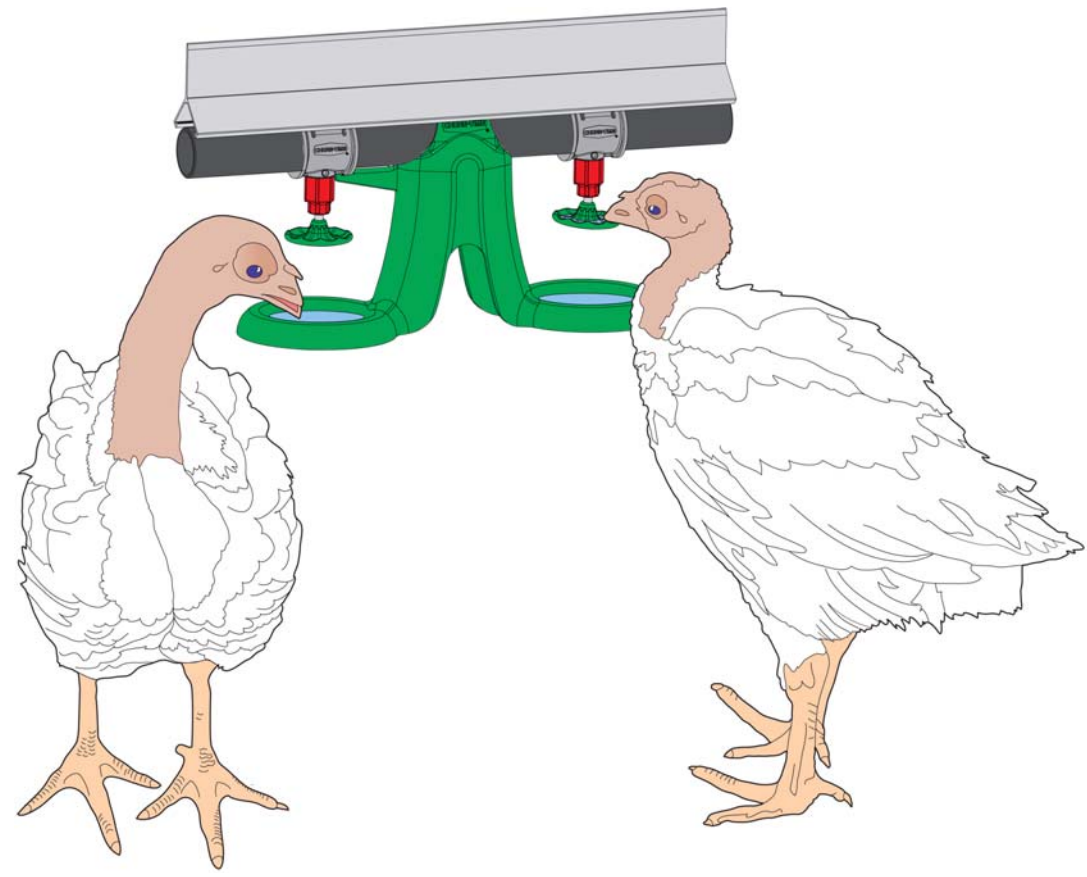




ADVANTI-FLOW® Nipple Watering System Management Guideline



Weeks of Age	Water Column Height	
	Inches	cm
0 - 2	3 - 8	7.6 - 20.3
2 - 4	8 - 12	20.3 - 30.5
4 - 6 plus	12 - 20	30.5 - 50.8

- Water column height should be adjusted so water is present in the catch cups after one week, if the catch cups are empty the water column should be adjusted accordingly.
Be cautious adjusting the water column aggressively during the first week, this could increase mortality by making the nipples trigger harder.
- Drinker height should be managed so the disc is below the beak as shown in the picture above. Birds should not have to bend over, or reach excessively to trigger the disc.
- For maximum performance results and ideal house conditions, Chore-Time recommends starting birds with the ADVANTI-FLOW® Drinking system.

Note: The information provided in the tables is for reference only. It is up to the operator to use this guideline as a starting point to operate the system. Operator judgement of actual on site conditions may require modification to this management guideline.

