

# 2021 PRODUCT GUIDE



Jeremy Cooper, Circle 8 Bulls



**ADVANTAGE  
FEEDERS**

# WELCOME

## Advancing ruminant production

Advantage Feeders' single focus is designing livestock feeding equipment and systems to maximise efficient feed and pasture utilisation.

Our strong results-based and customer-focused approach requires us to regularly conduct experiments as well as analyse and improve our offerings to ensure farmers continue to profit from their investment.

We stand by our products, offering a market-leading five-year warranty on all feeders. Our products must be simple to use and maintain because "if it's easy, it gets done". We strive to ensure every farmer that invests in our products has a great experience using them and we relish the opportunity to serve new customers.



*Gerard Roney, Founder of Advantage Feeders*

## Ration control: The key ingredient for maximising production and profit

Most pastures can be complemented with a supplement to improve rumen function which leads to higher livestock production. The quantity of supplement in most applications is small. This makes the function of ration control crucial to realise the benefits of improved rumen function.

If rationing is only limited by animals tiring of licking, it offers minimal control, as they may not stop feeding. The Advantage Feeders 3-Way Restriction System is different to any other feeder on the market. We offer you control over the height, depth and width of the feed access area with the Upper Adjuster, Lower Adjuster and the Adjuster Guard.

When our 3-Way Restriction System is set in a limiting position, the animal's tongue can only touch a few grains or pellets with each lick. The animal accesses the feed using saliva to stick feed to its tongue and bring it into its mouth. After approximately five minutes of licking, the animal's tongue becomes dry and it can no longer access the feed. Depending on the paddock environment, livestock come to the

feeder 6-8 times/day. The numerous visits each day create a system of providing their supplement in little and often amounts.

Subject to the size of the animal, in a five-minute licking period, a sheep may consume a heaped tablespoon, or 20 grams and cattle may consume a cup, or 150 grams. A feeder that relies on an animal tiring of licking cannot offer such a strict ration.



# Evaluating your feeder investment

Supporting farmers to make sound investments is important for us. We have created several calculators, accessible from our website, for farmers to assess the possible returns for a large range of supplementary feeding applications. These include creep feeding, supplementing when livestock are consuming dry pasture and many more.

While the outputs from data entered into the calculators is only as good as the inputs, and estimating has its challenges, our calculators can help you assess your risks and potential benefits by you calculating the best case, median case and worst case scenarios. The outputs are in the form of profit, return on investment, pay back period and benefit cost ratio.

Please feel free to contact us if you would like any support with entering inputs or have any questions about the calculations.



**WANTING TO TRY OUT THE CALCULATORS FOR YOURSELF?**  
Visit our website [www.advantagefeeders.com.au/calculating-return-on-investment](http://www.advantagefeeders.com.au/calculating-return-on-investment)

# Getting the most out of your pasture

Four information sheets have been compiled that cover important situations where pasture can be complemented to maximise production:

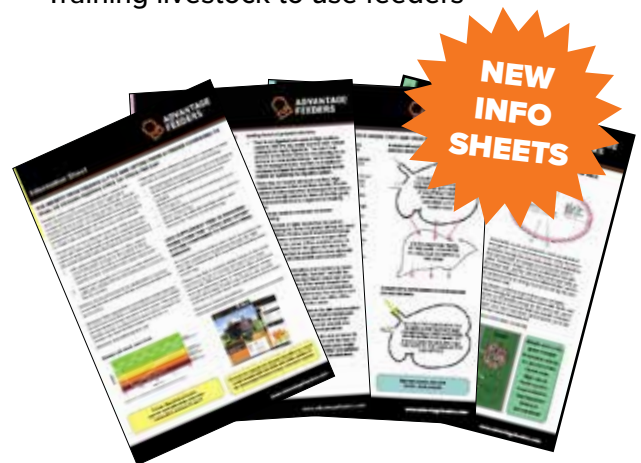
1. Utilising more dry pasture with an efficient rumen
2. Managing excess protein in pastures
3. Increasing utilisation of high moisture pastures
4. Converting more pasture with rapid rumen development

The following pages provide a brief overview of each of these complementary feeding applications.

Each information sheet explains:

- How pasture is limiting production
- The latest science about how to rectify pasture issues
- Quantifying potential gains from complementary feeding
- All the practical things to know:
  - Feed ingredients to overcome pasture issues
  - The quantity to feed per head per day

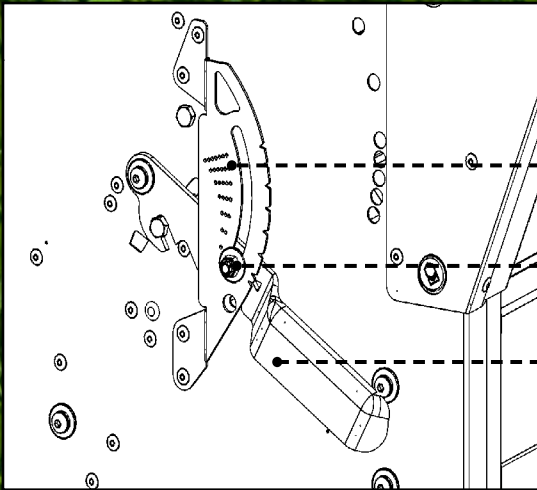
- How to limit the quantity of feed delivered to the desired ration
- Evaluating the most cost-effective feed
- When to start and finish supplementation
- How many livestock per feeder
- The priorities of stock groups to supplement
- Training livestock to use feeders



