





IMPORTANT QUICK REFERENCE TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
4. Air is being drawn into the cylinder from in and around the piston.	Foreign matter lodged on or around piston o-ring. Piston not sealing against push rod.	 <p>Replace piston o-ring (11) and lubricate liberally. Remove cylinder (7). Hold rear push rod (15), tighten piston (12) firmly using wide blade screwdriver in slot or replace push rod / piston seal ring (if applicable).</p>
	Delivery valve and spring incorrectly assembled.	 <p>Reassemble valve and spring (4) correctly (see parts illustration).</p>
	Feed tube perforated /damaged.	Replace the feed tube.
5. Piston not returning fully on filling stroke.	Feed tube connection at container or applicator is split or damaged.	Replace container fitting or inlet adaptor to ensure an air tight seal. Cut feed tube for clean ends.
	Piston o-ring and lubricating washer are dry.	 <p>Remove cylinder (7), soak piston o-ring (11) and lubricating washer (13) in NJ Phillips Lubricant.</p>
	Blockage in inlet line.	Check inlet valve (18) and spring (17), inlet adaptor (19), feed tube and container draw off fitting for foreign matter.
	Kinking or restriction of feed tube.	Remove restriction or reposition feed tube.
	Binding of push rod within dose adjuster assembly caused by foreign matter lodged between sliding surfaces.	Dismantle push rod (15) from instrument and rinse it and dose adjuster assembly with clean water. Inspect for damage. If damaged, replace affected part.
	Material used too viscous for draw-off and feed tube.	Increase feed tube and draw off bore size.
	Chemical container not collapsing as instrument draws fluid.	Vent pack or use a Phillips Vented Draw-Off system.
6. Hard delivery stroke pressure	Foreign matter in delivery valve spring or blockage in nozzle.	 <p>Remove nozzle (2). Clean delivery valve & spring and nozzle fluid hole. Reassemble.</p>

30ml Variable

Automatic Drencher MKIII



Care must be taken to ensure the liquid does not come into contact with any part of the operators body. Chemicals may cause injury to the operator.

The Phillips 30ml Automatic Drencher (referred to as applicator) has been designed for oral administration to livestock of most solutions and suspensions within its dose range.

As components in this instrument may be affected by solvents in some 'pour-on' formulations no responsibility will be accepted by the manufacturer should the instrument be used with such products.

BEFORE DRENCHING

Always read the label.

Check the label on the pharmaceutical manufacturer's container for dose rates, precautions, and safety information prior to use.

Use only the recommended dose rate.

Use only the pharmaceutical manufacturer's recommended rates. Refer to the pharmaceutical manufacturer's dose rate chart or specification. NJ Phillips Pty Limited will take no responsibility if the applicator is used for any other purpose than specified or used contrary to the pharmaceutical manufacturer's dose rate specifications.

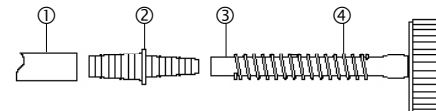
Check the applicator.

Before each use, the nozzle should be inspected to ensure there are no sharp edges. Should this occur, remove with file or emery paper or replace nozzle.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Drenching

- Fit one end of the feed tube to the adaptor of the back pack, or to the draw off tube, if a non-collapsible container is being used. Fix the tube by screwing the spring provided, in an anticlockwise direction over the tube and adaptor. This will also prevent kinking of the feed tube at this point.
- If using a backpack with a different size connection, connect the large bore feed tube (1) as shown in the diagram to the plastic adaptor (2), then attach the plastic adaptor to the draw off cap using the 1/4" feed tube (3) and spring (4).



Fit the other end of the tube to the inlet adaptor of the instrument, in a similar manner.

- Prime the handpiece by squeezing the lever several times until an unbroken flow of liquid passes from the nozzle. **The applicator must be held vertically, with the nozzle pointed upwards, to ensure the applicator is fully primed.**



Always exercise care when dosing animals. Do not apply undue pressure and ensure the nozzle is not forced against or through delicate mouth and throat tissues.

