

MILK BARTM
easy for you, healthy for them



the calf rearing solution



a digestive system in harmony

By following the principles of nature, the risk of nutritional diarrhoea, cross suckling and poor weight performance that is common with calf rearing can be significantly reduced.

In a lactating cow Milk Let Down occurs when stimulation releases oxytocin into the blood stream. Oxytocin causes cells in the udder to contract and eject milk from the alveolus into the cisterns above the teats.

Oxytocin does NOT cause milk to flow from the teat. The teat canal must be physically opened to remove milk.

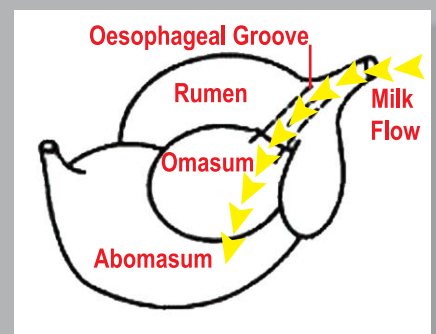
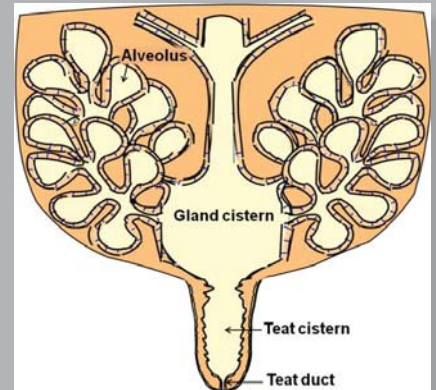
When a calf suckles from a cow she applies both positive and negative pressure (squeezing and sucking). Squeezing stimulates the cow teat which causes the oxytocin to be released. The suckling overcomes the sphincter barrier, allowing the calf to remove milk from the teat. The calf drinks **slowly**, up to **4 or 5 minutes per litre of milk** and produces a lot of **saliva**.

The natural suckling action of using positive and negative pressure activates the **oesophageal groove** to close and form a tube so milk bypasses the Rumen and enters the Abomasum. The oesophageal groove is small, so it is essential that milk delivery speed is slow so it does not overflow and enter the rumen or lungs.

If milk overflows the oesophageal groove and enters the rumen it causes digestive problems.

The rumen has enzymes to digest grains and forage. These enzymes have no ability to digest milk which ferments producing lactic acid as a by product.

The lactic acid enters the bloodstream of the calf and can cause depression, anorexia and occasionally death.



Extract *It is vital to the health of the calf that all the milk goes into the abomasum. If milk enters the rumen through fast feeding, tube feeding or bucket feeding, it can cause gut ache, as the enzymes in the rumen cannot digest milk. Milk in the rumen is a key contributor to rumen acidosis and ill thrift.*
Source - Dr. Jim Quigley



Saliva plays a vital part in calf health and is produced by suckling slowly.

It is loaded with natural antibiotics to boost immunity and balances the pH in the abomasum so the milk can correctly curd.

Saliva also contains essential enzymes like lipase for fat digestion.

The **slow** delivery of milk into the abomasum allows rennin and other enzymes time to curd the milk.

It is vital that lactose is primarily digested in the abomasum and not passed through to the intestines.

The **E-Coli** present in the intestines multiply rapidly when in contact with raw milk or lactose.

This is a leading cause of nutritional diarrhoea in young calves.



Extract *'The initial digestion of milk occurs in the abomasum (or fourth stomach). Scours can usually be traced back to a failure of adequate milk digestion in the abomasum. Nutritional scours is simply the end result of an oversupply of lactose in the intestines, caused by milk moving too rapidly out of the abomasum, so it cannot be broken down quickly enough. Nutritional scours often progresses to infectious scours. Pathogens use excess lactose as a nutrient source to increase in numbers.* Source- Victoria Department of Primary Industries.

By understanding the roles of the digestive system it is clear to see that slow feeding is vital to the digestive health of a calf.

A healthy digestive system reduces costs associated with diarrhoea, cross suckling, rumen acidosis.

Increased daily weight gains and better lactose absorption give calves the best start possible.

feeding for growth

A calf needs enough energy and nutrients to grow, to keep itself warm in cold weather or cool in warm weather. Free choice grain and clean water should always be available.

Week 1 - 3

All energy comes from colostrum or milk.

A calf derives no energy from grain during the first few weeks, so it is important to feed enough milk to meet all energy needs. Grain in the diet is important from week one to start rumen development.

Week 4

Now the rumen is starting to develop. Small amounts of energy are taken from grain, but the majority of energy is from milk.

