

INSTRUCTIONS

BP25SS
AUTOMATIC PICKER

⚠ WARNING ⚠



Your picker must be installed and maintained by a qualified electrician. Your picker must be grounded according to all applicable codes and a ground fault interrupter must be installed. All line sizes and specifications must meet or exceed local codes.

Be sure Power Cord Assembly is not connected when installing or cleaning. Do not defeat electrical ground afforded by 3-prong Cord Assembly. All electrical components should only be repaired by a qualified electrician.

Timer switch and motor are not guaranteed against damage from water or mishandling. Do not turn water or steam hose directly against the control box or motor. Keep the control box door closed and do not handle the controls with wet hands. Failure to follow these safety precautions could result in electrical shock causing serious injury or death!

READ ALL DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE BEGINNING INSTALLATION

Before using your new picker, carefully inspect it for shipping damage. If shipping damage is evident, retain all of the crating and packing material and notify the carrier immediately. Delay in doing so may invalidate your claim with them.

INSTALLATION

Position the picker near the scald in such a manner that the operator can conveniently handle the scald as well as the picker without moving more than two or three steps.

Double check the voltage of your picker with the voltage supplied before you plug in your picker. Make sure wiring to your receptacle coincides with the plug supplied with the picker.

Be sure the entire picker is properly grounded. Be sure a ground fault interrupter has been installed.

Your picker needs to be level.

WATER SUPPLY

Ample water supply is essential to insure maximum efficiency from your picker. Water pressure should be sufficient to insure that water sprays out of the points in the water ring at the top of the cylinder.

The point to which the water line is attached is a 1/2 inch PVC nipple inlet. It comes with a fitting or you can attach a hose directly to the nipple inlet. The inlet is located at the top edge of the cylinder.

We have some customers running hot water in the picker wash down. This tends to help the picker extend the scald thus pulling the larger feathers and the ones which are harder to pull. You may want to experiment with this.

To install the picker, all that must be done is to plug the unit into the electrical outlet and connect your water line. The picker is equipped with a 1 1/2HP, 115/230 volt 56H Frame 60 Hz.

Brower[®]

EQUIPMENT FOR POULTRY • LIVESTOCK • PETS

PO BOX 2000 • HOUGHTON, IOWA 52631 USA

PHONE 319-469-4141 • FAX 319-469-4402

www.hawkeysteel.com

e-mail:sales@hawkeysteel.com

OPERATION

Read our scalding instruction sheet. To get a great pick, you must first have a great scald.

1. Be sure the water line is open to the picker.
2. Set the manual timer switch to the desired picking time (usually 30 seconds).

Before placing any birds in the picker, permit the picker to run through one cycle of operation in order to wet the fingers.

3. The picker is now ready for use.
4. Turn timer switch. Immediately push birds into picker, a batch at a time. Allow picker to run its time cycle.

The timer will shut off motor, thus stopping the picker centrifuge.

DO NOT ADJUST TIMER AFTER THE START SWITCH IS TURNED.

5. Repeat process for next batch of birds.

As discussed in our scalding instruction sheet, learned skill and experimentation are a requirement. The same is true with picking.

The condition of your birds may vary widely so you may need to make a few trial runs.

You may need to lengthen the picking cycle in some instances to 35 or 40 seconds to obtain a properly finished bird. In general, however, in order to minimize damage to your birds, the picking time should be as short as possible. A few degrees change in the temperature of the scalding water, or a few seconds difference in the scalding time, may allow or require a change in the picking cycle.

It is important that the birds are not killed a long period of time before entering the scalding and picker. This will tend to produce breakage and also an inferior picking job.

SCALD AND PICK WITHOUT DELAY.

If when picking it is apparent that the birds are not scalded sufficiently, we recommend a longer scalding time, rather than a higher temperature. The optimum temperature is 145 degrees Fahrenheit (63 degrees C) for 60 seconds.

DO NOT ADJUST TIMER AFTER THE START SWITCH IS TURNED.

TROUBLE SHOOTING – PROCESSING

INCOMPLETE DEFEATHERING

A – Feathers incompletely removed from entire bird.

1. Picker plugged with feathers.
2. Picker is not being loaded to its proper capacity. Your picker will not pick properly if overloaded and generally will not do its best work if under-loaded.
3. Bird may occasionally be caught up in the fingers and not receive a full picking cycle. Dip the bird in hot water and re-run with the next batch.
4. Tight feathers indicate too short a scald period, or
 - Birds permitted to set too long before picking, or
 - Birds packed too closely during scalding, or
 - Scalding temperature too low or
 - Picking cycle is too short or
 - The need for scalding compound, or
 - a combination of the above factors.

B – Feathers incompletely removed from between legs or beneath wings.

Birds bunched too closely together during scalding. This is frequently the result of scalding in a basket-type scalding, but particularly from overloading such a scalding.

C – Picker running too slow, or speed drops when normal load is applied.

1. Belts slipping - NOTE: The belts on a new picker will stretch somewhat and may need to be taken up after a few days or a few weeks of use to avoid slippage. You may want to use belt dressing.
2. Machine plugged with feathers.

DISJOINTED OR BROKEN BONES

A – The timing cycle is too long. Eliminate every possible second from the defeathering cycle.

