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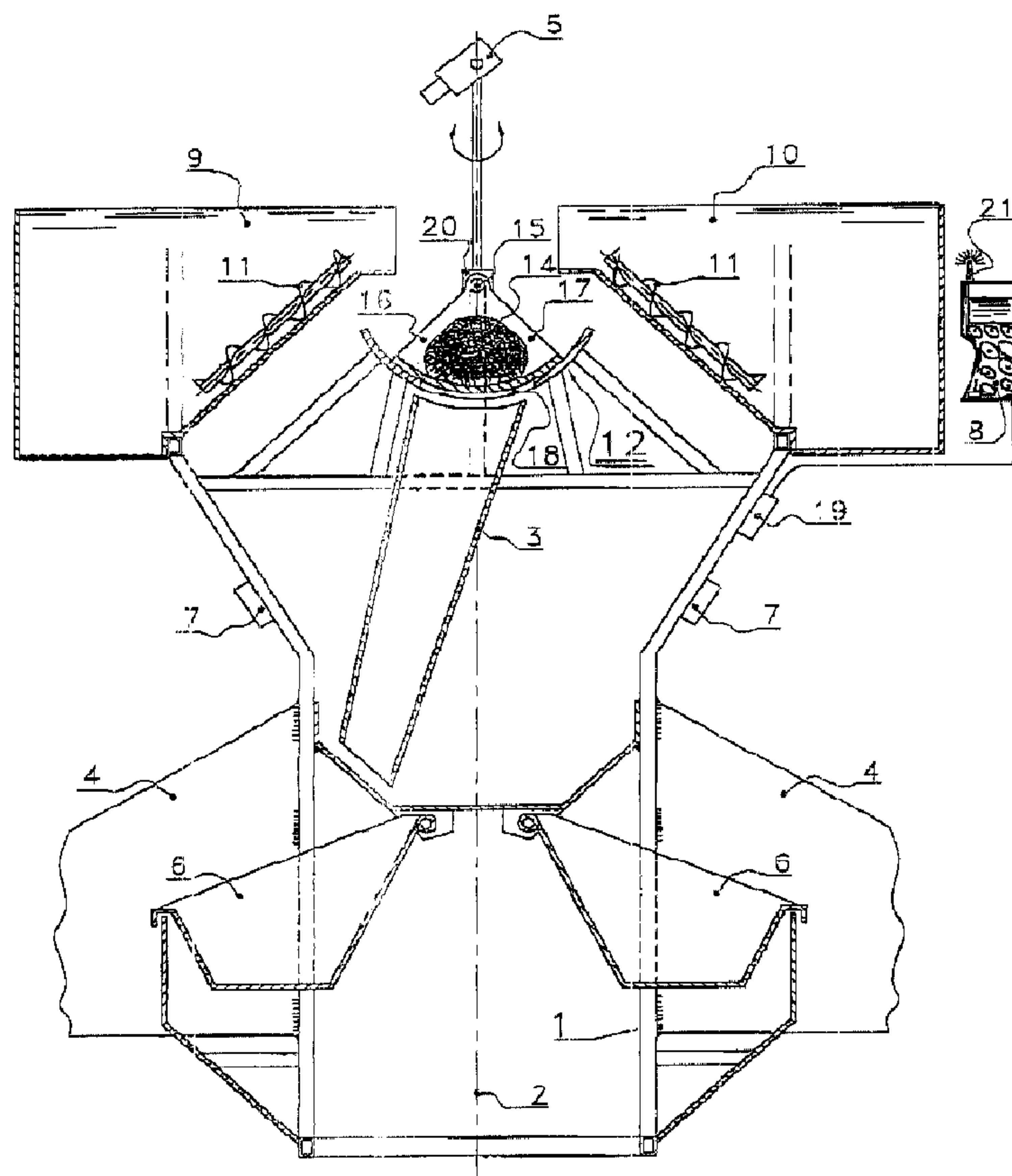
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(54) Titre : DISPOSITIF DE DOSAGE AUTOMATIQUE CHRONOMETRE POUR L'ALIMENTATION DES ANIMAUX
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(54) Title: A DEVICE FOR AUTOMATICALLY SUPPLYING A PREDETERMINED AMOUNT OF FEED TO AN ANIMAL IN
A PERIOD HAVING A PREDETERMINED LENGTH



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A device for automatically supplying a predetermined amount of feed to an animal in a period of time respectively a period having a predetermined length. Said device is provided with a feeding parlour, with animal identification means for identifying an animal



(57) Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):

present at the feeding parlour, and with a computer for controlling the device for automatically supplying the feed to the feeding parlour. The computer is possibly provided with a clock for determining the point of time of supply of feed to the animal. The device is provided with means for determining the amount of feed consumed by an animal after a supply of feed. Said amount is stored at least temporarily in a memory of the computer. The computer is provided with a calculating device for determining the total amount of feed consumed by an animal in the period having the predetermined length immediately preceding the momentary point of time when the animal is identified by the animal identification means at the feeding parlour. The calculating device determines the difference between said predetermined amount of feed and said total amount of feed consumed by the animal. The computer controls the device in such a way that, during the momentary supply of feed, an amount of feed smaller than or equal to the difference can be supplied as feed balance to the animal.

