

# 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	Przeciwzdajacz 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



**01-3412**  
Bronze brush

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



Order

<b>01-3413</b>	<b>Nylon brush</b>	effectively eliminates dead hairs	1 / 30
<b>05-6012</b>	<b>Furminator</b>	recommended for horses and cows	1
<b>01-3412</b>	<b>Bronze brush</b>	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



01-3405  
Double groomer



09-2053  
Blau Des 200 ml

działa na grzyby,  
wirusy, bakterie

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

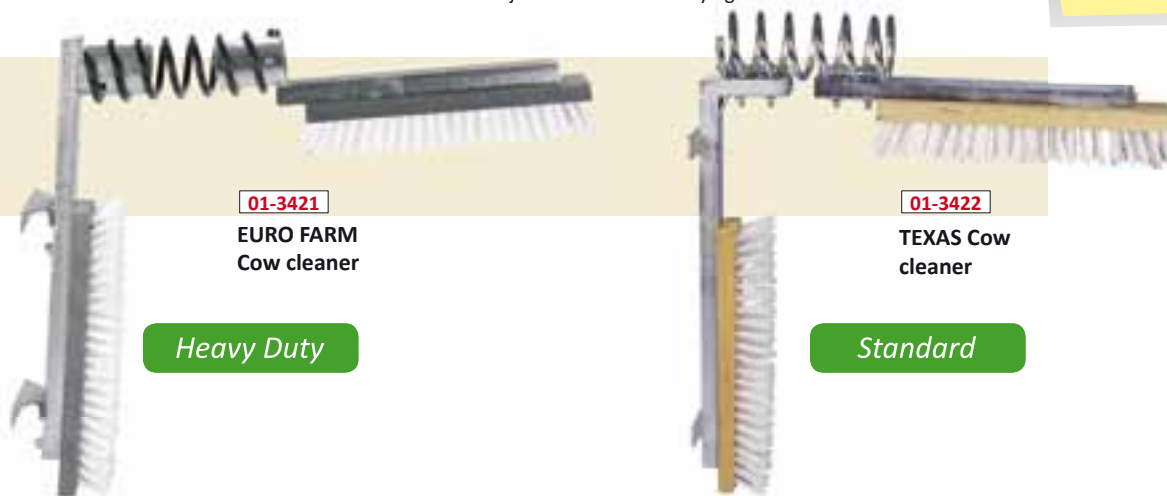
Maintenance of freestanding stations allows cattle to behave in a natural manner, including hygiene functions. These include: licking, rubbing against objects and scratching.

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

increased milk production

easily replaced scrub brushes



automatic engine



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

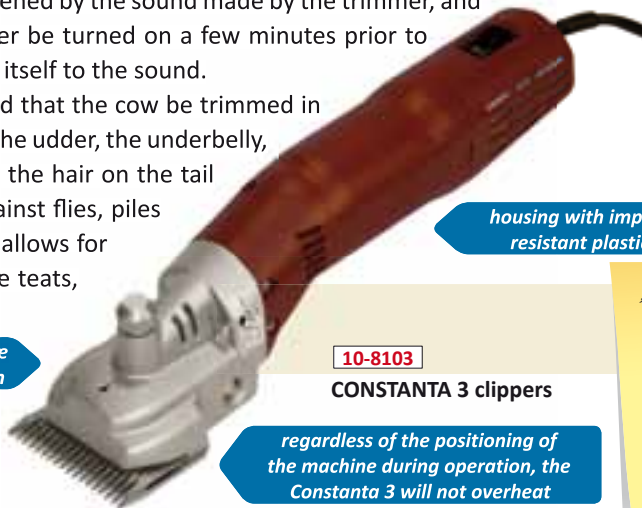
Trimming fur in the vicinity of the udder, on the thighs and the sides of the animal reduces the possibility that mud, manure or other contaminants will cling to it. The herder should take care of the animal's hide by washing, cleaning and trimming it regularly.

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

10-8001-001

Blade set

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