**INFO SHEETS ARE AVAILABLE WITH THE CALCULATORS ON OUR WEBSITE**  
[www.advantagefeeders.com.au](http://www.advantagefeeders.com.au)



# HEAVY DUTY FEATURES



A. GAUGE SYSTEM

B. LOCKING NUT

C. STRONG HANDLE

- A. Notch and dot system settings irrespective of multiple users adjusting the feeder
- B. The nyloc nut locking system makes it fast to reposition the Upper Adjuster
- C. The leverage of the 5mm thick handle allows the Upper Adjuster to be moved in small and accurate increments
- Adjustments are made from the end of the feeder, alleviating the need to kneel down (potentially in mud)
- Feeders are easier to clean because clumps of built-up feed can be removed by fully opening the Upper Adjuster

2. SIGHT GLASSES

3. STRONG ROOF PIVOTS

4. ADJUSTER GUARD HOUSING

5. UPPER ADJUSTER HANDLES

6. SIDE WALL GUTTERS

7. ADJUSTABLE HEIGHT PINS

8. STAINLESS STEEL FEED AREA

9. ADJUSTABLE TINE GUIDES

1. Unique product ID number

2. Large sight glasses both ends

3. The roof pivot has a solid lug welded to a channel to withstand robust use

4. The Adjuster Guard can be housed under the weather protection to prevent it being lost when not in use

5. Upper Adjuster Handles

6. Side lower wall gutters prevent moisture running into the feed area

7. Chassis designed so the feeding height can be easily changed to suit all types of livestock

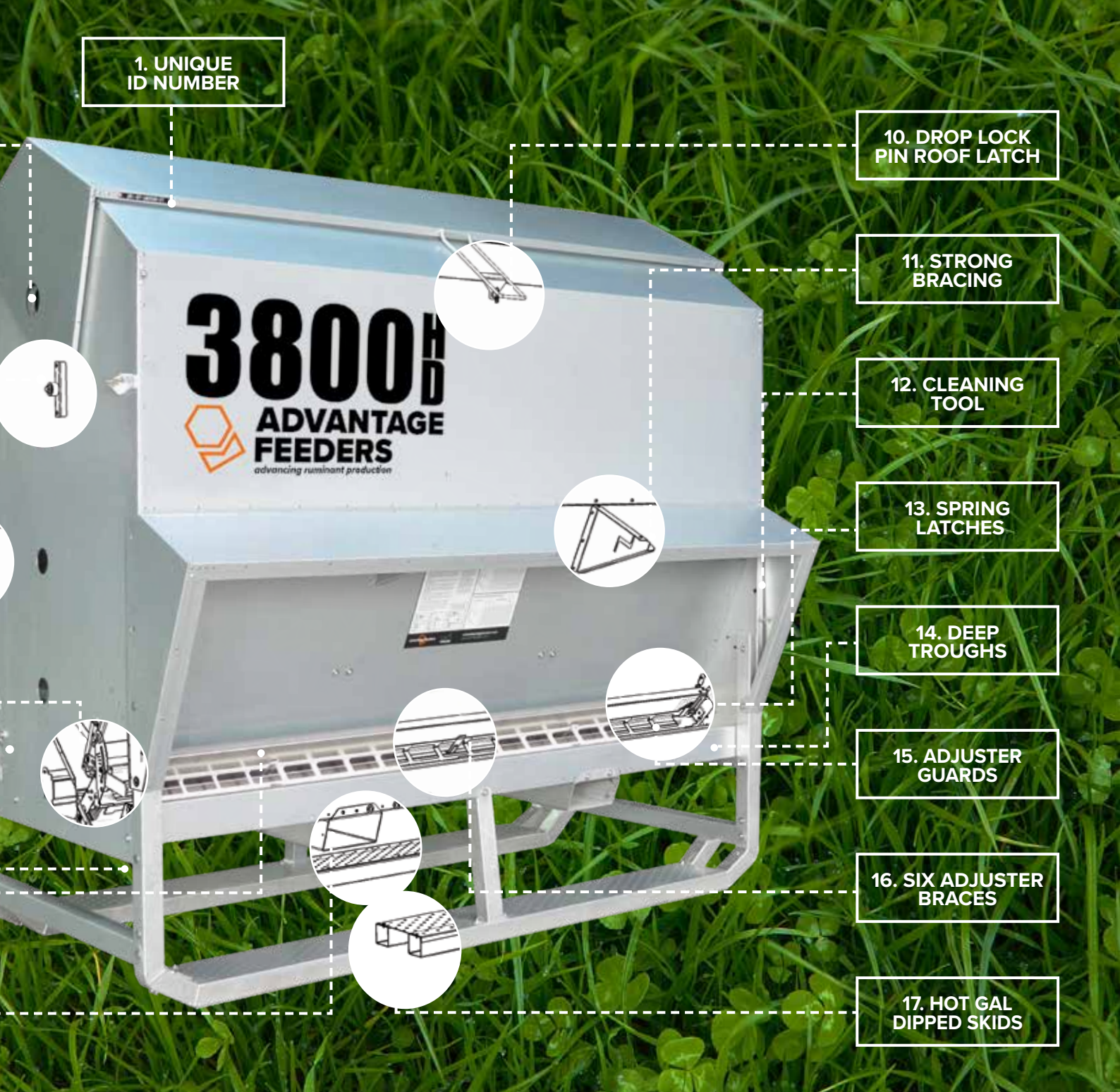
8. Reinforced stainless steel troughs and adjusters

