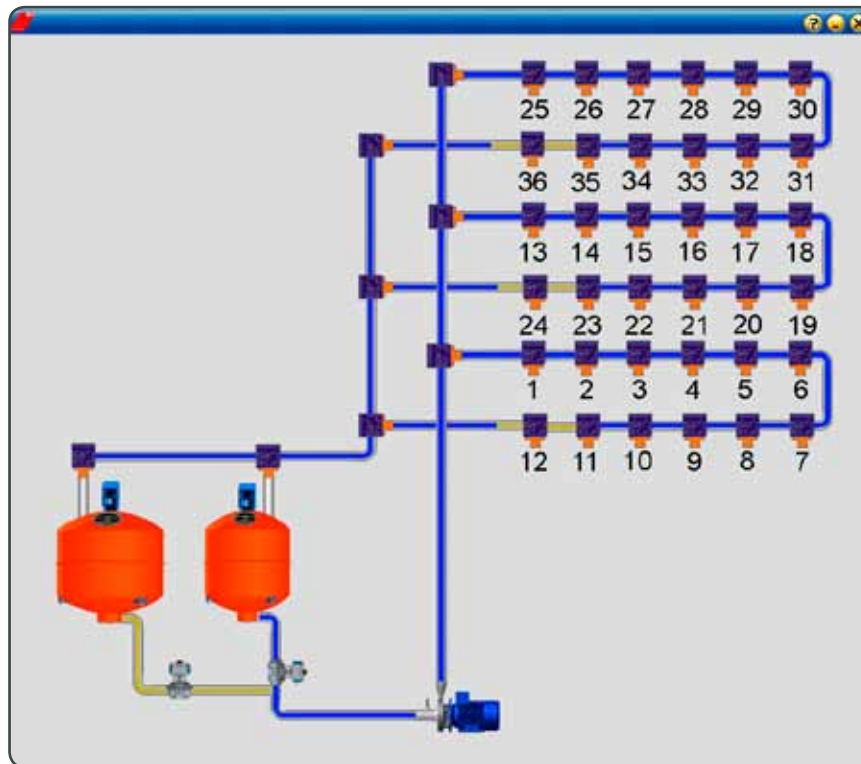




SKIOLD RESIDUE FREE LIQUID FEEDING



SKIOLD RESIDUE FREE LIQUID FEEDING DM 6000

- Monitoring and operation from PC with multinational user interface
- Possibility of generating efficiency reports at pen level or section level
- Possibility to connect PDA (hand held terminal)
- Possibility to integrate with the Agrosoft management program
- Option to distribute feed by means of full tail control (maximum accuracy)
- Possibility of adding on/off function on section level, (manual start/stop of distribution requires presence of responsible herdsman at feeding)
- Full compensation of components when changing from one recipe to another.
- No recycled water within the pipe system and the liquid tank
- Frequency controlled centrifugal pump providing high capacity. A high flow rate improves the cleaning of the pipe system
- Essentially lower wear and tear and maintenance costs than for standard systems.
- DM 6000 can do both ad lib and restricted feeding according to a curve, either in separate modes or in a combination for a section
- The DM 6000 control unit will also handle your mill/mix system (including intelligent recipe-controlled grinding degree in connection with SKIOLD Disc Mill)



SKIOLD Residue Free Liquid Feeding DM6000

DM6000

DM 6000 is the name for SKIOLD's latest control system, and is also a new platform, which makes it possible to unify mill-mix, multi-phase dry feeding, standard liquid feeding, feed-push-feed and residue free liquid feeding within one and the same control unit having identical management pictures, disregarding the type of feeding system serving the individual farm sections. Through the Internet it is possible to serve the system, as well as a PDA can be used for the daily working routines. The operation is multinational meaning that interchanging of the languages is a mere click on the screen, which is a major advantage on farms having staff members with different tongues. Liquid feeding

In general liquid feeding has many advantages, i.e. improved feed consumption, dust free feeding and utilization of industrial by-products. On top of this an easier access to home mixing, as the mixer and the control of the mill-mix system is part of a complete system.

standard Liquid feeding

Standard liquid feeding is the oldest and most simple form of liquid feeding. The pipes contain residue feed, which is being re-circulated together with the new recipe just before distributing. This type of system can operate with restricted as well as ad libitum feeding.

In recent years tests have shown that fermentation, in certain cases, can go wrong, if feed is left in the pipe system between the feedings. This involves that a growth of undesirable bacteria takes place, and a part of mainly synthetic amino acids are "eaten".

Further, this bacteria growth brings a negative taste to the liquid feed, resulting in less appetite. To prevent this from happening, the standard systems should be built with moderate lengths of circuits. If this is not possible, then a solution with "feed-push-feed" or residue free set up should be chosen.

Residue free liquid feeding

Basically the system consists of mixtank (liquid feed mixer) and a liquid tank. The liquid tank mixes the amount of liquid, which is needed for the feeding. This amount of liquid is afterwards being pumped through the feed circuit and back to the mixtank (liquid feed mixer). When the feed distribution is starting, the feed from the mixtank is pushed into the feed circuit, and the liquid inside the circuit is returning to the liquid tank. When the mixtank runs empty, the system changes over and starts pumping from the liquid tank, and the distribution of feed continues for as long as feed is left inside the circuit. In this way, only liquid is left inside the feed circuit. Residue free liquid feeding ensures that only freshly made feed is distributed, resulting in a better feed consumption.

Feed-Push-Feed

This principle is an extension of the standard system, but typically consists of 2 mixtanks, each holding a recipe. The first recipe is distributed from one mixtank, and then the contents of the circuit is exchanged with the recipe from the other mixtank. The feed of the first recipe is now pushed back into the mixtank, which has just distributed. This type of system is typically used for finishers, where there is a change of recipe in the middle of the growth period.