

POULTRY PLUCKER

Instruction Manual



WARNING: Read carefully and understand all instructions before operating. Failure to follow the safety rules and other basic safety precautions may result in serious personal injury. Save these instructions in a safe place and on hand so that they can be read when required. Keep these instructions to assist in future servicing.



WARNING: The warnings, cautions, and instructions discussed in this instruction manual cannot cover all possible conditions or situations that could occur. It must be understood by the operator that common sense and caution are factors that cannot be built into this product, but must be supplied by the operator.



ATTENTION! Electric shock warning!



WARNING! Do not reach into the working device, specially the feathers outlet. You may lose your fingers.



DO NOT USE THE DEVICE UNLESS YOU HAVE THOROUGHLY READ AND UNDERSTOOD THIS USER MANUAL.



PLEASE NOTE! Drawings in this manual are for illustration purposes only and in some details may differ from the actual product.



NOTE! Keep this manual for future use.

Read carefully and understand all Instructions before operating.

1. PRECAUTIONS

Please operate according to Operation Method and remain the proper operation procedures before using. Please assemble and operate carefully, taking care not to scratch skin. Please do not to put hands around the paddles to avoid any possible hurt.

- Do not place on an unstable surface when using the machine.
- Do not let cord hang over edge of table or counter.
- Do not touch the power cord plug with wet hands.
- Do not operate any appliance with a damaged cord or plug or after the appliance malfunctions, or is dropped or damaged in any manner. Return appliance to the nearest authorized service facility for examination, repair or electrical or mechanical adjustment.
- Keep all loose clothing, away from moving parts when plucker is in use.
- Keep fingers and hair away from moving parts when plucker is in use.
- Never remove the unit when it is running.
- Do not disassemble the plucker or place anything in the plucker during operation.
- Turn plucker off before unplugging from outlet.
- Always unplug plucker when assembling or disassembling the plucker.
- Unplug the unit when not in use, before putting on or taking off parts, and before cleaning.
- The use of attachments not recommended or sold by the manufacturer may cause fire, electric shock or injury.
- To protect against risk of electrical shock do not put (state specific part or parts in question) in water or other liquid.
- Do not get engine wet.
- If motor not turning / smoke / strange noise / motor excessively hot , immediately turn off the power and unplug the power cord from power outlet.
- To keep supervision is necessary when any appliance is used near children.

2. OPERATION

- Before use, please check whether the voltage of power supply is in conformity with that in data plate, and whether user's power switch and fuse are in conformity with the request of machine's power.
- Check that all nuts and bolts are secure.
- NOTE: All hardware (nuts, bolts, etc) should be checked for tightness before each use. Vibration of machine can cause them to loosen
- Test the bottom of rotating disk whether it's work or not ,and try to adjust the belt to best. .
- Make sure the Chicken Plucker Machine is on a flat surface.

PROCEDUES: HOW TO PLUCK CHICKENS

1. Use your preferred method to kill your bird. Making a small cut on the neck and allowing the bird to bleed is preferred. Completely removing the head is not recommended.
2. Scald the bird (this step is EXTREMELY important, the Plucker will not function without this step). Heat your scalding water with a scalding machine to a desired temperature. Submerge the bird into the hot water, move the bird around to ensure all the feathers are loosened. Scalding is done when the bigger feather on wings can be pulled out easily by hand.

NOTE 1: Different birds requires different scalding temperature & scalding time. Batches of birds will vary slightly so be prepared to adjust accordingly with temperature and/or time. Recommended as below:

- Chicken at 60-65°C - 70-90 sec.
- Duck at 63-66°C - 160-180 sec.
- Geese at 70 - 72°C- 120-130 sec.
- Pheasant at 63 - 67°C- 70 - 90 sec.
- Turkey at 51 - 54°C - 80 - 95 sec.

Scalding is the critical step in processing and requires either a lot of experience. If the scald is too long or too hot, skin will tear; if it is too short or too cold, feathers will stick. So be careful of scalding.

NOTE 2: If the plucker is ripping the skin of bird, the bird was scalded too long or the scald water is too hot.

NOTE 3: (Optional) When scalding, add some salt into the water, it will help to protect the poultry skin from broken.

NOTE 4: (Optional) Submerge the bird in cold ice water. A large plastic tote is suitable for this step. This is not required but many prefer to do it, because the skin is less likely to tear during plucking or further butchering.

NOTE 5: (Optional) Mixing dish soap with the scald water allows the hot water to penetrate to the skin. Birds have oil on their feathers and breaking down the oil allows the hot water to get to the skin. The hot water relaxes the muscles holding the feathers in place. Change the scald water when it gets dirty and/or oily/or scald becomes less effective.

3. Plug the plucker into socket, turn the switch “ON”, the rotating plate inside drum starts rotating, place the scalded bird head down into the drum-once at a time. The plucker will remove the feathers automatically.
4. During plucking, pour cold water into the drum (CHZ- series only) or use the water hose (CHZ-N series only) which surrounded the top drum and connected to water faucet to spray water automatically, the feathers or dirty thing will wash out from the feather outlet.
5. A properly scalded bird will pluck in about 15-30 seconds. Turn the switch“OFF”when plucking is finished.



WARNING:

DO NOT put your hand into the drum when the unit is in operation.

DO NOT retrieve bird unless unit has come to a complete

NOTE 6 : Good plucking is a combination of the right number of birds, the right time of plucking and the right removal of feathers. The bird in

the plucker should tumble in such a way that it is tumbling end over end but sideways at the same time, a sort of rotating diagonal tumble. This means all sides of the bird pluck evenly. If you have too many birds in the plucker they cease to rotate correctly and slide around plucking one side and leaving the rest poorly plucked. Plucking time is an observation, and will vary according to the type of bird and feather cover. Over plucking, can damage the skin. Water spray allows better plucking and a cleaner finish. It also starts to chill the bird.

3. CLEANING & MAINTENANCE

- (1) Always unplug the device before cleaning it. Wait for the rotating elements to stop completely.
- (2) Use only non-corrosive cleaners to clean the surface.
- (3) After cleaning the device, all parts should be dried completely before using it again.
- (4) Store the unit in a dry, cool place, free from moisture and direct exposure to sunlight.
- (5) Do not spray water on the machine’s electrical components and do not immerse them in water.
- (6) The device must be regularly inspected to check its technical efficiency and spot any damage.
- (7) Use a soft cloth for cleaning.
- (8) Do not use sharp and/or metal objects for cleaning (e.g. a wire brush or a metal spatula) because they may damage the surface material of the appliance.
- (9) The device should be cleaned after each use.
- (10)The inside of the drum can be cleaned with pressurized water by using a trigger gun on a hose.
- (11)Small amounts of feathers can get caught between the protrusions. This happens with all devices of this type and it is not a problem. You can remove the feathers but this is not necessary.
- (12)Be careful not to get the engine wet.

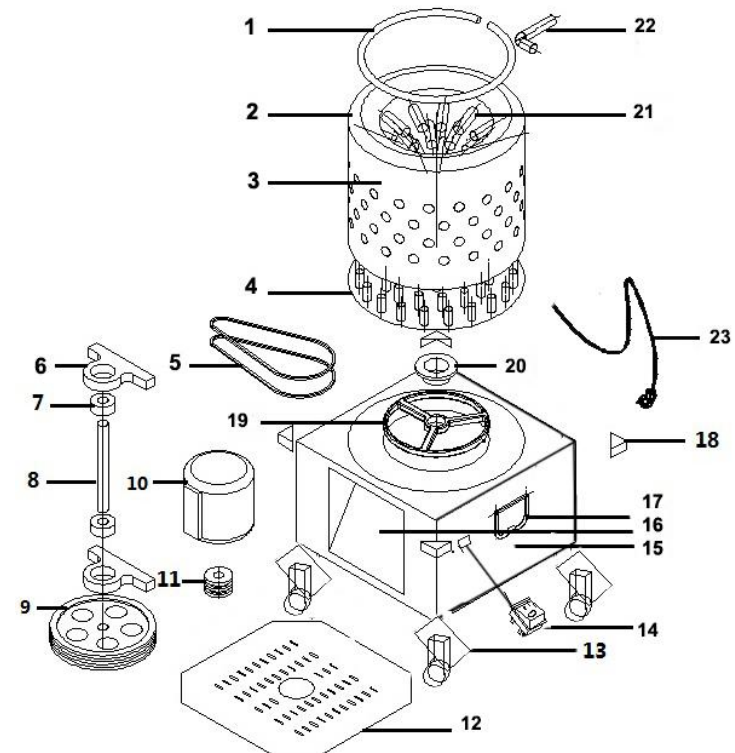
4. TECHINNAL DATA

Model	GRMWX119	GRMWX136	GRMWX184	GRMWX211
Voltage	220V/50Hz	220V/50Hz	220V/50Hz	220V/50Hz
Power(W)	150	1500	1500	2200
Engine Speed (rpm/min)	1350	1400	1400	1400
Motor Type	Copper	Aluminum	Aluminum	Copper
Productivity (pcs/min)	1-2 pigeon	3-4 chicken	5-6 chicken	8-10 chicken
Average depilate rate	98%	98%	98%	98%
No. of fingers(pcs)	119	136	184	211
Fingger size(mm)	Φ22*73(L)	Φ26*94(L)	Φ26*94(L)	Φ34*94(L)
Drum diamter(cm)	30.5	50	60	80
Dimension (cm)	34.7*34.7*67	57*57*95	66*66*95	86*86*115

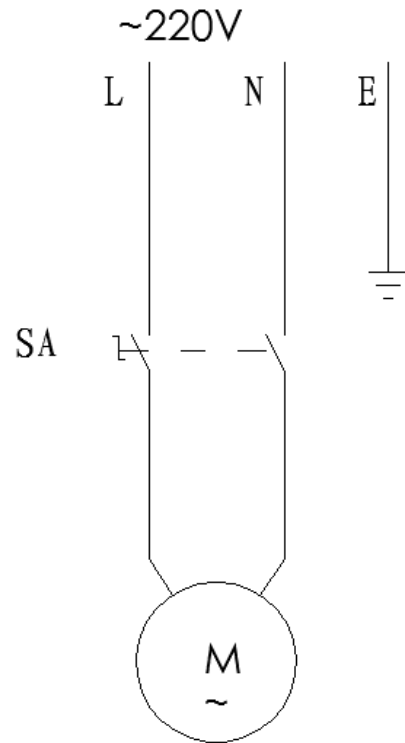
NOTE 7: The productivity is based on 1.5kg chickens and only for your reference, the quantity may vary from different birds and its weight.

5.EXPLOADED View (model CHZ-N50 for reference)

No.	Item Name	No.	Item Name
1	Water Hose	13	Wheels
2	Drum Cover	14	Power Switch
3	Drum	15	Body
4	Rotating Feather Plate	16	Feather Outlet
5	Motor Belts	17	Metal Handle
6	Bearing Seat	18	Plastic Corner Protector
7	Universal Bearing	19	Triangle Pulley
8	Bearing Stick	20	Seal Ring
9	Belt Pulley	21	Rubber Finger
10	Motor	22	Water Inlet
11	Motor Pulley	23	Power Plug
12	Bottom Plate		



5. CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



E: Earth Wire
SA: Power Switch
M: Motor

6. TROUBLE SHEETING

Trouble(S)	Possible Cause(s)	Solution(S)
1. Tear the skin	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Over scalding (too hot or too long) will weaken the skin and allow it to tear. 2) Small birds and very thin-skinned birds like quail and squab, etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Scald the birds with the right temperature properly 2) Use the right model of plucker to pluck the birds
2. Work Slowly when add chicken	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The bottom line of fingers on the drum and the outer line of fingers on the bottom plate is too long 2) The belts of the pulley is loosen 3) The latch between belt pulley and shaft is loosen 4) Start capacitor of the motor is broken 5) The electric contacts (like a clutch) near to the shaft of the motor is loosen and disconnected 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Check the finger length and cut them to keep the suitable space for the chickens to rotate 2) Adjust the belts 3) Fasten the latch with a hammer 4) Change a new start capacitor 5) Fasten the clutch of the motor
3. Not rotating	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The power switch is broken 2) The wires are disconnected 3) The capacitor is broken 4) The motor is burnt 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Change a new switch 2) Check the wires 3) Change a new capacitor 4) Change a new motor