9. Large 200x100mm adjustable tine guides make moving the feeder safe and easy

10. Roof latch uses reliable and simple drop lock pin locking system

11. Rain protection bracing increases the weather protection strength





1. UNIQUE ID NUMBER

10. DROP LOCK PIN ROOF LATCH

11. STRONG BRACING

12. CLEANING TOOL

13. SPRING LATCHES

14. DEEP TROUGHS

15. ADJUSTER GUARDS

16. SIX ADJUSTER BRACES

17. HOT GAL DIPPED SKIDS

12. Cleaning tool and tube spanner are stored where livestock can't access them

13. Spring clips allow the Adjuster Guards to be easily removed and replaced for cleaning

14. 110mm deep troughs prevents waste. Designed strong for front end loader use

15. Adjuster Guards stop livestock bulldozing feed out

16. 6x Adjuster braces with dual tabs to prevent livestock forcing access to additional feed

17. 4x hot gal dipped skids provides superior longevity and stability from erosion

- Add-ons including Creep Gates for cattle, Creep Panels for sheep and Mineral Attachments
- Weather protection reduces the frequency of cleaning
- User guide and volume stickers make the feeders easy to use

# GRAIN FEEDERS



## 5500HD



- Larger storage capacity
- Deeper and wider trough
- Easy roof opening system

Weight:	610kg
Feed volume:	5500 litres
Feed weight – wheat/lupins:	4350kg
Feed weight – barley/pellets:	3500kg
Feed weight – oats:	2900kg
Cattle/calves (paddock):	40-50
Cattle/calves (feedlot):	30-35
Dimensions cattle height:	2450x2305x2615
Flat-packed dimensions:	2440x1160x450
Filling height:	195mm < height

## 3800HD



Weight:	430kg
Feed volume:	3800 litres
Feed weight – wheat/lupins:	3000kg
Feed weight – barley/pellets:	2400kg
Feed weight – oats:	1900kg
Ewes/lambs (paddock):	200-250
Ewes/lambs (feedlot):	120-150
Cattle/calves (paddock):	40-50
Cattle/calves (feedlot):	30-35
Dimensions sheep height:	2440x1650x2170
Dimensions cattle height:	2440x1650x2370
Dimensions ext. cattle height:	2440x1650x2570
Flat-packed dimensions:	2440x1160x310
Filling height:	150mm < height

## 1800HD



Weight:	350kg
Feed volume:	1800 litres
Feed weight – wheat/lupins:	1400kg
Feed weight – barley/pellets:	1150kg
Feed weight – oats:	900kg
Ewes/lambs (paddock):	200-250
Ewes/lambs (feedlot):	120-150
Cattle/calves (paddock):	40-50
Cattle/calves (feedlot):	30-35
Dimensions sheep height:	2440x1650x1435
Dimensions cattle height:	2440x1650x1635
Dimensions ext. cattle height:	2440x1650x1835
Flat-packed dimensions:	2440x1160x280
Filling height:	150mm < height

**Measurements are length x width x height (mm)**



## 800HD



Weight:	200kg
Feed volume:	850 litres
Feed weight – wheat/lupins:	600kg
Feed weight – barley/pellets:	500kg
Feed weight – oats:	425kg
Ewes/lambs (paddock):	100-125
Ewes/lambs (feedlot):	60-75
Cattle/calves (paddock):	20-25
Cattle/calves (feedlot):	15-20
Dimensions sheep height:	1200x1650x1435
Dimensions cattle height:	1200x1650x1635
Dimensions ext. cattle height:	1200x1650x1835
Flat-packed dimensions:	1200x1160x230
Filling height:	150mm < height

## 150HD



Weight:	33kg
Feed Volume:	150 litres
Feed weight – wheat/lupins:	110kg
Feed weight – barley/pellets:	90kg
Feed weight – oats:	75kg
Ewes/lambs (paddock):	25-30
Ewes/lambs (feedlot):	15-20
Cattle/calves (paddock):	6-10
Cattle/calves (feedlot):	5-8
Dimensions:	820x388x790

Note: Brackets come standard with the 150HD to hang the unit on gates, fences or steel posts.

**Measurements are length x width x height (mm)**



# MOBILE FEEDERS



## M1000HD



- Tow with any vehicle size
- Adjustable height pull
- Flotation tyres travel over soft ground

Weight:	265kg
Feed volume:	1000 litres
Feed weight – wheat/lupins:	770kg
Feed weight – barley/pellets:	650kg
Feed weight – oats:	520kg
Ewes/lambs (paddock):	200-250
Ewes/lambs (feedlot):	120-150
Cattle/calves (paddock):	40-50
Cattle/calves (feedlot):	30-35
Dimensions at sheep height:	3465x1200x1175
Dimensions at cattle height:	3465x1200x1325

Note: On-farm towing only

## M3800HD



Weight:	610kg
Feed volume:	3800 litres
Feed weight – wheat/lupins:	3000kg
Feed weight – barley/pellets:	2400kg
Feed weight – oats:	1900kg
Ewes/lambs (paddock):	200-250
Ewes/lambs (feedlot):	120-150
Cattle/calves (paddock):	40-50
Cattle/calves (feedlot):	30-35
Dimensions sheep height:	3660x1650x2170
Dimensions cattle height:	3660x1650x2370
Flat-packed dimensions:	2440x1160x450
Filling height:	150mm < height