ABSTRACT

A DEVICE FOR AUTOMATICALLY SUPPLYING A PREDETERMINED AMOUNT
OF FEED TO AN ANIMAL IN A PERIOD HAVING A PREDETERMINED
5 LENGTH

A device for automatically supplying a
predetermined amount of feed to an animal in a period of time
respectively a period having a predetermined length. Said
10 device is provided with a feeding parlour, with animal
identification means for identifying an animal present at the
feeding parlour, and with a computer for controlling the
device for automatically supplying the feed to the feeding
parlour. The computer is possibly provided with a clock for
15 determining the point of time of supply of feed to the
animal. The device is provided with means for determining the
amount of feed consumed by an animal after a supply of feed.
Said amount is stored at least temporarily in a memory of the
computer. The computer is provided with a calculating device
20 for determining the total amount of feed consumed by an
animal in the period having the predetermined length
immediately preceding the momentary point of time when the
animal is identified by the animal identification means at
the feeding parlour. The calculating device determines the
25 difference between said predetermined amount of feed and said
total amount of feed consumed by the animal. The computer
controls the device in such a way that, during the momentary
supply of feed, an amount of feed smaller than or equal to
the difference can be supplied as feed balance to the animal.

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(Figure 1)

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A DEVICE FOR AUTOMATICALLY SUPPLYING A PREDETERMINED AMOUNT OF FEED TO AN ANIMAL IN A PERIOD HAVING A PREDETERMINED LENGTH

The invention relates to a device for automatically supplying a predetermined amount of feed to an animal in a period of time having a
5 predetermined length.

Such a device is known from FR-A-2,623,688. In this known device, when supplying feed, the amount of feed already supplied before is taken into account. However, due to the fact that one animal is regularly jostled from the feeding parlour by another animal, one animal cannot eat up the entire feed
10 balance and an incorrect supply of feed is realised.

It is an object of the invention to provide a device for automatically supplying a predetermined amount of feed to an animal in a period of time having a predetermined length, by means of which the supply of feed over said period of time having a predetermined length, for example one day, takes place accurately
15 and efficiently. Hereby is meant inter alia that no unnecessary waste of feed occurs, while sufficient nutritive substances are supplied to the animal.

According to one aspect of the invention, there is provided a device for automatically supplying a predetermined amount of feed to an animal in a period of time having a predetermined length, the device being provided with a
20 feeding parlour, with animal identification means for identifying an animal present at the feeding parlour, with a computer for controlling the device for automatically supplying the feed to the feeding parlour, said computer being provided with a clock for determining a point of time of supply of feed to the animal, wherein the device is provided with means for determining the amount of feed consumed by
25 an animal after a supply of feed, said amount being stored at least temporarily in a memory of the computer, wherein the computer is provided with a calculating device for determining a total amount of feed consumed by an animal in the period of time having the predetermined length immediately preceding a momentary point of time when the animal is identified by the animal identification means at the
30 feeding parlour, wherein the calculating device determines a difference between said predetermined amount of feed and said total amount of feed consumed by

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the animal, and wherein the computer controls the device in such a way that, during the momentary supply of feed, an amount of feed smaller than or equal to the difference can be supplied as feed balance to the animal.

Due to this there is created as it were a time window preceding the momentary visit of an animal and it is determined how much feed in total the animal has actually eaten in that time window, i.e. the period of time having the predetermined length, which period may be for example one day. Consequently, in contrast with the state of the art, when supplying feed, the actually consumed amount and not the amount of feed supplied is taken into account. When the difference between said predetermined amount of feed and the consumed amount is positive, feed is

supplied to the animal. The maximum amount of feed to be supplied is smaller than or equal to that difference. The invention is further based on the insight that the predetermined amount of feed to be supplied to an animal has
5 not only to be related to a period of time having the predetermined length, but that the period can also be determined by the number of animals having made use of the feeding parlour, or by another variable comprising a time aspect.

