

# 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.

<u>Model Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
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	INSCK123	Cattle Rub Sock, 2" Diameter, 10' Long	1
3	INSCK125-20	Flyp, Polyester, 2" x 30", Bundle of 20	1
4	OP330	Zip Tie, 14.5"	5

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). Modern day diesel fuel is not a good option. 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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**Hawkeye Steel Products, Inc. d.b.a.  
Pride of the Farm and Brower**

PO BOX 2000 • HOUGHTON, IOWA 52631 USA  
PHONE: 319-469-4141 • FAX: 319-469-4402  
EMAIL: [sales@hawkeyesteel.com](mailto:sales@hawkeyesteel.com)



[www.browerequip.com](http://www.browerequip.com)



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1. Lay sock (Ref. No. 2) around the perimeter of the flap (Ref. No. 1)
2. Install a flap (Ref. No. 3) in each of the 20 slots. Open the slot with the tip of a screwdriver. Thread flap once through the slot and around the sock. Tie flap in a couple of knots. Thread flap through the slot again. Tie two more knots. Let the remaining material hang down. There is no need to trim it. The flaps will wick some solution from the sock onto the animal.
3. Add 5 zip ties (Ref. No. 4)—one every 4th hole.