Week 5

By the end of the week six (42 days) the rumen should be developed enough for milk to be reduced **but only if the calf is eating 700 grams of grain per day.**

If the calf is eating 700 grams of grain the milk volume can be reduced to 4 litres fed once per day, ideally late in the day.

If the calf is **not** eating 700 grams of grain per day, it should be kept on a high milk diet until it is eating enough.

Week 12

By now the rumen will be developed enough for the calf to continue to grow on pasture or pasture based feeds and grain.

Weaning

To prevent weight loss at weaning it is important the calf has had ad lib grain from Week 1.

At 42 days the calf should be consuming 700gms of starter ration. Once this happens calves can have milk reduced and be fed once a day. **Do not go to once a day feeding under 42 days.**

Ideally calves on once a day milk feeding should be fed in the evening. The calf will then sleep on a full stomach but will be hungry during the day. With ad lib grain available they will consume more to accelerate rumen development.

Providing the calf is consuming a minimum of 1kg of grain or has doubled it's birth weight it can be weaned from 8 weeks.

Milk Volume

Use a tape measure every week to measure the growth and adjust feeding volumes using the chart example below. Wrap the tape around the calf just behind the wither and elbow.



Whole Milk Example							
	Calf Heart Girth CM	Weight (approx)	Colostrum Litres	Milk Litres	Feeding times	Grain kg	Teat Type
Day 1	70	40	4.7		Split into 2 - 3 feeds		Milk Bar Colostrum Teat
Day 2			4.7		Split into 2 - 3 feeds		Milk Bar Colostrum Teat
Day 3			2	3	Split into 2 - 3 feeds		Milk Bar Colostrum Teat
Week 1	70	40		5.3	Split into 2 feeds	Ad Lib	Milk Bar Teat
Week 2	74	44		5.6	Split into 2 feeds	Ad Lib	Milk Bar Teat
Week 3	80	50		6.0	Split into 2 feeds	Ad Lib	Milk Bar Teat
Week 4	84	57		6.3	Split into 2 feeds	Ad Lib	Milk Bar Teat
Week 5	86	61		6.2	Split into 2 feeds	Ad Lib	Milk Bar Teat
Week 6	88	65		6.8	1 feed - Evening	700gm	Milk Bar Teat
Week 7	92	73		4.0	1 feed - Evening	Ad Lib	Milk Bar Teat
Week 8	94	77		4.0	1 feed - Evening	Ad Lib	Milk Bar Teat
Week 9	98	86		4.0	1 feed - Evening	Ad Lib	Milk Bar Teat

IMPORTANT! In cold weather increase volumes by 2% for every degree under 5°C .

EXAMPLE: Daily Volume: 5 L

At 4°C increase 2% = 5.1 L At 0°C increase 10% = 5.5 L At -5°C increase 20% = 6.0 L At -10°C increase 30% = 6.5 L

signs of fast feeding

When milk squirts out of a teat into the calf's mouth calf rearers think that this is a good thing. Calf rearers think that if milk flow is fast it will be easy for the calves. We know that the digestive system cannot keep up with the fast flow of milk, and problems can arise. Fortunately the calves will tell us when they are drinking too quickly and there are some key signs to look for.

Cross suckling. Calves will cross suckle on each other or their surroundings after feeding in order to produce saliva that they should have produced while feeding. There is no conclusive evidence to prove if calves cross suckle in order to produce the saliva they would have produced when feeding at the correct speed, or if they cross suckle to satisfy the nursing instinct. What is well known is that they will cross suckle after they have been feeding too quickly.

Cross suckling is the first sign that calves are drinking too quickly, once you notice it you will soon notice nutritional scours will follow.

Cross suckling can cause infections, especially in the navel but most importantly cross suckling damages developing udder tissue and teat canal and is strongly linked to mastitis in first lactation heifers.

Cross suckling is also strongly linked to blind quarters in heifers.



Coughing while drinking. When milk is squirting into the calf's mouth the oesophageal groove can overflow and milk can enter the trachea causing the calf to step back and cough. This can cause respiratory problems and is a strong indicator that the flow of milk is too fast for the digestive system to handle.

Peer Reviewed & Published Research

Six groups of calves were taken from the same farm. They were fed the same rations and raised in the same facility.

Three groups were fed with Milk Bar Teats, while the other three groups were fed on a faster teat with an internal valve that feeds at a similar speed to teats that are commercially available.

Calves were weighed and the speed of drinking and behaviour was recorded.

This research has been peer reviewed and published in the Journal of Applied Animal Nutrition.

Calves fed with **Milk Bar Teats did not cross suckle!**

During the research trial it was noted that calves fed on the faster, valve teat were hyperactive immediately after feeding and 'were more likely to engage in non-nutritive sucking of each others body parts' (cross suckling).

Results from the Milk Bar Teat:



Calves fed with Milk Bar Teats were settled and relaxed after feeding.