10 Accordingly, the invention also relates to a device for automatically supplying a predetermined amount of feed to an animal in a period having a predetermined length, the device being provided with a feeding parlour, with animal identification means for identifying an animal present at the
15 feeding parlour, with a computer for controlling the device for automatically supplying the feed to the feeding parlour, characterized in that the device is provided with means for determining the amount of feed consumed by an animal after a supply of feed, said amount being stored at least temporarily
20 in a memory of the computer, in that the computer is provided with a calculating device for determining the total amount of feed consumed by an animal in the period having the predetermined length immediately preceding the momentary point of time when the animal is identified by the animal
25 identification means at the feeding parlour, in that the calculating device determines the difference between said predetermined amount of feed and said total amount of feed consumed by the animal, and in that the computer controls the device in such a way that during the momentary supply of feed
30 an amount of feed smaller than or equal to the difference can be supplied as feed balance to the animal.

It is possible to supply the feed balance to the animal in one time. However, this has the disadvantage that it may happen that an animal cannot eat up the entire food
35 balance, for example due to the fact that it is jostled from

the feeding parlour by another animal. Accordingly, in an embodiment of a device according to the invention, the computer controls the device in such a way that the feed balance is supplied to the animal in feed portions. When a feed portion is not eaten up by the relevant animal, the computer is capable of controlling the relevant components in such a way that no possible further feed portions are supplied.

Depending on the measurement accuracy of the relevant device it is preferred when a feed portion has at least a minimum feed portion size. As a result thereof measurement errors at too small portion sizes, which may result in an inaccurate feeding, are at least avoided to a considerable extent.

Although the feed portion size may have a previously adjusted value, it is preferred when the calculating device of the computer calculates a feed portion size of the feed portions. As a result thereof the feed portion size can be adjusted per animal and possibly depending on the prevailing circumstances. It appears to be extremely suitable when the calculated feed portion size is approximately 5% of the feed balance.

In order not to discourage an animal to come to the feeding parlour, in an embodiment of a device according to the invention, the computer is provided with a comparing device for comparing the calculated feed portion size with the minimum feed portion size, while, when the comparison result indicates that the calculated feed portion size is smaller than the minimum feed portion size, the computer controls the device in such a way that one minimum feed portion size is supplied to the animal. Thus there is always supplied a minimum feed portion to the animal.

Depending on grazing and/or, when the animal is a dairy animal, depending on the last time when the dairy animal has been milked or the time when it is expected to be

5 milked again, the animal should not be fed. In an embodiment of a device according to the invention, this is realised in that there is included a blocking period in the memory, the computer only controlling the device for supplying feed to the animal after, counted from the last point of time of supply of feed to the animal, the blocking period has elapsed. Said blocking period may have a fixed value or be dynamic, i.e. variable, for example animal-dependent, season-dependent, lactation-period-dependent and the like. It is 10 noticed that the invention is in particular advantageous when no grazing takes place.

15 In order to be able to check whether the animal actually visits the feeding parlour for eating, when an animal is detected by the animal identification means at the feeding parlour, the computer controls the device in such a way that first one minimum feed portion size is supplied to the animal. When, after the supply of said feed portion the animal leaves the feeding parlour, no further portions are supplied. This has also the advantage that an animal can eat 20 immediately and has not to wait too long until the relevant feed has been composed.

Also when an animal does not consume feed during its visit to the feeding parlour, it is advantageous when the computer stores the points of time when an animal leaves the 25 feeding parlour in the memory. Said points of time may for example be used for behavioural study, but may also be an indication about the state of health of the animal.

In a further embodiment of a device according to the invention, the means for determining an amount of feed 30 consumed by an animal after a supply of feed comprise measuring means for measuring the weight of the feed in the feeding parlour. The measuring means may comprise a weighing device for weighing the amount of feed in the feeding parlour, although other means, such as picture recognition 35 equipment, may also be applied. It is then also possible that

the computer stores data in relation to the remaining feed in a feeding parlour in the memory. The calculating device can take this value for the remaining feed into account when determining the feed balance. The feed balance is in particular determined as being the difference between said predetermined amount of feed and said total amount of feed consumed reduced by the amount of remaining feed.

In order to take remaining feed present in a feeding parlour further into account, in an embodiment of a device according to the invention, the computer is provided with a comparing device for comparing the amount of remaining feed with a minimum threshold value, the computer controlling the device for supplying feed to the feeding parlour only when the comparison indicates that the amount of remaining feed is below the minimum threshold value.

The device is preferably suitable for automatically supplying several sorts of feed to an animal in a predetermined period. The device may then be provided with a mixing device for mixing the sorts of feed before the sorts of feed are supplied to the feeding parlour. Alternatively the computer controls the device in such a way that at least one (preferably all) sort(s) of feed is/are supplied at least substantially separately from the other sorts of feed (from each other) to the feeding parlour.