Note: On-farm towing only

## M1800HD



Weight:	500kg
Feed volume:	1800 litre
Feed weight – wheat/lupins:	1400kg
Feed weight – barley/pellets:	1150kg
Feed weight – oats:	900kg
Ewes/lambs (paddock):	200-250
Ewes/lambs (feedlot):	120-150
Cattle/calves (paddock):	40-50
Cattle/calves (feedlot):	30-35
Dimensions sheep height:	3660x1650x1730
Dimensions cattle height:	3660x1650x1925
Flat-packed dimensions:	2440x1160x420
Filling height:	150mm < height

Note: On-farm towing only

Measurements are length x width x height (mm)



# ACCESSORIES

## PIVOT TRAILER



### Transport your stationary feeders

Weight:	260kg
Assembled dimensions:	3660x1650x700
Flat-packed dimensions:	2440x1200x400
Axle rating:	1500kg
Tyre rating:	1850kg
Tyre size:	195/55R13C

Note: The Pivot Trailer has the capacity to carry 1x3800HD, 1x1800HD or 2x800HD

## MINERAL ATTACHMENT



### Feed loose lick without waste

Weight:	12kg
Feed volume:	85 litres
Feed weight – minerals:	110kg
Feed weight – pellets:	50kg
Dimensions:	760x400x550

Note: Brackets come standard with the Mineral Attachment to hang the unit on gates, fences or steel posts.

## RUBBER MATS



### Prevent pugging around your feeders

Weight:	50kg
Assembled dimensions:	3000x1100x5
Flat-packed dimensions:	1100x300x300

Note: Rubber Mats are sold as a pair. The material is repurposed.

## FOOD DYE



### Identify shy feeders

Weight:	70g
Dye Volume:	100ml
Dye Weight:	50g
*Sold in packs of 5	

Note: A jar of blue (light muzzled livestock) or yellow (dark muzzled livestock) food dye can be used with 200kg of feed. These dyes are food grade and fit for human consumption.

Measurements are length x width x height (mm)

# RAPID RUMEN DEVELOPMENT

Transitioning young animal's rumen to eat pasture at a much younger age allows them to grow faster, increasing the chance of them reaching target weights from pasture before its quality deteriorates. This often removes the need to transition livestock to a higher cost finishing system.

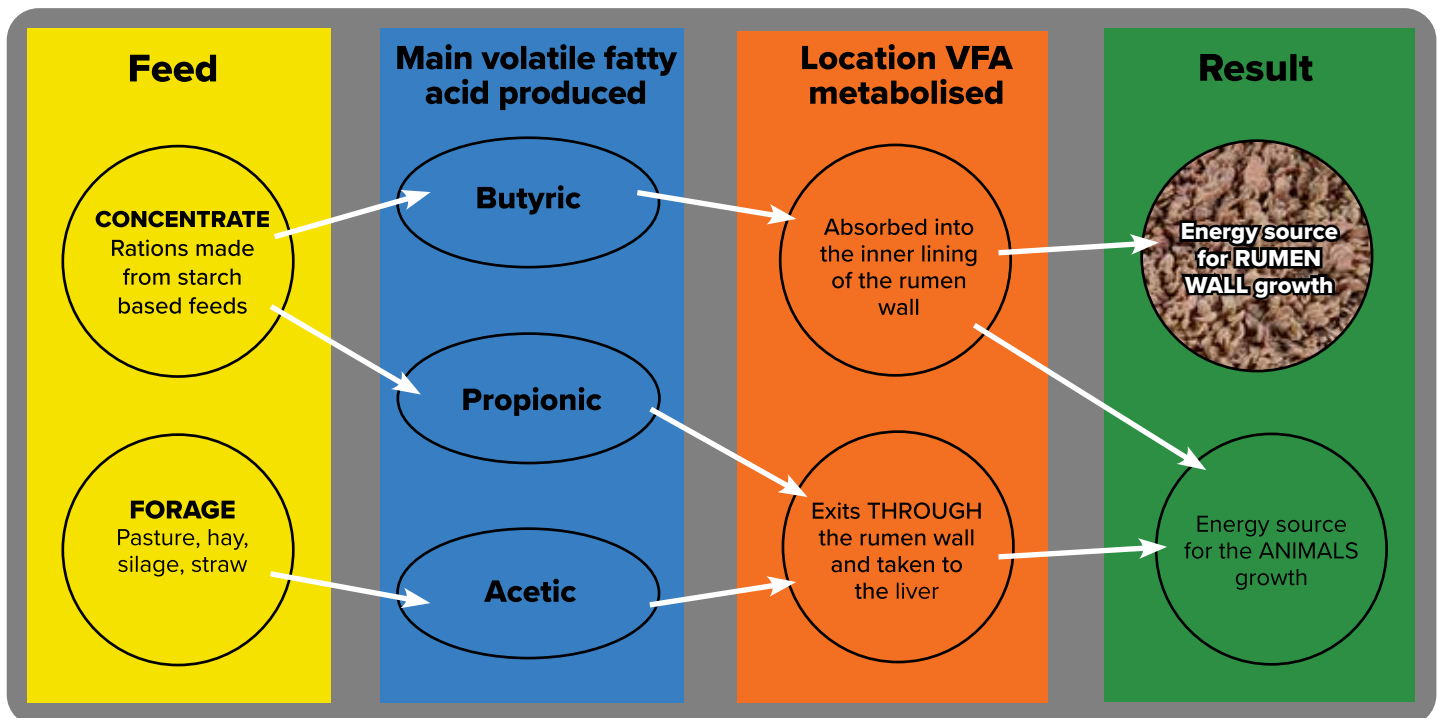
The primary objective of creep feeding is to transform infant calves' and lambs' rumens to have the ability to convert pasture, other forages and supplements into nutrients they can utilise. They are not born with this ability.