All calves had healthy, undamaged teats.

The keratin plug remains intact to protect the teat canal from infection.

Results from the faster valve teat:



These calves cross suckled vigorously after feeding.

Cross suckling damage and loss of the keratin plug was common.

Extract 'Calves suckling on each other can affect the development of the juvenile udder. This in conjunction with the transmission of mastitis pathogens is prone to lead to heifer mastitis' Source - Shalm

Calves fed with **Milk Bar Teats** have **increased lactose absorption!**

During the trial samples were taken from the abomasum, ileum, intestines and colon of 14 day old calves, two hours after feeding and the lactose levels recorded.

Results from the Milk Bar Teat:

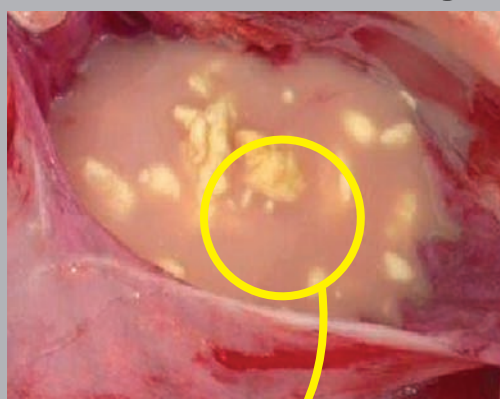


Healthy thick, even curding.

Only **3mg/gm** of lactose remained two hours after feeding. Reducing lactose (sugar) in the intestines limits the food source required for pathogens to multiply.

NOTE: Lactose absorption can not be observed! It requires laboratory analysis.

Results from the faster feeding teat:



Insufficient curding.

Significantly higher lactose (**12mg/gm**) in the abomasum of calves fed from a faster teat.

These calves had much higher concentrations of lactose in the intestine and faeces.

Higher lactose levels in the intestine feed pathogens, allowing them to multiply rapidly. This can be a major cause of scours.

Nutritional scours

Nutritional scours is typically caused by excess sugar (lactose) entering the intestines and feeding the pathogens that live there. Pathogens feed on sugar and they multiply rapidly. The good news is that nutritional scours can often be prevented by controlling the flow of milk into the calf. This allows the digestive system time to do it's job and reduce the amount of sugar entering the intestines.

You can find the published research findings here: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-applied-animal-nutrition/article/div-classtileinfluence-of-teat-flow-rate-in-commercial-milk-feeding-systems-on-calf-digestion-and-performancediv/E97A63D76CE57FAA82EB4CEA97083221>

Weight Trials

There have been many trials documented which show significantly improved weight gains with calves fed from Milk Bar Teats. These trials have been done under controlled conditions so we think they are relevant.

Healthier digestion results in heavier calves!

Country	Year	Breed	Days	Milk Bar Teat (KG/Day)	Faster Teat (KG/Day)	ADG Increase with Milk Bar	Weight Gain KG
New Zealand	2014	Fresian	42	0.736	0.665	10.68%	2.98
Brazil	2015	Cross Bred	60	0.724	0.616	17.53%	6.48
France	2015	Holstein	57	0.731	0.663	10.25%	4.00
Italy	2017	Buffalo	85	0.691	0.620	11.45%	6.03

the teat is the key

Milk Bar Teats are designed with calf health in mind. The rubber is specifically formulated to ensure calves suckle hard through to weaning to support the digestive system. Milk Bar Teats are made in New Zealand and each one is hand slit so we know the milk delivery is the correct speed.



Squeeze a Milk Bar Teat OR a cows teat and milk drips out. The calf squeezes the teat to open it and suckles to release the milk. This uses **positive and negative pressure just like Mother Nature**. She drinks slowly at about **3 to 4 minutes per litre** and produces a lot of saliva. *This works in harmony with nature to improve calf health.*

Squeeze a fast flowing teat and milk squirts out. The calf squeezes the teat and milk is forced into her mouth. **NO SUCKLING IS REQUIRED, ONLY SQUEEZING AND GULPING.** She drinks quickly **often less than 1 minute per litre** and produces little saliva. *This is totally opposite to nature and causes digestive problems.*



Milk Bar® Teats

Milk Bar Teats are designed for correct suckling from training to weaning.

Inverted tip prevents irritations on the roof of the calf's mouth.

There's an internal web in here that prevents calves gulping milk.

Pull through design stops teats rotating and loosening during feeding.

The teat is the correct length. Most teats are too long and bend upward to rub the roof of the mouth.

Milk Bar Colostrum Teat

Milk Bar Code 900300

Quantity: 5 per pack

A softer rubber for easy training.



Milk Bar Teat

Milk Bar Code 900100

Quantity: 10 per pack

Proven to enhance calf health!



