

Calving equipment and accessories

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

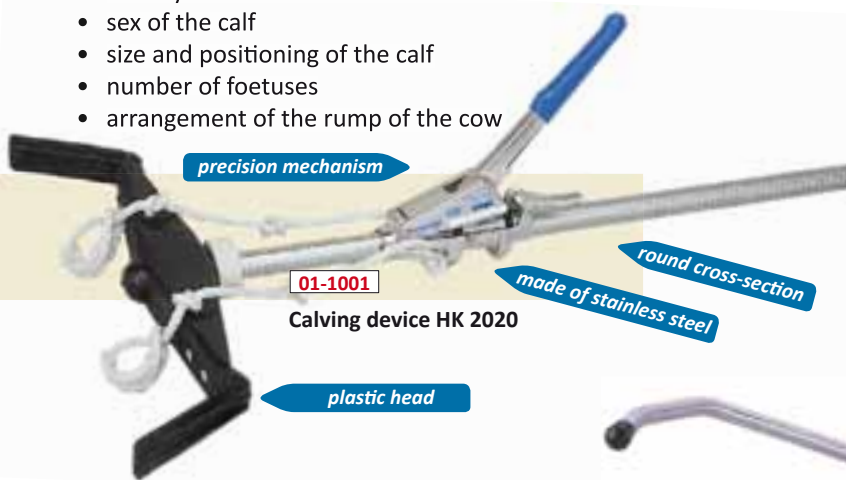
The cow becomes agitated, she looks for a spot far from the herd, she relaxes her pelvic ligaments. In addition, her vulva enlarges significantly and she excretes a thick, transparent fluid through her lowered and spread vulva lips.

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

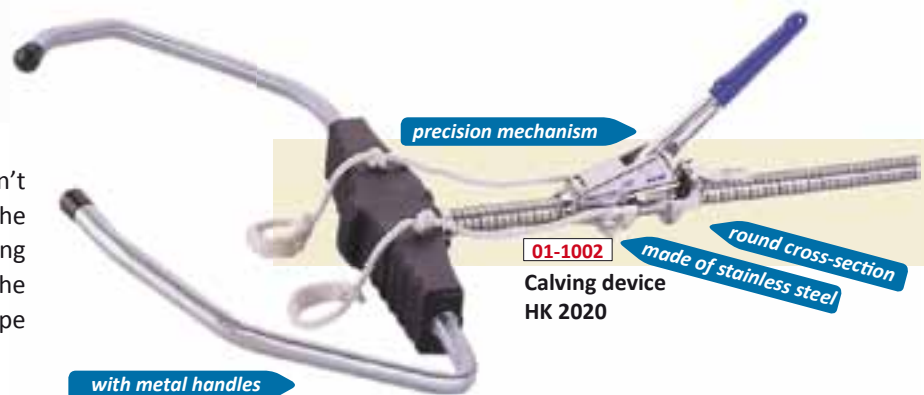
„We take action only in the event of extended labour or other complications”



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



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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

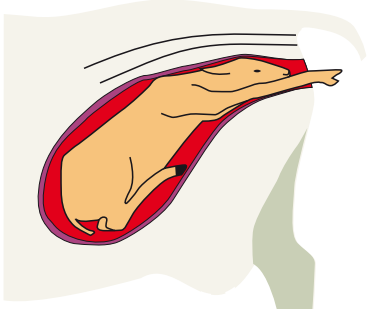
We check the positioning of the calf

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

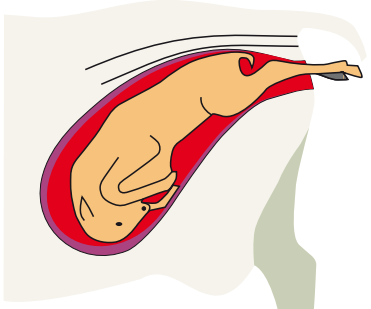
„If we begin extracting the calf without checking the positioning, this may cause the calf's head to be twisted back, because during this phase of birthing it has not yet passed through the pelvis. This kind of blockage could prevent continuation of birthing.”

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.

