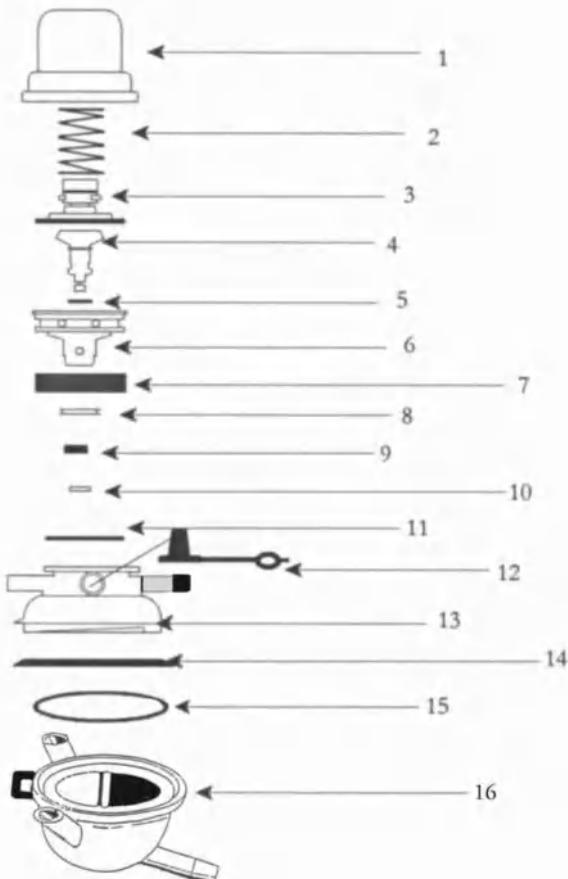


Goat Claw



NO.	PART	DESCRIPTION
1	MZ10006NP	Dome
2	MZ10007NP	Pulsator Spring
3	MZ10005NP	Diaphragm Complete
4	MZ10022NP	Bobbin Only
5	MZ10009NP	Bobbin 'O' Ring
6	MZ10010NP	Bobbin Housing
7	MZ10028NP	Air Filter
8	MZ10015NP	Bobbin Housing Seal
9	MZ10011NP	Bobbin Valve
10	MZ10012NP	Bobbin Clip
11	MZ10014NP	Middle 'O' Ring
12	MZ10002NP	Wash Plug
13	MZ10100NP	Goat Middle
14	MZ10030NP	Claw Protector Seal
15	MZ10017NP	Base 'O' Ring
16	MZ10106NP	Goat Base

OPERATION

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

1. Recommended vacuum levels are:
 - a) High Line: Standard Unit—12.5" Hg
 - b) Medium Lines and Weight Jars: 11.5" Hg
 - c) Low Lines and Bucket Milkers: 10.5" Hg

NOTE: Add 1" when using tube type milk meters.
2. Pulsation rate should be set at **75-85** pulsations per minute for Goat Units in static mode (non-milking). **To increase** the pulsation rate, turn the cam 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.
3. Clean the air filter regularly.
4. Use hose hangers in stanchion barns to properly position the milker under the goat.
5. Keep the milk hose as short as possible.
6. Check the diaphragm, bobbin valve, bobbin 'O' ring and bobbin vacuum hole 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

1. Put teat cups on Jetters.
2. Insert jetter tube adapters into claw wash port.
3. Manually clean the pulsator parts weekly or as needed.

CAUTION

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

Units Falling Off

- 1) Over milking
- 2) Wet, soapy teats
- 3) Worn rubberware
- 4) Vacuum level too low
- 5) Line flooding

Goats Kicking

- 1) Vacuum set too high
- 2) Pulsator malfunction
- 3) Stray voltage
- 4) Over milking
- 5) Sore teats

TROUBLESHOOTING

Pulsators Slow Down or Stop

- 1) Milk hose kinked
- 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

- 1) This is normal during heavy milk flow

Slow Milking

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