Calibration of the Applicator

As the graduation markings on the item 7 (cylinder) are for reference only, check the accuracy of the instrument with a calibrated measuring cylinder (these are available for purchase from njphillips.com). To ensure repeatability, squirt 2 x 20ml doses into a calibrated glass. The level of fluid should be at the 40ml mark. If it is not, readjust the applicator following the steps above then perform the dose test again. If you have problems with dose accuracy contact the manufacturer or place of purchase.

To Adjust the Dose

Adjust the dose by turning item 24 (dose adjuster) clockwise for smaller doses, and anticlockwise for larger doses. To set the correct dose, align the front of item 12 (black piston) with the cylinder marking.

Drenching Position

For best operating results the container should be at about the same height as the instrument when in use. Should the container be at a much lower level than the instrument, the refill rate will slow down between doses.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Before Drenching

As lubricants will evaporate during storage, before using, it is important to run a few drops of lubricant into the push rod, with the nozzle of the handpiece pointing downwards. This will allow the lubricant to run into the cylinder and lubricate the piston.

Ensure that all equipment is thoroughly clean before use, by flushing with water.

Before each use the nozzle should be inspected to ensure plating is not damaged or worn to a sharp edge. Should this occur, remove with file or emery paper or replace nozzle.

NJ PHILLIPS PTY LTD ABN 36 000 082 002
ADDRESS: LOCKED BAG 8, GOSFORD, NSW 2250 AUSTRALIA
TELEPHONE: +61 2 4340 2044 FAX: +61 2 4340 1991
EMAIL: njp1@njphillips.com.au MADE IN AUSTRALIA



njphillips.com

Our expertise is in your hands.

AS OUR POLICY IS ONE OF CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT THE MANUFACTURER RESERVES THE RIGHT TO ALTER THESE SPECIFICATIONS AT ANY TIME. ALL PRODUCTS PRODUCED BY NJ PHILLIPS PTY LIMITED, ARE IDENTIFIED BY A UNIQUE BATCH NUMBER. THIS IDENTIFICATION NUMBER IS AFFIXED TO THE PRODUCT TO ALLOW TRACEABILITY BY THE MANUFACTURER AND MUST NOT BE REMOVED IF PRODUCT INTEGRITY IS TO BE MAINTAINED. PAD918, PAD918-NHC | QL756-R2

After Drenching

Where suspension type drenches have been used it is advisable to flush the complete equipment with a water detergent mix. This should be followed by clean water.

Solution type drenches normally require only a thorough flushing with clean water.

All moving parts should be lubricated before storage.

Sterilizing

A common method of sterilization is as follows:

1. Connect feed tube and spring to handpiece.
2. Wrap cloth around handpiece and place end of feed tube into container of clean hot water and draw hot water into cylinder by depressing lever. It is most important the cylinder is full of water before suspending in container. If this is not done, the steam created by sterilizing can crack the cylinder.
3. Remove cloth and suspend complete instrument by fully immersing in a container of water and boil for 10 to 20 minutes.

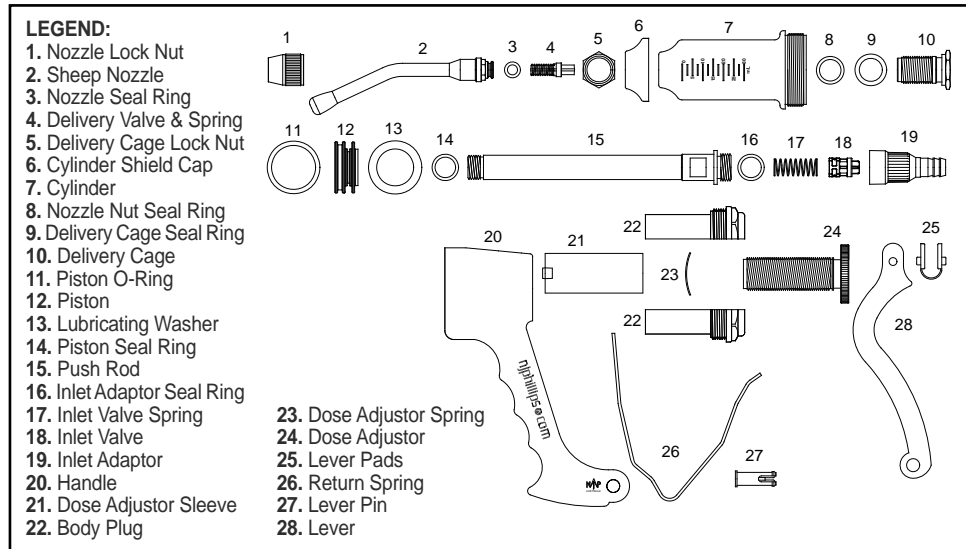
4. Remove instrument from container, wrap cloth around handle and pump dry, remove cloth and dry handpiece.



NOTE

Suspending the instrument not only makes it easier to remove, but also prevents damage should the container boil dry. Repeated boiling will eventually cause the transparent feed tube to turn cloudy. This is not harmful. Chemical sterilization with antiseptic solutions is sometimes practised and in such instances the recommendations of the chemical manufacturer should be followed. DO NOT attempt to sterilize by autoclaving.

Attach connecting tube to both the hand piece and draw off system. Make sure the springs provided are screwed over the feed tube in an anti-clockwise direction. This will prevent the tube from kinking at these points.



PLEASE ORDER BY KIT AND PART NAME.

SPARE PARTS AVAILABLE:

KIT No.	PART NAME
WX1329	Major Service Kit
WX1328	Minor Service Kit

INCLUDES ILLUSTRATION No.
3,4,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,16,17,18,25.
3,4,8,11,12,13,14,16,17,18.

Parts not included in Minor or Major Service Kits may be available for individual purchase.



IMPORTANT

If this instrument becomes sluggish during use, lubricate both in front of and behind the piston with NJ Phillips Lubricant.

IMPORTANT QUICK REFERENCE TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
1a. Product being returned to the container from the applicator. 1b. Unable to draw product from the container.	Foreign matter lodged under the inlet valve.	CHECK FOR FOREIGN MATTER Remove inlet adaptor (19) and clean the internal seat by removing valve (18) and spring (17), rinse with clean water then wipe with a soft cloth. Reassemble ensuring correct orientation of the valve (18) and spring (17).
	Inlet valve spring is missing.	SPRING MISSING Replace inlet valve spring (17).
	The inlet valve and spring are incorrectly assembled.	VALVE WRONG WAY AROUND Reassemble the valve (18) and spring (17) correctly (as shown in the top photo).
2. Product leaking out of the nozzle or air being drawn into the cylinder from the nozzle end.	Foreign matter lodged under delivery valve.	CHECK FOR FOREIGN MATTER Remove nozzle (2), valve and spring (4). Clean valve seat located in front of cylinder by rinsing and wiping with a soft cloth. Clean valve and spring (4) and reassemble ensuring valve and spring are oriented correctly.
	Nozzle seal ring is damaged.	Replace nozzle seal ring (3).
	Delivery valve and spring are incorrectly assembled.	WRONG WAY AROUND Reassemble valve and spring (4) correctly (see parts illustration).
3. Fluid dripping/running out of nozzle when not in use.	Delivery valve sealing edge damaged.	CHECK FOR FOREIGN MATTER Replace the delivery valve and spring (4).
	Delivery cage seal ring damaged.	Replace the delivery cage seal ring (9).
	Applicator is hanging at end of feed tube when not in use.	Hang applicator at same height or higher than off take point of feed tube on container of product. This ensures the delivery valve is free of load which can cause the product to leak past the valve assembly.