B – This may result from failure to wet the fingers prior to picking.

C – An occasional disjunct leg or wing may be expected, particularly with broilers and more so with battery raised birds.

NOTE: Broken bones can also be caused by a problem in scalding or by the length of scald.

BARKED OR BROKEN SKIN

A – Improper scalding.

B – Pick time is too long.

C – Failure to remove all leg or wing bands before killing.

D – Insufficient water. See item A under “Machine plugged with Feathers.”

MACHINE PLUGGED WITH FEATHERS

- A – Insufficient water.
1. Spray pipe ports plugged.
 2. Hose too small or too long.
 3. Water pressure too low.
 4. Too many water-using appliances connected to the water supply line.
- B – Long feathers bridging fingers. Stop the picker and remove. Turkey wing and tail feathers should be pulled before placing birds in picker.

TROUBLE SHOOTING – MECHANICAL

FUSES BURN OUT REPEATEDLY

- A – Accidental ground in motor or timer switch
- B – Fuses too small.
- C – Belts too tight.
- D – Wiring of inadequate size.
- E – Picker connected to an overloaded circuit.
- F – Low voltage at the service box (power company line).

ELECTRICAL SHOCKS

NOTE: All electrical appliances or devices located in wet or high moisture environments must have a ground fault interrupter installed before any usage.

- A – Accidental ground in the controls. (If machine is properly grounded, an accidental ground should cause fuse to blow.)
- B – Accidental ground in motor.
- C – Machine not properly grounded.

EXCESSIVE BELT WEAR

- A – Pulleys not in alignment.
- B – Belts too tight.

UNUSUAL NOISES

- A – Machine makes a knocking sound when running.
1. Pulley or cylinder loose on shaft (tighten set screws).
 2. Worn or broken belt.
- B – Machine makes a scraping sound when running.
1. Belt guard rubbing on pulley or disc.
 2. Feather exhaust scraping.

CENTRIFUGE DOES NOT ROTATE WHEN SWITCH IS CLOSED (no motor hum)

- A – Fuse is burned out.
- B – Poor electrical connection.
- C – Plug may be partially disconnected or dislodged from electrical source.

CENTRIFUGE DOES NOT ROTATE WHEN SWITCH IS CLOSED (motor does hum or get hot)

- A – Motor winding or starting switch or capacitor burned out.
- B – Picker jammed with feathers.
- C – Bearings of motor or picker frozen.
- D – Belts too tight.

CENTRIFUGE SLOWS DOWN WHEN LOADED WITH NORMAL LOAD OF BIRDS

- A – Belts slipping (could be caused by being wet).
- B – Belts too tight.
- C – Machine jammed up with feathers.
- D – Low voltage.

CENTRIFUGE RUNS SLOW – NEVER GETS UP TO NORMAL SPEED – MOTOR LABORS AND GETS HOT

- A – Belts too tight.
- B – Bearings of motor or picker binding.
- C – Low voltage. NOTE: If use is continued, your motor or bearings may burn out.
- D – Motor Capacitor faulty.
- E – The voltage, phase and cycle supplied to the picker does not match up with the picker.

MAINTENANCE

After approximately every 50 hours of continuous operation, apply light grease to the Zerk fittings on the bearings on either side of the 18" pulley (underneath the picker).

New belts should be tightened after about 20 hours of operation. To tighten belts, we suggest the following procedure:

Loosen 4 bolts on side of housing where motor is mounted. Adjust using the adjustment bolt. Retighten 4 bolts.

MOTOR

The motor starter is equipped with overload protector. In case of overload, the protector will stop the motor. Wait approximately two (2) minutes, then press reset button under the control panel. This will stop the motor. This will reset the overload protector.

Motor is guaranteed against defects in material and workmanship. The motor manufacturer accepts no responsibility for repairs made outside its factory or authorized service stations.

PICKER SPECIFICATIONS

Model No.	Dimensions			Cylinder Diameter
	W	L	H	
BP25SS	22"	24"	37"	25"

APPROXIMATE ONE TIME CAPACITIES

Model No.	Length of Pick	Birds Picked at One Time
Broilers	30 seconds	3-6
Pheasant	30 seconds	3-6
Quail	15 seconds	10-20
Duck	30 seconds	2
Turkey Hen or Tom	30 seconds	1

CAPACITIES ARE NOT GUARANTEED

All capacities indicated for individual machines or for complete systems are approximate. The ability to achieve the capacities indicated depends on many factors including but not limited to labor force experience, plant layout, whether or not the equipment is operated under continuous production and size of the birds. Capacities indicated generally assume a 2.5 pound (1.1 kilogram) broiler. Birds larger than that will reduce capacity.

REPAIR PARTS

Part No.	Description
T1	Picker Finger
Q391	Pulley, $\frac{5}{8}$ ID x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Q374	Pulley, 1 ID x 18
Q3228	V-Belt, A59, 61"
QE3204	Motor, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ HP, 115/220V, 56H Frame, 60 Hz
QE3205	Timer Assembly
QE365	Timer Only
Q3231	$\frac{1}{2}$ " Nipple
Q3207	Spray Pipe