In order immediately to supply feed to an animal reporting for the first time at a feeding parlour of a device provided with several feeding parlours, the computer controls the device in such a way that first feed is supplied to that feeding parlour where an animal has been identified most recently by the animal identification means.

The device according to the invention is preferably provided with at least one milking box with a milking robot for automatically milking a dairy animal, the milking box being provided with a feeding station with a feed trough. Alternatively or additionally the device is provided with at

least one feeding column (placed outside the milking box) with a feed trough. When the device comprises both at least one milking box and at least one feeding column, the computer in particular controls the collective supply of feed by the feeding station(s) and the feeding column(s) in such a way that the predetermined amount of feed is supplied to an animal in the predetermined period. This is in particular advantageous when grazing does not take place.

In a further embodiment of a device according to the invention, the feeding station respectively the feeding column is suitable for automatically supplying at least two sorts of feed, the device being provided with parameter-measuring means for measuring a momentary value of a variable parameter (animal-dependently or animal-independently) and for issuing a parameter value signal to the computer, the computer controlling the feeding station respectively the feeding column by means of a control signal in such a way that sorts of feed are supplied in a particular amount and in a particular ratio collectively respectively as a mixture, the computer being provided with a processing device for processing the parameter value signal into the control signal. This embodiment of a device according to the invention is based on the insight that the feed intake of the animals appears to depend on certain varying circumstances. Further, for example the amount and the quality of milk produced by a dairy animal appear to depend on certain varying circumstances. According to the invention this is improved by automatically measuring, with the aid of parameter-measuring means, the momentary value of such a circumstance, called the variable parameter, and by processing the corresponding parameter value signal into the control signal. Thus it is possible to take the change in the parameter automatically into account when supplying feed. Moreover this can make it more attractive for an animal to consume more feed.

The parameter measuring means are in particular selected from the group composed of atmospheric-condition measuring means for measuring the atmospheric conditions, a clock for measuring the point of time of the day, a clock for measuring the period of the year, means for measuring the condition score of an animal, means for determining per animal the eating rate per sort of feed, means for measuring per animal the milk yield, means for measuring the amount of protein and/or fat and/or minerals and/or amino acids and the like in the milk obtained from that animal, and means for measuring the amount of a sort of feed consumed by an animal.

In an advantageous embodiment of a device according to the invention, the feeding station respectively the feeding column is provided with a receptacle, the conveying means comprising a first conveyor for conveying an amount of feed from the hopper to the receptacle and a second conveyor for conveying the amount of feed from the receptacle to a feed trough. The receptacle is preferably provided with a weighing device for measuring feed present in the receptacle. This makes it possible to determine the amount of feed to be supplied to the feed trough.

Although the feed can be taken out of the receptacle by means of a separate taking-out device, for the sake of simplicity of the construction it is advantageous when there is not used a separate device for taking out. There may be used a tiltable receptacle, feed falling from said receptacle after the latter has been tilted. However, for improving the hygienic use of the feeding station respectively the feeding column, it is preferred when the receptacle has a bottom which is designed to be opened. The receptacle is preferably provided with a control device for controlling the opening of the bottom. It has appeared to be particularly suitable when the second conveyor is constituted by a tube-shaped chute respectively a channel-shaped chute.

In order to prevent that an animal keeps waiting at a feeding trough after having been fed, in an embodiment of a device according to the invention, the feed trough is constituted by a feed trough capable of being closed by a closing means, the control device also being suitable for controlling the operation of the closing means.

In a further embodiment of a device according to the invention, the predetermined length of the period is animal-dependent and/or lactation-period dependent and/or season-dependent and/or weather-dependent. As a result thereof an optimal supply of feed per animal can be obtained.

The invention will now be explained in further detail with reference to an embodiment shown in the drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a device according to the invention in the form of a feeding column;

Figure 2 is a schematic side view of an embodiment of a device according to the invention in the form of a milking box;

Figure 3 shows a first embodiment of means for measuring the amount of a sort of feed consumed by an animal in a feeding column respectively a feeding station according to the invention;

Figure 4 shows a second embodiment of means for measuring the amount of a sort of feed consumed by an animal in a feeding column respectively a feeding station according to the invention;

Figure 5 shows a third embodiment of means for measuring the amount of a sort of feed consumed by an animal in a feeding column respectively a feeding station according to the invention;

Figure 6 shows a fourth embodiment of means for measuring the amount of a sort of feed consumed by an animal

in a feeding column respectively a feeding station according to the invention, and

Figure 7 shows a fifth embodiment of means for measuring the amount of a sort of feed consumed by an animal in a feeding column respectively a feeding station according to the invention.

