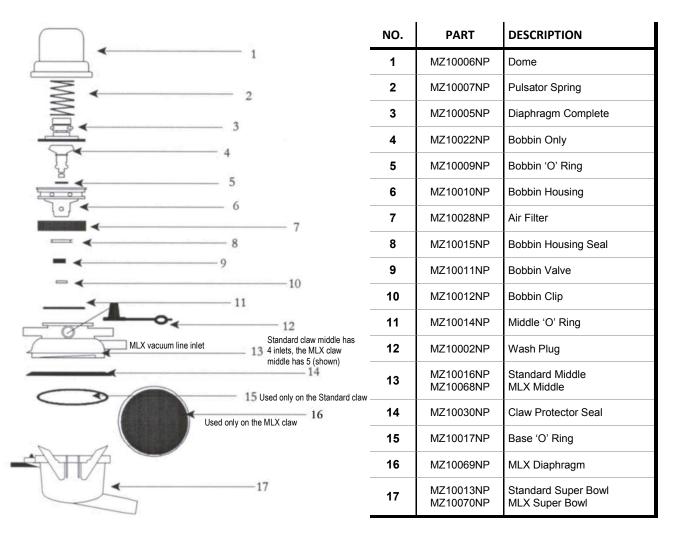
Original Claw





Note: The MLX style claw has a separate vacuum line, so there are 5 inlets on the middle, a bleed-hole on the base under the rubber hook and it uses the MLX diaphragm between the base and middle. The Standard style claw uses the Base O-Ring between the middle and base.

OPERATION

To obtain the maximum performance from your NuPulse Milker, here are some helpful points

- 1. Recommended vacuum levels are:
 - High Line: Standard Unit 14" Hg MLX Unit 14" to 15" Hg Medium Lines and Weigh Jars: 13" to 13 .5" Hg a) b)
- Low Lines and Bucket Milkers: 12" to 12.5" Hg
- NOTE: Add 1" when using tube type milk meters. Pulsation rate should be set at 54-56 pulsations per minute for Standard 2. Units and 56-60 pulsations per minute for MLX Units in static mode (nonmilking). To increase the pulsation rate, turn the cam on the diaphragm complete (#3) counterclockwise. To decrease the pulsation rate, turn the cam clockwise. NOTE: There is a (+) and a (-) molded into the top of the cam knob for
- reference. Clean the air filter regularly.
- Use hose hangers in stanchion barns to properly position the milker under the cow
- 5. Keep the milk hose as short as possible.
- 6. Check the diaphragm, bobbin valve, bobbin 'O' ring and bobbin vacuum regularly for cleanliness and proper operation.

CLEANING

Wash water temperature should not drop below 110°F during recirculation cycle, and should have a Ph of 11.5 or higher.

- C.I.P. Cleaning using Jetters
- Put teat cups on Jetters. Insert jetter tube adapters into claw wash port. 1
- 2
- 3. Manually clean the pulsator parts weekly or as needed. 4.
- On FulFlo claws with Automatic Vacuum Shutoff Valves, LOCK the
- valves in the open position for washing. For maximum MLX diaphragm life, it is recommended that the units 5. pulsate while washing.

CAUTION

Do not overtighten the claw parts when reassembling. Let the 'O' rings do their job.

Units Falling Off

1) Over milking

- 2) Wet, soapy teats
- Worn rubberware 3) 4) Vacuum level too low

5) Line flooding

Kicking Cov

1) Vacuum set too high

Pulsator malfunction 2)

- 3) Stray voltage
- 4) Over milking
- 5) Sore teats

TROUBLESHOOTING

- Pulsators Slow Down or Stop
- Milk or vacuum hose kinked 1) 2) Air leaks in claw
- 3) Bobbin hole plugged
- 4) Dirty air filter
- 5) Damaged or missing 'O' ring
- 6) Damaged diaphragm rubber
- Units Speed Up
- This is normal during heavy milk flow

Slow Milking

- Vacuum too low 1) 2) Worn inflations
- 3) Vacuum leaks
- 4) Clogged bowl vent (MLX)
- Over milking 5)
- Milk hose or inlet valve undersized 6)
- 7) Pulsator rubberware worn out
- Line flooding-too many units per slope, 8)
- milk inlets lower 2/3 of pipeline

E-Zee NuPulse • 4904 Triangle Street, Suite A • McFarland, WI 53558 • Tel: 800/233-6878 • Fax: 608/838-2221 E-mail: info@ezmilking.com • Website: www.ezmilking.com