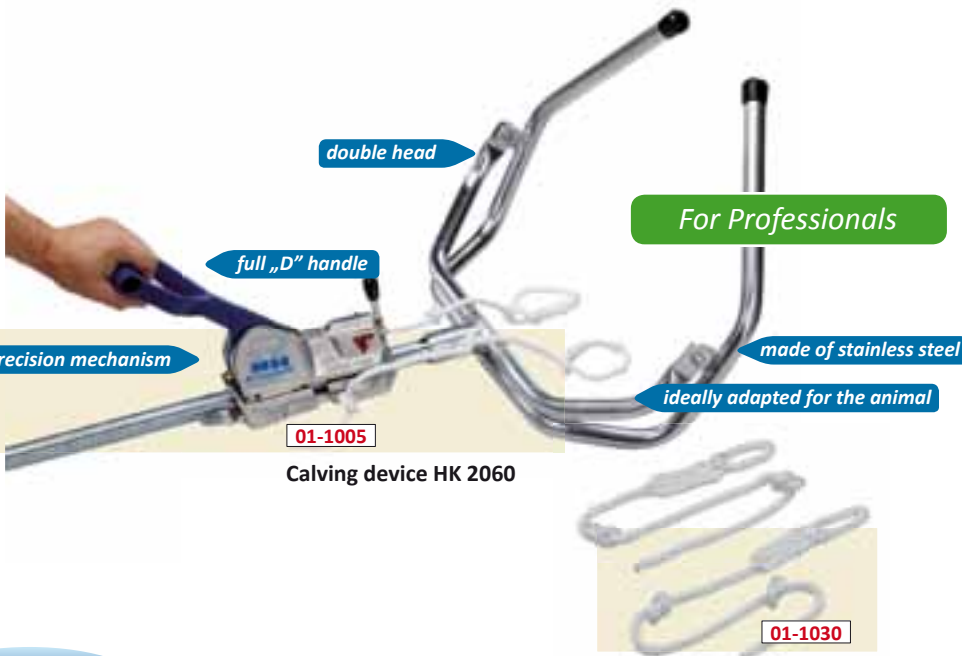
Correct positioning of the foetus



head first



rump first



Calving device HK 2060

Zapaszowe sznury

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



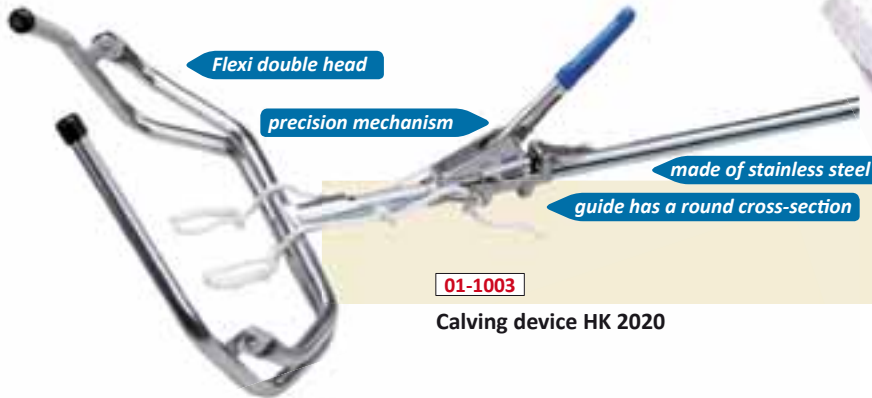
Calving equipment and accessories

First aid for the calf:

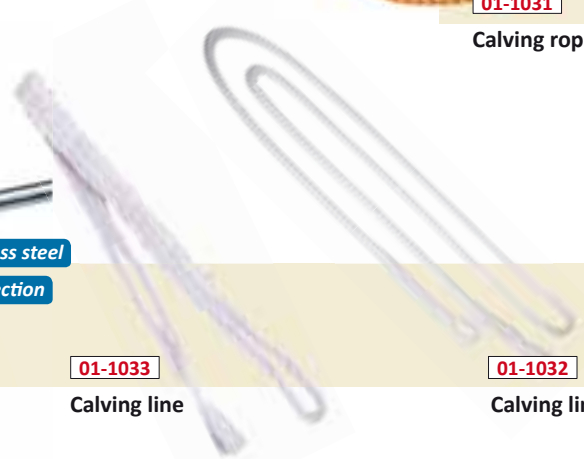
- lift up the calf by its hind legs - this causes afterbirth fluid to flow off on its own, and stimulates the respiratory system by sending blood to the brain
- if weak signs of breathing occur, we should energetically (but carefully) slap the calf on the muzzle in order to stimulate the nervous system
- 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



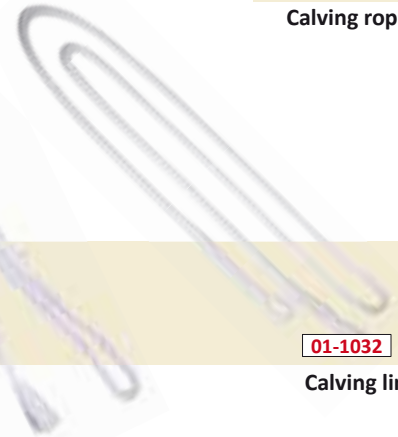
Calving rope



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



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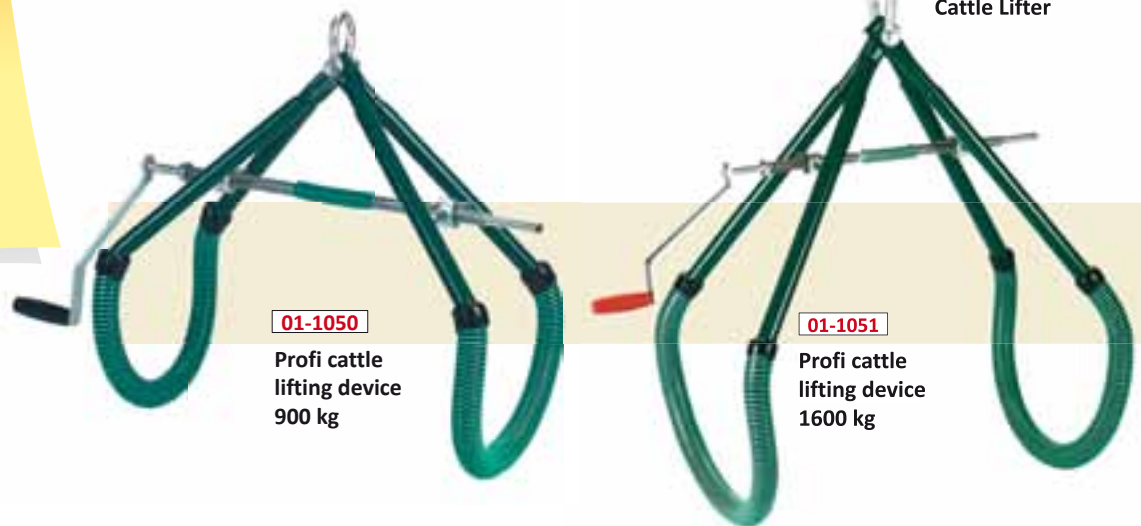
First aid for the cow

- 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