Figure 1 shows an embodiment of a device according to the invention in the form of a feeding column with feed trough. A framework 1, having a substantially circular circumference, is disposed around a central axis 2. A number of hoppers 9, 10 (two of which shown in the drawing) are located at the upper side of the framework 1. For the installation of the hoppers 9, 10 there are made not further shown provisions on the framework 1. Each hopper 9, 10 contains a particular sort of feed.

The framework 1 is provided with partitions 4 which are detachably disposed on the framework 1.

Feed troughs 6 for the animals are disposed in a circular arrangement in the lower part of the feeding column. By means of the geometry of the feeding column it is achieved that the construction occupies little space, while the accessibility of the feeding column to the animals is optimal from all directions.

The feeding column further comprises conveying means comprising a first conveyor 11 and a second conveyor 3 for conveying feed from the hopper 9, respectively 10 to the relevant feed trough 6. The feed can be conveyed directly from the hoppers 9, 10 to the feed troughs 6. In the embodiment shown there is provided a receptacle 12, for example centrally located, receiving an amount of feed conveyed by the first conveyor 11 from the hopper 9, 10 to the receptacle 12. As a first conveyor 11 an auger, gripper, conveyor belt, or any other construction known per se for conveying feed, can be used.

A second conveyor 3, preferably constituted by a tube-shaped chute respectively a channel-shaped chute, is suitable for conveying the amount of feed from the receptacle 12 to the relevant feed trough 6. For conveying the feed to the relevant feed trough 6 it is advantageous when the tube-shaped chute 3 is rotatably mounted in the feeding column. The tube-shaped chute respectively the channel-shaped chute is preferably made of stainless steel.

The feeding column is provided with a second control device 19. The second control device 19 controls under control of a computer 8 (for example interconnected by means of a line) the components of the feeding column in such a way that sorts of feed are supplied in a particular order and/or ratio and in a particular amount to the feed trough 6, while, of course, the time window to be described hereinafter and the feed balance associated therewith are taken into account.

The feeding column may be provided with feed-determining means 5 for determining the sort of feed in a hopper 9, 10. Such feed-determining means may comprise for example an olfactometer, a colour meter or picture recognition equipment (such as described for example in U.S. patent 4,843,561).

For the purpose of conveying an amount of a sort of feed 14 to the tube-shaped chute 3, the receptacle 12 has a bottom which is designed to be opened. In the embodiment shown this is realised in that the bottom of the receptacle 12 has two halves 16 and 17 which are pivotable about an axis 15. When the halves 16, 17 move away from each other, there is thus created a chute aperture 18 through which the amount of sort of feed 14 falls into the tube-shaped chute 3.

The second control device 19, although another (fourth) control device may serve as well for that purpose, controls the opening of the bottom of the receptacle 12. Said second control device 19 preferably also controls the order

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of functioning of the first and second conveyors 11 respectively 3, so that the supply of the sorts of feed can take place quickly.

There are provided identification means 7 for
5 identifying an individual animal. In the embodiment shown the identification means 7 are disposed on the framework 1, but it will be obvious that the identification means can also be disposed at other places, such as for example the feed troughs 6. With the aid of the identification means 7 the
10 identity of an animal present at a feed trough 6 is automatically detected, and the identity of an animal present at a feed trough 6 is automatically established. With the aid of data stored in the memory of for example the second control device 19, the amounts of sorts of feed intended for
15 that animal can then be supplied in a particular ratio and/or order. With the aid of a weighing device 20 known per se the amount conveyed to the receptacle 12 by the first conveyor 11 can then be checked. The second control device 19 further controls, with the aid of data from the computer 8 and the
20 animal identification means 7, the movement of the tube-shaped chute 3 so that the latter is located just over the correct feed trough 6. The second control device 19, under control of the computer 8, further controls the drive of the conveyors 11.

25 Figure 2 is a side view of an embodiment of a device according to the invention in the form of a milking box 22. The milking box 22 comprises a fencing 23 disposed near the circumference of a cow 24 during her stay in the milking box 22. On one side of the milking box 22 there is
30 disposed a milking robot 25. The milking robot 25 comprises for example a robot arm 26 having at its end teat cups 28 supported by a carrier 27. On the robot arm 26 near the teat cups 28 there is further disposed a sensor 29 with the aid of which the position of the teats of a cow to be milked can be
35 determined.

Near the front side of the milking box 22 a feed trough 31 is fastened to a post 30. In the embodiment shown the feed trough 31 is connected with a post 30 by means of a parallelogram hinge construction 32. The feed trough 31 is supported at its lower side by a supporting beam 33. Between the supporting beam 33 and the lower side of the feed trough 31 there is further disposed a measuring device 34 by means of which the weight of the feed trough 31 with contents can be determined. In the present embodiment the measuring device 34 comprises a piezo-element. It will be obvious that the invention is not limited to this specific manner in which the contents of the feed trough can be measured, and hereinafter some alternative ways of determining the weight of the feed trough with contents will be described.