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Operational Guidelines

Topic	Recommendations
Initial Start-Up Procedure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thoroughly flush the water lines. 2. Set incoming water pressure to 25 psi [172 kPa] at the step regulator on the filter control panel. 3. Level the shavings under the water line to eliminate high/low spots. 4. Adjust the inlet regulators on the lines to the stand tube float corresponds to the recommended setting. Make sure there is water at the outlet sight tube and air is bled from the line. The indicator ball should be visible during operation. 5. Check the outlet assemblies and stand tubes to make sure water is passing throughout the system.
Bird Placement Procedure	Immediately before birds are housed, trigger all the nipples to ensure some water is present in the catch cups. Also, this ensures all nipple valves are working properly.
Operation During Bird Grow-Out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor drinker height based on the average bird size of the flock, See "ADVANTI-FLOW® Nipple Watering System Management Guideline" on page 1. Improper drinker height can lead to negative effects on bird performance. • Monitor water level in catch cups, See "ADVANTI-FLOW® Nipple Watering System Management Guideline" on page 1. • Monitor floor conditions under water lines.
Maintenance Between Batches	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean water lines with solution, See "Guide to Cleaning Water Lines" in manual MW2323. 2. Check pressure drop across water filter - clean or replace if necessary. 3. Check regulator, shut-off valves, stand tube(s), and coupling assemblies for proper operation. 4. Adjust the cable levelers so the water lines are level. 5. Maintain house temperature above freezing or drain the lines thoroughly. Also drain regulator(s). 6. Clean stand tubes.
Precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not over chlorinate. The maximum concentration is 2.5 ppm (parts per million) for extended periods and 5 ppm for flushing only. • If medication or other chemicals are added to the water, flush lines immediately after use, then chlorinate as specified. Allow at least 24 hours before adding additional chemicals (such as iodine, citric acid, etc.) or vitamins to the water, See "Guide to Cleaning Water Lines" in manual MW2323.

Management Troubleshooting Guidelines

Problem	Cause	Solution
Catch Cups are Dry	Water Column is too low.	Increase water column height incrementally until desired water level is achieved.
	Nipples are obstructed or clogged due to build-up.	Clean with solution, See "Guide to Cleaning Water Lines" in manual MW2323.
Floors are wet under drinker line	Drinker line is too high or low.	Adjust drinker height to the recommended guidelines,
	Water column is too high.	Decrease water column height and increase ventilation and/or heat.
Poor Water Consumption	Drinker line is too high or low	Adjust drinker height to recommended management guidelines.
	Water column height too low	Increase water column height incrementally until desired water level is achieved.
	Nipples are obstructed or clogged due to build-up	Clean with solution, See "Guide to Cleaning Water Lines" in manual MW2323.
Feed accumulation in cup	Drinker lines too close to feeder lines	See planning the system for recommended distance.
	System height is too low	Raise the system to the recommended management guidelines.

Component Troubleshooting Guidelines

Problem	Cause	Solution
Nipples are leaking	Foreign material preventing proper valve operation.	Trigger nipple a few times to see if leak stops. If leak persists, disassemble valve, clean, and reassemble. Replace valve components and saddle if leak persists.
Leaking above cap assembly	Cap not properly tightened.	Tighten cap on saddle.
	Damaged saddle or cap.	Replace saddle or cap, nipple may not need to be replaced.
Leaking between saddle and PVC pipe	Damaged saddle.	Replace saddle nipple may not need to be replaced.
Leaking at coupler assembly	Damaged (flexible) coupler liner or damaged coupler.	Replace coupler liner and/or the PVC coupler.
Leaking or damaged regulator assembly	Damaged fittings or improperly installed fittings	Replace damaged or defective fitting(s). It may be necessary to order a union to reconnect the regulator fittings.
Stand tube not working properly, Attempts to adjust regulator have no effect on stand tube water column height.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depending on water quality and management techniques, the stand tube may require more frequent cleaning. • Stand tube is air-locked. • No activity on drinker valves. • Damaged cap or regulator. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove hose cap on top of stand tube. 2. Use a brush (available through Chore-Time) to thoroughly clean the stand tube. 3. Bend the flexible tube to allow the water and/or foreign material to exit the tube. 4. Clean and reassemble the components and check for proper water level. 5. Drinker valves must be triggered for water column height to change. 6. Repair or replace damaged cap or regulator.
	Drinker lines too close to feeder lines	See planning the system for recommended distance.
	System height is too low	Raise the system to the recommended management guidelines.