Milk Bar Teat Tool

Milk Bar Code 950400

Makes changing teats simple!

Simply place the Teat Tool around the teat and pull it out.



easy training

Bucket feeding or using a fast teat can make training calves very time consuming. These systems are unnatural for the calf, and she must learn a new way to drink. This impacts the whole digestive system and can cause health problems.

Bucket Feeding

This is the most unnatural way for a calf to drink and training is difficult with the use of training aids required.

Calves drink too quickly, gulping milk which can cause gut ache.

The oesophageal groove diverts milk to the rumen where it ferments.

Cross suckling, diarrhoea and poor weight gain is common in bucket fed calves.



Fast Teat Feeding

Calves are easier to train than from buckets however calves drink at an unnaturally fast speed which puts stress on the digestive system causing health problems.

Calves fed from fast teats are less settled and come off the teat to cough as milk overflows the oesophageal groove and enters the airways. Calves typically display cross suckling, diarrhoea and have reduced daily weight gain.



Milk Bar System

The Milk Bar Teat has the same natural suckling action as a cow's teat so training calves is very easy. The milk flow is correct so the digestive system can function to enhance calf health and improve weight gains.



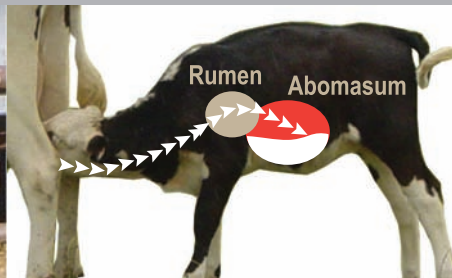
Important!

For the digestive system to perform the calf should drink in the same position as when feeding from a cow. When calves are fed from a bucket the milk is directed to the rumen.

The calf must suckle for the oesophageal groove to function so milk bypasses the rumen.

It is important for the calf that the height of the teat is approximately 60cm from the ground.

This allows the oesophageal groove to fully close so the milk is directed to the abomasum.



Correct! The correct height and suckling. Milk bypasses the rumen and enters the abomasum for curdling.

Incorrect! Milk enters the rumen causing digestive problems.

Typical results from farms that implement the Milk Bar System!

"I recommend the Milk Bar System. I have considerably reduced my use of electrolytes from a cost of 150 € / month to 12 € / month and I have not used antibiotics!

Before I used buckets and also tried the fast teat. More than 75% of my calves suffered from nutritional diarrhoea. I had a lot of work to treat them and a lot of money spent on antibiotics and electrolytes and for poor growth results!

Now my heifers eat more grain. They are more active and have better coats.

I am very satisfied, I feel like I'm reaching the real potential for growth today."

Senhor Rates, Portugal



Milk Bar Vitality System

We know that when a calf drinks 1 litre in under 2 minutes the lactose absorption is reduced. This impacts daily weight gain and increases the risk of nutritional diarrhoea as lactose passes through the intestines. It is important that the calf suckles hard from birth to weaning to ensure they drink at the slow speed required for full milk curding and lactose adsorption. For optimum health calves should start drinking from a new Milk Bar Teat and stay with that teat, or a teat of a similar age until weaning.

As a teat ages it softens and milk flow slowly increases. As calves approach weaning the digestive system can manage an increased flow but for young calves it can be detrimental to their health.

The new Vitality Management System gives the operator a simple method to ensure all calves are drinking at the correct speed until weaning!



Milk Bar Vitality Bottle System

Incredibly easy to install, the Milk Bar Vitality Bottle System cuts time spent raising calves and reduces the costs associated with poor health.

The Milk Bar Vitality Bottle System combines a unique **Chute Design** with the **Vitality Management System**.

The Chute: It is vital the Milk Bar Teat is positioned vertically so the calf suckles at the correct speed for healthy digestion.

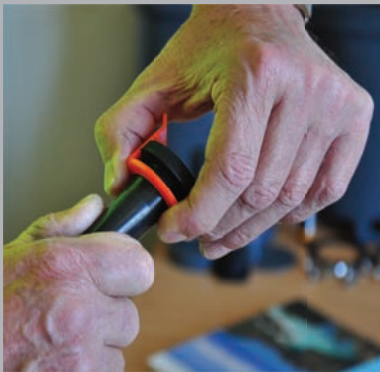
The chute design self-aligns the bottle so the Milk Bar Teat is always correctly positioned.



The Vitality Management System: Calves born within the same week are allocated a colour. Simply match the designated colour on the **Milk Bar Vitality Clip** to the **Vitality Tag**.