Over the feed trough 31 there is fitted to the post 30 a feeding station 35 comprising a number of hoppers (not shown in the drawing), each for containing one sort of feed, and a tube-shaped chute (analogously to the feeding column as described above). The feeding station 35 comprises a reservoir 36 surrounding the hoppers for the sorts of food. Against the outer wall of the reservoir 36 there is disposed a receiver 37 constituting part of (non-shown) identification means. The receiver 37 can receive the signals from a transmitter 38 disposed for example on a collar 39 around the neck of the cow 24. It will be obvious that different sorts of identification means are applicable in the invention and that the invention is not limited to one sort of identification means. The receiver and the transmitter may further be disposed at different places. For example the receiver may be disposed on the feed trough 31 and the transmitter may be implanted in the cow.

Near the upper side of the feed trough 31 there is further fitted to the post 30 a liquid supplying device 40, for example a sprayer, with the aid of which an amount of liquid, for example water, or a viscous liquid, such as syrup

or treacle, can be added to the feed present in the feed trough 31.

The device operates as follows:

After the cow 24 has entered the milking box 22 and
5 the transmitter 38 has come into the receiving range of the receiver 37, the cow 24 is automatically identified by the identification means. Per cow data in relation to the sorts of feed and the amount thereof offered to a relevant cow per feeding run are stored in a manner known per se in a memory
10 41 of a computer 42 belonging to a first control device 13, while, of course, the time window and the feed balance associated therewith are taken into account. The first control device 13 is controlled by the computer 8 which is for example connected in a wireless manner with the first
15 control device 13. For that purpose each control device as well as the computer are provided with a transmitter receiver 21, 21'.

When a cow 24 has been identified, the identification means send a signal to the computer 42 which,
20 with the aid of the data stored in the memory 41, controls the feeding station 35 in such a way that an amount and ratio of sorts of feed belonging to the cow 24 are supplied possibly in a particular order.

Besides, the amount of feed consumed by a cow can
25 be optimised further by adding an amount of liquid to a sort of feed by means of the liquid supplying device 40. What should be the amount of liquid to be added per cow per sort of feed is determined per cow with the aid of data in the memory 41 of the computer 42. Said data contain per cow a
30 relation between the intake of the sort of feed and the added amount of liquid for obtaining for example a desired milk production. Thus, after a cow 24 has been identified, the computer 42 issues a signal to the liquid supplying device 40 for supplying the relevant amount of liquid. For that purpose
35 the computer 42 uses the relevant data from the memory 41.

For the first use of the device according to the invention these data can be inputted into the memory 41 by making use of inputting means, such as a keyboard 43. This can be done by a farmer who inputs values per cow and per
5 sort of feed according to his experience. For facilitating the input and for checking the functioning of the device during the use thereof, the computer 42 comprises a display screen 44.

The feeding station preferably comprises measuring
10 means 45 for measuring the atmospheric conditions, such as temperature, air humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind speed and the like. The data in the memory 41 can contain per cow a relation between the amount of liquid to be added per sort of feed in dependence on the environmental conditions, which
15 relation leads to a desired feed intake.

Thus in the embodiment described, after a visit of a cow to the milking box the following data are stored in the memory: the amount consumed per sort of feed, the amount of liquid added per sort of feed, the temperature, the air
20 humidity, the atmospheric pressure, the wind speed, and the milk yield, and possibly the order of sorts of feed supplied. When a cow has consumed all the feed supplied, said data are processed by the computer into the memory, so that at a next visit of the cow under the same circumstances the same
25 amounts of liquid can be added to the sorts of food.

When the cow has not consumed all the feed, at the next visit of the cow to the milking box it is possible to change the amount of liquid which is added to the sorts of feed or the ratio and amount in which the sorts of feed are
30 offered themselves. For changing the amount of liquid to be added different approaches can be made. For example, the amount of liquid to be added can be increased at the next visit by 5% (another increase, or even decrease, is also possible, of course), after which the amount of feed consumed
35 is measured. Accordingly, the amount of liquid is changed

automatically per visit of the cow to the milking box until the cow has eaten up the entire amount of the sort of feed supplied. In the latter case the data are recorded by the computer in the memory as standard values. Otherwise, they
5 are stored temporarily, for providing the possibility of determining the standard values. The computer can then be programmed such that certain data are given priority for determining the amount of liquid to be added. An example of a priority order is: amount consumed of the sort of feed, milk
10 yield, air humidity, temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind speed. Of course, another order, in dependence on the wishes of the farmer, is possible as well. Thus there is provided an iterative way of determining the amount of liquid to be added for obtaining the optimal feed intake. This supply of feed by
15 adding liquid can also be used for the feeding column. It will further be obvious that adding or determining the order of supply of sorts of feed takes place analogously to adding liquid.

