



SIERRA GAME BROODERS
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ASSEMBLY, LIGHTING AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS **GB2-T/GB4-T/GB6-T**

ASSEMBLY

- ✓ Place brooder onto level ground or if available in a bench vice.
- ✓ Place the reflector over the lugs of the emitter.
- ✓ Place the two longest chain lengths into the two emitter lugs furthest away from the control arm and connect the shortest of the three chain lengths to the lug closest to the gas valve. For safety close the hooks tightly.
(NOTE: On the GB2-T, the longest length of chain goes to the hole in the top of the gas valve.)
- ✓ Connect gas-hose to the brooder. The brooder has a bayonet gas connection. Push firmly to ensure a good connection. You will hear a click as the connection is made. To release, pull back sleeve towards hose.
- ✓ Ensure that the dust filter is sitting on the pan at the base of the burner. On the GB2 during transit this may move and get stuck up in the emitter.
- ✓ Ensure that the brooder hangs so that the heater is just slightly tilted. The gas valve should be just below the horizontal.

LIGHTING

- ✓ Turn knob at top of valve to the 'small flame' position.
- ✓ Depress knob to release gas to the burner and light brooder immediately with a match or lighter. Air may need to be purged from the pipe. Keep knob depressed for 30 seconds. Brooder should stay alight when knob is released. If the brooder flame is not established repeat the process after 60 seconds to establish a stable flame. The gas valve actually locks out during this period so do not force the control until the 60 seconds is complete.
- ✓ After about 4 to 5 minutes turn the knob to the 'large flame' position. The brooder is now under the control of the thermostat – the knob with numbers 1-7.
- ✓ Place thermometer onto litter to check temperature, adjust thermostat again if necessary. We suggest that a setting of between 3 & 4 will be suitable to start with but it is important to observe the birds for fine-tuning of the temperature setting and the height of the brooder. The position of the temperature sensor should be away from the direct radiation of the brooder, preferably out to the side. Observation of the birds is crucial to the achievement of the ideal setting.

MAINTENANCE

- ✓ On a daily basis we recommend that you tap the venturi (metal tube at the centre of the brooder) & tap the dust filter with a metal object like the end of a screwdriver. This will loosen any dust that has gathered which will then fall down onto the burner tray.
- ✓ We recommend that on a weekly basis any dust or feathers that have gathered on the burner tray, is either brushed or blown off.
- ✓ During a hot period during which the brooder will remain on low flame for an extended period we recommend turning up to maximum for a brief period to burn out the dust that may have gathered in the burner.
- ✓ If carbon is seen on the emitter, remove with a wire brush.
- ✓ If soot appears then there is a blockage in the system somewhere and this should be investigated urgently.

STORING YOUR BROODERS

At the end of the season the brooder should be disassembled and cleaned thoroughly.

A maintenance kit can be purchased which includes a brass cone-shaped brush that can be used to get to the inside of the emitter cone. It is important that the small holes in the perforated emitter surface are kept clear. A good wire brushing is the best way to do this.

A compressed air-line is also helpful to clean the dust from the burner ports and venturi but under **NO** circumstances should it be applied to the gas valve which will become damaged beyond repair! Also avoid blasting compressed air at the white insulation material in the centre of the emitter. A small dry paint brush is ideal for removing this dust. The reflector should also be washed with a soapy solution and preferably a polythene bag should be placed over the gas valve to prevent the entry of spiders etc.