As pasture is the most cost-effective source of energy and protein, once the rumen is developed, livestock can efficiently digest this feed source, growing fast despite having minimal feed inputs. Done correctly, supporting pre-ruminants to more rapidly transition to mature ruminants is a very profitable exercise.

Creep feed rations contain carbohydrates in the form of starch which are fermented by bacteria producing propionic and butyric acids. When forages are fermented by bacteria, the primary output is acetic acid. Acetic and propionic acids are absorbed through the rumen wall and are taken up by the

blood, through the liver to be made into metabolites. These are used as an energy source by the lamb or calf. Importantly, butyric acid is not absorbed through the rumen wall, rather it is used in the cells of the rumen wall. An alternative metabolic process occurs that allows butyric acid to be converted into an energy source for use by the cells of the rumen wall and as an energy source for the animal. Source: Penn State University

Acetic and propionic acids provide energy for the entire animal, part of which is shared to the rumen wall, but overall, compared to butyric acid, much less is used to transform the rumen. Butyric acid produced in the rumen from supplemented carbohydrates, and is the primary source of energy for rapid development of the rumen wall.





# Starch based feeds lead to accelerated papillae growth

The internal surface of a developed rumen is covered with tiny projections, called papillae, which increase the surface area of the rumen and allow increased absorption of digested nutrients. The image from Penn State University below, shows the rumens of

three different calves at the age of 6 weeks that have been fed three different rations. Like creep fed young livestock, image 3, shows that adding grain to the diet of an infant calf has a dramatic change to the development of the rumen wall.

Source: Penn State University



1. FED MILK ONLY

2. FED MILK AND HAY

3. FED MILK AND GRAIN



# CREEP FEEDING EXPERIMENTS

The **Circle 8 Bulls** experiment investigated how much faster creep fed calves grew from birth until 60 days post weaning compared to a control group.

The calves were introduced to the feeder at 10 days of age and after approximately two weeks all calves were regularly using the creep feeder. The experiment was conducted over a total of 273 days, 213 days pre-weaning and 60 days post-weaning.

The calves were fed an average of 800g per day, a combination of Ambos and Riverina pellets for the duration of the pre-weaning phase. Post weaning, the two groups were combined, and no supplement feed was provided.

Without any further supplement post-weaning, the creep fed calves continued to grow an average of 100g per day faster than the calves from the control group for the next 60 days. This is a highly desirable because there are no feed input costs to gain this benefit which improves profit.

As with all experiments, there were several observations, conclusions and recommendations made at the end of the experiment that are detailed in the Creep Feeding experiment document.

The results of this experiment were:

Avg. daily intake pre weaning (213 days)	939
Total avg. intake per calf	200kg
Avg. cost of feed per calf	\$175
Avg daily weight gain (over control group) pre weaning	174g/day
Avg. daily weight gain (post weaning)	100g/day
Total addition weight (mob)	43kg
Feed conversion* (creep feeding period)	5.41 : 1
Feed conversion* (creep and post wean)	4.65 : 1
Avg. gain in value over control group per calf (@\$6.50/KgLW)	\$279.50
<b>Net profit per calf</b>	<b>\$104.49</b>

You can download a copy of this experiment from the resources section of our website.

- Calves per feeder input was increased from 25 to the commercial application of 50 calves per feeder
- The outputs used the calculator from [www.advantagefeeders.com.au/calculating-return-on-investment](http://www.advantagefeeders.com.au/calculating-return-on-investment)
- The outputs include the costs associated with filling, monitoring and depreciation of a feeder



Jeremy Cooper, **Circle 8 Bulls, Marulan, NSW**





**The Advantage Feeders creep feeding experiment compared eight groups to determine the best feed type to use and what difference creep feeding makes. Six groups had different feeds and there were two control groups.**

The lambs were 15 days old at the commencement of the experiment and were fed up to 200g per day for a period of 76 days. The lambs were given free access to ryegrass and clover pasture (first 41 days) and canola forage (second 35 days) throughout the experiment. Maternal ewes were also supplemented 500g per day of whole wheat for the first 24 days.

The six different feed types chosen for the experiment were:

1. Whole wheat
2. Cracked wheat
3. Cracked wheat/high protein pellet 80/20
4. Reid Stockfeeds cracked grain mix
5. Ridley cracked grain mix
6. Ridley lamb pellets/whole wheat 50/50

Overall, all feeds performed well. Based on net profit per lamb, with lamb at \$4.00kgLW, the results were:

Reid cracked grain mix:	\$10.88/lamb
Cracked wheat:	\$10.83/lamb
Ridley pellets/Whole wheat:	\$9.52/lamb
Whole wheat:	\$8.58/lamb
Ridley cracked grain mix:	\$6.64/lamb

The experiment doesn't conclude which feed type is most profitable, however it does show that all creep fed groups grew considerably faster and were more profitable than the control groups. Using the average values observed during the experiment and calculating the profit from feeding a commercial quantity of 200 lambs per feeder, a return of \$1597 per feeder is possible from a feeding period of only 76 days.