Fitting the Vitality Bottle Cap

1. For each new calf fit a NEW Milk Bar Teat to the Teat Clip.



2. Snap the Teat Clip into the Vitality Bottle Cap. It does not need to be taken apart for cleaning!



3. Screw the Vitality Bottle Cap to the bottle.



4. Attach a Vitality Tag of the same colour as the Vitality Teat Clip to the calf's pen, hutch or chute.

The Vitality Bottle self-aligns as it enters The Chute!

If the bottle is sitting back in the chute, the calf will pull it forward.

As she drinks, the bottle will lock into place.



The Chute secures the bottle into the correct position.

Using the Vitality Management System

Birth Feed at least 2L of colostrum from a Milk Bar Colostrum Teat.

Day 1 - Day 3 Weigh the calf to ensure adequate colostrum intake.

Using a Milk Bar Colostrum Teat makes training easy.

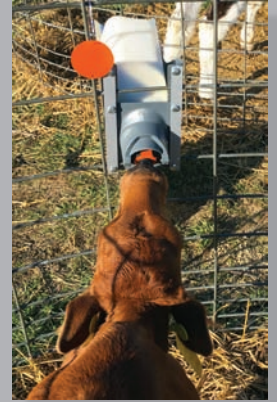
Use a Vitality Bottle Cap fitted with a Milk Bar Colostrum Teat for the first few feeds. The Milk Bar Colostrum Teat can be used for multiple calves.



Day 4 Introduce the calf to grain and a new Milk Bar Teat.

Place a new Milk Bar Teat into the Teat Clip.

Use the colour that has been assigned to calves born that week. Attach the corresponding coloured Vitality Tag to the chute, hutch or pen.



Day 21 Calves can be paired or grouped to improve social development.

Pair or group calves with the identical coloured Vitality Tags.

Attach each calf's Vitality Tag to the group hutch or pen.

Continue to match the coloured Teat Clip to the Vitality Tag until weaning.

Important! When calves are weaned it is important to discard the used Milk Bar Teats. By now they will be worn and will feed young calves too quickly.



Individual or group raising calves is personal preference. The Milk Bar Vitality system works equally well in both situations!

Example: Calves born in each week are allocated a colour until weaning.

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	etc	etc	etc	etc	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
All calves born this week	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Wean Orange				
All calves born this week		Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Wean Blue			
All calves born this week			Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Wean Green		
All calves born this week				Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Wean Yellow	
All calves born this week					Violet	Violet	Violet	Violet	Violet	Violet	Violet	Violet	Wean Violet
All calves born this week	When calves from Week 1 are weaned, remove the worn Milk Bar Teat from the Vitality Bottle Cap and insert a new Milk Bar Teat for calves born in Week 10.									Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange

Smaller farms with 10 calves or less being fed at a time can also use the Milk Bar Vitality System. Simply allocate a different colour for each calf.

Cleaning

There is no need to dismantle the Vitality Bottle Cap for cleaning!

There is no need to remove the Milk Bar Teat from the Teat Clip for cleaning!

Wash the complete unit with warm water and alkali detergent.

Discard the teats when the calves are weaned.



The importance of One Teat for One Calf

Milk Bar Teats are scientifically formulated to replicate the correct speed and suckling action. Calves produce maximum saliva to boost immunity and improve digestion. Using a Milk Bar Teat for more than one calf softens the rubber and the calf drinks too quickly. Calves that drink too quickly cross suckle causing damage and suffer from nutritional scours and poor weight gains.

**To save time and money, follow The Golden Rule:
One Calf - One Teat**

Milk Bar 1 Vitality System

Like the Milk Bar Vitality Bottle System, the Milk Bar 1 Vitality makes identifying the correct Milk Bar Teat for calves of similar ages as simple as glance.

As the new calf comes into the facility place a new Milk Bar Teat into the Teat Clip and attach the corresponding coloured Vitality Tag to the hutch or pen.

Assigning all calves born in the same week an identical colour as in the table (page 9) simplifies the calf rearing operation.



Fitting the Milk Bar 1 Vitality Teat Clip

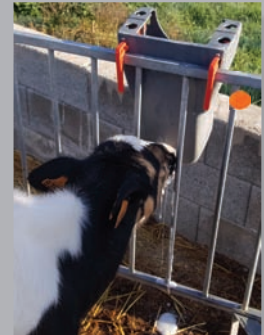
1. For each new calf fit a NEW Milk Bar Teat to the Teat Clip.



2. Click the Teat Clip onto the Milk Bar 1. It does not need to be taken apart for cleaning!



3. Attach a Vitality Tag of the same colour as the Teat Clip to the calf's pen or hutch.

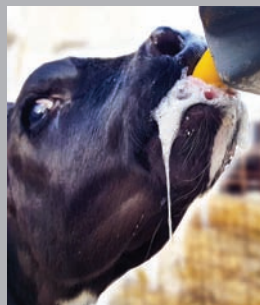


Using the Milk Bar 1 Vitality Management System

Calves absorb more IgG when fed from a teat. Feed at least 2L of colostrum from a Milk Bar Colostrum Teat.

