

Kamar detector modules are sealed for better results. Once opened we recommend you re-seal any unused Kamar Detectors until needed.

If you have any concern about experienced detectors, please contact your dealer or Kamar Products, Inc.

Store in a cool, dry place.

HEATMOUNT® DETECTORS



INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLYING

Thanks for the order!

We appreciate your patronage of our product. When used properly, Kamar detectors can help you catch more cows in heat by identifying those cows that stood in heat between visual observations.

Kamar detectors work on the principle of the natural bovine behavior of standing to be ridden when in heat. Standing heat is the most conclusive sign that a cow is ready to be bred. The built-in timing mechanism in every Kamar Detector identifies when a standing mount has occurred. This timing mechanism requires a firm standing mount of at least 3 seconds in order to activate the detector. The timing mechanism in Kamar detectors makes it a superior heat detection aid because it only detects true standing heat.

Kamar Detectors are intended to be an aid that assist your routine visual heat detection, morning and evening. They are not a substitute for regular watching for heat! They simply help you accomplish one very important task—catching more cows in heat.

Cows must be turned loose with other loose cows in order to freely exhibit mounting behavior. In a stanchion barn, you should turn your cows out at least once a day, (twice a day is better), and check for triggered detectors after they have been out. In loose housing, check for triggered detectors each milking. Beef producers will benefit from confining their cows in a breeding pasture.

**Red detector in the evening—breed next morning.
Red detector in the morning—breed that night.**

An aid to more profitable breeding management of your herd.

KAMAR® Heatmount® Detectors

When the cow has begun cycling, knowing when your cows have returned to heat can help you spot problem cows and come closer to a 12 month freshening goal. Knowing the reproductive status of your entire herd month-in and month-out can help you maintain higher production schedules for greater profits.

Consider applying a second Kamar detector after breeding. Within the course of a normal heat cycle, the detector can help you determine whether or not the cow needs a second service. This can also give you an indirect means of determining the cow's estrus. This management tool can help you achieve your 12 month freshening goal.

Post-partum Heat Watching

Apply a Kamar detector 45 days after calving to help you determine

Post-partum Heating

You an indirect means of determining the cow has settled. This management tool can help you achieve your 12 month freshening goal.

Consider applying a second Kamm detector after breeding. Within the course of a normal heat cycle, the detector can help you determine whether or not the cow needs a second service. This can also give

Rebreeding and Open Check

signs of heat, this factor increases the importance of using Kamar detectors because they help identify cows standing in heat between visual observation periods.

Heart Synchronization

Helpful Hints From The Field

- 1. Storage:** Kamar detectors can be affected by high humidity and extreme temperature changes. Humidity can be absorbed into the detector, forcing some red fluid out and spotting the detector. However, slightly spotted detectors should still provide satisfactory results. For best results, store your Kamar detectors in a cool and dry place.
- 2. Reading a Kamar:** Fully red detectors indicated a standing mount probably occurred. Watch for other signs of heat to confirm the cow is ready to be bred. If a detector is partially red, make a special note to check that cow during your next observation period. If she is coming into heat, the detector should become fully red. Watch carefully for other signs of heat.
3. With a good felt tip marker, write down the cows I.D. number on the cloth patch of the detector. If the detector gets rubbed off, finding it could help you identify the cow it belongs to. A rubbed off detector may have resulted from mounting activity and could indicate the cow is in heat. Check for other signs of heat if this occurs.
4. You may want to identify cows by special groupings such as first service, second service, bull semen being bred to, or some other grouping. Consider using different color felt tip markers (avoid red!) and color the cloth patch to identify any such groupings.
5. If you use a second detector after insemination to double check for repeats, cut off the plastic bubble from the first detector and cement the second on top of the original cloth patch. (Only if the original patch is still firmly in place.)
6. Although it is infrequent, false triggering can occur from chin resting or rubbing against obstacles the cow might come in contact with. A heatmount triggered detector can usually be confirmed by dirt on the white patch resulting from being ridden.

NOTE: It is important to be aware of obstacles which might dislodge or falsely trigger a detector, such as low hanging branches, back scratchers, cattle oilers, or other equipment.



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**Follow recommended procedure.
Proper application is important.**

1. Confine animal in chute, alley or stanchion.
2. Clean area on back of cow between hip bones. Curry to remove dirt and loose hair. DO NOT CLIP.
3. A placement gauge is included to help locate the proper position of detector on cow's back. With the gauge points A and B located at hip bones, front end of detector should be placed at the line corresponding to cow's weight—with arrow on detector pointing forward.
4. Apply a gob of adhesive about the size of a quarter to cow's back at this point.
5. Use enclosed spreader to work adhesive toward cow's tail. Press firmly to assure deep penetration. Cover the full area where detector will be applied with a thin, even coat of adhesive. More or less adhesive may be needed depending on the animal and the hair.
6. Apply a smaller gob of adhesive—about the size of a nickel—to the back of detector. A convenient holder is supplied to cut down on sticky hands.

