder Hygiene

All wounds and ruptures to the skin of the teat allow for easy penetration of bacteria and are a cause of inflammation in the udder. For this reason, it is important to take care of teat skin. During milking, a teat may increase in length by up to 50%. Accordingly, both ointment and dipping liquids should contain ingredients that moisturize the skin, making it more elastic and resistant to harm.

Cold winds can harm teats, and chapped and porous skin does not offer a protective barrier against bacteria. The greatest risk to cows arises when the temperature drops below 5°C, and cold winds increase the effect of the cold and low humidity. For this reason, during periods in which low temperatures predominate, we recommend using preparations with low water content and high amounts of moisturising and skin-care ingredients - these protect the skin against chapping and cracking caused by cold wind.

Action should also be taken to prevent mechanical injury of the udder. Many cows have large, low-hanging udders that are easily trampled. Wounds that occur in such cases can easily lead to mastitis infection. In order to prevent this, the udder can be "supported" using a special net. The net can be selected to fit the udder (3 sizes: medium, large and extra large). Use of a net in no way complicates milking. To connect to a milking device, all we need is to undo one of the straps of the elastic net. For improved udder safety, a net with an additional belt running along the spine and the rib cage can be used.



01-5100
01-5101
01-5102

Udder net



01-5103
01-5104
01-5105

Udder net with spinal belt



01-5128

Teat bandage

soft and elastic
doesn't stick to the skin



Order

01-5100	Udder net	medium size		1
01-5101	Udder net	large size		1
01-5102	Udder net	extra large size		1
01-5103	Udder net with spinal belt	medium size		1
01-5104	Udder net with spinal belt	large size		1
01-5105	Udder net with spinal belt	extra large size		1
01-5128	Teat bandage	6 cm x 5 m		1 / 12



Udder Hygiene

In order to clear teat canals that have narrowed, closed (squeezed together) or have been subject to veterinary procedures, drains or catheters are used. Drains contain moisturizing substances in the form of natural tallow (drain 01-5126) or Vaseline (drains 01-5125, 01-5124, 01-5127). These serve only to expand the teat canal; they contain no pharmacological substances, and can be used without delay. The cow's body temperature causes them to dissolve within the body of the cow.



01-5127

UdderoDil Teat drain

pearl drain saturated with Vaseline, for use with closed nipples, after injury or surgical procedures



01-5125

Nipple clearing drains

made of wool-like material, saturated with Vaseline, for use after internal teat injuries or to protect against teat closure



01-5124

Nipple drains with ointment

drain saturated with Vaseline, for use with closed-up teats, after injury or surgical procedures



01-5122

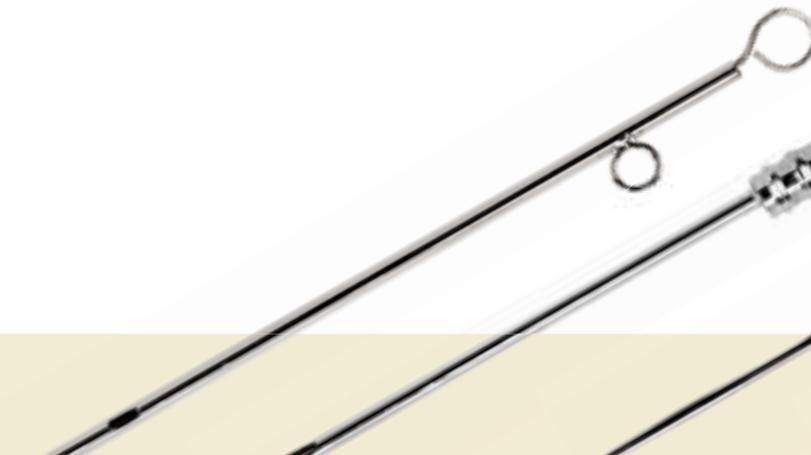
Single-use pins for expanding teats

single-use expanders for teats after injury or surgical procedures



01-5126

Teat drains



01-5129

Teat catheter



01-5133

Teat catheter



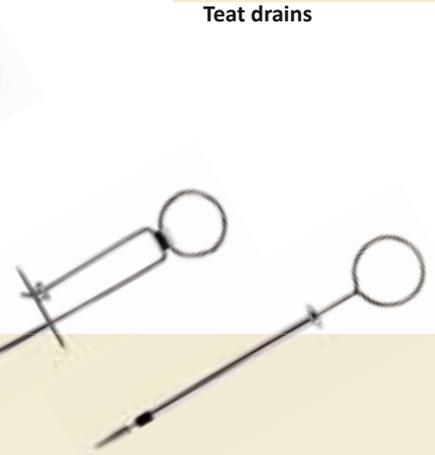
01-5137

Teat knife



01-5138

Teat cutter



01-5135

Tumour remover



Order

01-5127	UdderoDil Teat drain	20 per package	1 / 10
01-5125	Nipple clearing drains	20 per package	1 / 12
01-5124	Nipple drains with ointment	20 per package	1 / 10
01-5122	Single-use pins for expanding teats	10 per package	1 / 10
01-5126	Teat drains	6 per package	1 / 10
01-5129	Teat catheter	3 mm with ring	1 / 10
01-5133	Teat catheter	with olive	1 / 10
01-5137	Teat knife	11 cm	1 / 10
01-5138	Teat cutter	18 cm	1 / 10
01-5135	Tumour remover	15 cm	1 / 10



Teat Rubbers

CORTIS teat rubbers are produced using a new, improved raw material with a specially selected composition (high quality NBR rubber mixture, with PZH and European FDA certificates), thanks to which the black rubbers do not change their properties or operating parameters throughout their period of use (6 months - around 2500 milkings). The inner surface of the rubber is exceptionally smooth, almost comparable to the smoothness of silicon rubber, which helps improve teat hygiene (when using lower quality teat rubbers, the part that comes into contact with milk creates micro-tears that can lead to reduction in the quality of the milk).

„black teat rubbers do not change their properties or operating parameters throughout their period of use (6 months - around 2500 milkings)”



01-5701

Teat rubber

01-5702

Teat rubber

01-5705

Teat rubber

01-5707

Teat rubber

01-5706

Teat rubber

01-5750

Hose

The latest version of the rubbers are more universal - they suit almost all milking cups, with a length ranging from 140 mm at the first ring to 155 mm at the third ring, as well as an average opening of \varnothing 20 mm to \varnothing 23 mm.


 Order

01-5702	Adapt Alfa Laval 960002-01, Adapt Alfa Laval 960016	 1 / 10 / 100
01-5701	Adapt Alfa Laval 960000-01, Adapt Alfa Laval 960016	 1 / 10 / 100
01-5705	Adapt Alfa Laval 999009-01 Harmony	 1 / 10 / 100
01-5706	Adapt Westfalia 7021.2725.230	 1 / 10 / 100
01-5750	Adapt Westfalia 7027.2637.190	 1 / 10 / 100
01-5707	Adapt Westfalia 7021.2725	 1 / 10 / 100



Teat Rubbers

Silicone teat rubbers influence the hygienic qualities of the milk you collect. Because of their smooth surface and the properties of the silicone, they are much easier to clean than standard black teat rubbers. It has been shown that silicone rubber has a positive effect on teats - silicone gum is elastic, and during massage they more effectively cut off under-pressure.

„We recommend that silicon teat rubbers be washed in boiling water every 30 days”

„Studies conducted by the Institute of Farming Construction, Mechanization and Electrification in Poznan have indicated that silicone teat rubbers last at least three times longer than black rubbers.”



Teat rubbers with an internal milk canal 8 mm in diameter (code 01-5712) meet requirement PN-92/R-36603.

Teat rubbers with an internal milk canal 10 mm in diameter (code 01-5711) meet the requirement of norm ISO 5707 of 1996 (new ISO norm, in effect in countries belonging to the EU).

Notes concerning usage of silicon teat rubbers:

prior to putting on a silicon teat rubber, all sharp edges should be eliminated from that part of the collector to which the rubber is to be applied
brushes should not be used to clean silicon teat rubbers (this reduces the lifespan of the rubber)

„By using silicon teat rubbers with an internal milk canal 10 mm in diameter and the appropriate collector, one can effectively milk a cow with the highest milk-producing capacity.”

“Properly chosen and correctly applied teat rubbers influence both the health of the udder and the quality of the milk”



Order

01-5712	Silicon teat rubber $\varnothing 8 \times \varnothing 20$ Adapt Alfa Laval 960002-01	sgs-01	1 / 10 / 100
01-5711	Silicon teat rubber $\varnothing 10 \times \varnothing 20$ Adapt Alfa Laval 960000-01, Agro Gomel Belarus	sgs-02	1 / 10 / 50
01-5716	Silicon teat rubber $\varnothing 10 \times \varnothing 22$ Adapt Alfa Laval 960016, Adapt Agromilk	sgs-04	1 / 10 / 50
01-5714	Silicon teat rubber Adapt Westfalia 7021.2725.23	sgs-06/K	1 / 10 / 50



Milk Filters

Filters are used during milking to prevent mechanical pollutants from reaching the milk reservoir, such as dust, bedding, manure or insects. The milk filter should be replaced after each use.

The features that should characterize filters are:

- a high filtration level (capturing the smallest particles possible)
- liquid permeability (allows for rapid passage of milk while retaining all pollutants)
- durability (milk filtration takes place under pressure; the parts of the filter that are most likely to tear are the seams of the filter)
- made of materials that are suitable for contact with food products)

Pipe filters

Intended for use during the technological milking process, with the help of milking machines, a milk parlour and robots. Made of calendered 60-gram viscous polyester material, the most optimal material, capable of ensuring the most appropriate supply of milk while at the same time having high material durability to rips and tears. A specially adapted stitch combined with appropriately chosen thread guarantees the highest possible quality



01-5652

Pipe filter

01-5651

Pipe filter

01-5650

Pipe filter



Order

01-5650	Pipe filter 320 x 60 mm.	200 units	 1 / 40
01-5651	Pipe filter 455 x 60 mm.	200 units	 1 / 30
01-5652	Pipe filter 620 x 60 mm.	200 units	 1 / 20
01-5653	Pipe filter 455 x 76 mm.	150 units	 1 / 30
01-5658	Pipe filter 320 mm. EuroFarm	glued, 250 units	 1 / 4
01-5659	Pipe filter 455 mm. EuroFarm	glued, 250 units	 1 / 4
01-5662	Pipe filter 620 mm. EuroFarm	glued, 250 units	 1 / 4
01-5665	Pipe filter 320 x 57 mm. EuroFarm	sewed, 250 units	 1 / 4
01-5667	Pipe filter 455 x 57 mm. EuroFarm	sewed, 250 units	 1 / 4
01-5671	Pipe filter 620 x 57 mm. EuroFarm	sewed, 250 units	 1 / 4



Milk Filters

Extraction filters

Intended for use on farms where milk is extracted using a tie-stall milking system or via hand milking. Made of calendered 25-gram viscous polyester material. High filtration properties, optimal rapid flow of milk and durability both in a wet and dry state guarantees high filter quality.

Plastic strainer

Made of artificial materials, this plastic milk strainer constitutes an outstanding alternative to much more expensive metal strainers. We offer two sizes of strainers, a small one with a capacity of around 2 litres and a larger 5 litre strainer with a filtration diameter of 114 mm.

The material used in the production of the strainers is extremely resistant to high temperatures (cleaning and disinfecting with hot water), resistant to low temperatures, is easily cleaned (both with the use of caustic cleaning and disinfecting agents used in milking equipment), and stiff construction.

Furthermore, the strainer is suitable for use on a tie-stall milking system as well as directly on a cooling tank. It has a clamp that holds the filter in place.



Extraction filter

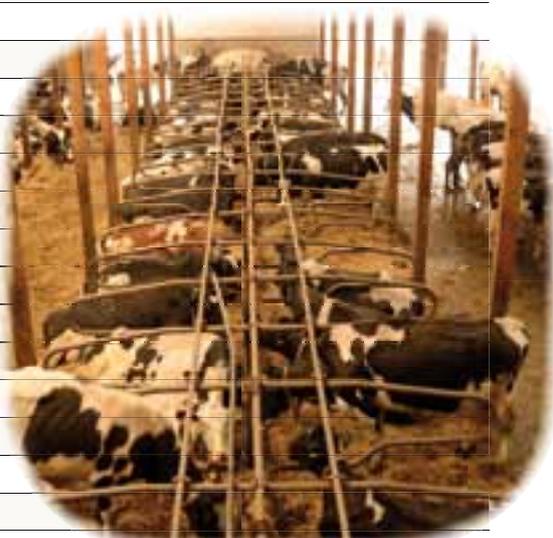
Extraction filter



Plastic strainer



01-5600	Extraction filter ø 95 mm	100 units	 1 / 30
01-5601	Extraction filter ø 115 mm	100 units	 1 / 30
01-5603	Extraction filter ø 125 mm	100 units	 1 / 30
01-5606	Extraction filter ø 240 mm	100 units	 1 / 30
01-5610	Extraction filter ø 95 mm	200 units	 1 / 30
01-5611	Extraction filter ø 114 mm	200 units	 1 / 30
01-5612	Extraction filter ø 120 mm	200 units	 1 / 30
01-5613	Extraction filter ø 125 mm	200 units	 1 / 30
01-5616	Extraction filter ø 240 mm	200 units	 1 / 30
01-5623	Drainage filter EuroFarm ø 160 mm	200 units	 1 / 25
01-5624	Drainage filter EuroFarm ø 180 mm	200 units	 1 / 25
01-5625	Drainage filter EuroFarm ø 190 mm	200 units	 1 / 25
01-5628	Drainage filter EuroFarm ø 240 mm	200 units	 1 / 10
01-5220	Milk strainer	95 mm	 1 / 10
01-5221	Milk strainer	114 mm	 1 / 10



Milk and Milk Installation Hygiene

Dairyman hygiene is another factor that impacts the quality of the milk and the health of the herd. The dairyman should be dressed in clean clothing that allows for unrestricted movement and is only used for milking, together with headgear. Before milking, he should wash his hands and forearms thoroughly with warm water and soap or a disinfecting agent.



01-5222

Gilmour spray gun



01-5223

Gilmour spray gun



5 water stream settings

7 m. in length

01-5228

Hose with spray gun



10-7011

10-7012

10-7013

10-7014

10-7015

Milk parlour coveralls

- zipper and snap fasteners
- gloves with turnbuckles
- waterproof up to the hipline
- closed pockets
- adjustable turnbuckle



Order

01-5222	Water spray gun	Gilmour with plastic mechanism	 1 / 12 / 24
01-5223	Water spray gun	Gilmour with brass mechanism	 1 / 12 / 24
01-5228	Hose with spray gun	With adjustable nozzle	 1 / 6
10-7011	Coveralls	Size S,	 1 / 2
10-7012	Coveralls	Size M,	 1 / 2
10-7013	Coveralls	Size L,	 1 / 2
10-7014	Coveralls	Size XL,	 1 / 2
10-7015	Coveralls	Size XXL,	 1 / 2



Milk and Milk Installation Hygiene



01-5207

30 kg. milk meter

essential for modern dairy farms

allows for observation of increase/decrease in cow milk production

aids in analysing fat content



01-5219

42 kg. milk meter

semiautomatic

reservoir for collecting samples



01-5212

Milk bucket



01-5213

Cover with two apertures



01-5210-001

Rubber seal for bucket 01-5210



01-5210

Milk bucket

01-5211

Milk bucket



01-5207	30 kg. milk meter	WAIKATO	 1 / 6
01-5219	42 kg. milk meter	WAIKATO Speedsampler - ICAR certificate	 1
01-5210	Milk bucket	red, volume 30 l.	 1
01-5212	Milk bucket	blue, volume 30 l.	 1
01-5211	Milk bucket	green, volume 30 l.	 1
01-5213	Cover with two apertures	12 - 17 mm	 1
01-5214	Cover with two apertures	16 - 21 mm	 1
01-5210-001	Rubber seal	for milk bucket	 1



Milk and Milk Installation Hygiene



01-5504

Milk pipe



01-5505

Milk pipe



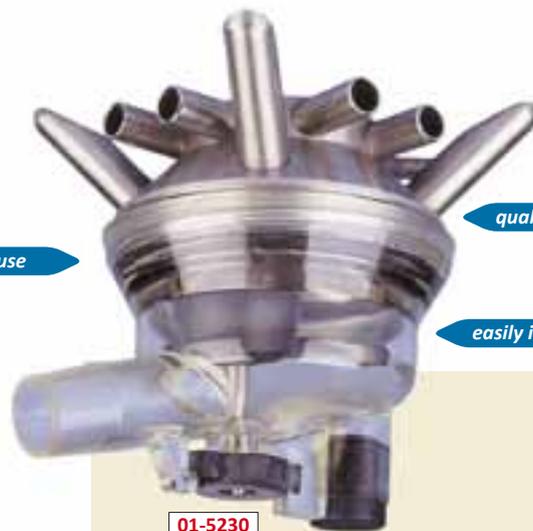
01-5506

Milk pipe



01-5514

Air pipe



quality steel

simple to use

easily installed

01-5230

Collector



01-5516

Dual air hose



01-5530

Silicon milk pipe 0.8 mm.



01-5511

PVC milk pipe 30 m.



Order

01-5504	Milk pipe	180 mm	 1
01-5505	Milk pipe	150 mm, reinforced	 1
01-5506	Milk pipe	180 mm, reinforced	 1
01-5514	Air pipe	∅ 7 mm x 200 mm	 1 / 5
01-5515	Air pipe	∅ 7 mm x 230 mm	 1 / 5
01-5230	Collector	175 cm ³	 1
01-5516	Air hose	dual ∅ 7 mm length 2,35 m	 1 / 5
01-5517	Air hose	dual ∅ 7 mm length 35 m	 1 / 5
01-5530	Silicon milk pipe 0.8 mm.	∅ 14 mm length 0,8 m	 1 / 100
01-5511	PVC milk pipe 30 m.	∅ 14 mm length 30 m	 1
01-5512	PVC milk pipe 30 m.	∅ 16 mm length 30 m	 1



Milk and Milk Installation Hygiene



01-5231

Dairyman saddle

Rapid solution for inactive teat
fits all types of containers



01-5224

Blind teat

maintains proper viscosity at various ambient temperatures
guarantees unproblematic operation for all types of milking machines
ensures ideal anticorrosion protection



10-5106

Thermometer for milk and cheese



01-5235

Olej smarujący do dojarek

01-5234

Olej smarujący do dojarek

Many cows have long hairs growing on their udders as well. This is a problem for two reasons: firstly, before milking it's easier to clean a smooth udder - hairs can accumulate dirt and bacteria. Secondly: during milking, hairs become entangled in milking apparatus - this leads to pain for the animal. The cow begins to associate milking with stress, and this reduces milk output. Therefore, if the hairs on the cow's udder are long, they have to be gotten rid of. This can be done by shaving the cow with a device equipped with a special blade for shaving udders. It can also be accomplished by using an udder heat gun, which quickly and painlessly, through the use of a so-called "cold flame", eliminates unnecessary hair.

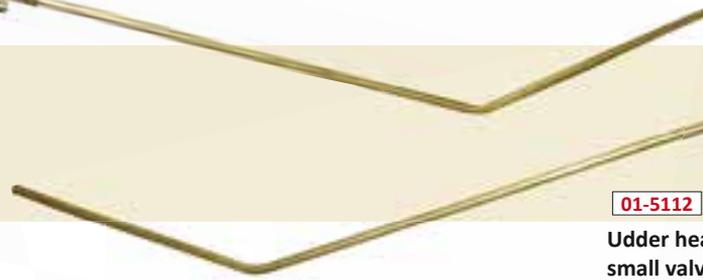
Removal of udder hair with the aid of Preventy takes place at temperatures below 200°C. The heat gun may be equipped with a valve for small gas canister or a valve for a gas canister with a capacity of 600 ml. The volume of the canister is enough for around 2-3 hours of operation. A loop allowing the container to be carried on a belt leads to significant time savings.

"Removing hair from the udder reduces the risk of udder inflammation. Furthermore, by eliminating bacteria from the udder, the hygienic value of the milk we collect is increased"



01-5108

Udder heat gun with large valve



01-5112

Udder heat gun with small valve



01-5231	Dairyman saddle	with adjustable belts		1
01-5224	Blind teat	plastic		10 / 150
10-5106	Thermometer for milk and cheese	up to 110°C, resistant to boiling water		1 / 2
01-5235	Milking machine oil	5 l		1 / 3
01-5234	Milking machine oil	1 l		1 / 12
01-5108	Udder heat gun with large valve	bent burner, guide 1.5 long		1
01-5112	Udder heat gun with small valve	bent burner, guide 1.5 m. long		1



Milk and Milk Installation Hygiene

Ensuring hygiene of milking equipment is an important aspect of mastitis prevention - we attempt to liquidate all sources of infection on the udder. In improperly cleaned tie-stalls, collectors and milk pipes, traces of milk remain that can serve as a food source for bacteria.

Hygiene applies to: cowsheds, animals (including the udder), dairymen during milking and servicing of animals.

The effectiveness of milking equipment cleaning is determined by 4 factors: the cleaning agent, the temperature of the cleaning solution, mechanical force and the duration of basic cleaning.

Phases of proper cleaning of milking equipment

Outcome

Rinsing of milking equipment with clean water

Removal of traces of milk

Cleaning with a hot water solution (45-60°C) and a disinfecting agent

Thorough removal from the interior of the equipment of organic and inorganic remains

Careful rinsing of equipment with clean water

Removal of traces of cleaning agents

Drying of equipment



„When disinfecting milking equipment, alkaline agents (alkaline and sour) should be used. Alkaline agents clean equipment of organic remains (protein, milk fats), furthermore, they have antibacterial properties. Sour agents act on inorganic substances - they prevent milk deposits and water mineral deposits from forming on the equipment, and prevent the formation of sediments”



Farmcid

A mixture of mineral acids and a surface-acting agent intended for removal of milk and mineral sediments from the surface of milking equipment installations.



Farmsol

An alkaline product intended for cleaning and disinfecting of milking equipment and coolers. Removes protein deposits, fats and other organic contaminants.

„High-quality disinfecting agents should not leave sediments, nor should they foam during usage. They should be easily rinsed off and should meet ecological requirements. Their use should not lead to the corrosion of rubber milking machine elements.

 **Order**

01-5066	Farmsol 200kg	 1 / 2
01-5067	Farmsol 70kg	 1 / 6
01-5068	Farmsol 25kg	 1 / 24
01-5069	Farmsol 12kg	 1 / 60
01-5070	Farmsol 6kg	 1 / 128
01-5071	Farmsol 2kg	 6 / 228

01-5060	Farmcid 200kg	 1 / 2
01-5061	Farmcid 70kg	 1 / 6
01-5062	Farmcid 25kg	 1 / 24
01-5063	Farmcid 12kg	 1 / 60
01-5064	Farmcid 6kg	 1 / 128
01-5065	Farmcid 2kg	 6 / 228



Milk and Milk Installation Hygiene

In addition to proper selection of cleaning and disinfecting agents, a key role for milk installation hygiene is played by appropriate equipment and accessories. The complicated and characteristic shapes and profiles of individual installation elements make access to these parts difficult, sometimes even impossible, without specially designed brushes (e.g. a special brush for milk pipes 140 cm. long). For this reason it is also recommended that you equip yourself with professional accessories and equipment for washing and cleaning milking installations.



01-5244

Brush for milking equipment



01-5245

Brush with round handle



01-5246

Brush for washing tanks

Ideal for cleaning hard-to-reach places



01-5247

Brush for hard-to-reach spots



01-5248

Brush for water



10-5050 10-5051

Farm bathtub

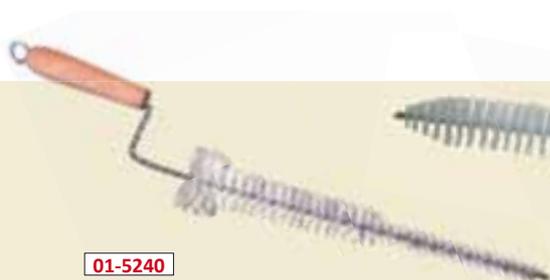


Order

01-5244	Brush for milking equipment	bristles made of white material	 1 / 10
01-5245	Brush with round handle	resistant of temperatures up to 140°C	 1 / 5
01-5246	Tank brush	with broadly distributed bristles	 1 / 5
01-5247	Flexible brush	resistant of temperatures up to 80°C	 1 / 10 / 100
01-5248	Brush for water	bristles made of yellow material	 1 / 10
10-5050	Farm bathtub	load of up to 150 kg., plastic	 1
10-5050-002	100 l. Farm bathtub hoop	wall-mounted	 1
10-5051	Farm bathtub	load of up to 95 kg.	 1
10-5051-002	65 l. Farm bathtub hoop	wall-mounted	 1



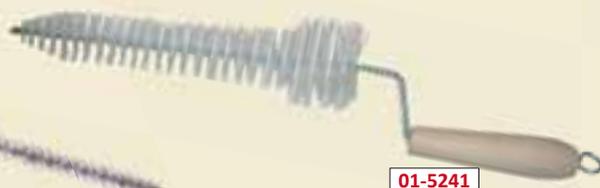
Milk and Milk Installation Hygiene



01-5240

Brush for milk pipes

Facilitates cleaning of every nook and cranny of a piece of equipment



01-5241

Brush for teat rubbers

01-5242

Brush for milk pipes

Due to its length (140 cm.) can reach every nook and cranny of narrow and long pipes



01-5251 01-5252

Tank brush and handle

01-5249

Brush with plastic handle

01-5260 01-5263

01-5261 01-5264

Sponges for milking equipment

Order

01-5240	Brush for milk pipes	length 50 cm., 3 brush diameters	 1 / 10
01-5241	Brush for teat rubbers	length 40 cm., 2 brush diameters	 1 / 10
01-5242	Brush for milk pipes	length 140 cm.	 1 / 10
01-5243	Brush for milk pipes	length 30 cm.	 1 / 10
01-5251	Tank brush without handle	dimensions: 125 x 200 mm.	 1 / 10
01-5252	Handle for tank brush	length 100 cm.	 1 / 10
01-5254	Handle for tank brush	length 145 cm.	 1 / 10
01-5249	Brush with plastic handle	length 40 cm., resistant up to 140°C	 115
01-5260	Sponges for milking equipment	diameter 40 mm., 10 units per pack	 1 / 10
01-5261	Sponges for milking equipment	diameter 50 mm., 10 units per pack	 1 / 10
01-5263	Sponges for milking equipment	diameter 60 mm., 10 units per pack	 1 / 10
01-5264	Sponges for milking equipment	diameter 70 mm., 10 units per pack	 1 / 10



Control and Taming

Farming accidents involving animals are almost always the fault of human beings - their failure to behave properly in relation to animals, their disregard of BHP principles. Therefore, each person working with farm animals should know how to behave so as not to awaken aggression (which is often the result of fear), and if an attack occurs, how to calm the animal.

Cows have rather calm natures. However, they can be nervous at times, and are easily startled. Employees tending herds should behave calmly and confidently, announcing with their voices that they are about to approach a cow. Remember that at times, when observing an animal's violent behaviour, it is important not only to calm the animal but to understand the cause of the behaviour, e.g. a cow may kick during milking, attempting to remove the milking apparatus from its teats, because it has an inflamed udder and milking causes significant pain.

„According to KRUS data, from January to June 2009, 1362 people had accidents involving animals (biting, crushing, striking), which constitutes as much as 14.4% of all farming mishaps. The accidents were mainly the result of unskilled handling and disregard of safety principles.”



Even short-term mistreatment may lead to a 10% drop in productivity. Therefore, it is better to treat cattle gently. However, sometimes equipment designed to tame or immobilize an animal is necessary, e.g. during veterinary and maintenance procedures, or in order to ensure the safety of persons servicing the herd. Frightened cows can kick hard; their rear legs can lash out in any direction. They can also squeeze an employee against the fence between stalls or against a wall.

Control and taming of cows works by operating on nerve centres. These areas can be squeezed by hand. However, it is more convenient and safer to use special equipment.

In cases where an animal lashes out during milking (the cow attempts to remove the milking apparatus), the most frequent device in use is an “Anti-Kick”, one end of which is attached to the spine of the animal, and the other to the folds of the knee. The cow, feeling pressure on her nerve endings in this region, presses her hind hooves on the floor and thereby ceases to kick.



01-2656

ANTI-KICK taming stick

Solidly built, adjustable span - when properly applied (one end on the animal's spine, the other on the folds of the knee) prevents kicking

Double-sided turn-handle tamer
American model: prevents kicking by both hind legs (works both on the left and right knee fold), essential for examinations, medical procedures and insemination)



01-2655

Double-sided turn-handle tamer

American model: prevents kicking by both hind legs (works both on the left and right knee fold), essential for examinations, medical procedures and insemination)



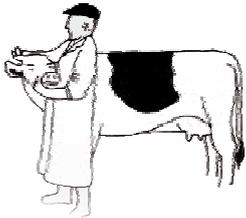
01-2656	ANTI-KICK taming stick	with adjustable span	 1 / 10
01-2655	Double-sided turn-handle tamer	prevents kicking (don't use for lifting)	 1
01-2656-001	Tamer handle	1 pc.	 1 / 10 / 850
01-2656-002	Tamer spring	1 pc.	 1 / 10 / 1000
01-2656-003	Spare part set	2 springs and 2 handles	 1 / 10



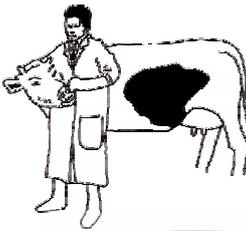
Control and Taming

For taming purposes, use is often made of the large nerve centre in the bull's nose. Nose tongs work on this principle - by applying the grip and squeezing it, we cause pain that the animal wants to avoid. It stops shaking its head and becomes calm. Nose rings for bulls are also a popular item.

We can immobilize the head of a cow without any additional equipment with the aid of special tongs. These methods can be useful in emergency situations, but they are becoming less and less common, because they require gripping the head by the horns, and bulls are frequently dehorned at an early age. Furthermore, too much force may be used, which can cause the cow to bleed at the nostrils, for example. Additionally, the use of equipment such as bull tongs with a line or nose rings with a leading stick reduces direct contact with animals, thereby increasing the safety of the handler.



Let's assume that we want to turn an animal's head to the left. The herd handler stands by the left foreleg of the cow, and leans with his back against the cow's shoulder. He grasps the right horn with his right hand, holds the lower mandible with his left, turns the animal's head to the left and raises it.



With a different type of tongs, the herd handler, rather than grasping the lower mandible, grips the animal's nasal septum (if too much force is applied, the nostril may begin bleeding).



Nose rings

Bulls (most often at a young age, around 10 months old) receive a permanent nose ring, thanks to which we no longer have to approach the animal closely. The ring allows for simple and rapid control of the bull. We attach a half-metre stick to the ring when leading the bull.



01-2665
Bull tongs with line

Nickel grip, with line



01-2661
HARMS Bull tongs

With slide, stainless steel, spring action, around 19 cm. long



01-2659
Nickel bull tongs

Length of 11 cm., nickel, forged, with spiral spring



01-2600
Forceps for tightening nose rings

Application of rings takes place without prior piercing of the nasal septum, suitable for rings with diameters of 52-54 mm.



01-2667

Stick for leading a bull

With automatic spring lock

 Order

01-2665	Bull tongs with line	nickel	 5 / 50
01-2661	HARMS Bull tongs	stainless steel, length 19 cm.	 6 / 60
01-2659	Bull tongs with spring	nickel, length 11 cm.	 6 / 60
01-2602	Nose ring, Classic	nickel, standard, 52-54 mm.	 6 / 204
01-2604	Nose ring, Profi	nickel, 52-54 mm.	 6 / 180
01-2607	Nose ring, Profi	stainless steel, 52-54 mm.	 6 / 180
01-2600	Forceps for tightening nose rings	suitable for rings with diameters of 52-54 mm.	 1
01-2667	Stick for leading a bull	lacquered, made of strong steel pipe, 145 cm.	 1

„We must take special care when working with bulls - both due to their size and body mass, as well as their higher potential for aggression”



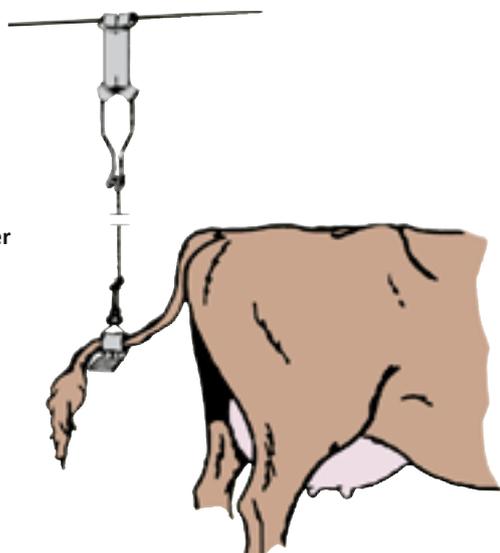
Control and Taming

Tail holders are used in cowshed enclosures to prevent the tail from contaminating the udder. The tail holder should be installed in such a way as to allow the cow to freely chase away insects. Apart from this, it immobilizes the tail.



01-2675

ALLGAU tail holder



01-2672

Tail clamp for cows

light, easy to apply and highly effective



01-2671

Tendon clamp

The clamp acts on the Achilles tendon, and prevents kicking with the rear hooves



01-2653

Profi tamer



01-2654

Profi adjustable tamer



01-2650

Leather tamer



01-2651

Classic tamer

„By using simple, cheap and approved accessories, we can often avoid serious contusions and wounds to humans and animals”



01-2672	Tail clamp for cows	made of lightly galvanized metal	 1 / 10
01-2675	ALLGAU tail holder	10 units in set, very strong	 1 / 5
01-2671	Tendon clamp	painless animal restraint	 1
01-2653	Profi tamer	reinforced durability	 1 / 2
01-2654	Profi adjustable tamer	reinforced durability	 1 / 2
01-2650	Leather tamer	made of strong skin with chain	 1 / 2
01-2651	Classic tamer	nylon	 1 / 2
01-2652	Classic adjustable tamer	nylon	 1 / 2
01-2676	Upper rubber section	for Allgau lifters	 1 / 50 / 1000
01-2678	Lower rubber section	for Allgau lifters	 1 / 50 / 750
01-2680	Lower rubber section	for Allgau lifters	 1 / 50 / 1000



Control and Taming

Electrical cattle prods are most frequently used when it's necessary to lead or tame resisting animals under stressful conditions, e.g. during transport and herding to the milking site. For a cow, this is a very stressful situation. The environment changes suddenly, discomfort is caused by transport and contact with new and unfamiliar individuals.

„Acoustic signals in electrical cattle prods stimulate unconditioned reflexes in animals - after a certain period of time, the use of an electrical impulse becomes unnecessary - the signal itself is enough to control the animal”



01-2701

TORERO 2000
battery-powered prod

Equipped with acoustic signal



01-2702

TORERO
battery-powered prod

Equipped with acoustic signal



01-2706

KAWE battery-powered prod, model 21



01-2704

KAWE battery-powered prod

Equipped with acoustic signal



01-2705

Arm extension for KAWE prod



01-2707

PICADOR battery-powered prod

Equipped with acoustic signal



01-2708

Arm extension



Order

01-2701	TORERO 2000 battery-powered prod, Profi	with battery, dim. 13 x 8 x 3 cm.	 1
01-2702	TORERO battery-powered prod, Classic	with battery, dim. 10 x 8 x 3 cm.	 1 / 10
01-2703	Flat 4.5 V battery	for Torero prods	 1 / 12
01-2704	KAWE battery-powered prod	battery not included, requires two 1.5 V R20	 1
01-2705	Arm extension for KAWE prod	fits both models	 1
01-2706	KAWE battery-powered prod, model 21	with automatic power-off, battery not included, requires two 1.5 V R20	 1
01-2707	Picador battery-powered prod	with automatic power-off after 2 seconds, battery not included	 1
01-2708	Arm extension	for Picador prods	 1
01-2709	Battery	1 unit, works with KAWE prods, Picador, 1.5 V R20	 2 / 12



Control and Taming

Magic Shock prods have long arms (safe handling of animals). Thanks to the application of new solutions, battery consumption is reduced practically to a minimum, and the mechanism is completely protected against dust, dirt and caustic fumes. Individual models have different options: Magic Shock 2000 has various operating options, it's designed for work in varying weather conditions (can be used with wet animals), Magic Shock 2500 has a chargeable battery. A special extender can be mounted on Magic Shock prods. There is also a portable version of the prod, the Magic Shock Handy.



01-2717

MAGIC SHOCK 2000
Battery prod

The best model on the market. It is the only one that possesses varying operational options: strong/weak impulse, acoustic only; 2 year guarantee on the mechanism, equipped with a durable frame 71 cm. in length



01-2716

MAGIC SHOCK 1500
Battery prod

Equipped with a durable frame 71 cm. in length



01-2718

MAGIC SHOCK 2500
electrical prod

The only one on the market with charging control; charger included

01-2710

MAGIC SHOCK
Handy battery prod

On/off switch, ideally designed to fit in a pocket, with acoustic signal for better psychological effect, exceptionally light, only 200 g.



Order

01-2717	MAGIC SHOCK PRO MOD 2000 Battery prod	energy saving, frame length 71 cm., includes 4 C Lr14 batteries	 1
01-2716	MAGIC SHOCK PRO MOD 1500 Battery prod	energy saving, frame length 71 cm., includes 4 C Lr14 batteries	 1
01-2718	MAGIC SHOCK PRO MOD 2500 electrical prod	energy saving, frame length 71 cm., with charger	 1
01-2710	MAGIC SHOCK Handy battery prod	weight 200 kg.	 1
01-2711	Cover for Magic Shock Handy	attaches to belt	 1
01-2723	Extension frame, 57 cm.	for Magic Shock prod	 1
01-2724	Extension frame, 71 cm.	for Magic Shock prod	 1



Prevention of self-milking

Self-milking occurs most frequently among Jersey cows (it has not been determined why). The cow begins to give milk to other cows, which become accustomed to the taste of milk and develop a habit. A mature cow is capable of drinking up to half the full milk store of another cow! When we notice that a cow is providing milk to other cows, there is no other alternative but to place a self-milking ring on the nose of the milking cow.

When attempting to milk, the cow touches the ring to the udder of the other cow, causing an unpleasant sensation that drives away the other cow.

A self-milking ring should be made of a permanent artificial material or aluminium, should be functional, and should not inhibit the cow while eating. There are also cows that learn, after a period of time, to milk while wearing the ring: they move it up and to one side - all that can be done in this case is to attach a counteractive device in the shape of a bream covered with spikes that fits tightly to the cow's muzzle.

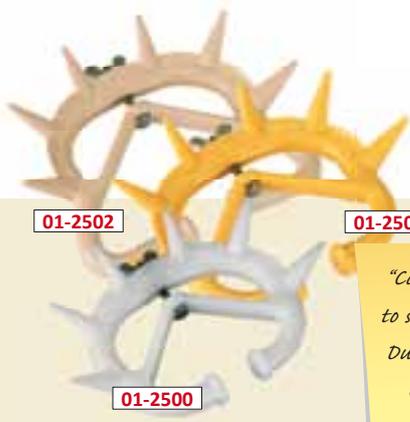


„Self-milking is a reflex that occurs in mature cows and takes the form of suckling the milk of other cows. It is a result of the fact that, while still a calf, the cow did not fully meet its need to suckle. This is a reflex every bit as powerful as the sense of hunger.

It survives in mature cows especially under conditions where the animal is able both to act on this reflex and thereby to obtain an additional portion of food.”

Self-milking prevention plastic rings

These are the most frequently used countermeasure. They are easy to put on: by adjusting the screw, one can easily attach the ring to the animal's nasal septum.



“Cows milk each other or attempt to suck on small cowshed elements. During lactation, suckling by other cows leads to non-closure of the animal's teats, which increases risk of udder inflammation (mastitis) - regardless of the losses that the herder experiences due to reduction in the quantity of milk obtained during milking.”

01-2502

01-2501

01-2500

01-2505

SAUGSTOP self-milking prevention ring diameter 57 mm.

This is a ring that a cow can't displace. It is applied using nose clamps, and pierces the nasal septum. NOTE: to apply, use pliers no. 01-2615



01-2506

Self-milking prevention metal rings

Model adapted to heifers and adult cattle. Just as with plastic rings, the latch on the nasal septum is adjusted through the use of a special screw.



01-2510

01-2509

Rubber preventer

Used in an extremely "stubborn" cows, which are a way of drinking milk from other cows, despite the assumed circle. This halter with spikes, which the cows are not able to remove from the mouth. With adjustable straps for halter can be adjusted to the head of each cow.


Order

01-2500	Self-milking prevention plastic rings	small / calf	 6 / 210
01-2501	Self-milking prevention plastic rings	medium / heifer	 6 / 210
01-2502	Self-milking prevention plastic rings	large / cow	 6 / 210
01-2506	Self-milking prevention metal rings	universal heifer / cow	 10 / 100
01-2505	SAUGSTOP self-milking prevention ring	large / cow	 10 / 100
01-2509	Rubber preventer	medium / heifer	 1
01-2510	Przeciwdajacz gumowy	large / cow	 1



Hide and fur care

The hide and fur covering have an important impact on the functioning of the cow's organism. These participate in a series of functions, such as: breathing, regulation of body temperature, reception of external stimuli and response to stimulus. When exposed to solar radiation, pro-vitamins in the skin are converted to vitamin D. Furthermore, the skin protects against the operation of harmful external factors, and constitutes a natural barrier for disease-causing micro-organisms and parasites. In order for the skin to fulfil all of its functions properly, it must be kept clean. If it isn't, it becomes a habitat for parasites and disease-causing compounds, which leads to development of serious illnesses, e.g. malofagosis, pediculosis, mycosis, scabies and lichen.

„Washing cows yields numerous benefits: it facilitates circulation in the hide, which improves tissue nutrition and improves physiological activities. It has a positive impact on the animal's feeling of well-being, which improves health and milk capacity. It also impacts the quality of the end product. By systematically cleaning the hide, we reduce the number of mechanical and microbiological factors that could contaminate milk.”

„Hide care is aimed at removing manure, dirt, urine and parasites, as well as at maintaining the hide and fur covering in good condition”

Brushes for cleaning animals should be solidly built. They most often possess a wooden base and a leather strip for the hand. The material should be durable, but must not irritate the hide of the cow. Brush no. **01-3413** is made of nylon material, allowing for delicate and effective removal of dead hairs, while brush no. **01-3412** is designed for thicker, dirtier fur (it has seven internal rows of thicker brass material and two external rows of nylon).

facilitates cleaning of animals from fall to late spring

reduces fur loss by 90%



05-6012
Furminator

eliminates cutting of covering fur



01-3413
Nylon brush

„Every cattle illness leads to a reduction in milk output. Ignoring simple treatment procedures translates into economic loss”



01-3412
Bronze brush



Order

01-3413	Nylon brush	effectively eliminates dead hairs	 1 / 30
05-6012	Furminator	recommended for horses and cows	 1
01-3412	Bronze brush	for thick, dirty fur	 1 / 10 / 60



Hide and fur care

Regular cleaning of the hide is aimed not only at removing dirt, but also at stimulating the skin's operation (by increasing blood flow and stimulating the nervous system).

It's easy to clean a dusty cow with a brush. However, dirty, matted fur requires a groomer. When cleaning with a groomer we should avoid spots where the animal's bones are located directly under the skin (e.g. spine, hip bones), because these areas are sensitive to pain and are easily injured. Treatment with a groomer should be conducted delicately and with care.



01-3409
Groomer



01-3402
Groomer

In the case of extremely dirty and matted fur we should first wash the fur in water. Groomers with relatively wide, solid teeth are generally intended for cleaning cows. Groomers with small, delicate teeth may also be used to groom horses.



01-3407
Groomer



01-3408
Groomer with comb

„In order to allow the hide to fulfil its function properly, it must be kept clean. Neglected hides can easily develop such diseases as malofagosis, pediculosis, mycosis, scabies and lichen' 'Cleaning with a brush helps spot parasites and skin disorders' 'Systematic care of the hide influences improved cattle health, increases milk production and improves the quality of the milk itself'”



Order

01-3409	Groomer	for cattle	 1 / 12
01-3402	Groomer	8 rows, for cattle and horses	 1 / 12 / 48
01-3407	Groomer	for cattle	 1 / 12
01-3408	Groomer with comb	8 rows, for cattle and horses	 1 / 12



Hide and fur care



01-3403
Groomer



finger protection

flexible bristles

01-3432

01-3433

01-3430

01-3431

01-3434

01-3431
Plastic brush
- green

Made of elastic steel



01-3404
Spiral groomer

działa na grzyby,
wirusy, bakterie



01-3405
Double
groomer



09-2053
Blau Des 200 ml

idealny na aukcje
i wystawy

01-3458

Shampoo 1000 ml.

ideal for auctions and
exhibitions removes contaminants:

- faeces
- remains of markings
- mud

Rub a small quantity onto the hide and then rinse
with water and a brush



Order

01-3403	Groomer	for cattle	1 / 12 / 48
01-3430	Brush	plastic, red	25 / 125
01-3431	Brush	plastic, green	25 / 125
01-3432	Brush	plastic, blue	25 / 125
01-3433	Brush	plastic, yellow	25 / 125
01-3434	Brush	plastic, black	25 / 125
01-3404	Spiral groomer	double-sided, for horses and cows	1 / 10 / 50
01-3405	Double groomer	helpful for brushing	1 / 12 / 48
09-2053	Blau Des	aerosol disinfectant, ideal for groomers	1 / 6
01-3458	Shampoo	1000 ml	1 / 12

„Brushes, groomers, cow cleaners should be cleaned and disinfected regularly to prevent the spread of skin disorders (fungus) or parasites (fleas) among cattle” “skin disorders do not threaten the life of the animal, but they reduce its productivity and may stunt the growth of young organisms.”



Hide and fur care

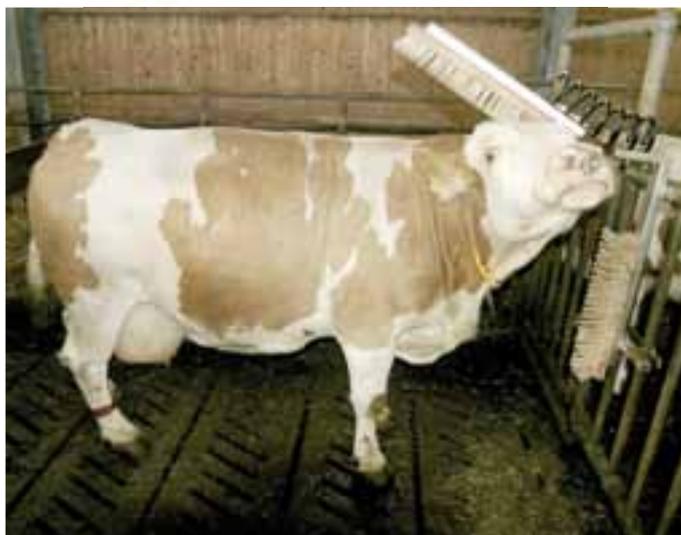
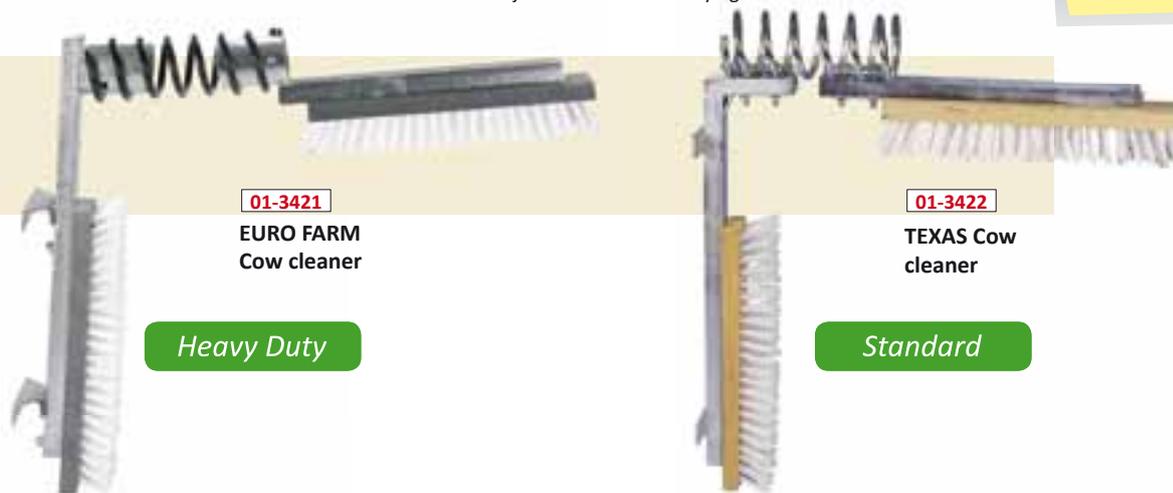
Maintenance of freestanding stations allows cattle to behave in a natural manner, including hygiene functions. These include: licking, rubbing against objects and scratching.

Cow cleaners allow cows to take care of their hides themselves. A traditional cow cleaner is a combination of brushes joined together to which the cow has constant access; it can rub against them at any time.

The cow cleaner should be installed in a place where the cow will be able to make free use of it. The height of the installed equipment should be adjusted to the height of the average cow in the herd. Thanks to its special design, the cow cleaner can absorb significant pressure. The traditional cow cleaners presented below (01-3422 and 01-3421) have brushes measuring 50 x 10 cm. The base of cow cleaner 01-3422 is wooden, while cow cleaner 01-3421 uses brushes made of artificial materials.

„Studies have shown that cattle make use of cow cleaners a dozen or so times per day”

The moveable horizontal section adjusts to fit cows of varying sizes



 Order

01-3421	Cow cleaner	EURO FARM	 1 / 20
01-3421-001	Replacement spring	For EURO FARM cow cleaner	 1 / 2
01-3421-003	Replacement brush	For EURO FARM cow cleaner	 1 / 2
01-3422	Cow cleaner	TEXAS	 1 / 24
01-3422-001	Replacement brush	For TEXAS cow cleaner	 1 / 2



Hide and fur care

Equipment for cleaning cattle

The cleaning equipment makes use of the cow's natural movements made by rubbing against trees. The pressure of the cow's body against the equipment causes it to switch on automatically. Cleaning time may be set individually. This prevents one cow from using the equipment for too long. Cleaning equipment was designed primarily for group maintenance of cows in freestanding enclosures, where the cows can move about without difficulty.

- easily mounted anywhere
- all metal elements are made of galvanized steel
- very thick horsehair bristles
- worn-out brushes can be easily replaced
- positively reviewed by the TUV-GS
- the mounting guard is provided individually
- improves cattle mood
- increases milk production capacity
- reduces veterinary costs

„Studies have shown that cattle make use of cow cleaners a dozen or so times per day”

improved animal mood



01-3420

Automatic cow cleaner

dimensions: 120 x 50 x 110 cm.
weight: 105 kg.
engine: 0.37 kW



Order

01-3420	Automatic cow cleaner	Cow Cleaner	1
01-3420-003	Support for automatic cow cleaner		1



Hide and fur care

Trimming fur in the vicinity of the udder, on the thighs and the sides of the animal reduces the possibility that mud, manure or other contaminants will cling to it. The herder should take care of the animal's hide by washing, cleaning and trimming it regularly.

Most often we do not trim the entire animal but rather the area that is most susceptible to dirt: the rump, underbelly and thighs. Animals may be frightened by the sound made by the trimmer, and for this reason it is recommended that the trimmer be turned on a few minutes prior to trimming, to give the animal a chance to accustom itself to the sound.

For maintaining cleanliness, it is also recommended that the cow be trimmed in places that most frequently collect dirt. These are: the udder, the underbelly, the shanks, thighs and tail. Remember not to trim the hair on the tail too short, because the tail is a natural defence against flies, piles and warble flies. Removal of hairs from the udder allows for easier preservation of hygiene in the vicinity of the teats, which improves milk quality.



10-8103
Blade cleaning spray



housing with impact resistant plastic

the head of the machine is made of pressure-moulded aluminium

10-8103
CONSTANTA 3 clippers

regardless of the positioning of the machine during operation, the Constanta 3 will not overheat

cutting blades made of high-quality steel

„The udder should be clipped shortly after milking, when the udder is not full. Otherwise, the procedure may cause the animal pain.”

Constanta 3 trimmer

- cutting blades made of high-quality stainless steel, hardened using special HEC technology, thanks to which they are more resistant, while maintaining excellent trimming parameters.
- thanks to the use of new technology, the Constanta 3 motor possesses extraordinary air-flow capacity
- when trimming animals with thick and dirty fur, it does not lose its power



10-8102
Cooling spray



10-8100
Lubricating oil



10-8001-003

Blade set



10-8000-001

Blade set

10-8001-001

Blade set



10-8004

Econom II trimmer



10-8006

Golden A5 trimmer



10-8000	CONSTANTA 3 clippers		15 / 31
10-8000-001	Blade set		15 / 31
10-8001	CONSTANTA 3 clippers		17 / 18
10-8001-001	Blade set		17 / 18
10-8001-003	Blade set		23 / 31
10-8004	Econom II trimmer		1
10-8004-001	Trimmer blades		1
10-8004-002	Trimmer blades		1
10-8029	CONSTANTA 3 horse trimmer		23 / 31

10-8006	Golden A5 trimmer		1
10-8006-001	Trimmer blades 50		1
10-8006-002	Trimmer blades 40		1
10-8006-004	Trimmer blades 15		1
10-8006-005	Trimmer blades 10		1
10-8100	COSTANTA lubricating oil 100 ml		1
10-8101	COSTANTA lubricating oil 500 ml		1
10-8102	COSTANTA cooling spray 500 ml		1
10-8103	Blade cleaning solution 400 ml		1



Hoof care

What are hoof problems caused by? There are many factors, the most important of which include: long-term selection for high milk productivity while ignoring such features as limb construction, maintenance method (year-round maintenance in cowsheds has a negative effect on hooves), improper feeding (too little fibre in the food mixture, sudden dietary changes), poor treatment (herding along slick surfaces - a frightened cow may injure her leg) and late discovery of motion disorders.

What threat do hoof diseases pose? When a cow has major problems with movement, it rarely crosses to the feeding trough. As a result, it eats less fodder and its milk production is reduced. Studies have also shown that bacteria present in the suppurative focus of the hooves can be a source of hoof infection, leading to pre-clinical and clinical mastitis. There also exists a clear relation between hoof diseases and reproductive problems in cattle.

The best way to avoid the problem is to take preventative measures - correction of hooves, bathing of hooves in disinfecting and strengthening solutions, observation of animals and reaction to the first signs of limping.

Correction involves the removal of the overgrown portion of the hoof and the proper shaping of the remaining hoof. This allows for equal distribution of the weight of the body (an average Holstein-Friesian cow weighs around 700 kg.). In order to ensure that the operation is safe for both the animal and the human, the cow should be immobilized in a tamer. The first inspection of the hoof should be conducted for heifers at the age of 12-16 months (although some recommend earlier correction, even at the age of 6 months); a second inspection should follow at 18-20 months - this protects the cow during its first lactation from laminitis.

For mature cattle, the frequency with which correction is conducted depends on the maintenance method. In open cowsheds, this should be done twice a year. In cowsheds where the cows make use of pasture, correction should be conducted 4-6 weeks prior to their being put out to pasture, and 4-6 weeks prior to being returned to their stalls. Hoof baths are another important method for preventing cattle disease (just as important as correction). The disinfecting agent may be poured into a special bath or onto an absorptive mate; the important thing is that it be situated properly - in such a way that the cow can't avoid it, e.g. across a narrow pre-herding passage.

Take care to ensure that you are using the proper concentration of the liquid (a lower amount for the prevention, a higher concentration for treatment of disease in the herd). The disinfecting agent should be systematically changed to prevent a situation in which cows pass over a solution that has been heavily contaminated with mud and manure.

The cow's hooves are constantly growing. If a cow does not have enough opportunities to rub her hooves (enclosed pens, soft bedding, little movement), the hooves will grow too large and prevent animals from walking. Hooves that have not been subject to systematic correction grow upwards and forwards, are more susceptible to cracks, and may render walking and standing impossible.

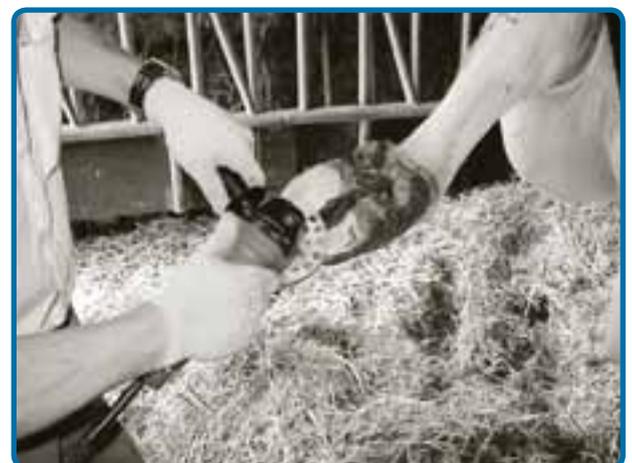
"Some estimates indicate an absence of up to 15-20% of cows due to hoof disease."

"Cows that have overgrown hooves but do not show signs of illness can demonstrate a 10% reduction in milk output"



"If the number of illnesses in the herd reaches 40-50%, correction should be done 3 times per year."

"During hoof correction time, the cow should be immobilized using a tamer"



Hoof care

Cow hooves that spend time on moist bedding easily absorb water. Under such circumstances, the edges of the hooves become soft and easily damaged. The purpose of systematic bathing of hooves is to keep them clean and to harden the hoof edges (prevention of lameness). If the cows are to walk across a mat or a tray containing a disinfecting agent prior to milking, there is a possibility that the agents may contaminate their milk. Therefore, it is better to set out the mat in such a way that the cows pass over it after milking.



01-3355

Hoof disinfecting tray

- Made of impact-resistant, crack-proof polyethylene



01-3241

Beech tar

- Natural product
- Thick consistency
- High quality
- Long valued as a means of tending for horns and hooves
- Regular application prevents mycosis and nits (protects against moisture and bacteria)
- Also used against wild animals - prevents them from chewing on trees



01-3358

CLAWPLUS hoof care liquid

- protects the hooves of cows, lambs and goats
- may be used to bathe hooves or be applied directly
- reliable protection and regeneration of hooves
- application: when bathing the hooves of 75-90 animals, mix 1 l. of CLAWPLUS hoof care liquid with 200 litres of water. When bathing the hooves of more than 90 animals, mix 2 litres of liquid with 200 litres of water
- When applying directly, mix CLAWPLUS liquid with water at a 1:3 ratio; rinse hooves 2 times per day



01-3351

Disinfecting mat

- for disinfecting hooves

„The disinfecting tray or mat should be placed in such a way as to ensure that all of the cows in the herd have to make use of it, e.g. along a narrow pre-herding passage”



01-3353

Disinfecting mat



01-3354

Disinfecting mat



01-3360

KOMBİ hoof disinfecting tray

- ability to connect two or more trays inline; strong clips keep them from coming apart, thus ensure stability and safety
- bath no. 1 is used for cleaning hooves of major pollutants; the cow enters bath no. 2 purely for disinfecting purposes; this system is more effective than a single tray system.
- the anti-slip bottom ensures that animals will pass through comfortably; calm passage means more effective contact with the disinfectant
- dimensions: 205 x 81 x 17 cm.
- volume 200 l.



Order

01-3355	Hoof disinfecting tray	200 x 85 x 16 cm., 250 l.	 1
01-3241	Beech tar	1 kg	 12
01-3242	Beech tar	5 kg	 1
01-3243	Beech tar	25 kg	 1
01-3358	CLAWPLUS hoof care liquid	vol. 5 litres	 1 / 4
01-3351	Disinfecting mat	dim. 180 x 90 x 4 cm.	 1
01-3352	Mat cover	designed for mat 01-3351	 1
01-3353	Disinfecting mat	85 x 60 cm	 1
01-3354	Disinfecting mat	45 x 45 cm	 1
01-3360	KOMBİ hoof disinfecting tray	205 x 81 x 17 cm, 200 l	 1



Hoof care

The modern Technobase system for healing horns and hooves allows for the curing of damaged and diseased hooves. It has many different applications, and can be used in various ways by veterinarians.

01-3211 TECHNOBASE kit

- rapid application: immediately after mixing, the compound can be modelled. The compound can be shaped by hand, which makes work much easier
- highly durable: Technobase has extraordinary adhesive properties. After application, you can rest assured that the repaired hoof will remain secure until the wooden block wears off.
- can be modelled without adhesive: during the kneading phase, the compound can be freely shaped without sticking to the hand. Until the completion of the polymerisation process, the compound remains elastic.
- creates only a small amount of heat: the chemical reaction that takes place following the mixture of compound ingredients causes heat to be released. This high temperature causes burns to the feet of animals and is a source of major discomfort for them. Technobase doesn't work in this manner. Thanks to this fact, you can conduct any and all procedures without stress and discomfort for the animal by using Technobase.

„The goal in attaching wooden blocks or plastic shoes is to provide relief for diseased hooves or parts of hooves”

„When using sets such as, e.g. Technovit, remember not to cover the bulbs with adhesive compound, otherwise pressure on the bulbs could cause lameness”



01-3211

TECHNOBASE kit



01-3210

Wooden block



Order

01-3211	TECHNOBASE kit	14 units	 1 / 2
01-3213	TECHNOBASE liquid	500 ml	 1 / 2
01-3214	TECHNOBASE powder	1000 g	 1 / 2
01-3210	Wooden block	1 unit	 10 / 100



Hoof care

01-3203 Technovit kit

- thanks to the special characteristics of Technovit 6091, with its rapidly hardening plastic compound, the kit has proved to be an essential, universal measure used in veterinary medicine to care for and cure hooves. In many cases, Technovit 6091 aids in, and shortens the time required for, veterinary care.
- within the scope of hoof care and healing, Technovit 6091 is applied in the following situations: to protect hooves from inflammatory diseases, to protect the injured edges of hooves, to remove hoof defects (quartering of the fissure), to shape the hooves and to correct them orthopaedically, especially in the case of colts and calves.
- low ambient temperature extends the polymerisation time of the compound, when the hooves are being adjusted using wooden blocks or are protected with special shoes
- the Technovit accelerator reduces polymerisation time (hardening time) by nearly 50%. For this reason, its use is especially recommended under low temperature conditions.
- Technovit 6091: the first commercially successful product for protection and reconstruction of hooves is available in various package forms and kits.



01-3203

Technovit 6091 with accelerator

01-3200 Technovit ProfiVET

- complete system for hoof care
- new: usage of shoes provided in the ProfiVET kit
- the compound is easy to mould. It doesn't stick to hands, yet it easily and powerfully adheres to the surface of hooves and shoes
- Technovit ProfiVET allows for superior protection of hooves during veterinary treatment
- very easy to control dosage - can be used by people who have no specialized training
- exact dosage thanks to carefully calculated powder quantities. The new ProfiVET shoe fits all sizes of hooves (it is possible to shorten a shoe that is too large)
- the ProfiVET shoe has a non-slip profile - thus avoiding the risk of falls. Rapid adherence to the surface of the hoof. The adhesive can be mixed directly in the shoe. The gentle rounded edges of the shoe make it easier for the animal to walk in them



01-3200

Technovit ProfiVet


 Order

01-3203	Technovit 6091 z akceleratorem	10 kits	 1 / 2
01-3204	Technovit 6091	2 kits	 1 / 2
01-3205	Technovit 6091	10 kits	 1 / 2
01-3200	Technovit ProfiVET	4 kits	 1 / 2
01-3201	Technovit ProfiVET	12 kits	 1 / 2



Hoof care

	Technovit ProfiVET		Technovit 6091	Technobase
Adhesive agent	code 01-3200 • for 4 applications • 4 portions of powder • 2 x 80 ml. of liquid • measure • mixer	code 01-3201 • for 12 applications • 12 portions of powder • 480 ml. bottle • measure • mixer	code 01-3203 • for 10 applications • 1000 g. of powder • 500 ml. of liquid • measure • mixer • set 16122 also includes catalyser, which accelerates adhesive drying	code 01-3211 • for 14 application • 1000 g. of powder • 500 ml. of liquid • measure • mixer
Protection / relief	shoes made with non-slip soles (01-3200 - 2 left foot and 2 right foot, 01-3201 - 6 left foot and 6 right foot)		Wooden blocks, 10 units	Wooden blocks, 14 units
Application	protection of hooves during veterinary treatment		Relief for diseased hooves, protection of hooves during inflammatory diseases, protection of injured edges of hooves, removal of hoof defects, shaping of hooves and their orthopaedic adjustment, especially in the case of calves	Relief for diseased hooves, various veterinary treatment applications
Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very easy to control dosage - can be used by people who have no specialized training • exact dosage thanks to carefully calculated powder quantities. • The new ProfiVET shoe fits all sizes of hooves (it is possible to shorten a shoe that is too large) • the compound is easy to mould. It doesn't stick to hands, yet it easily and powerfully adheres to the surface of hooves and shoes • The adhesive can be mixed directly in the shoe. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the catalyser makes the adhesive dry nearly 50% faster. For this reason its use is recommended especially during low-temperature periods • the adhesive should be thoroughly mixed and then applied to the wooden block and hoof • the block should not extend beyond the surface of the hoof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at a temperature of 20°C it hardens within 4 minutes • during the kneading phase, the compound can be freely shaped without sticking to the hand. Until the completion of the polymerisation process, the compound remains elastic. • creates only a small amount of heat during mixing of the adhesive ingredients • the adhesive should be thoroughly mixed and then applied to the wooden block and hoof • the block should not extend beyond the surface of the hoof

- The goal in attaching wooden blocks or plastic shoes is to provide protection and relief for diseased hooves or parts of hooves
- «When using sets such as, e.g. Technovit, remember not to cover the bulbs with adhesive compound, otherwise pressure on the bulbs could cause lameness
- Providing relief to a diseased hoof means placing more pressure on healthy hooves. Thus, prior to applying a wooden block, we should check to ensure that the remaining hooves are healthy and can bear the additional weight
- When applying a wooden block the cow should be immobilized using a tamer
- The adhesive created by mixing appropriate proportions of powder and liquid should be thoroughly mixed and should have an even consistency (air bubbles can reduce the durability of the adhesive and can make the block fall off prematurely)
- A catalyser is included in some of the kits - a solution that accelerates hardening of the adhesive
- The wooden block should end at the hoof. It should not extend beyond its surface
- Mixed adhesive should be spread both on the hooves and on the wooden block
- When attaching the plastic shoe, the adhesive should be mixed inside the shoe, then the shoe should be applied to the hoof.



Hoof care

Cattle breeders can choose from a selection of typical cotton or elastic bandages, or self-adhering bandages that have been designed to bandage limbs and that are saturated in pine tar or zinc oxide (these substances have antibacterial properties and accelerate tissue regeneration).

The bandage should be changed frequently (the frequency depends on the type of illness, environmental factors, e.g. maintenance method, type of bedding). A veterinarian should be consulted when applying bandages and hoof baths together. If there are no counter-indications, the bandage should be replaced during hoof baths, and a new bandage should be applied after the limbs have been disinfected. We must never permit a situation where a cow moves around for several hours with a bandage soaked with a substance from a disinfecting mat, e.g. formaline, because this could irritate the wound.

Application of bandages is the most common and at the same time the simplest method for curing diseased hooves.

Prior to applying the dressing and bandage the injured hoof should be cleaned and the wound should be disinfected. The bandage should be applied to a dry and clean hoof.



01-3225

MULLINO bandage

- length 4 m
- width 10 cm
- cotton/viscose
- 20 units



01-3221

FIXINO bandage

- length 4 m.
- elastic bandage made of cotton fibre, viscose and polyamide
- easily applied even in hard-to-reach spots
- can be hand-washed
- light and air-permeable



01-3233

Tartape hoof bandage

- self-adhesive with pine tar and zinc oxide
- water resistant
- pine tar regenerates hoof tissue, zinc oxide has an antibacterial effect
- length 25 m.
- works for up to 8 weeks



01-3234

Kromberg bandage with pine tar - 45 mm

- black
- length 25 m.
- width 45 mm.
- protective tape for hooves
- for bandaging and application of dressings to large animals



01-3236

CERTOPLAST bandage with pine tar

- Certoplast/Vorwerk type
- length 25 m.
- width 45 mm.
- for bandaging and application of dressings



01-3239

Bandage for hooves

- silver
- length: 50 m.
- width: 50 mm.
- protective tape for hooves



01-3225	MULLINO bandage	10 cm x 4 m, 20 units	 1
01-3221	FIXINO bandage	8 cm x 4 m, 20 units	 1
01-3223	FIXINO bandage	10 cm x 4 m, 20 units	 1
01-3233	Tartape hoof bandage	45 mm x 25 m	 1 / 5 / 45
01-3234	Kromberg bandage with pine tar	45 mm x 25 m	 1 / 5 / 60
01-3228	Stretchino bandage	80 mm x 5 m	 10 / 240
01-3236	CERTOPLAST bandage with pine tar	45 mm x 25 m	 1 / 5 / 60
01-3239	Bandage for hooves	50 mm x 50 m	 1 / 6



Hoof care

PHILIPSEN 01-3100 hoof correction disc

Original PHILIPSEN correction discs are characterized by reliable quality. Specially prepared for hoof correction procedures, they astonish with their incomparably long usage period.

Granulation: granulation characterizes how thickly grains of resilient metal are distributed on the disc.

The advantage to grains that are spaced further apart lies in the fact that the disc gathers dirt much more slowly. It is possible to use this type of disc for more one-time operations without the need for cleaning. Discs with smaller granulation in which the grains are distributed more thickly is recommended for correction of harder hooves, such as those possessed by free-range cattle. For more experienced users we recommend the two-sided version, in which the differing granulations on either side ensure optimal correction.

An additional advantage of original Philipsen discs is the so-called Vibra-Stop (a rubber washer on the underside of the disc), which, upon installation, minimizes vibration and ensures that the disc vibrates evenly during operation.



01-3100

Tarcza do korekcji racic Classic

- the highest quality
- does not require a break-
- does not heat up during operation
- coated with a layer of Teflon
- sparse granulation



01-3103

Tarcza do korekcji racic Classic

- the highest quality
- does not require a break-
- does not heat up during operation
- coated with a layer of Teflon
- dense granulation

Hoof correction disc, 3/6 tip 01-3116

Our innovative correction discs with a system of 3 (code 01-3117) or 6 (code 01-3116) replaceable blades are a professional tool for conducting corrective procedures. The geometrically distributed blades guarantee the best possible effects and the correction of up to 700 animals with a single set of blades.

The holes in the disc:

- prevent overheating
- don't lead to the accumulation of foul odours
- allow severed material to fall off easily
- allow for observation of the surface being worked on
- reduce the weight of the disc

The oblique orientation of the blades:

- ensure that the surface is worked on quickly and precisely (between hooves as well)
- a very clean working surface
- the hoof does not require additional procedures, which leads to considerable time savings

The cutting blades:

- are two-sided (can be rearranged)
- can be exchanged individually
- are easily replaced thanks to the ability to rapidly remove securing screws

"The holes on the shield allow for better cooling during the correction, even at a faster chip clearance horn"



01-3116

Tarcza do korekcji racic Profi, 6 ostrzy

- even greater performance
- even better comfort
- even better quality correction
- even longer blade life
- completely changed the shape of the shield with a lower weight for improved comfort



01-3100	Classic hoof correction disc	115 mm., sparse granulation 30	 1
01-3101	Classic hoof correction disc	125 mm., sparse granulation 30	 1
01-3103	Classic hoof correction disc	115 mm., dense granulation 30	 1
01-3104	Classic hoof correction disc	125 mm., dense granulation 30	 1
01-3106	Classic hoof correction disc	115 mm., various granulation 30 / 10, two-sided	 1
01-3107	Classic hoof correction disc	125 mm., various granulation 30 / 10, two-sided	 1
01-3116	Profi hoof correction disc	120 mm., 6 replaceable blades	 1
01-3117	Profi hoof correction disc	120 mm., 3 replaceable blades	 1
01-3118	Full set of blades	3 units for shield 01-3116	 1



Hoof care

Profi 01-3120 hoof correction discs

- designed for professional hoof correctors
- new geometry and blade positioning also allows for working of the space between hooves
- one of the disc's indisputable advantages is that no other tool is needed for correction
- holes in the disc: weight reduction allowing for inspection of the cut surface, prevent cut material from sticking
- profiled shape: ideal ergonomics and work convenience
- knife made of hardened metal: made of the highest quality carbon steel, allows for work on 1500 pairs of hooves
- disc geometry: optimal blade orientation ensures clean cutting, 40% faster cutting compared to other discs available on the market



01-3120

Profi hoof correction disc

- highest quality
- blades of hardened metal
- diameter of 125 mm.



01-3110

Boric hoof correction disc

- for one-handed angle grinders
- leaf form
- for working and cleaning of hooves
- long-lasting

Hoof correction disc, lathe blades 01-3120

- highest quality
- blades of hardened metal
- diameter of 90 mm.



01-3122

Profi hoof correction disc, lathe blades

- highest quality
- blades of hardened metal
- diameter of 90 mm.

„Discs with fine granulation work hooves slowly, so that the correction takes longer. Consequently, the hooves may overheat”



01-3108

Classic hoof correction disc

- grains made of hard metal
- best quality for the price



Order

01-3120	Profi hoof correction disc	125 mm., with 6 blades	1
01-3110	Basic hoof correction disc	115 mm	1 / 5 / 200
01-3111	Basic hoof correction disc	127 mm	1 / 5 / 200
01-3113	Basic hoof correction disc	115 mm	1 / 5 / 450
01-3114	Basic hoof correction disc	127 mm	1 / 5 / 300
01-3122	Profi hoof correction disc	with 11 lathe blades, 90 mm.	1
01-3108	Classic hoof correction disc	115 mm granulation 30	1
01-3109	Classic hoof correction disc	125 mm granulation 30	1



Hoof care

- A sharpened knife should suffice to correct the hooves of 20-25 cows.
- Tools for correcting hooves should be cleaned and disinfected after each use, in order to prevent the spread of bacteria between cows.
- Left-oriented knives are used to correct left limbs, while right-oriented ones are used for right limbs.
- Knives with narrow blades require less strength than knives with broad blades.
- The wooden core of the hoof-correcting knife reduces the possibility that the tool will slip out of the hands.

„Left-oriented and right-oriented knives should be sharpened regularly using a whetstone”



01-3123

PROFI hoof correction knife



01-3127

PROFI hoof correction knife



01-3126

PROFI hoof correction knife



01-3128

Hoof correction knife



01-3145

Whetstone for knives

Knife for correcting hooves 01-3128

- narrow blade
- wooden handle
- good quality
- rust-proof



Order

01-3123	PROFI hoof correction knife	right, narrow	 1 / 10 / 200
01-3124	PROFI hoof correction knife	right, broad	 1 / 10 / 200
01-3125	PROFI hoof correction knife	left, narrow	 1 / 10 / 200
01-3126	PROFI hoof correction knife	left, broad	 1 / 10 / 200
01-3127	PROFI hoof correction knife	double-edged	 1 / 10 / 200
01-3128	Hoof correction knife	right, narrow	 1 / 10 / 300
01-3130	Hoof correction knife	left, narrow	 1 / 10 / 300
01-3132	Hoof correction knife	double-edged, narrow	 1 / 10 / 300
01-3145	Whetstone for knives	for all types of knives	 1 / 5



Hoof care



Oil tempered

01-3167
Knipex hoof pinchers



56 HRC

Oil tempered

01-3165
Knipex hoof tongs



01-3150
Hoof shears



01-3151

Hoof shears

- dual arrangement
- with adjustable screw and replaceable blades
- length of 41 cm.
- steel

„If the corrective shears become dull, their blades can simply be replaced”



01-3159
DICK hoof file



01-3156
Hoof file



01-3155
Hoof file with handle

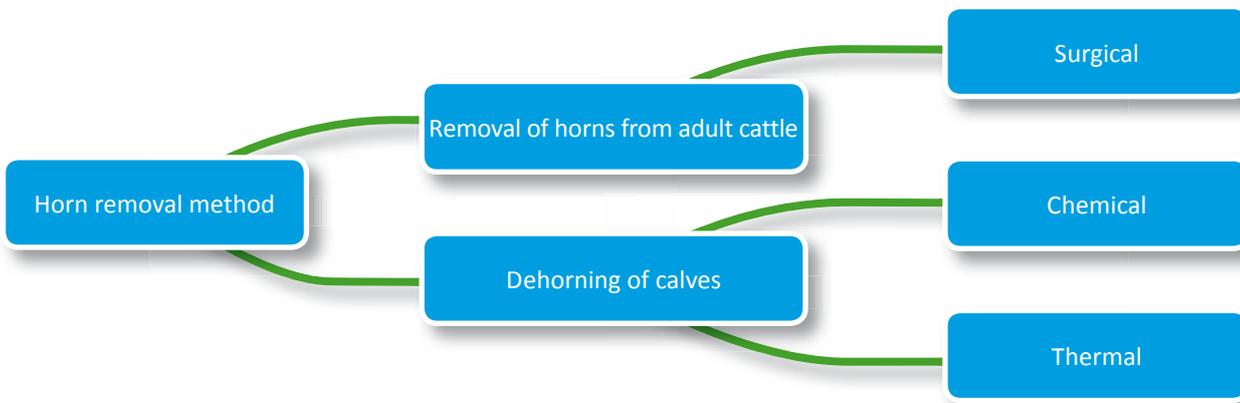
Order

01-3167	Knipex hoof pinchers	36 cm	1 / 2
01-3165	Knipex hoof tongs	30 cm	1 / 2
01-3150	Hoof shears	lateral	1 / 5
01-3151	Hoof shears	frontal	1 / 10
01-3152	Hoof shears 01-3151	2 units	1
01-3159	DICK hoof file	300 x 42 x 5 mm	1 / 2
01-3156	Hoof file	350 mm	1 / 2
01-3155	Hoof file with handle	350 mm	1 / 2



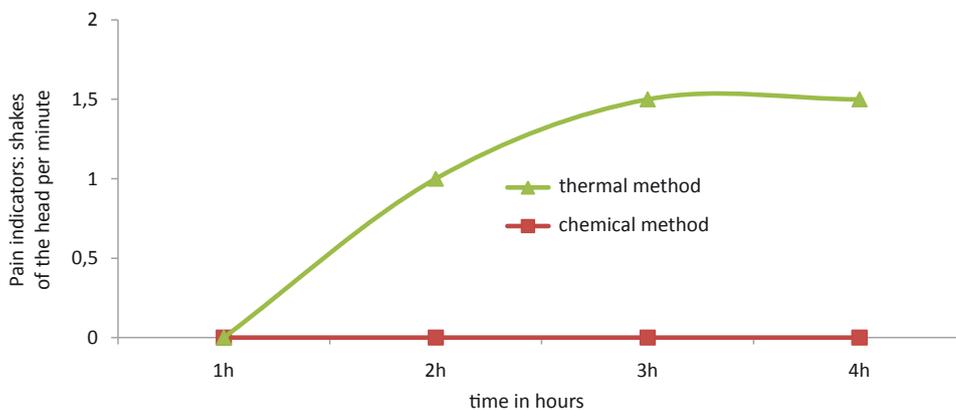
Dehorning

Dehorning is a procedure involving the removal of horn buds from calves and whole horns from adult cattle. It is conducted to improve safety for people who work with animals, but also to reduce the amount of damage and injuries that occur to cattle during industrial breeding. Hornless cattle are calmer and require less space. In such a herd, there are less frequent occurrences of older cows tormenting others, and of injuries and damage to teats. There is better access in hornless herds to feeding and drinking stations. For these reasons, in situations of intensive cattle breeding, dehorning is recommended. It can be performed on cattle of all ages, although removal of horn buds from calves differs fundamentally from removal of horns from adult animals.



The transition to industrial cattle breeding has required technological solutions that facilitate the procedure and that increase animal safety. Failure to dehorn dairy cows primarily incurs the risk that rival animals will harm one another. We must bear in mind that in small herds there exists a hierarchy. Competition at the feeding trough, for a better bedding site and for water leads to numerous conflict situations within the herd. The presence of horns would certainly lead to an unnecessary risk of accidents, especially injuries to the head, trunk and udder.

Studies conducted in 2006 by the UBC Dairy Education and Research Centre in Canada show that the least painful method is chemical dehorning of calves using gel or caustic sticks. Animals examined for several hours following the procedure showed almost no signs of pain, while in the case of thermal dehorning, once the local anaesthetic wears off, the number of such signs increases rapidly.



„Higher class herds don't have horns”



Dehorning

The simplest method and the one that disturbs animals the least is the removal of calf horn buds. The optimal time for this is before the connection between the forehead bones and the horns has developed, i.e. during the first 2 to 3 weeks of life. If the horns are properly burned off, they should not redevelop during the animal's lifetime. Dehorning of calves is conducted using a local anaesthetic, but if the procedure takes place several days after birth, we don't have to use anaesthetic. It is recommended that the calves be weaned prior to the procedure.

Dehorning of calves - horn buds can be removed using the following methods: chemical, thermal or surgical.

„European law recommends that dehorning be conducted within 6 weeks following the birth of a calf!”



Comparison of calf dehorning methods:

Method	Thermal	Chemical
Calf age	Up to 6 weeks after birth	Between the 14 th and 21 st day
Person performing procedure	The person tending the herd	The person tending the herd
Method of execution	Destruction of the horn buds by touching them to an iron heated to 600°C (dehorner)	Destruction of the horn buds by applying a few drops of a solution containing a caustic agent
Possible complications	Rare	For around 12 hours following the procedure, the calf should be isolated - other cows or calves might lick up the caustic agent

„After chemical dehorning has been conducted, the calf should be isolated from others in order to prevent other members of the herd from coming into contact with the solution - imbibing it or licking it up”

The chemical method involves smearing the horn buds with various types of ointments containing agents that destroy horn tissue, or applying adhesive tape having similar properties. To the remove horns, once the calf has been immobilized, the fur around the horn buds should be shaved off. Next, the surface should be dampened slightly with water and ointment should be applied to the skin around and near the horn buds. The skin, together with the horn buds, will die and fall off within 30 days.



Order

01-3007	Caustic stick	package for 15 calves	1 / 5 / 500
01-3020	Dehorning gel 45 g	package for 30 calves	1 / 12 / 432



Dehorning

Thermal dehorning with the aid of special instruments - dehorner - is at present the most common method, due to its simplicity, the lack of bleeding during the procedure, and the relatively small number of possible complications. After preparatory steps have been taken, the heated tip of the dehorner should be applied to the horn buds for several to a dozen or so seconds (based on producer recommendations). The burnt tissue layer should be removed, and the heated tip should be reapplied (for less than 2 seconds). In general - the amount of time required for effective execution of the procedure depends on the operating temperature of the dehorning tip. The thermal method makes use of both gas and electrical dehorner. These have different heating times, maximum temperatures, weights and power. Gas dehorner attain high temperatures more quickly than electrical ones, but their drawback is the need to frequently replace gas canisters.

For professionals

tip measures Ø20 mm.

piezoelectric ignition

operating temperature of 650°C

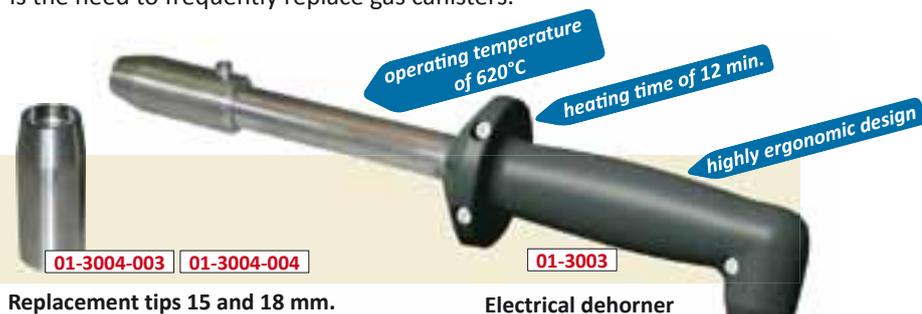
heating time of 3 min.



01-3014

GasBuddex dehorner

Operating time with one gas canister: 2-3 hours

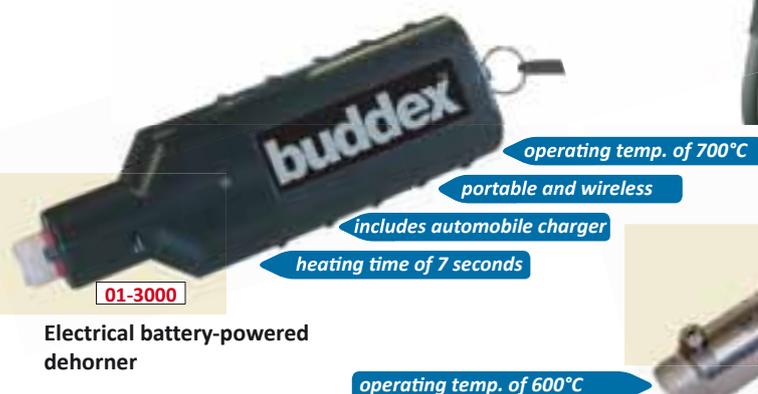


01-3004-003 01-3004-004

Replacement tips 15 and 18 mm.

01-3003

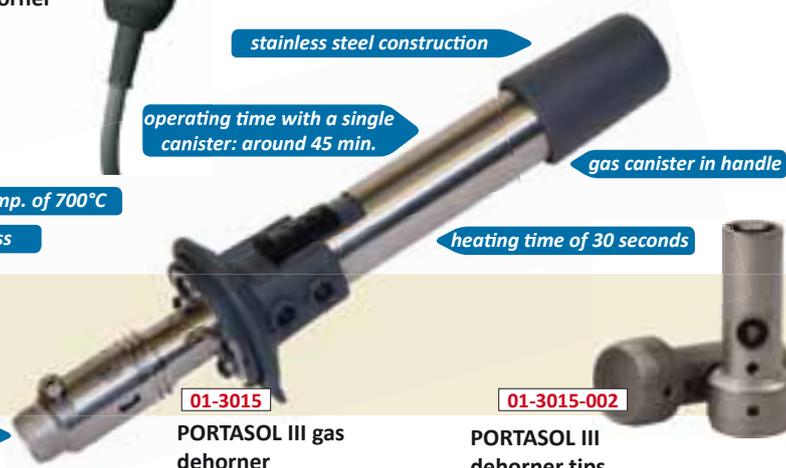
Electrical dehorner



01-3000

Electrical battery-powered dehorner

operating temp. of 600°C



01-3015

PORTASOL III gas dehorner

01-3015-002

PORTASOL III dehorner tips

Order

01-3014	GasBuddex dehorner	in a metal case with 2 gas containers, 20 mm. tip	1
01-3014-001	GasBuddex tips	diameter 20 mm	1 / 10
01-3013	GasBuddex dehorner	15 mm. tip	1
01-3003	Electrical dehorner	includes 18 mm. tip, 3 m. power cord	1
01-3004-003	Replacement tip 18 mm.	diameter 18 mm	1
01-3004-004	Replacement tip 15 mm.	diameter 15 mm	1
01-3000	Electrical battery-powered dehorner	including standard charger and automobile charger	1 / 10
01-3015	PORTASOL III gas dehorner	in special box, 18.5 mm. tip	1
01-3015-001	PORTASOL III tip, 18.5 mm.	diameter 18,5 mm	1 / 100
01-3015-002	PORTASOL III tip, 15 mm.	diameter 15 mm	1 / 100
01-3013-001	Gasbuddex tip	diameter 15 mm	1 / 10
02-0027-002	Gas for Portasol III	80 ml	1 / 12
01-3001-001	Gas canister for GasBuddex		1 / 12 / 72



Dehorning

Removal of horns that have already grown in is a much more difficult task, if only because a mature, horned cow is more difficult to harness than a small calf. Furthermore, this task lasts longer and is painful for the animal (horn tissue has highly developed nerves and blood vessels). The cause of late removal of horns in mature cattle is usually improper dehorning of calves, the fact that several animals have been overlooked, or the purchase of adult horned cattle. A dehorning procedure is performed on a mature cow solely via the surgical method and is necessarily more invasive and complicated than remove of buds from calves. It requires firstly that the animal be dressed with a pressure bandage around the base of the horns, which reduces bleeding in this area. 24 hours after application of a local anaesthetic, the horns may be removed manually:

- with the aid of a cutting line - 1 - 1.5 cm. from the base of the horns
- with the aid of a special electric horn saw at the same spot

The resultant wound should be treated with a special preparation containing antibiotics, and a sterile bandage should be applied for 24-48 hours. The pressure bandage should be left in place for 8-16 hours following the procedure.

During the procedure, special care should be paid to proper hygiene and disinfecting. This can be accomplished using professional antiseptic agents, e.g. Blau Des



01-3008

Horn cutting line



01-3010

Line handles



01-3012

Bone saw

- 230 V
- for adult cattle dehorning
- complete electric grinder and cutting attachment

„When dehorning mature cattle, remember the following steps: immobilize the animal; in a tamer if possible; application of tight bandages around the bases of the horns and local anaesthetic. After the procedure we should always remember to disinfect and treat the wounds using appropriate treatments and preparations”



09-2054

BLAU DES aerosol for surface disinfecting

An antibacterial agent kills viruses and fungus



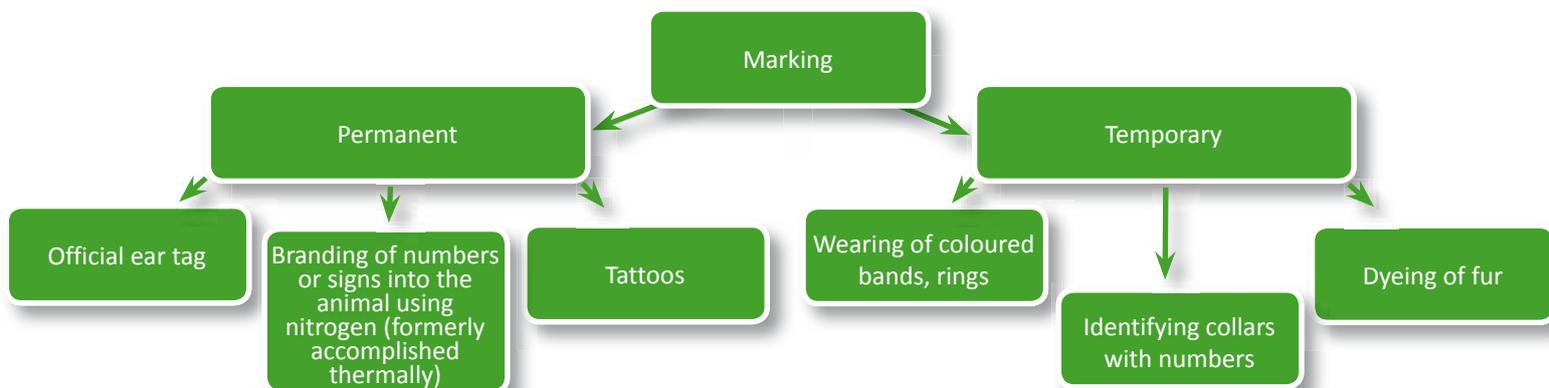
Order

01-3008	Horn cutting line	length 3,6 m	 1 / 5 / 100
01-3009	Horn cutting line	length 12 m	 1 / 5 / 100
01-3010	Line handles	2 items in package	 1 / 5 / 100
01-3012	Bone saw	2200 W, 230 V, Tecnaall dehorning saw	 1
01-3012-001	Disk for saw	115 mm	 1
09-2053	BLAU DES aerosol can	200 ml	 1 / 6
09-2054	BLAU DES aerosol can	500 ml	 1 / 2



Animal identification

Animals can be marked temporarily and permanently. Permanent brands serve to identify individual members of a herd, while temporary markings allow for identification of individual animals.



Markers and sprays are most often intended for use in marking cows, swine and goats. This form of marking is useful when we want, e.g. to indicate animals that have been inoculated, that are awaiting a certain procedure, or that are taking medication. Markers and sprays always have intense colours that are visible from a distance. They are fast-acting, the colour remains on the fur for several weeks (up to 3-4 in the case of RAIDEX markers), they dry quickly - the marking on the fur remains visible.



07-0115	RAIDEX Marker	red	 10 / 50
07-0116	RAIDEX Marker	green	 10 / 50
07-0117	RAIDEX Marker	blue	 10 / 50
07-0118	RAIDEX Marker	violet	 10 / 50
07-0119	RAIDEX Marker	black	 10 / 50
07-0120	RAIDEX Marker	orange	 10 / 50
07-0121	RAIDEX Marker	yellow	 10 / 50
07-0122	RAIDEX Marker	white	 10 / 50
07-0123	Top Marker	blue	 10 / 50
07-0124	Top Marker	red	 10 / 50
07-0125	Top Marker	green	 10 / 50



Animal identification

During marking, a spray does not come into direct contact with the hide of the animal, which prevents transmission of parasites and micro-organisms between animals.



07-0100
 Top Marker
 spray - red



07-0101
 Top Marker
 spray - green



07-0102
 Top Marker
 spray - blue



07-0103
 RAIDEX
 marking
 spray - red



07-0104
 RAIDEX
 marking
 spray - blue



07-0105
 RAIDEX
 marking
 spray - green



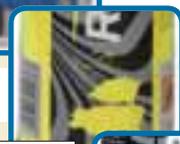
07-0106
 RAIDEX marking
 spray - red



07-0107



07-0108



07-0109



07-0150



07-0151



07-0152



07-0153



07-0138
 Handle for marking
 spray



Order

07-0100	Top Marker spray	red,	500 ml		12
07-0101	Top Marker spray	green,	500 ml		12
07-0102	Top Marker spray	blue,	500 ml		12
07-0103	RAIDEX marking spray	red,	200 ml		1 / 12
07-0104	RAIDEX marking spray	blue,	200 ml		1 / 12
07-0105	RAIDEX marking spray	green,	200 ml		1 / 12
07-0106	RAIDEX marking spray	red,	400 ml		1 / 12
07-0107	RAIDEX marking spray	green,	400 ml		1 / 12
07-0108	RAIDEX marking spray	blue,	400 ml		1 / 12
01-0109	RAIDEX marking spray	yellow,	400 ml		1 / 12
07-0150	RAIDEX marking spray	black,	400 ml		1 / 12
07-0151	RAIDEX marking spray	violet,	400 ml		1 / 12
07-0152	RAIDEX marking spray	orange,	400 ml		1 / 12
07-0153	RAIDEX marking spray	brown,	400 ml		1 / 12
07-0138	Handle for marking spray				1 / 12



Animal identification

A dozen or so years ago, when the average herd numbered a few or a dozen or so cows, there was no need for marking. Animals were treated individually by their handlers, they were given names, were recognizable by their shape and pattern of patches or by other distinguishing characteristics, e.g. an unusually crooked horn. At present, herds are becoming larger and larger, and there is no way to recognize them "on sight". Every farm animal must be marked with an individual number issued by the ARiMR [Polish Agency for the Restructurization and Modernization of Agriculture], printed on an ear tag. However, in addition to official marking, farms often make use of internal marking. Coloured identification bands mark cows as, e.g. dehydrated, as having problems with their udders, as needing hoof correction. The bands are attached to the animal's pastern, most often on the hind leg. If attached here, the band won't fall off, and at the same time a cow marked because of, e.g. mastitis will be easily noticed during milking (in the milk parlour the band will be at the dairyman's eye level, during milking at the dairyman's milking stations, when he bends down to place the cup beneath the udder, he cannot fail to notice the band).

Bands may be made of plastic or fabric.



07-0080
Fabric identifying band - yellow

07-0081
Fabric identifying band - red

07-0082
Fabric identifying band - blue

07-0083
Fabric identifying band - green



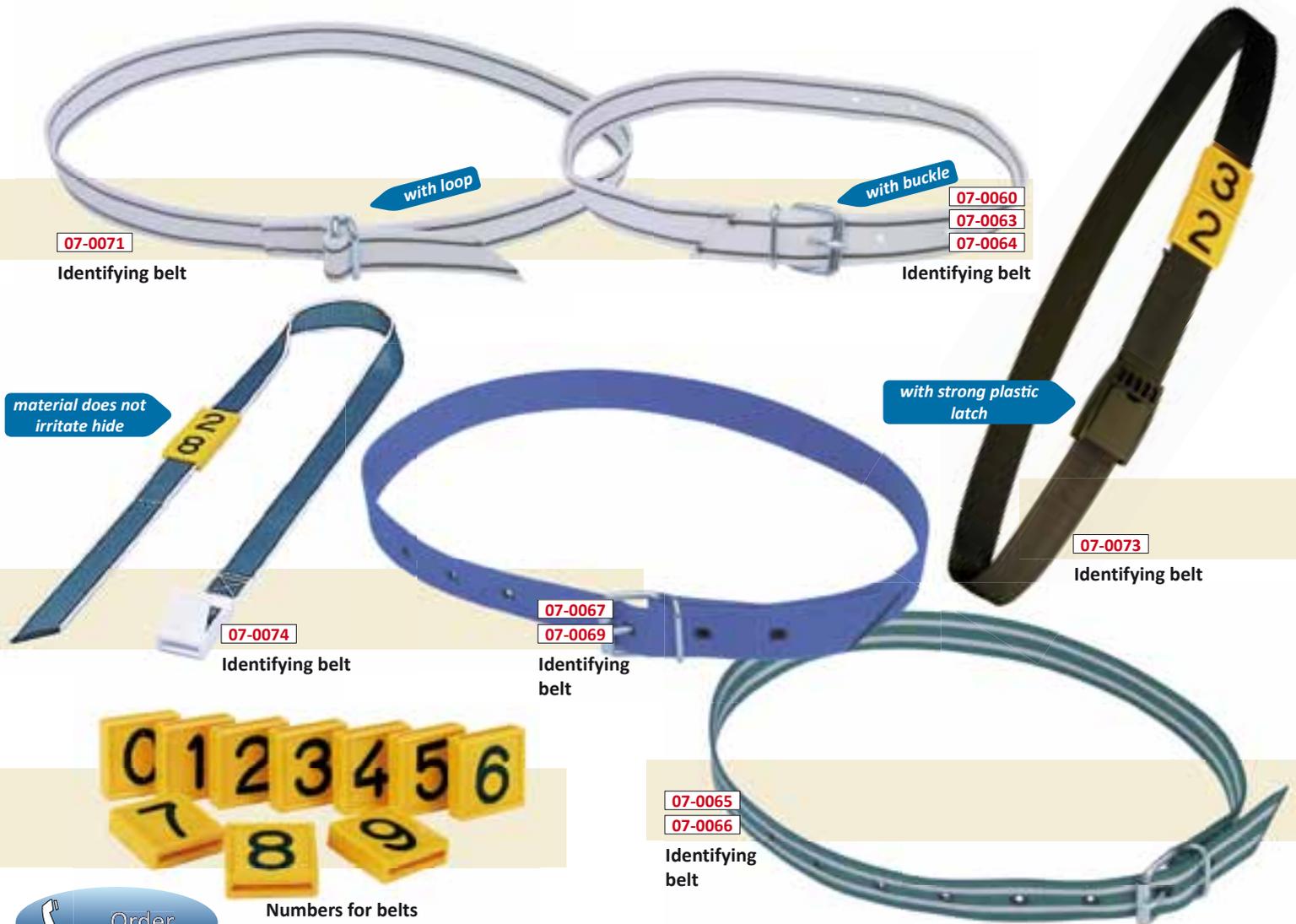
 **Order**

07-0075	Plastic identifying band	yellow, length 37 cm	 1 / 10 / 200
07-0076	Plastic identifying band	red, length 37 cm	 1 / 10 / 200
07-0077	Plastic identifying band	blue, length 37 cm	 1 / 10 / 200
07-0078	Plastic identifying band	green, length 37 cm	 1 / 10 / 200
07-0079	Plastic identifying band	orange, length 37 cm	 1 / 10 / 200
07-0080	Fabric identifying band	yellow, 10 units in package	 1 / 5
07-0081	Fabric identifying band	red, 10 units in package	 1 / 5
07-0082	Fabric identifying band	blue, 10 units in package	 1 / 5
07-0083	Fabric identifying band	green, 10 units in package	 1 / 5
07-0084	Fabric identifying band	various colours, 10 units in package	 1 / 5



Animal identification

In tie-stall cowsheds, cows stand at their stations throughout most of the year with a board hanging over them containing all important information, e.g. cow number, date of last insemination, date of last calving, data concerning milk production and lactation time. In free-stall cowsheds, cattle identification can prove problematic. The number printed on the ear tag is too small to be read from a greater distance. Therefore, it is better to provide internal numbering for the herd. An individual cow can then wear a belt around its neck that indicates its number (a large black number against a yellow background - visible from afar).



07-0071	Identifying belt	130 cm, black and white	 1 / 10
07-0060	Identifying belt	90 cm, black and white	 1 / 10
07-0063	Identifying belt	120 cm, black and white	 1 / 10
07-0064	Identifying belt	135 cm, black and white	 1 / 10
07-0074	Identifying belt	130 cm, green	 1 / 10
07-0067	Identifying belt	120 cm, blue	 1 / 10
07-0069	Identifying belt	135 cm, blue	 1 / 10
07-0073	Identifying belt	130 cm, black	 1 / 10
07-0065	Identifying belt	120 cm, white and green	 1 / 10
07-0066	Identifying belt	135 cm, white and green	 1 / 10

07-0050	Belt number "0"	10 items	 1 / 100
07-0051	Belt number "1"	10 items	 1 / 100
07-0052	Belt number "2"	10 items	 1 / 100
07-0053	Belt number "3"	10 items	 1 / 100
07-0054	Belt number "4"	10 items	 1 / 100
07-0055	Belt number "5"	10 items	 1 / 100
07-0056	Belt number "6/9"	10 items	 1 / 100
07-0057	Belt number "7"	10 items	 1 / 100
07-0058	Belt number "8"	10 items	 1 / 100



Animal identification

An important aspect of the EU system, and one that is designed to guarantee food that is safe for consumers, is the farm animal registry, which was introduced in Poland in 2003. This registry was implemented by the Agency for the Restructurization and Modernization of Farming within the framework of the European IACS system. The database of the IRZ collects information on:

- animal owners (registry of producers)
- animals and their place of residence (registry of herd headquarters)
- transfer of animals (registration of announcements of animal-related events)

Can Agri has been from its inception an accredited supplier of ear tags for farm animals (ARIMR list, position 3). The markers that we distribute meet the highest quality requirements, both with regard to resistance to tearing, material stability and durability of the laser-printed text. This has enabled us to introduce an exceptional offer for breeders - we are the only supply that **DOES NOT COLLECT AN ADDITIONAL FEE FOR A DUPLICATE OF AN EAR TAG**

The ear tags offered by CAN AGRI for sheep and goats are the smallest and lightest available on the Polish market.

What this means for the delicate auricles of the ears of sheep is known all too well to shepherders.

A characteristic feature of our ear tags for cattle, sheep and goats is the **RED INSERT CONNECTING** the male and female halves of the ring.

Can Agri's offer includes official ear tags for cattle with a DNA-GENO® sample container. We are **THE ONLY PROVIDER ON THE ARIMR LIST** that offers this solution.

Collection of samples of genetic material at the same time as the ear tag is fastened - a procedure and activity identical to ordinary ear tag fastening - one motion: ear tag attachment and DNA sample collection.

Fields in which GENO® samples are used:

- inspection of origins
- diagnosis of genetic flaws
- identity control (e.g. meat quality improvement programs)
- genotyping
- diagnosis of genetic-based illnesses (e.g. BVD MD)

Can Agri ear tags are available throughout Poland via our distributor network.

They can also be ordered, by sending the order to our company address. We also

provide the highest quality ear punches, characterized by high durability. Thanks to their

unique design (parallel movement of the needle and the seat) they require significantly less strength when attaching ear tags than other ear punches. For this reason we recommend them especially for those in possession of larger animal herds.

We do not charge additional fees for duplicate of send ear CA Pricing available at ARIMR¹

"Earrings manufactured by Agri can have a very high quality, thanks to the hardened plastic arrowhead and red head"



In any case, we can upon order deliver an unlimited number of blank and printed ear tags that combine visual and electronic identification, while also facilitating collection of tissue samples (DNA extraction) - e.g. for fallow deer, red deer and other species of animals.

http://www.arimr.gov.pl/fileadmin/pliki/IRZ/dostarcy_kolczykow/Cennik_Can-Agri.pdf



Animal identification

Application of ear tags is accomplished using an ear punch. This tool should be made of long-lasting material, should attach the ear tag thoroughly - the most frequently committed error made by breeders is the failure to adjust the type of needle to the type of ear tag, which leads to incomplete attachment and loss of the tag by the animal. Every ear punch should allow for exchange of needles (or inserts with a needle).



The Profi ear punch is massive and solid. It's special design allows for lateral needle movement, thanks to which the needle isn't subject to overload, which could lead to breakage. The plastic handgrips prevent the ear punch from slipping out of the hand. Sold with a black insert adapted for Flexoplus ear tags (CanAgri).

The Classic ear punch is light and simple to use. It has a handle lock. Recommended for owners of smaller herds.



07-0015

Needle for MultiFlex ear tags (CanAgri)



07-0014

Needle for AllFlex ear tags



07-0016

Needle for Polnet ear tags

„The type of ear punch needle should always suit the type of ear tag being attached!”

07-0003

Classic ear punch


 Order

07-0001	Profi ear punch	with needle for Flexoplus ear tags	 1 / 10
07-0010	Profi ear punch insert	blue, for Allflex ear tags	 1 / 10
07-0011	Profi ear punch insert	grey, for Flexoplus Canagri ear tags	 1 / 10
07-0013	Profi ear punch insert	black, for Primaflex ear tags	 1 / 10
07-0003	Classic ear punch	standard	 1 / 10
07-0015	Needle for MultiFlex ear tags (CanAgri)	for ear punch 07-0003	 1 / 50
07-0014	Needle for AllFlex ear tags	for ear punch 07-0003	 1 / 50
07-0016	Needle for Polnet ear tags	for ear punch 07-0003	 1 / 50



Animal identification

Flexoplus ear tags sold without printed labels can be marked with a symbol by a breeder using a special fast-drying marker or (if so desired) printed characters. Yellow ear tags are always available, but other colours (red, blue, green and white) are available upon request. These are extremely long-lasting - after application, the two parts of the earring cannot be separated. The sharp point of the male end of the ear tag facilitates easy penetration of the auricle while at the same time fastening the ear tag together. Multiflex R ear tags are intended for swine, Flexoplus F and D for cattle. They are attached using a PrimaFlex ear punch with a grey insert.

Because FlexoPlus ear tags use parts that act like a bearing, following application the male and female parts of the ear tag rotate independently of one another. This reduces the possibility that the animal's ear will become torn by the ear tag should it become entangled in a bush, for example (the tag is not rigid).



07-1060

Multiflex R ear tag
set



07-1080

Multiflex ear tag L
set



07-1040

Multiflex F + D ear tag
set

Special markers facilitate permanent marking of the ear tag. The writing dries quickly and does not wipe away.



07-0129

Ear tag marker

07-0130

Ear tag marker

- a properly attached ear tag cannot be removed and reused
- proper attachment of an ear tag requires that the correct ear punch needle be used
- the ear tag should be made of smooth material (an animal should not be able to harm itself with the tag)
- a marking made on the tag using a marker should not rub out and should be clear
- the female part of the ear tag should be attached to the inner part of the ear
- the male part of the ear tag should be attached to the outer part of the ear
- an identification number should be written on both sides of the ear tag



07-1060	Multiflex R ear tag	ear tags for swine, set	50
07-1040	Multiflex F + D ear tag	ear tags for cattle, set	50
07-1080	Multiflex L ear tag	ear tags for goats and sheep, set	40
07-0129	Ear tag marker	broad tip	1 / 12 / 72
07-0130	Ear tag marker	fine tip	1 / 10 / 100



Animal identification

PrimaFlex ear tags may be blank or numbered on both sides. When ordering, please provide the colour (available in the following colours: yellow, red, blue, green and white) and numbering. These tags are attached using a PrimaFlex ear punch with a black insert.



07-1005

Primaflex ear tag



07-1007

Primaflex ear tag



07-1009

Primaflex ear tag



07-1011

Primaflex ear tag

Duo tags are recommended for calves, cattle, swine and sheep. They measure 18 x 45 mm., and are produced in the following colours: yellow, red, blue, green and white. They are numbered from 1 to 200, and the number is burned into both sides of the ear tag (upon request, it is possible to print tags with higher numbers). We recommend that they be attached using a PrimaFlex ear punch with a green insert (Duo).



07-1012

Duo ear tag



07-0007

Duo ear punch



Order

07-1002	Primaflex ear tag	size 0, blank, 18 x 49 mm.	 1 / 25
07-1005	Primaflex ear tag	size 0, printed, 18 x 49 mm.	 1 / 25
07-1006	Primaflex ear tag	size 1, blank, 44 x 46 mm.	 1 / 25
07-1007	Primaflex ear tag	size 1, printed, 44 x 46 mm.	 1 / 25
07-1008	Primaflex ear tag	size 2, blank, 45 x 61 mm.	 1 / 25
07-1009	Primaflex ear tag	size 2, printed, 45 x 61 mm.	 1 / 25
07-1010	Primaflex ear tag	size 3, blank, v - 62 x 90 mm. h - 44 x 46 mm.	 1 / 25
07-1011	Primaflex ear tag	size 3, blank, v - 62 x 90 mm. h - 44 x 46 mm.	 1 / 25
07-1012	Duo ear tag		 50
07-0007	Duo ear punch		 1 / 10
07-0012	Duo insert for ear punch 07-0001	green	 1 / 10



Lead lines and halters

In dairy cattle breeding we distinguish between two types of maintenance in cowsheds: tie-stall and free-stall. The free-stall system has considered better for over a decade, as being better adapted to the natural needs of cattle. However, in Poland tie-stall cowsheds still predominate. This results primarily from the structure of farms (small farms with small numbers of cattle per herd predominate). Free-standing cowsheds require construction of a milk parlour, which is profitable for herds numbering several dozen or more.



01-2041	Profi tie for calves	85 x 4 cm. with chain, swivel, cotter and D-ring	1 / 10
01-2042	Obroża dla cieląt Profi	85 x 4 cm. with loop and D-ring	1 / 10
01-2043	Profi tie for calves	100 x 4 cm. with chain, swivel, cotter and D-ring	1 / 10
01-2044	Profi collar for calves	100 x 4 cm. with loop and D-ring	1 / 10
01-2050	Profi tie for calves	130 x 4 cm. with double chain and carabineer	1 / 10
01-2052	Profi tie for calves	with belt	1 / 10
01-2062	Profi tie for calves	130 x 4 cm. with loop and D-ring, green	1 / 10
01-2063	Profi tie for calves	130 x 4 cm. with loop and D-ring, blue	1 / 10
01-2072	Profi securing belt with carabineer	60 cm	1 / 10 / 50
01-2074	Securing belt with safety carabineer	60 cm	1 / 10
01-2080	Profi tie for young cows	150 x 5 cm. with double chain and cotter	1 / 5
01-2081	Collar	150 x 5 cm	1 / 10
01-2090	Profi tie for bulls	170 x 7 cm. with double chain and cotter	1 / 5
01-2092	Collar for bulls	170 x 7 cm	1 / 5



Lead lines and halters

A properly selected lead line should take into account sex (lead lines for bulls must be extremely resilient), age (one size of halter is used for calves, another for mature cows), type of use (one type for cattle standing in tie-stall cowsheds and another for short walks with individual cows), aesthetics (special halters are intended for leading bulls during exhibitions).

- A lead line in a stall must allow for forward and lateral movement
- Proper selection of bedding and lead line make it easier to rest, which translates into greater milk production capacity



01-2140

Classic tie for calves



01-2142

01-2143

01-2144

Classic collar for calves



01-2151

Obroża



01-2203

Metal neck handle for cattle



01-2202

Metal neck handle for calves



01-2251

Carabineer with swivel



01-2252

Carabineer with swivel



01-2167

Classic tie with chain



01-2150

01-2151

Classic tie for cattle



01-2193

Double chain for tying calves



01-2192

Chain for calf collar



Order

01-2140	Classic tie for calves	85 x 4 cm. with chain, swivel and cotter	 1 / 10
01-2142	Classic collar for calves	65 x 4 cm. with loop	 1 / 10
01-2143	Classic collar for calves	85 x 4 cm. with loop	 1 / 10
01-2144	Classic collar for calves	100 x 4 cm. with loop	 1 / 10
01-2150	Classic tie for cattle	130 x 4 cm. with chain and carabineer	 1 / 10
01-2151	Classic tie for cattle	130 x 4 cm	 1 / 10
01-2167	Classic tie with chain	170 cm	 1 / 10
01-2181	Classic collar for calves	150 x 5,5 cm	 1 / 10
01-2190	Chain for calf collar	60 cm with swivel	 1 / 10 / 50
01-2192	Chain for calf collar	66 cm. with carabineer, ring and cotter	 1 / 10 / 40
01-2193	Double chain for tying calves	70 cm. with carabineer	 1 / 10 / 20
01-2202	Metal neck handle for calves	55 cm, 3 x 50 mm. rings	 1 / 5 / 25
01-2203	Metal neck handle for cattle	78 cm., 3 x 65 mm. rings, 1 x 100 mm. ring	 1 / 5 / 20
01-2251	Carabineer with swivel	with eye for belt	 1 / 10 / 150
01-2252	Carabineer with swivel	with eye for chain	 1 / 10 / 150



Lead lines and halters

Lines are used to lead and tie up cattle. Loops at the ends of lines allow for strong, stable attachment to halters. Cows are led or tied up only occasionally (veterinary exams, transport), one exception is cattle shows. Unusual situations usually cause a cow to suffer additional stress (painful procedure, change of environment). For this reason it is necessary to minimize such situations and to prevent the animal from panicking. The person leading the cow should act calmly but firmly. Proper attachment of a carefully selected line is important. Its strength should correspond to the strength of the animal being led or tied up. Typical cattle lines have a diameter of 12 mm. and can be made of artificial or natural fibres (sisal), however, specially reinforced lines for bulls (01-2035) have a diameter of 14 mm. and are made of a mixture of natural and artificial materials.



01-2035

Transport line



01-2034

Transport line



01-2032

Transport line



01-2030

Transport line



01-2027

Calf leading line



01-2029

Calf leading line



01-2179

Nylon belt



Order

01-2035	Transport line	Sisal / polyester, length 350 cm., Ø 14 mm. with small loop	 1 / 10
01-2034	Transport line	Sisal, length 320 cm. Ø 12 mm. with small loop	 1 / 10 / 50
01-2032	Transport line	Polyester, length 320 cm. Ø 12 mm. with large loop	 1 / 10 / 50
01-2033	Transport line	Polyester, length 320 cm. Ø 12 mm. with small loop	 1 / 10 / 50
01-2030	Transport line	Sisal/ polyester, length 320 cm. Ø 12 mm. with large loop	 1 / 10 / 50
01-2031	Transport line	Sisal / polyester, length 320 cm. Ø 12 mm. with small loop	 1 / 10 / 50
01-2027	Calf leading line	Jute / polyester, length 180 cm. Ø 8 mm. with small loop	 1 / 10 / 100
01-2029	Calf leading line	Sisal, length 200 cm. Ø 12 mm. with small loop	 1 / 10 / 50
01-2179	Nylon belt	For making vertical ties	 10m / 40m



Lead lines and halters

Cattle, regardless of what type of cowshed they are kept in, need around 14 hours of rest (reclining) per day - by ensuring comfortable rest we allow the cow to regenerate, which can influence milk production capacity. When designing beds and selecting the length and type of tying line, we must take into consideration the cow's possibilities - a cow, in order to be able to stand and lie down freely, needs to have freedom of both forward and lateral movement. She must also have free access to a water source.



01-2026

Leather halter for bulls



01-2022

Cow halter with chain wattle



01-2025

Halter for shows and exhibitions

When tied in a cowshed, a cow is milked at milking stations, has access to water and food - most of the year it is kept on a line - therefore, for this maintenance system the dimensions of the bedding are extremely important (due the practice of inseminating using semen from HF bulls over the past few years, the body mass and dimensions of black and white cows has increased considerably; old bedding is often too short), and its length should be correlated to the tying system.

„The tie should allow the head to be raised freely above the feeding trough; its length should allow the head to be withdrawn before the cow lies down”



01-2012

Profi cattle halter



01-2002

Profi cattle halter



01-2024

Double-woven line halter



Order

01-2026	Leather halter for bulls	made of tough leather; double-stitched; includes fittings	 1 / 5 / 20
01-2022	Cow halter with chain wattle	high quality construction; leather reinforced; with metal fittings	 1 / 10
01-2025	Halter for shows and exhibitions	black, including lead line; made of nylon	 1 / 5 / 75
01-2012	Profi cattle halter	green, high-quality material; leather reinforced; with metal fittings	 1 / 10
01-2002	Profi cattle halter	green, high-quality material; leather reinforced; with metal fittings	 1 / 10
01-2024	Double-woven line halter	100% sisal	 1 / 10
01-2023	Single-woven line halter	100% sisal	 1 / 10



Drinking bowls for cattle and horses

How much water does a cow need? This depends on age, fitness, physiological condition (lactation phase), the direction and intensity of production on the farm, fodder contents and ambient temperature (season).

„To produce 1 l. of milk a cow must drink 4-5 l. of water”

A cow's daily water requirement

High-capacity cows	Dehydrated cows	Cows in a late stage of pregnancy	Calves up to 3 months old	Calves from 3 to 6 months old	Grazing cattle
100 - 130 l	25 - 30 l	45 l	20% of body mass	12% of body mass	30 - 40 l

Drinking bowls:

Most often used in tie-stall cowsheds - 1 bowl can serve a maximum of 2 cows. In free-stall cowsheds 1 bowl can serve 12-17 cows. The capacity of the bowl is 1-3 l. Flow of water into bowls: for calves 1.5 - 2 l./min., for adult cows 10 - 20 l./min. If water flows into the bowl too slowly, the required amount will not be supplied. If the water flows too quickly, it will flood the cow's nostrils and discourage her from drinking.

Drinking bowl with tongue:

The bowl should be highly durable and resistant to mechanical damage. Bowls are frequently made of materials such as: powder-lacquered cast iron, plastic (specially reinforced) or stainless sheet metal. Activation of water flow takes place via a spring-loaded valve, set in motion by the cow (pressing produces a flow of water into the bowl). It can be mounted on the wall or on a pipe (with the aid of a special hoop). Water connectors are usually 1/2" and located at the top or bottom.



10-2005	Cast iron drinking bowl	with tongue made of stainless sheet metal	2 / 96
10-2007	Valve	to 10-2005, brass	1 / 10 / 400
10-2009	Valve	frost-proof, to 10-2005	1 / 5
10-2061	Plastic drinking bowl	very strong plastic, large bowl	1
10-2050-001	Valve	to 10-2061	1
10-2010	Hoop for drinking bowl	2 units	1 / 25
10-2072	Plastic bowl	olive colour	2 / 10 / 160
10-2073	Plastic bowl	blue colour	2 / 10 / 160
10-2074	Plastic bowl	green colour	2 / 10 / 160
10-2076	Hoop for drinking bowl	2 units, suited for plastic bowl	1 / 25



Drinking bowls for cattle and horses

Dairy cows should have constant access to water. Studies have shown that cows with unlimited access to water have better production results than those that are given water two or three times a day.

By allowing cows the possibility of free access to a drinking bowl during the day, their milk production capacity may increase by as much as 10-15%, and their body mass may increase from 3-5%.

Effects of water deficiency in cattle

Dairy cows - decreased productivity

Calves - stunted growth

More fodder consumed per kilogram of milk produced

Depressed immune system

Reproductive disorders



10-2537

Drinking bowl for cattle and horses

- 1/2" water connector located at the top
- capacity of 15 l./min.



10-2536

Drinking bowl for cattle and horses

- 1/2" water connector located at the top
- capacity of 15-19 l./min



10-2538

Drinking bowl for cattle and horses

- 1/2" water connector located at the top
- capacity of 15 l./min.



10-2539

Drinking bowl for cattle and horses

- 1/2" water connector located at the top
- capacity of 15 l./min.
- valve no. 10-2539-004



10-2501

Drinking bowl for cattle and horses

- 1/2" water connector located at the top and bottom
- capacity of 15 l./min.
- valve no. 10-2501-002



Order

10-2537	Cast-iron drinking bowl	2 l		1
10-2536	Cast-iron drinking bowl	1,5 l		1
10-2538	Cast-iron drinking bowl	1,5 l		1
10-2539	Cast-iron drinking bowl	1,5 l		1
10-2501	Cast-iron drinking bowl	1,5 l		1
10-2540	Valve for drinking bowl	universal		1



Drinking bowls for cattle and horses

Drinking bowl with floating valve:

The bowl is made of cast iron or strong, crack-proof plastic. Water flow is activated by a floating valve, which is set to maintain a predetermined water level in the bowl. The bowl can be mounted on the wall or on a pipe (with the aid of a special hoop). They usually have a 1/2" water connector.



10-2081

Drinking bowl with floating valve

- capacity of 2 litres

10-2081-001

Floating valve

10-2080

Drinking bowl with floating valve

- made of plastic
- regulated capacity of 5-8 litres
- valve cover made of stainless steel
- especially recommended for cows and horses
- water capacity of 7 l./min.

10-2084

Drinking bowl with floating valve

- made of polypropylene
- intake 1/2 whole - water from right or left side
- drainage stopper facilitates cleaning
- especially recommended for cows and horses
- max. 3 litres

Drinking bowl with a pipe valve:

Most often used for young cows that are learning to drink from a bowl. Wanting to drink, the animal will unconsciously touch the valve, which reacts to fairly slight pressure, causing water to flow into the bowl. In this way, the calf or lamb quickly learns how to make use of a drinking bowl. The pipe valve opens when slight pressure is applied. In drinking bowls of this sort, the speed of water-flow can be adjusted. The bowls can be mounted on the wall or on a pipe.



3L

1,7kg

9l/min

10-2060

Drinking bowl with pipe valve

2L

4,7kg

9l/min

10-2372

Idea-Suevia drinking bowl



10-2010

Hoop for cast iron drinking bowls



10-2379

Pipe valve



10-2081	Drinking bowl with floating valve	cast iron 2l.	1
10-2081-001	Floating valve for bowl 10-2081	for bowls 10-2080, 10-2081, 10-2082	1 / 10 / 100
10-2080	Drinking bowl with floating valve	made of plastic, capacity of 5-8 l.	1 / 40
10-2084	Plastic drinking bowl with floating valve	capacity of 3 l.	1 / 12
10-2060	Drinking bowl with pipe valve	made of very strong plastic	1
10-2040-001	Pipe valve	for 10-2060 drinking bowls	1
10-2076	Hoop for drinking bowl	for 10-2060 drinking bowls	1 / 25
10-2372	Idea-Suevia drinking bowl	cast iron	1
10-2010	Hoop for cast iron drinking bowls	2 items, for bowls 10-2060, 10-2372	1 / 25
10-2379	Pipe valve	for bowl 10-2372	1



Drinking bowls for cattle and horses

High-capacity drinking tanks with floating valves

In free-stall cowsheds there should be two modular drinking bowls for each animal group. This ensures adequate water supply for all cows, including those situated lower in the hierarchy of the herd. Most often, there should be one drinking bowl for 20-25 dairy cows. The drinking bowl should be made of durable polyethylene and all of the edges should be rounded so as to prevent the animals from injuring themselves.

„Once cows have been given free access to water throughout the day, their milk production may increase by 10-15%, and their body mass by 3-5%”



10-2341

Biglac 55 Floating-valve water bowl

- capacity of 55 litres
- drainage plug on the bottom
- floating valve out of reach of animals, maintains 9 bars of pressure
- rapid water flow: 34 litres per minute at 4 bars
- water connectors above and below, on the right side and on the left, 1/2" internal thread

Pasture drinking bowls:

May be set up in enclosures in the vicinity of farm buildings. The two types of water source for pastures are: large-capacity bowls that can

be used at the same time by a large number of cows, and auto-tankers, a piece of equipment that isn't especially large and that can be used for automatic water collection and can be installed on any container or trough. There are also drinking bowls that make use of gravitational pressure and are mounted directly on water carts.



10-2347

PREBAC Pasture drinking bowl

- stable and highly durable
- reinforced with special ribbing
- large bar introduces water (90 x 50 mm.) at a rapid and efficient pressure (patented)
- easily mounted and adjusted
- for sale without floating valve
- available capacities: 400 l. (code 10-2345), 600 l. (code 10-2346), 1000 l. (code 10-2347) and 1500 l. (code 10-2348)

Convenient handles

Easy to clean



10-2350

PREBAC Pasture drinking bowl

- for sale without floating valve
- large bar introduces water (90 x 50 mm.) at a rapid and efficient pressure (patented)
- available capacities: 550 l. (code 10-2349) and 950 l. (code 10-2350)



10-2091

Auto-tanker

- With floating valve made of stainless steel
- easy to install
- 1/2" water connection



10-2096

Aluminium pasture drinking bowl

- for installation on all drinking bowls and water carts
- aluminium
- tongue made of stainless steel
- 1/2" water connection
- driven by gravitational pressure



Order

10-2340	Biglac 25 floating-valve drinking bowl	single-cell 25 l.		1
10-2341	Biglac 55 floating-valve drinking bowl	two-cell 55 l.		1
10-2347	PREBAC plastic drinking bowl	round 1000 l.		1
10-2350	PREBAC plastic drinking bowl	oval, 950 l.		1
10-2091	Auto-tanker	Lacabac, high-pressure valve, made of stainless steel		1
10-2090	Auto-tanker	low-pressure valve		1
10-2096	Pasture drinking bowl	aluminium		1
10-2352	Floating-valve	for PREBAC		1



Drinking bowls for cattle and horses

Heated drinking bowls:

These consist of a bowl under which is situated a heater that does not draw much power (50-80 W.), driven by 24 V. electrical power via a safety transformer powered by a 230 V. network. Within an enclosure is located an insulated pipe that runs in such a way as to prevent the water from freezing. A thermostat attached to an electrical circuit turns on the heat when a minimum temperature, e.g. 4°C is reached, and switches it off once the temperature increases.

A modern frost-proof drinking bowl, e.g. Isobac, has double polyethylene walls filled with thermal insulation. The bottom of the bowl is fully insulated. The large cells ensure constant access to water. Water flow in the drinking bowl attains a pressure of 34 l./min. at 4 bars of pressure. The low water level and high water flow prevent accumulation of organic contaminants along the bottom and the spread of bacteria that cause mastitis and diarrhoea in calves.

„In the course of a day, cows drink between 80 and 100 l. of water, which should have a temperature of 8-15°C. Cows about to give birth should receive water at an even higher temperature.”



Resistant to temperatures as low as -20°C

100 W. heater (2 x 50 W.)

Water connector on bottom

10-2324

Isobac drinking bowl

- ideal for 40 dairy cows
- 100 W. (2 x 50 W.) heater
- with control light
- optional purchase of a specially designed tilted frame for the bowl



10-2324-001

Tilted frame for Isobac drinking bowl

- for wall-mounting

Heated drinking bowls are designed for 15 heads of cattle in free-stall cowsheds. LAKCHO and STALCHO have 1/2" water connectors at the bottom. They are resistant to temperatures as low as -20°C. They should be mounted on a raised surface. Specially designed pedestals are available (code: 10-2329, 10-2328, 10-2327). You can also build a pedestal yourself by using, e.g. a concrete base with a 300 mm. diameter.



10-2325

Stalcho heated drinking bowl 50W/24 V

- heated drinking bowl
- with tongue



10-2326

LAKCHO 50W/24V heated drinking bowl

- heated drinking bowl
- with floating valve



Order

10-2324	Isobac drinking bowl	La Buvette, two-celled	 1 / 8
10-2324-001	Tilted frame	for drinking bowl 10-2324	 1
10-2325	Heated drinking bowl	Stalcho 50W/24V	 1
10-2326	Heated drinking bowl	LAKCHO 50W/24V	 1
10-2329	Stand for Stalcho and Lakcho	30 x 100 cm	 1
10-2328	Stand for Stalcho and Lakcho	30 x 60 cm	 1
10-2327	Stand for Stalcho and Lakcho	30 x 40cm	 1



Drinking bowls for cattle and horses

Insulated drinking bowls have thick thermally insulated walls that do not need electrical-powered heaters, but rather operate on the same principle as a thermos. This type of drinking bowl ensures that animals have access to cool water in the summer and prevents water from freezing in the winter. These bowls have floating valves. The bowl is activated by squeezing the closing sphere. Two-sphere bowls are intended for 40 heads of cattle or 60 sheep, while a single-sphere bowl services half that number of animals. Remember that usage of isolated drinking bowls does not require additional expenditures in the form of e.g. electricity consumption (which is required for heated bowls).

Water, once used, is immediately replenished



10-2320

Frost-proof two-sphere drinking bowl

- drinking water maintained at a steady temperature (3 to 5°C in winter and 10 to 12°C in summer)
- a patented water drainage system (GV), thanks to larger drain valves, allows for rapid drainage of the container and manual cleaning of its interior (with a brush)



10-2321

Frost-proof single-sphere drinking bowl

- drinking water maintained at a steady temperature (3 to 5°C in winter and 10 to 12°C in summer)
- a patented water drainage system (GV), thanks to larger drain valves, allows for rapid drainage of the container and manual cleaning of its interior (with a brush)

In the winter, the temperature can drop below 20°C. What should you do if you possess a cowshed containing only standard drinking bowls? All that needs to be done is to improve the installation slightly by adding the appropriate valves, insulating the pipes that connect to the water supply and installing heated pipes.

In order to protect drinking bowls, cone-shaped valves should be mounted on them. This shape prevents them from accumulating water. To keep the water bowl from freezing, it should be attached to the wall at a 5° angle, which allows residual water to off of the valve.



10-2009

Frost-proof valve for water bowls

- the neck of the valve is cone-shaped, which prevents it from accumulating water
- recommended for equipping a larger number of water bowls in an installation
- the drinking bowl should be attached to the wall at a 5° angle, which allows residual water to off of the valve.



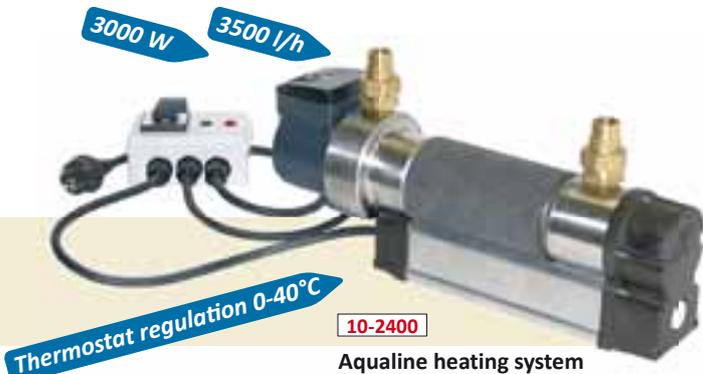
Order

10-2320	Lagee frost-proof valve	two-cell 75 l.	 1 / 5
10-2321	Lagee frost-proof valve	single-cell 40 l.	 1 / 7
10-2009	Frost-proof valve for water bowls	for bowl 10-2005	 1 / 5

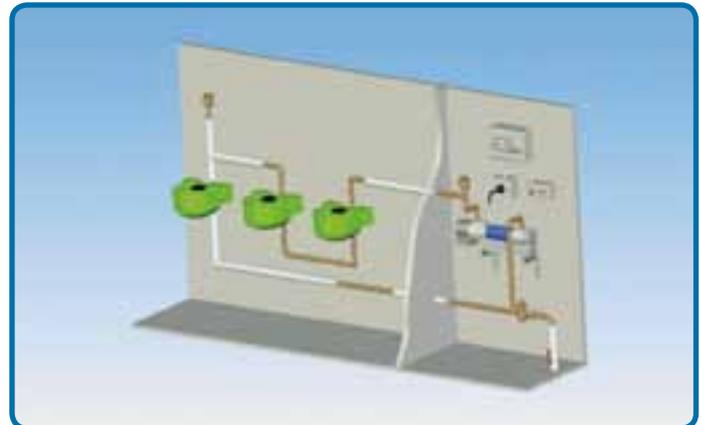


Drinking bowls for cattle and horses

Comfort and convenient application is ensured thanks to the Aqualine automatic heating system. A circulation pump provides heated water to drinking bowls in a closed cycle. The water, which is heated and constantly in motion, is doubly ensured against freezing. The pump is protected against overheating.



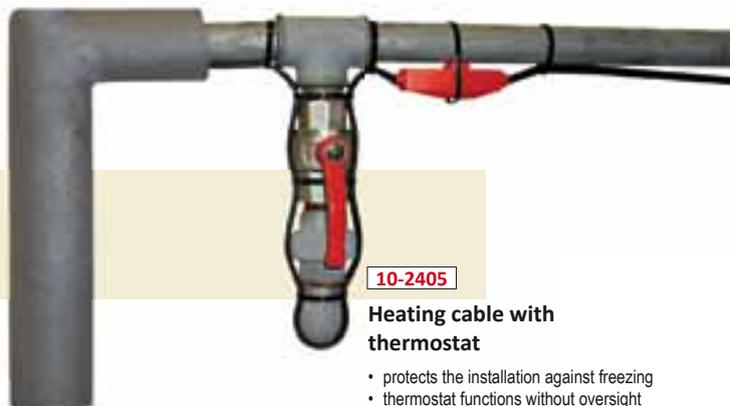
Aqualine heating system



Water pipes can be insulated using foam, or a special heating cable may be attached to them. Remember that the cable should be installed in such a way as to prevent the animal from being able to bite it. Heating cables, depending on the length of pipes, draw an equal amount of power. A standard cable draws between 20 to 40 W. of energy. Heating cables with built-in thermostats (which don't require oversight) need between 30 W. and 720 W*.

* at a temperature of 0°C

1 m. of 1/2" pipe	1.1 m. of heating pipe
1 m. of 3/4" pipe	1.2 m. of heating pipe
1 m. of 1" pipe	1.3 m. of heating pipe



Heating cable with thermostat

- protects the installation against freezing
- thermostat functions without oversight
- not recommended for heated pipes
- if additional insulation is used, the thermostat must also be insulated



Aluminium tape



10-2400	Aqualine heating system	set		1
10-2405	Heating cable with thermostat	2 m, 33 W		1
10-2406	Heating cable with thermostat	4 m, 60 W		1
10-2407	Heating cable with thermostat	8 m, 120W		1
10-2408	Heating cable with thermostat	12 m, 176 W		1
10-2409	Heating cable with thermostat	14 m, 210 W		1
10-2410	Heating cable with thermostat	18 m, 290 W		1
10-2411	Heating cable with thermostat	24 m, 360 W		1
10-2412	Heating cable with thermostat	37 m, 622 W		1
10-2413	Heating cable with thermostat	49 m, 830 W		1
10-2417	Aluminium tape	50 mm x 100 m		1



Feeding troughs

In present-day dairy cow breeding there are currently two types of maintenance systems: tie-stall and free-stall. Although these two systems differ fundamentally, in terms of equipment they have common elements: feeding troughs, drinking bowls and fodder troughs. Because they are used by animals throughout the day, they have to be more durable than the average building or food-storage containers used in cowsheds. Of no less importance is their shape and finish, both of which influence functionality and animal safety.

„The proper feeding trough should have the following characteristics:

- allow for uninhibited feeding, while simultaneously preventing animals from discarding food (a border around the rim prevents scattering of fodder)
- the interior of the bowl should be smooth, without crevices that could accumulate fodder
- easily cleaned
- without sharp edges or protruding elements that could injure animals”



10-1009
Feeding trough
 • 23 x 12 x 22 cm



10-1004
Feeding trough
 • 33 x 33 x 28 cm



10-1162
Feeding trough
 • 42 x 32 x 30 cm



10-1112
Feeding trough
 • 60 x 30 x 45 cm



10-1005
Feeding trough with bars
 • 33 x 33 x 28 cm



10-1172
Rim border



10-1122
Rim border

 Order

10-1009	Feeding trough	for calves and lambs, 6 l.	 1 / 30 / 300
10-1004	Feeding trough	universal, 9 l.	 1 / 20 / 150
10-1162	Feeding trough	universal, 15 l.	 1 / 100
10-1172	Rim border	for 10-1162	 1 / 25
10-1112	Feeding trough	corner, 31 l.	 1 / 50
10-1122	Rim border	for 10-1112	 1 / 25
10-1005	Feeding trough with bars	for colts, 9 l.	 1 / 5 / 50



Feeding troughs



10-1020

Hanging feeding trough

- 28 x 37 x 32 cm.
- crack-resistant plastic, durable hooks



10-5083

Container for water or fodder

- capacity of 20 l.
- container for water or fodder
- for use in stables, cowsheds, on journeys
- flat back allows for hanging, e.g. on a fence
- extremely durable



10-5082

10-5081

„After the feeding trough has been installed, the animal should be able to maintain its natural position when feeding”



10-5049

Container for water or fodder

- capacity of 70 l.
- container for water or fodder
- for use in cowsheds or in pastures
- strong nylon handles
- made of crack-resistant plastic



10-1017

Hanging feeding trough

- 25 x 35 x 27 cm.
- crack-resistant plastic, durable hooks



10-1018

Aluminium feeding trough

- capacity of 18 l.
- aluminium feeding trough
- 3.5 kg.
- wall-mounted
- easily cleaned, rustproof
- no sharp corners - safe for animals



10-5017

10-5027

NEW

10-5019

10-5029

10-5018

10-5028

Flexible container 45 l./26 l.

- capacity of 26 l. and 45 l.
- made of extremely strong and flexible plastic
- equipped with comfortable handles
- universal application: for water and fodder, for cowsheds and pastures



10-1020	Hanging feeding trough	square, 13 l.		1
10-1017	Hanging feeding trough	round, 8 l.		1
10-5049	Feeding trough for water, fodder	70 l		1
10-5082	Feeding trough for water, fodder	blue, 20 l.		1
10-5083	Feeding trough for water, fodder	green, 20 l.		1
10-5084	Feeding trough for water, fodder	black, 20 l.		1
10-5080	Feeding trough for water, fodder	violet, 20 l.		1
10-5081	Feeding trough for water, fodder	orange, 20 l.		1

10-5017	Elastic container	red, 26 l.		1 / 30
10-5018	Elastic container	green, 26 l.		1 / 30
10-5019	Elastic container	blue, 26 l.		1 / 30
10-5027	Elastic container	red, 45 l.		1 / 20
10-5028	Elastic container	green, 45 l.		1 / 20
10-5029	Elastic container	blue, 45 l.		1 / 20
10-1018	Aluminium feeding trough	wall-mounted, 44 x 38 x 23 cm.		1



Feeding troughs



10-1217

Base for salt lick

- base for salt lick
- wall-mounted
- reinforced walls
- can be printed with any logo

10-1212

Base for salt lick

„Salt-lick bases should be made of durable materials - otherwise, animals will quickly destroy the equipment. Bases should be easily mounted in farm buildings, e.g. on barrier pipes, fences or attached to walls”



10-1202

Base for salt lick

- base for Standard salt lick
- can be printed with any logo



10-3008

Hay bin

- hay bin
- galvanized



10-3004

Hay bin

- hay bin
- galvanized

„Salt licks are used to compensate for lack of sodium in an organism. They are particularly important for cattle during grazing, because grasses contain little sodium. Horses should also have continuous access to salt licks.”

„Farm animals and deer (wild or living in captivity) should have access to a salt lick”



05-0653

Siatka na siano

- czerwona



Order

10-1212	Salt-lick base	olive	 1 / 250
10-1213	Salt-lick base	blue	 1 / 250
10-1217	Salt-lick base	orange	 1 / 250
10-1216	Salt-lick base	violet	 1 / 250
10-1202	Standard Salt-lick base	olive	 1 / 250
10-1203	Standard Salt-lick base	blue	 1 / 250
10-1204	Standard Salt-lick base	green	 1 / 250
10-1205	Standard Salt-lick base	black	 1 / 250
10-3004	Hay bin	70 x 51 x 45 cm	 1 / 5
10-3008	Hay bin	50 x 35 x 21 cm	 1 / 5
05-0653	Siatka na siano	czerwona	 1



Disposable protective gear

Disposable overcoats and protective coverings for shoes are used to prevent the spread of infection between agricultural buildings. They are used during veterinary procedures and everyday operations on farms to ensure a high level of sanitation.



09-3112

Shoe protectors

- prevent the spread of micro-organisms by shoes
- dimensions: 40 x 50 cm.
- elastic band at the top prevents them from sliding down the leg
- sealed
- thickness of 70 µm, 100 units per package



09-3006

Disposable overcoat, white

Non-sterile protective overcoat buttons in the front. Length 120 cm.
Recommended for veterinarians



09-3007

Disposable overcoat, green

Non-sterile protective coat, length 135 cm.
20 units per package



Order

09-3112	Shoe protectors	dimensions: 40 x 50 cm., 100 units per package	 1
09-3006	Disposable overcoat, white	non-sterile protective coat, buttoned in the front, length 120 cm. recommended for veterinarians	 50
09-3007	Disposable overcoat, green	non-sterile protective coat made of polyethylene, length 135 cm., 20 units per package	 1



Disposable protective gear

During veterinary procedures such as insemination conducted on large farm animals, the most effective protective gear is a very long glove that protects both the arm, armpit and chest. These reach around the neck, thanks to which you can rest assured that they won't come off during a procedure.



09-3113

Long gloves for arm protection

- length: 120 cm.
- thickness: 25 µm.
- extremely durable
- transparent
- 50 units per package



09-3106

Disposable gloves

- disposable gloves made of polyethylene
- length: 90 cm.
- thickness: 25 µm.
- orange
- 100 units per package

Veterinary gel should be used during vaginal or rectal inspections, as well as during insemination procedures. The gel aids in examinations by giving hands and arms the appropriate level of viscosity. The gel's special formula allows it to be used during insemination.



09-2050

Veterinary gel



09-3104

VETTOP Disposable gloves

- disposable gloves
- length: 90 cm.
- thickness: 28 µm.
- extremely durable
- transparent
- 100 units per package



Order

09-3113	Long gloves for arm protection	length: 120 cm., thickness: 25 µm., 50 units per package	1
09-3106	Standard disposable gloves	length: 90 cm., thickness: 25 µm., 100 units per package, orange	1
09-2050	Veterinary gel	1000 ml.	1 / 6
09-3104	VETTOP DISPOSABLE GLOVES	length: 90 cm., thickness: 28 µm., 100 units per package, transparent	1



Disposable protective gear

Disposable medical gloves reduce the risk of infection. Gloves should be changed for each new animal examined, or after examining an infected organ (this prevents transmission of bacteria between animals, or e.g. infection of a healthy teat by a diseased one). For many years, only latex gloves were used. However, it turned out that they can cause an allergic reaction. An increase in allergic reactions was also connected with the use of talc gloves.



09-3109

NITRILE gloves

- non-sterile disposable gloves
- length 24 cm.
- sizes ranging from S to XL
- gloves contain neither latex nor talc
- thickness 4 µm.



The most desirable features of gloves:

- snug fit
- do not cause allergic reactions
- durability
- little or no talc
- proper length



09-3132

NITRILE gloves

- single-use, non-sterile gloves
- length of 24 cm.
- sizes ranging from S to XXL
- gloves contain neither latex nor talc
- thickness 5.5 µm.



09-3114

MILKMASTER gloves

- non-sterile disposable gloves
- length 30 cm.
- gloves contain neither latex nor talc
- sizes ranging from S to XXL
- thickness 8 µm.



„People that are allergic to latex can choose between vinyl gloves or gloves coated with nitril, which has the additional advantage of being resistant to fats”



09-3108	NITRILE gloves	size S,	thickness 4,0 µm,	100 per package		1
09-3109	NITRILE gloves	size M,	thickness 4,0 µm,	100 per package		1
09-3110	NITRILE gloves	size L,	thickness 4,0 µm,	100 per package		1
09-3111	NITRILE gloves	size XL,	thickness 4,0 µm,	100 per package		1
09-3130	NITRILE gloves	size S,	thickness 5,5 µm,	100 per package		1
09-3131	NITRILE gloves	size M,	thickness 5,5 µm,	100 per package		1
09-3132	NITRILE gloves	size L,	thickness 5,5 µm,	100 per package		1
09-3133	NITRILE gloves	size XL,	thickness 5,5 µm,	100 per package		1
09-3134	NITRILE gloves	size XXL,	thickness 5,5 µm,	100 per package		1
09-3114	MILKMASTER gloves	size S,	thickness 8,0 µm,	50 per package		1
09-3115	MILKMASTER gloves	size M,	thickness 8,0 µm,	50 per package		1
09-3116	MILKMASTER gloves	size L,	thickness 8,0 µm,	50 per package		1
09-3117	MILKMASTER gloves	size XL,	thickness 8,0 µm,	50 per package		1
09-3138	MILKMASTER gloves	size XXL,	thickness 8,0 µm,	50 per package		1



Disposable protective gear

The use of talc-free gloves has reduced the risk of allergic reactions to latex and has reduced costs connected with professional skin diseases among doctors and veterinarians.



09-3120

VINYL gloves

- latex- and talc-free
- length 24 cm.
- sizes from S to XL



09-3107

VET basic gloves

- latex- and talc-free
- length 30 cm.
- one size fits all



09-3101

LATEX gloves

- length 24 cm.
- the latex used in their production ensures that the gloves are exceptionally smooth and elastic
- sizes from S to XL



09-3128

Talc-free LATEX gloves

- length 24 cm.
- the latex used in their production ensures that the gloves are exceptionally smooth and elastic
- sizes from S to XL

Glove quality is inspected in conformity with EU norms:

One of the most important features of medical gloves is their impermeability. In order to test this characteristic, a water test is applied: the glove is filled with an appropriate quantity of water, and the glove is checked for leaks. The Accepted Quality Level (AQL) for medical gloves with regard to impermeability is 1.5.



09-3120	VINYL gloves	size S,	100 per package		1
09-3121	VINYL gloves	size M,	100 per package		1
09-3119	VINYL gloves	size L,	100 per package		1
09-3122	VINYL gloves	size XL,	100 per package		1
09-3107	VET basic gloves	one size fits all,	100 per package		1
09-3100	LATEX gloves	size S,	100 per package		1
09-3101	LATEX gloves	size M,	100 per package		1
09-3102	LATEX gloves	size L,	100 per package		1
09-3103	LATEX gloves	size XL,	100 per package		1
09-3126	LATEX talc-free gloves	size S,	100 per package		1
09-3127	LATEX talc-free gloves	size M,	100 per package		1
09-3128	LATEX talc-free gloves	size L,	100 per package		1
09-3129	LATEX talc-free gloves	size XL,	100 per package		1

