



FARMET TECHNOLOGY - PRODUCE YOUR OWN FEED



AQUA FEED, POULTRY FEED, CATTILE FEED, SWINE FEED, PERFOOD.

OIL & FEED TECH





TECHNOLOGY FOR COMPOUND FEED PRODUCTION FACILITIES CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING PARTS:



Input of raw material Input baskets (above-ground or under-ground) facilitate an effective loading of feed components.



Storage The storage containers and silos are designed to correspond with the overall production capacity of the technology as well as the number of feed ingredients. Some ingredients may be stored in big bags or sacks.



Weighing and grinding A precise weighing of the individual ingredients of the feed mixtures and grinding down to a desired particle size.



Mixing with dosing of premixes and micro-components

Perfect mixing with a precise mixing ratios up to 1:100,000.



Feed mixture pre-treatment

Optimization of temperature and humidity in a steam conditioner before extrusion and before granulation. Conditioning increases the performance of the extruder/ granulator and has a positive impact on nutritional values of the compound feed.



Extrusion and granulation

Shaping the feed mixture into a granular form in an extruder, or into pellets in a granulator. Extrusion offers a higher variability in the used raw material as well as a higherguality end product.



Granule/pellet treatment Decreasing the moistness and temperature down to storage values via drying and cooling, with an optional application of fat, vitamins, medication, enzymes and colourants of the coating technology.



Storage, packaging and dispatch of completed compound feed

Storage in containers, compatible with loading of trucks, prior to dispatch. Mixtures can be dispatched directly or packed in sacks or big bags.



ADVANTAGES OF EXTRUDED FEED:

- The feed is tastier and easier to digest
- A reduced amount of anti-nutritional substances
- A higher nutritional value compared to non-extruded material; a more effective use of the most valued nutrients
- Higher weight gains
- Extended storage life



Granules of various sizes and qualities, stable in water (e.g. they can either float, or sink slowly or quickly)



SOYA PROCESSING WITH EXTRUSION

Soybean extrusion gives you a high-quality feed component with a reduced content of anti-nutritional substances and an increased content of by-pass protein.

Soy is valued mainly for its high content of proteins; these are denatured during extrusion, which increases their digestibility for all categories of livestock.



	Raw soybean	Extruded soybean	Extruded and pressed soybean	Extracted soybean meal
Moisture	12 %	7 %	5 %	12 %
Fat	21 %	21 %	6 – 8 %	2 %
Urease activity	2 – 10 mg N/g/min		up to 0,4 mg N/g/min	
Protein	40 %	40 %	44 – 47 %*	40 – 48 %

* Can be increased using the OPTION of dehulling.

Soybean – transformation of protein fractions in ruminants (according to the Cornell system)

Fraction	Before extrusion	After extrusion	
A2	87 %	21,5 %	Protein fraction and other nitrogenous substances fully degrading in rumen.
B1	10 %	76,8 %	Protein fraction slowly degrading in rumen, paertically transiting to small intestine.
B2	2 %	0,4 %	Protein fraction non-degrading in rumen, fully transiting to small intestine.
С	1 %	1,3 %	Indigestible.

Farmet OFT s.r.o. Jiřinková 276 552 03 Česká Skalice Czech Republic Tel.: +420 491 450 158 E-mail: oft@farmet.cz

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