NOTE: Arrows on holder and on detector should point in same direction so detector bubble fits slot in holder. Use spreader to work a thin layer of adhesive over entire area.

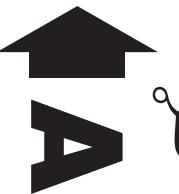
7. Apply detector to prepared area on cow. Arrow must point forward. Press down firmly on canvas portion of detector. DO NOT PRESS ON PLASTIC BUBBLE.

CLEANUP: Paint thinner, turpentine or a light lubricant/solvent will remove adhesive from hands, spreader, etc.

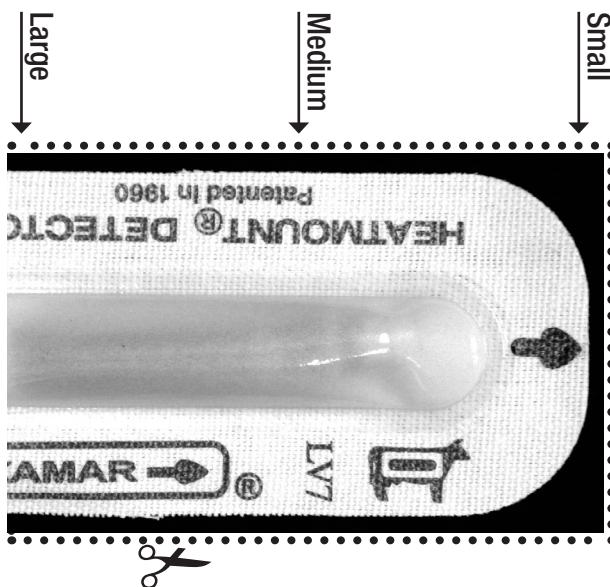
PRECAUTION: Before you turn the herd into the breeding pasture, observe the common sense precautions of eliminating all objects which might dislodge the detector from cow's back, such as back scratchers, cattle oilers or other equipment. Watch for low hanging branches.

**THIS GAUGE SHOULD BE USED FOR PLACEMENT
OF YOUR KAMAR HEATMOUNT DETECTOR**

Place point "A" toward highest point of left hip bone and "B" to highest point of the right hip bone with the open area toward the tail of the animal.



[CUT HERE TO CREATE PLACEMENT GAUGE]



LEFT HIP BONE

Place point "A" toward highest point of left hip bone and "B" to highest point of the right hip bone with the open area toward the tail of the animal.

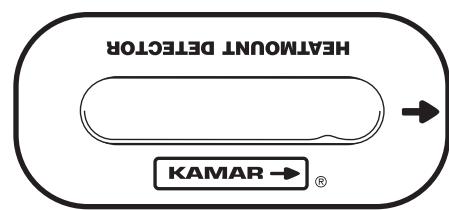
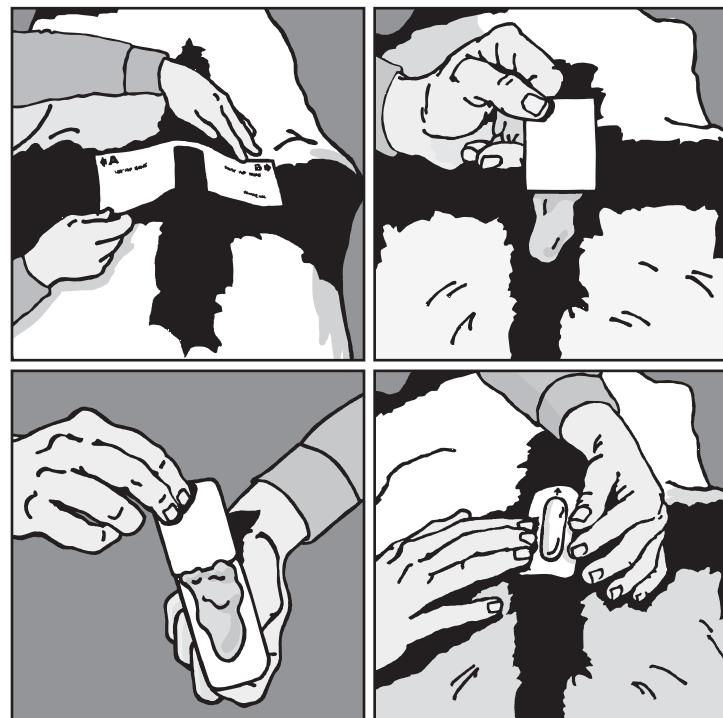


RIGHT HIP BONE

Place the front edge of the detector on a line corresponding with the approximate size of the cow.

Example shows proper placement for an 800 lb. animal. Generally speaking, a very tall or very broad cow should have the detector placed to the rear.

If the cow has a hump in her spine at the spot where the detector should be placed, always apply the detector on the back side of the hump.



Arrows on detector point toward head of cow.



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