INSTRUCTIONS

The proper use of our Insect-A-Sock helps to control face flies, lice, ticks and mosquitoes on your animals. Face flies are common transmitters of bacteria which cause pink eye.

INSECT-A-SOCK

Model Number	Description
PLMFFA	Complete Mineral Feeder with Insect-A-Sock
INSCK10	Slotted Flap and Sock Kit (No Feeder Body)
INSCK20	Sock Kit (No Feeder Body, No Flap)

INSCK10 Parts List

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description	Qty
1	INSCK120	Flap, 41.5" Diameter, 20 Stamped Slots	1
2	INSCK121	Webbing, 2" Wide, 21' Long	1
3	INSCK123	Cattle Rub Sock, 2" Diameter, 11' Long	1
4	OF599	Clamp, 1" x 2", Zinc Plated, Punched for 2-5/16" Fasteners	1
5	OF600	Clamp, 1" x 2", Zinc Plated, Drilled and Tapped for 2-5/16" Fasteners	1
6	OF601	5/16-18 x 3/4" Button Head Socket Cap Screw, Zinc	2
7	OP330	Zip Tie, 14.5"	5
8	OF641	Double Pinch Clamp	1

All parts are available for repair.

Use an EPA approved insecticide and follow instructions. Mix insecticide with carrier not known to cause eye or skin irritation. The carrier should be pH neutral and cost effective. Get a carrier recommendation from your animal health supplier. Options might include white oil, which is FDA approved for food uses, or mineral oil. Another option might be pump drop oil (commonly used in irrigation and other agricultural uses). Get a recommendation from your animal health supplier. Recharge the sock with about one gallon of mix every 7 to 10 days during face fly season.

Experienced cattle producers have successfully mounted our mineral feeder on a used truck tire. The higher position of the feeder helps younger calves more readily access the feeder.

FACE FLY CONTROL

The first general recommendation is usually to sit down with your Extension beef specialist and/or your veterinarian to develop a multifaceted plan. Our Insect-A-Sock, in most instances, can be a part of that plan. Insect-A-Sock very cost effectively controls face flies. Face flies are just that. They congregate on the faces and survive by sucking the secretions of the eyes, nose and mouth. Because of this, they are common transmitters of the bacteria which causes pink eye from one animal to another.

Other recommendations include:

- 1. Controlling flies is best not done in isolation. Your program should be coordinated effort with neighboring animal producers.
- 2. Feed a larvicide or an insect growth regulator (labeled for face flies) to cows starting 30 days before flies emerge. The product should be used until 30 day after the first killing frost in the fall. Such feed additives tend to inhibit larvae growth in manure, interrupting the life cycles of flies.
- 3. Try to manage away from wet and/or excessive areas of manure.
- 4. Stick to label recommendation for the insecticide you use for face flies. Rotate and use 2-3 different insecticide classes to reduce the chances of resistance build up.

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- . 0 Untie ends of sock, insert double pinch clamp (Ref. No. 8) and tie ends of ing pinch clamp pliers or channel lock pliers. Lay sock (Ref No 3) around sock together using a square knot shown. Clamp double pinch clamp usperimeter of the flap (Ref. No. 1). . _____
 - Insert webbing (Ref No 2) into one of the slots in the flap. Loop webbing through all 20 slots so that it wraps around the sock. с.
- Fighten webbing as much as possible.
- Add 5 zip ties (Ref. No. 7)—one every 4th hole. ω. 4. rö.
- Perforate the webbing with the tip of the screw driver. Work the tip of the heat a nail and use the nail to open a hole. ATTENTION: Use caution screw driver around until there is a hole of sufficient size. Also, you can when heating a nail. Wear protective gloves and safety glasses. Do not bing for the fasteners. A small flat head screw driver does a good job. Where the two ends of the webbing overlap, open two holes in the webnandle nail directly.
- Secure with the two button head socket cap screws (Ref. No. 6). Use perma-Place a clamp (Ref. Nos. 4 and 5) on each side of the two ends of the webbing. tex or equivalent anti-sieze compound.
 - Cut off excess webbing. (You can melt the edges of the webbing to reduce fraying.) ~