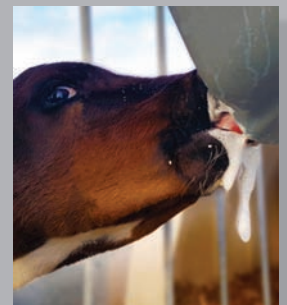
Day 1 - Day 3 Weigh the calf to ensure adequate colostrum intake.

Use a Milk Bar Trainer Bottle OR a Milk Bar 1 fitted with a Milk Bar Colostrum Teat. When the calf is drinking happily she can move to a new Milk Bar Teat. Wash the Colostrum Teat for the next calf.



Day 4 Introduce the calf to grain and a new Milk Bar Teat.

Place a new Milk Bar Teat into the Teat Clip. Use the colour that has been assigned to calves born that week. Attach the corresponding coloured Vitality Tag to the hutch or pen.



Day 22 Put calves into a group for better social development and less labour. If it is not possible to group the calves, they can be kept individual until weaning.

Group calves with the identical coloured Vitality Teat Clips.
 Remove the Milk Bar Teat from the same coloured Teat Clips and insert them into the group feeder.
 Attach a Vitality Tag of the same colour to both the group feeder and the group pen for easy identification.
 Continue to match the coloured Teat Clip to the Vitality Tag until weaning. Use Milk Bar Plugs if you have spare teat holes.



Milk Bar Plug 22

Milk Bar Code 900109

Use a Milk Bar Plug to seal off any spare teat holes.



Important! When calves are weaned it is important to discard the used Milk Bar Teats. By now they will be worn and will feed young calves too quickly.

Milk Bar Vitality Systems

Using bottles or fence hanging feeders is a personal choice. As long as the calf is drinking from a Milk Bar Teat of the correct age she is happy, healthy and heavy so choose the system that best works for the calf rearing facility!

Milk Bar Vitality Bottle System - 5 Pack

Milk Bar Code 901200

Contains:

- 5 Milk Bar Vitality Bottle 3L
- 5 Milk Bar Vitality Bottle Cap
- 5 Milk Bar Vitality Bottle Chute
- 5 Milk Bar Vitality Aligning Socket
- 1 Milk Bar Colostrum Teat (training teat)
- 10 Milk Bar Teat
- 10 Milk Bar Vitality Teat Clips (one of each colour)
- 10 Milk Bar Vitality Vitality Tags (one of each colour)



One of each colour is provided:

- | | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| Orange | Blue | Grey |
| Yellow | Red | Violet |
| Light blue | Green | White |
| Black | | |



Milk Bar 1

Milk Bar Code 910100

Volume: 3.2L

Weight: 700gms

Length: 210mm

Height: 250mm

Width: 210mm

Hooks: Moulded 25mm

Handle: Finger grips



Milk Bar 1EL - Hang Outside pen

Milk Bar Code 910130

Volume: 8L

Weight: 1.5kg

Length: 290mm

Height: 400mm

Width: 270mm

Hooks: Ezi Lock

Handle: Finger grips



Milk Bar 1EL - Hang Inside pen

Milk Bar Code 910131

Volume: 8L

Weight: 1.5kg

Length: 290mm

Height: 400mm

Width: 270mm

Hooks: Ezi Lock

Handle: Finger grips




All Milk Bar 1 models come fitted with a Grey Teat Clip as standard. Coloured clips and tags can be ordered as required. The number of calves entering the facility each week is the number of Colour packs required.

Milk Bar 1 Vitality Colour Pack

Contains:

10 Milk Bar Vitality Teat Clips (one of each colour)

10 Milk Bar Vitality Vitality Tags (one of each colour)



Feeders interstack with teats fitted. Sounds simple but it's unique to Milk Bar and makes handling feeders quick and easy.

Ezi Lock Hooks are 100% bunt proof and they will lock onto anything up to 75mm.

Feeders come with either large cut outs like this Milk Bar 10, or secure finger grips or both.

Feeders have a sloping front to protect your knuckles from bruising when training calves.

user friendly feeders

Milk Bar feeders are made from the highest quality polyethylene. The teat channel is low to reduce milk wastage and there are no threads or valves to trap bacteria. Milk Bar feeders come fully assembled with teats fitted and ready to use!

Not every calf shed is the same and so Milk Bar Feeders have different hook systems depending on feeder size and weight.

Ezi Lock Hooks

100% bunt proof and adjust to fit gates up to 75mm rails!

Feeders hang upside down to drain.