The liquid supplying device 40 may be provided with
20 a heating device or cooling device 46 for the liquid, bringing the liquid at a temperature suitable for optimal feed intake and possibly making the viscous liquid better processable. The operation of the heating/cooling device 46 can also be controlled by the computer 42 with the aid of
25 data from the identification means and the data from the memory 41.

The device is provided with an additive device 47 for adding additives to the feed. Said additive device can be controlled by the computer 42 which controls for example a
30 valve 48 in dependence on data from the identification means and data from the memory 41. As a result thereof for each cow individually particular additives, such as medicines, vitamins, fish oil, salts, minerals, and the like, can automatically be added to the feed.

By means of the measuring device 34 it is further determined how much feed a relevant cow has consumed during the feeding time. The amount of the sort of feed and the amount of liquid added can also be determined separately.

5 These data can be used for continuously updating the data in the memory and possibly adapting them to a changing eating behaviour of the cow.

As mentioned in the foregoing, some alternatives for determining the weight of a feed trough, in particular of
10 the amount of feed present therein, will now be described.

Figure 3 shows schematically a first embodiment of a feed trough 49 for containing feed. An entrance opening 50 gives an animal, for example but not exclusively a cow, access to the feed trough 49. An identification means known
15 per se, i.e. an animal identification device 51, is disposed near the feed trough 49 and recognises a particular animal approaching the feed trough 49 and wishing to make use of it. With the aid of data from the animal identification device 51, a control device 52 supplies an amount of a particular
20 sort of feed to the feed trough 49, the amount of said sort of feed falling into the feed trough 49 via for example a tube-shaped chute 53.

By weighing the amount of the sort of feed present in the feed trough, it can be determined how much of a
25 particular sort of feed is consumed by a particular animal, and also whether remaining feed is present in the feed trough. The means for weighing the feed present in the feed trough are preferably connected with the control device for supplying, with the aid of data both from the animal
30 identification device and the means for weighing, an amount of a sort of feed to the feed trough, while the amount of a sort of feed left by the previous animal can thus be taken into account.

In Figure 3 the means for weighing the feed present
35 in the feed trough 49 comprise a feed trough 49 which is

pivotable about a pivot axis 56. The degree of pivoting is determined by the weight of the feed present in the feed trough 49. There is provided a device 57 for determining the degree of pivoting of the feed trough 49, and for deducing therefrom the weight of the feed present in the feed trough 49. The device 57 for determining the degree of pivoting of the feed trough 49 comprises a measuring roll 58 being in contact with the feed trough. From the degree of rotation of the measuring roll 58 the degree of pivoting and thus the amount of feed in the feed trough 49 can be determined.

Because of the fact that the device 57, 58 for determining the degree of pivoting of the feed trough 49 is integrated in the animal identification device 51, there is obtained a compact construction.

Alternatively or additionally, as shown in Figure 4, the pivoting-determination device 70 for determining the degree of pivoting of the feed trough 60, and for deducing therefrom the weight of the feed present in the feed trough 60, may comprise a dynamometer 71. In the embodiment shown, the feed trough 60 bears on the dynamometer 71 via a supporting arm 72. In this situation the feed trough 60 pivots about a pivot axis 73. The dynamometer 71 is preferably included in the animal identification device 62.

In the embodiments shown in Figures 3 and 4, even small differences in weight can be measured, because the pivot axis 56, 73 and the measuring roll 58 respectively the dynamometer 71 are located at a small distance from each other.

For preventing in undesired cases of malfunction, for example when the animal pushes the feed trough downwards with force, the measuring roll, the dynamometer or the like from being damaged, in both embodiments there may be provided a safety support cam 59 (Figure 3) respectively 74 (Figure 4) for supporting the feed trough 49; 60.

In the third embodiment, as shown schematically in figure 5, the means for weighing the feed present in the feed unit comprise a movable feed trough 75. The feed trough 75 is moved in a reciprocating manner by the motor 82 by which the roll 83 is driven. As a result of this movement there is created a torque whose magnitude is determined by a device 84 for measuring the magnitude of the torque. From the torque determined the device 84 deduces the weight of the amount of a sort of feed present in the feed trough. The exact correlation between torque and amount of feed can previously be determined by simple calibration tests.

The embodiment according to Figure 5 has a compact construction because of the fact that the motor 82 for moving the feed trough 75, and the device 84 for measuring the magnitude of the torque during moving and for deducing the weight of the amount of the sort of feed present in the feed trough 75 from the measured magnitude of the torque, are integrated in the animal identification device 77.