This return would see an Advantage Feeders 1800HD with Creep Panels paid off in as little of 4.3 months. As with all experiments, there were several observations, conclusions and recommendations made at the end of the experiment that are detailed in the Creep Feeding experiment document.

You can download a copy of this experiment from the resources section of our website.

- *Outputs used the average of the five creep fed groups, except for the lambs per feed input which was increased to 200 per feeder.*
- *The outputs used the calculator from [www.advantagefeeders.com.au/calculating-return-on-investment](http://www.advantagefeeders.com.au/calculating-return-on-investment)*
- *The outputs include the costs associated with filling, monitoring and depreciation of a feeder*

# CREEP FEEDING

## CREEP PANELS



Weight: 17kg  
Assembled dimensions: 2380x180x50  
Flat-packed dimensions: 2380x200x50  
Compatible models: 3800HD  
1800HD  
M3800HD  
M1800HD

Note: This product is sold as a pair and feeders can accommodate two Creep Panels. The 800HD comes standard with Creep Panels.



## CREEP GATE WIDE



Weight: 80kg  
Assembled dimensions: 2450x1400x1400  
Flat-packed dimensions: 2450x1160x100  
Compatible models: 5500HD  
3800HD  
1800HD  
M3800HD  
M1800HD

Note: This product is sold singularly and feeders can accommodate two Creep Gates.

### LOOKING FOR MORE INFORMATION?

See the Creep Feeding explainer video  
[advantagefeeders.com.au/explainer-videos](http://advantagefeeders.com.au/explainer-videos)





# DRY FEED SUPPLEMENTATION

Compared to supplement feeding every second day, feeding little and often through Advantage Feeders has been shown to reduce the amount of supplement required by 45% when stock graze dry pasture and still achieve the same production results.

Microbes are most effective at converting forage (grass, hay and straw) into energy when the rumen's pH is between six and seven.

Starch based feeds can be a cost effective supplement to forage, however they increase the production of volatile fatty acids, which lowers the rumen pH. The more starch based feed the ruminant eats, the more severely the pH level drops. If fed too much at once, the sudden shock to the rumen reduces the pH to well below 6 which leads to a reduction in the microbe population and reduced ability to digest dry pasture.

The reduction in pH also suppresses the animal's appetite for 1-2 hours. This limits consumption of pasture, the cheapest source of energy and protein. It can take 24 hours for the rumen pH to return to the optimum level for pasture digestion.

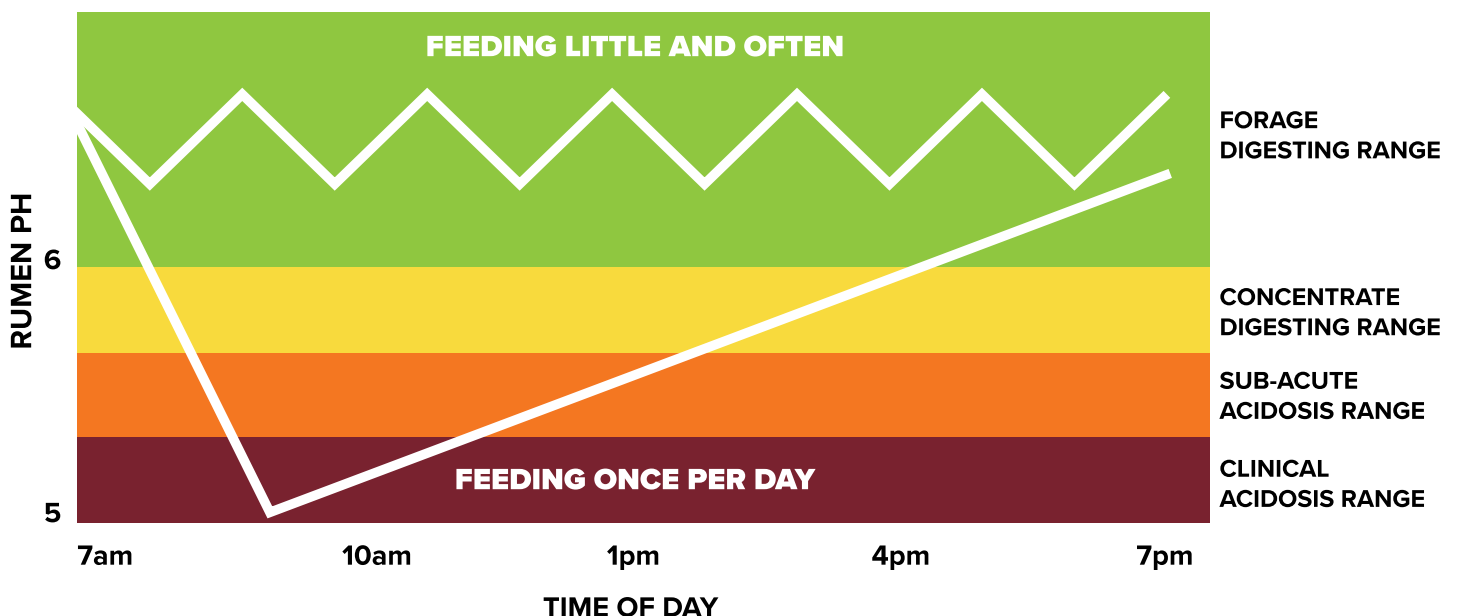
A large amount of supplement feed can also cause acidosis. Acute acidosis causes damage to the rumen wall, affecting the lifetime productivity and health of the ruminant. This is especially important in maternal animals.