Replacement hook set:
Milk Bar Code 950200

Moulded

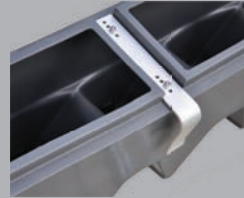
Moulded into the feeder to fit 25, 45 or 50mm rails.



Aluminium

Used on feeders where hooks are too far apart to be adjusted simultaneously.

Pre drilled for use on different rail or gate widths.



Replacement hooks:

Short: For Milk Bar 12
Milk Bar Code 116002
Long: For Milk Bar 10 Compartment
Milk Bar Code 116004

Milk Bar® Portable Feeders

Milk Bar Trainer Bottle

Calf Teat - Milk Bar Code 901100

Volume: 3L

Weight: 600gms

Length: 350mm

Height: 150mm

Width: 120mm

Handle: Carry handle



Milk Bar 4

Milk Bar Code 910180

Volume: 36L

Weight: 3kg

Length: 700mm

Height: 400mm

Width: 300mm

Hooks: Ezi Lock

Handle: Finger grips



Milk Bar 5

Milk Bar Code 910200

Volume: 15L

Weight: 2kg

Length: 300mm

Height: 360mm

Width: 300mm

Hooks: Moulded 25-40mm

Handle: Carry handle



Milk Bar 6

Milk Bar Code 910300

Volume: 36L

Weight: 3kg

Length: 700mm

Height: 400mm

Width: 300mm

Hooks: Ezi Lock

Handle: Finger grips



Milk Bar 8

Milk Bar Code 910330

Volume: 60L

Weight: 5kg

Length: 850mm

Height: 430mm

Width: 460mm

Hooks: Ezi Lock

Handle: Cut out handles



Milk Bar 10

Milk Bar Code 910400

Volume: 60L

Weight: 5kg

Length: 850mm

Height: 430mm

Width: 460mm

Hooks: Ezi Lock

Handle: Cut out handles



Milk Bar 12

Milk Bar Code 910500

Volume: 90L

Weight: 8kg

Length: 1.2m Height: 460mm

Width: 430mm Hooks: Aluminium

Handle: Finger grips and cut out handle





**Compartments hold 2.5L
Easy to clean with a deep
teat channel to minimise
milk waste.**

Milk Bar® Compartment Feeders

Milk Bar 2 Compartment

Milk Bar Code 912100
Volume: 2.5L ea
Weight: 2kg
Length: 400mm
Height: 400mm
Width: 250mm
Hooks: Ezi Lock
Handle: Finger grips



Milk Bar 3 Compartment

Milk Bar Code 912200
Volume: 2.5L ea
Weight: 3kg
Length: 500mm
Height: 400mm
Width: 250mm
Hooks: Ezi Lock
Handle: Finger grips



Milk Bar 4 Compartment

Milk Bar Code 912250
Volume: 2.5L ea
Weight: 3.5kg
Length: 660mm
Height: 400mm
Width: 300mm
Hooks: Ezi Lock
Handle: Finger grips



Milk Bar 5 Compartment

Milk Bar Code 912300
Volume: 2.5L ea
Weight: 4.5kg
Length: 850mm
Height: 390mm
Width: 300mm
Hooks: Ezi Lock
Handle: Finger grips



Milk Bar 10 Compartment

Milk Bar Code 912400
Volume: 2.5L ea
Weight: 11kg
Length: 1.13m
Height: 430mm
Width: 480mm
Hooks: Aluminium
Handle: Finger grips and cut out handle



**Milk Bar Feeders
interstack with teats fitted!**



Milk Bar® Free Standing

The Milk Bar 20 can be used inside or out. The solid base stops calves pushing the feeder over and the feeder bowl stacks inside the base for storage and transport. Fantastic for larger groups of calves.

Milk Bar 20

Milk Bar Code 910800

Volume: 120L

Weight: 12kg

Diameter: 900mm

Height: 900mm



Cleaning

Milk Bar Feeders and Teats are designed to be as easy as clean as possible. The pull through design of the teats reduces tight areas where bacteria can grow. Teats do not need to be removed or flushed through for cleaning.



Daily: Rinse feeders with cold water.

At least twice a week: Scrub feeders with hot water (50°C) and Milk Bar Detergent (Alkali). Bend the teats with your brush to flush the milk out of the teat. Rinse with clean water.

Milk Bar® Milk Kart

Simple and effective, the fully insulated Milk Kart keeps milk warm and reduces time feeding calves.

The Milk Bar Milk Kart has exceptional manoeuvrability and fits through a standard doorway.

Fitted with a 12V pump, deep cycle battery and charging system.

Features:

- Large tap and nozzle with 2.5m of hose.
- Moulded in sight glass with gradients.
- Double wall construction lined with insulation.
- Drainage tap.
- Handle brakes the wheels when released.
- Large diameter, heavy duty wheels for excellent stability over any terrain.



