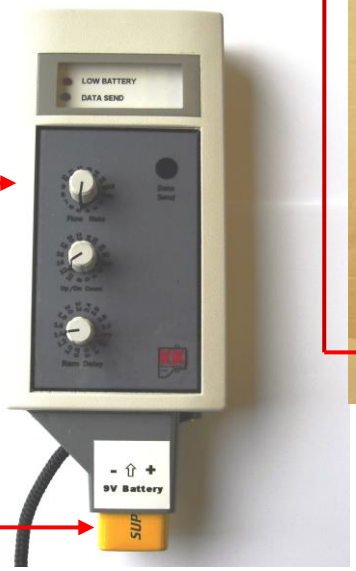
Data Transmitter – Sending milking data to the Automilker: Model RD 620.

1. **Identify the model 620 Automilker, check the label on the side of the Automilker for KK620 model.**

2. **Wake the Automilkers up. You don't have to start the vacuum pump or turn the bail unit controller switch on.**
   You can wake the model 620 Automilkers up by just pressing the start bulb. (The standby mode is shown in photo one)

(photo one)

3. **To programme 620 models, you will need a type DT-4 data transmitter.**

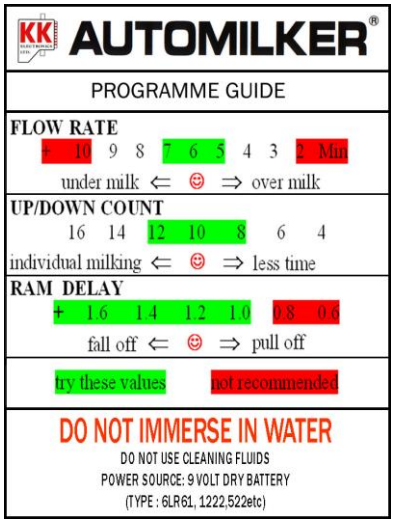


   (a) **Load battery as shown. If the "low battery "light is on then you will need to replace the battery.**

   (b) **Press "data send" button. If the data send light does not show then the battery could be dead or inserted the wrong way.**

   (c) **To send data. Point the data transmitter at the black infra red receiver in the bottom window. If this is done in direct sun light, you will need to be closer to the receiver and shade the receiver from direct sun light.**

   (c) **To transmit the data. Push the "data send" button; The "data send LED" on the DT4 will flash during transmission.**



4. **How do you want your cows milked? Choose your own settings.**

   A programme guide is attached to back of the data transmitter. A starting point is the select numbers shaded in green (refer to page 3 for further explanation).

   Turn the pointer switches on the data transmitter. Starting settings for a herringbone would be 6 for flow rate, 10 for up down count, & 1.2 sec for ram delay.

5. **How to transmit these settings into the memory of the Automilker.**

   (a) Ensure standby mode.

   (b) Squeeze the startbulb and keep it squeezed for about 3 seconds. The center LED will flash quickly during this time and will then start a slow flash. During the slow flash period of 12 seconds, the data transmitter can be used to send data to the Automilker.

   (c) Point the data transmitter at the receiver.

   (d) Push the data send button.

   (e) The center LED will flash rapidly 4 times indicating 4 groups of data has been transmitted. Flow rate (6), Up down count (10), Ram delay (1.2) and the let down time (2minutes 40 Seconds).

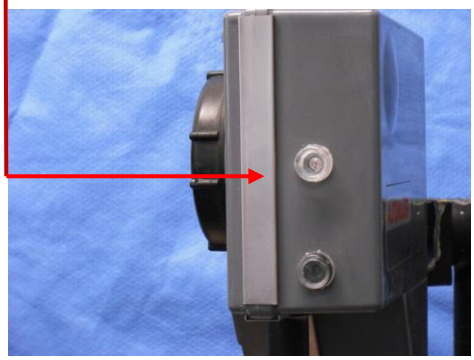
6. **The center LED will flash again to let you know the data is been loaded.**

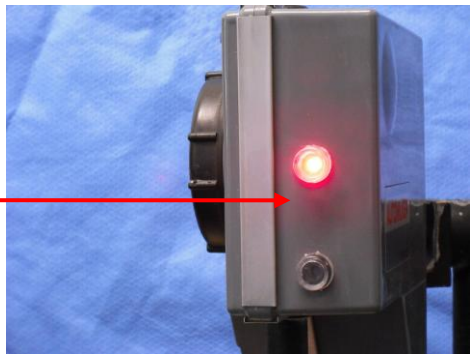
   1. **If one flash it will indicate you have just loaded the same settings it already had in the memory (6,10,1.2 & 2:40)**

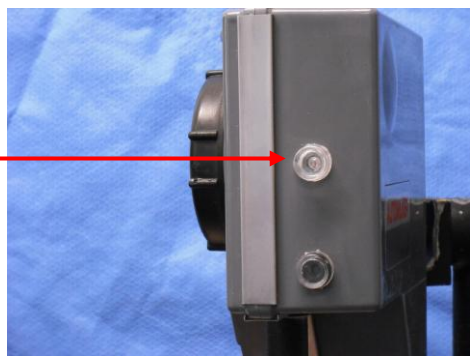
   2. **If the center LED flashes twice, it confirms new data has been loaded i.e. at least one of the 4 settings has changed.**

   3. **If however, the center LED flashes three times, this indicates that the transmit and loading procedure has failed. The center LED will keep the slow flash going for 12 seconds so you can transmit data again.**

   4. **The Automilker will then switch back to standby mode indicating the data has been received (shown in photograph one)**







HOW TO CHOOSE YOUR SETTINGS
and fine tune your Automilker system

1. **The data settings give you many options to control when the cluster will be removed. Refer to the programme guide on the back of the data transmitter.**

(a) For the first attempt, select numbers from the green range.

(b) Programme a couple of Automilkers and observe the milking of a few cows and then decide whether you would like the cluster to stay on longer or be removed sooner. You can re-programme the same Automilker units between rows in a Herringbone when they are in standby mode (photograph one, page 1/3).

2. **To interpret the programme guide**

The flow rate setting controls the end point flow rate for all cows. The flow rate you require is determined by looking at the dribble of milk in a sight claw. To make the cluster stay on longer and milk to a lower flow rate – select a lower number. To get the cluster to be removed sooner at the higher flow rate - increase the number.

This setting controls the flow rate when the last red light goes out towards the end of milking. You might have to try settings as high as 8 and as low as 4.

3. **The Up Down Counter**

When the last red light goes out, the count down starts. This is set by the middle switch and time you choose. The Automilker will count down but will count up for the time the red light comes on again i.e. the Automilker will go in and out of the count down mode depending on the individual cow (the cows are therefore milked as individuals). Try a setting of 10-12.

4. **Point of Difference**

The Automilker milks all cows to the same flow rate and then each cow as an individual using the features of the up/down programme. The higher the number you select the more individual milking you will get.

5. **Ram Delay (Vacuum Decay)**

The Automilker will first turn off the vacuum – using compressed air and the sensor diaphragm in the Automilker. When air from the claw air bleed hole liner leaks fill the LMT back to the sensor, there will be no vacuum at the teat end. Removing the cluster without vacuum will reduce the cluster swing and reduce the inclination for the cows to kick them off.

6. **You will need to experiment with different settings as each dairy is different and have different lengths of rubber-ware between the cluster and the Automilker sensor. A good setting to start with is about 1.2 seconds. Finally, it is important that you write down the settings so that the next owner or sharemilker knows what you have worked out.**

7. **Let Down Time**

A time of 2 minutes 40 seconds plus the Up/Down count time is a standard time for the cows to have their first milk let down. They might start milking prior to this via cistern milk. This time can be increased to 4 minutes, but at the end of the season if they have finished milking because of low yield, the Automilkers will stay on the green light with no red LED's until the 4 minutes and the up/down count has expired before removal of the cluster.

Please contact us if you need to use this hidden setting.

End