Feeding small amounts 6-8 times per day using the Advantage Feeders 3-Way Restriction System ensures the rumen pH remains in the optimal range of 6-7 where microbes operate most efficiently. Supplementing in this rumen friendly way provides the microbes with a constant source of energy and protein. This increases their population, allowing the animal to digest more forage, while decreasing the amount of supplement required to meet production targets. The reduction in supplement feed was quantified in the Leaver experiment.



**EXPERIMENT: LEAVER**

## Rumen pH levels over time



# HIGH MOISTURE PASTURES

**Supplementing with starch and effective fibre when pastures are new and in their vegetative state allows farmers to drastically increase their stocking rates and carry more livestock year-round to increase total production.**

Winter pastures have two main issues. Firstly, pasture growth rates in most locations slows in winter, limiting the number of head that can be run due to feed availability. This in turn can result in there being too few livestock to fully utilise spring growth and dry pasture, particularly stubbles, over summer and autumn. Secondly, the low neutral detergent fibre (NDF) in the pasture means that it breaks down in the rumen quickly and a large component of it is passed before the microbial population have utilised its nutrients.

Because of these issues, supporting the rumen with the correct supplement feeds can reduce grazing allowing an increase in stocking rates and improving annual farm production. This has been quantified in the Laidlaw, Wyeth and Veale experiments.

Two types of feed are required to improve pasture utilisation and livestock production. The first is a source of fibre, such as hay, straw or silage. This improves the functioning of the rumen by slowing the passage of feed allowing the microbial population to better utilise the nutrients within the pasture.

In addition to fibre, a source of starch, such as grains or pellets will increase rumen efficiency. This is because supplementation using a fermentable

carbohydrate allows more of the soluble protein within the pasture to be converted into microbial protein which contributes to a large proportion of the protein requirements of the ruminant.

Supplementary feeding should commence shortly after the break of the season and can continue until the faeces firm with the increased fibre present in spring pastures. Addressing the issues posed by high moisture pasture also resolves the excess protein (explained on the following page) occurring in spring pasture and summer crops.



**EXPERIMENT: VEALE**





# EXCESS PROTEIN PASTURES

**Supplementing high protein pasture with starch manages excess protein, reducing energy losses in livestock, improving growth rates and meat production per unit of grass.**

Most actively growing pastures are high in soluble protein which can reduce the production potential of livestock because they far exceed the requirement of the livestock. A common example of the imbalance is seen in young growing livestock which require a diet of 14-16% crude protein. The actively growing pasture they are grazing is often above 25% crude protein.

Soluble protein is the nitrogen in plants that has not yet been converted to protein. Rumen microbes change soluble protein into a form of protein that can be used by the animal by converting it to ammonia and then use energy with it to create microbial protein. *Source: Feeding Dairy Cows, Campbell et al.*

During periods of active growth, pastures can be high in soluble protein, often above 25%, flooding the rumen with ammonia. Very often there is insufficient energy (sugars and starch) to combine with the ammonia to fuel microbial reproduction. Without sufficient microbial production a large surge of ammonia is absorbed across the rumen wall and taken to the liver where it is converted to urea. It is then excreted in the urine but also recycled in saliva and diffused in the bloodstream. This unnecessary process requires the animal to expend considerable amounts of energy to expel the excess which

reduces the productive capability of the animal. The lost growth rate potential can be estimated with a calculation outlined in the Excess Protein Pastures Information Sheet available from Advantage Feeders.

Supplementing fermentable carbohydrates, by feeding grains or starch-based pellets, allows microbes to capture more ammonia, converting it into microbial protein and avoiding wasted energy. The increase in growth rates was quantified in the Wright experiment.



**EXPERIMENT: WRIGHT**



# HAY FEEDERS



Note: The Bull Kit on the Tray Hay Feeder and the Hay Feeder Roof on the Cradle Hay Feeder are optional extras

## TRAY HAY FEEDER



Weight:	200kg
Bale capacity:	1x 4'x6' round bale
Gap between bars:	300mm
Cattle/calves (paddock):	30
Cattle/calves (feedlot):	20
Dimensions - highest:	2000x1400x1700
Dimensions - lowest:	2000x1400x1200
Flat-packed dimensions:	2000x1160x200

Note: Gaps between bars are not suitable for bulls. Additional bar kits available to reduce bar width to 135mm. This product is not recommended for sheep.

## TRAY HAY FEEDER EXTENDED



Weight:	310kg
Bale capacity:	2x 4'x6' round bales 1x 8'x4'x4' square bale
Gap between bars:	300mm
Cattle/calves (paddock):	50
Cattle/calves (feedlot):	35
Dimensions - highest:	2000x2700x1700
Dimensions - lowest:	2000x2700x1200
Flat-packed dimensions:	2000x1160x350

Note: Gaps between bars are not suitable for bulls. Additional bar kits available to reduce bar width to 135mm. This product is not recommended for sheep.