Milk Bar Milk Kart Deluxe

Milk Bar Code 925200

Volume: 125L

Length: 1m

Height: 1175mm

Width: 700mm

Pump: 12V

Hose: 2.5m

Battery: 12V

Charger: Yes

Milk Bar Milk Kart Classic

Milk Bar Code 925100

Volume: 125L

Length: 1m

Height: 1175mm

Width: 700mm

Pump: No

Hose: No

Battery: No

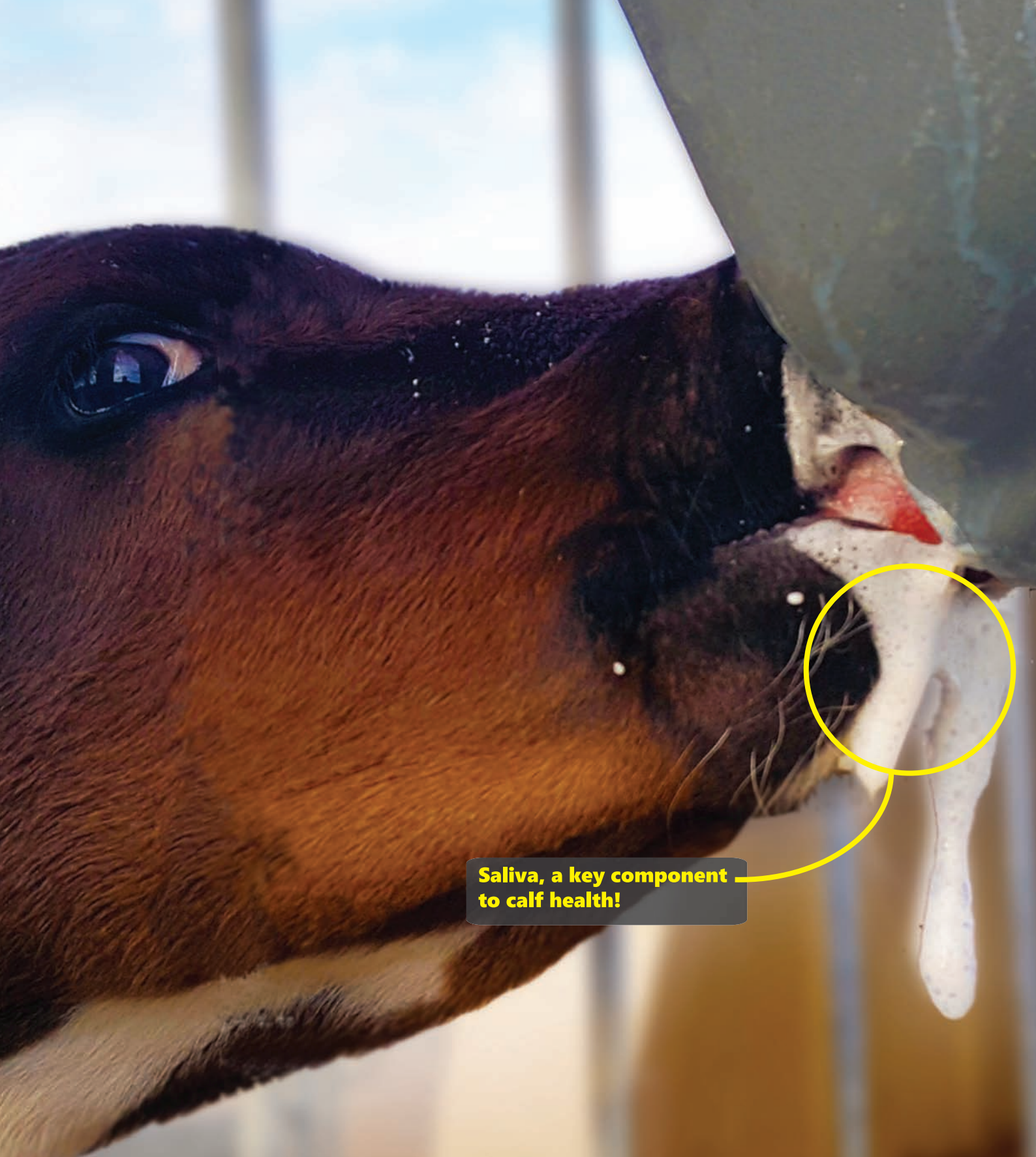
Charger: No

Optional Power Whisk

Milk Bar Code 961100

Stainless steel whisk driven by a 10.8 volt battery drill.





**Saliva, a key component
to calf health!**

Milk Bar Europe
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www.milkbareurope.com

Distributor:

