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 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.

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01-2500</td>
<td>Self-milking prevention plastic rings</td>
<td>small / calf</td>
<td>6 / 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-2501</td>
<td>Self-milking prevention plastic rings</td>
<td>medium / heifer</td>
<td>6 / 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-2502</td>
<td>Self-milking prevention plastic rings</td>
<td>large / cow</td>
<td>6 / 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-2506</td>
<td>Self-milking prevention metal rings</td>
<td>universal heifer / cow</td>
<td>10 / 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-2505</td>
<td>SAUGSTOP self-milking prevention ring</td>
<td>large / cow</td>
<td>10 / 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-2509</td>
<td>Rubber preventer</td>
<td>medium / heifer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-2510</td>
<td>Przeciwzdajacz gumowy</td>
<td>large / cow</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AnimAl cAre And hygiene

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.

Brushes for cleaning animals should be solidly built. They most often posses 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).

"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."

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>01-3413</th>
<th>Nylon brush</th>
<th>effectively eliminates dead hairs</th>
<th>1 / 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05-6012</td>
<td>Furminator</td>
<td>recommended for horses and cows</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-3412</td>
<td>Bronze brush</td>
<td>for thick, dirty fur</td>
<td>1 / 10 / 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

facilitates cleaning of animals from fall to late spring

reduces fur loss by 90%

eliminates cutting of covering fur

Order

furminator

05-6012 Furminator

01-3413 Nylon brush

01-3412 Bronze brush

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 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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01-3409</td>
<td>Groomer</td>
<td>for cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-3402</td>
<td>Groomer</td>
<td>8 rows, for cattle and horses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-3407</td>
<td>Groomer</td>
<td>for cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-3408</td>
<td>Groomer with comb</td>
<td>8 rows, for cattle and horses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hide and fur care

AnimAl cAre And hygiene hide and fur care

Groomer

01-3403

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.”

Order

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

01-3431 - plastic brush - green

Made of elastic steel

Flexible bristles

Finger protection

01-3458 - Blau Des

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.

Idealny na aukcje i wystawy działa na grzyby, wirusy, bakterie

Shampoo 1000 ml.

01-3431 - plastic brush

09-2053 - Blau Des aerosol disinfectant

01-3458 - Shampoo 1000 ml.

01-3432 - 01-3433 - 01-3430 - 01-3431 - 01-3434

CanAgri

Wyrobu większej zbiórki

ANIMAL CARE AND HYGIENE

1-21
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.

The moveable horizontal section adjusts to fit cows of varying sizes

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

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01-3421</td>
<td>Cow cleaner</td>
<td>EURO FARM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-3421-001</td>
<td>Replacement spring</td>
<td>For EURO FARM cow cleaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-3421-003</td>
<td>Replacement brush</td>
<td>For EURO FARM cow cleaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-3422</td>
<td>Cow cleaner</td>
<td>TEXAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-3422-001</td>
<td>Replacement brush</td>
<td>For TEXAS cow cleaner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AnimAl cAre And hygiene
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”

Automatic cow cleaner
dimensions: 120 x 50 x 110 cm.
weight: 105 kg.
gine: 0.37 kW

Order
Improved animal mood
easily replaced scrub brushes
increased milk production

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

### 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

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