**Measurements are length x width x height (mm)**



## SLIDING GATES HAY FEEDER



Weight:	220kg
Bale capacity:	1x 8'x4'x4' square bale 1x 4'x5' round bale 2x 4'x4' round bales
Gap between bars:	180-400mm
Ewes/lambs (paddock):	250
Ewes/lambs (feedlot):	150
Cattle/calves (paddock):	50
Cattle/calves (feedlot):	35
Assembled dimensions:	2650x1400x1800
Flat-packed dimensions:	2650x1160x230

Note: Additional bar kits are available to reduce the bar width for small animals to 80mm. Internal length is 2550mm for over-length bales.

## CRADLE HAY FEEDER



Weight:	105kg
Bale capacity:	1x 4'x6' round bale
Gap between bars:	200mm
Ewes/lambs (paddock):	150
Ewes/lambs (feedlot):	100
Assembled dimensions:	1900x1380x915
Flat-packed dimensions:	1900x915x140

Note: This product is not suitable for cattle.

## CRADLE HAY FEEDER EXTENDED



Weight:	165kg
Bale capacity:	2x 4'x6' round bales 1x 8'x4'x4' square bale
Gap between bars:	200mm
Ewes/lambs (paddock):	250
Ewes/lambs (feedlot):	150
Assembled dimensions:	1900x2650x915
Flat-packed dimensions:	1900x915x230

Note: This product is not suitable for cattle.

## HAY FEEDER ROOF



Weight:	33kg
Assembled dimensions:	900x1400x220
Flat-packed dimensions:	1400x700x30

Note: When using large diameter bales, a gap may initially exist between the two roof sections until some of the bale is consumed.

# PRICES

PRODUCT	CODE	FLAT PACKED	ASSEMBLED
HEAVY DUTY 5500	5500HD	\$3370 +GST	\$3600 +GST
HEAVY DUTY 3800	3800HD	\$2615 +GST	\$2800 +GST
HEAVY DUTY 1800	1800HD	\$2285 +GST	\$2450 +GST
HEAVY DUTY 800	800HD	\$1475 +GST	\$1575 +GST
HEAVY DUTY 150	150HD	\$635 +GST	\$650 +GST
MOBILE HEAVY DUTY 3800	M3800HD	\$4390 +GST	\$4700 +GST
MOBILE HEAVY DUTY 1800	M1800HD	\$3615 +GST	\$3875 +GST
MOBILE HEAVY DUTY 1000	M1000HD	\$2335 +GST	\$2500 +GST
CREEP PANELS (PAIR)	CP	\$315 +GST	\$330 +GST
CREEP GATE WIDE (EACH)	CGW	\$605 +GST	\$675 +GST
CREEP GATE NARROW (EACH)*	CGN	\$395 +GST	\$450 +GST
SLIDING GATE HAY FEEDER	SGHF	\$1495 +GST	\$1550 +GST
TRAY HAY FEEDER	THF	\$1285 +GST	\$1350 +GST
TRAY HAY FEEDER EXTENDED	THF-X	\$1980 +GST	\$2100 +GST
CRADLE HAY FEEDER	CHF	\$845 +GST	\$875 +GST
CRADLE HAY FEEDER EXTENDED	CHF-X	\$1340 +GST	\$1400 +GST
HAY FEEDER ROOF	HFR	\$325 +GST	\$350 +GST
MINERAL ATTACHMENT	MA	\$315 +GST	\$330 +GST
PIVOT TRAILER	PT	\$2445 +GST	\$2550 +GST
BLOWER ATTACHMENT*	BA	\$230 +GST	\$250 +GST
RUBBER MATS (PAIR)	RM	n/a	\$220 +GST
AIR RIVET TOOL*	AIR-T	n/a	\$75 +GST
FOOD DYE (QTY. 5)	BFD	n/a	\$50 +GST

PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

## LOYALTY PROGRAM

We reward our loyal customer by offering retrospective discounts when you reach a certain number of products.\*\*

## FIVE YEAR WARRANTY

Get the most from your asset. Extend your two year warranty to five years by completing the extended warranty form.\*\*

## FREE FREIGHT

Prices include free freight to all distributors. Additional freight to other locations can be arranged at local cartage charges.

\* Product not featured in this brochure but available to view on our website.

\*\*See [www.advantagefeeders.com.au](http://www.advantagefeeders.com.au) for the full terms and conditions.

## DISTRIBUTION LOCATIONS

### NEW SOUTH WALES

Armidale  
Bombala  
Bourke  
Casino  
Coonabarabran  
Deniliquin  
Dorrigo  
Dubbo  
Forbes  
Glen Innes  
Goulburn  
Griffith  
Gulgong  
Gunnedah  
Inverell  
Maitland  
Moree  
Narrabri  
Orange  
Scone  
Tamworth  
Taree  
Temora  
Wagga Wagga

### QUEENSLAND

Charters Towers  
Emerald  
Gayndah  
Goondiwindi  
Mackay  
Miles  
Mundubbera  
Oakey  
Rockhampton  
Roma  
St George  
Tara  
Warwick

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Bordertown  
Cummins  
Curramulka  
Kangaroo Island  
Loxton  
Minnipa  
Murray Bridge  
Naracoorte  
Snowtown  
Truro

### TASMANIA

Brighton  
Westbury  
  
**VICTORIA**  
Ballarat  
Brim/Horsham  
Goornong  
Hamilton  
Leongatha  
Maffra  
Maryborough  
Mildura  
Romsey  
Rutherglen

Shepparton  
St Arnaud  
Stawell  
Swan Hill  
Timboon  
Winchelsea

### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Geraldton  
Katanning  
Mt Barker  
New Norcia  
Northam  
Pingelly