The feed trough may be provided with means for holding back an animal wishing to make use of the feed trough at an undesired point of time, or preventing that animal from making further use of the feed trough (for example for the remaining sorts of feed) or making further use of the feed trough impossible for that animal, with the aid of data from the animal identification device. As a result thereof it is possible to deter, in a simple, efficient and cheap manner, animals which are not eligible to be fed from putting their heads into the feed trough, and to teach an animal first to eat up the sort of feed present in the feed trough before another sort of feed is offered.

In the first embodiment shown in Figure 3, the means for holding back an animal comprise a loudspeaker 55 for issuing an animal-detering sound. Alternatively or additionally the means for holding back an animal may comprise a lighting device 54 for producing an animal-

detering light. In particular when several feed troughs are juxtaposed, the use of detering light is desirable, because this light can be focussed such that it only produces an effect on one particular feed trough.

5 In the second embodiment according to Figure 4, the means for holding back an animal comprise a closing means 65 which is movable across the entrance opening 61. When the closing means 65 is moved across the entrance opening 61, the contents of the feed trough 60 can be made inaccessible to a
10 particular animal. In the embodiment shown the closing means 65 is constituted by a vessel-shaped element capable of rotating about an axis 66. Said axis 66 may be constituted by a motor-driven axis, said motor being controlled with the aid of data from the animal identification device 62.

15 Additionally there may be provided a voltage supplying device 67 for supplying an animal-detering electric tension to the closing means 65. Animals approaching the feed trough 60 undesirably often make contact with the feed trough 60. They will in particular touch the closing
20 means 65 with their noses. By connecting precisely those components of the feed trough that are regularly touched by animals with the voltage supplying device 67, it is possible to deter a particular animal very locally. Accordingly, such a voltage supplying device 67 can also be used per se
25 independently of a closing means.

The second embodiment also comprises a control device 63 and a tube-shaped chute 64 for the feed.

The devices described can be designed extremely compactly when the means for holding back an animal are
30 integrated in the animal identification device. Alternatively the means for holding back an animal may be separate means.

In the third embodiment according to Figure 5, the closing means is constituted by the feed trough 75 itself which is designed movably. In the shown situation the feed
35 trough 75 is rotatably disposed about an axis 81, which axis

81 may be constituted by a motor-driven axis, said motor being controlled by the animal identification device.

In order to prevent that, in the position in which the feed trough 75 closes the entrance opening 76, feed falls from the feed trough 75, the feed trough 75 is provided with a wall portion 80 for catching remaining feed. Said wall portion 80 can also act as a feed guiding means for feed supplied through the tube-shaped chute 79 to the feed trough 75.

As described, in the second and third embodiment there is provided a simple but reliable construction due to the fact that the closing means rotates about an axis, the closing means being driven by a motor controlled by the animal identification device. For the purpose of providing, besides a simple but reliable construction also a compact construction, a roll 69 respectively 83 is preferably driven by a motor 68 respectively 82, said roll 69, 83 being in contact with the closing means 65 respectively 75. In the third embodiment the feed trough 75 thus bears on the animal identification device 77 via the roll 83.

Although for the roll 83 a separate torque roll may be used, it is preferred when the roll 83 performs both the function of driving the closing means, in this case the feed trough 75 itself, and the function of torque roll respectively measuring roll. Of course, in the alternative case in which the feed trough 75 is moved by the axis 81 driven by a motor, the torque can also be measured via that motor.

The fourth embodiment, as shown in Figure 6, comprises both means for holding back an animal wishing to make use of the feed trough 85 with the aid of data from the animal identification device 87, and means for weighing the feed present in the feed trough 85.

The means for holding back are constituted by a separate closing means 91 which is rotatable about an axis

90. The closing means 91 is set in rotation by a roll 92, capable of coming into contact with the closing means 91, and is driven by a motor 93 which is controlled by the animal identification device 87.

5 In this embodiment the weighing means are constituted by a feed trough 85 which is rotatable about an axis 94. The feed unit 85 can be brought into contact with the roll 92, and is subject to a reciprocating movement by correct operation of the motor 93 by which the roll 92 is
10 driven. By the movement of the feed trough 85 there is generated a torque which can be measured by the torque measuring device 95.

 In the situation shown in Figure 6 the roll 92 makes contact with the feed trough 85 and the latter can be
15 set in motion for determining the amount of sort of feed present in the feed trough 85. After an animal has consumed the sort of feed, the amount of remaining sort of feed can be determined by torque measurement. Then the roll 92 is controlled by the motor 93 in such a way that it partially
20 covers the entrance opening 86. A catching device 96 on the feed trough 85 takes along the closing means 91 until the latter comes into contact with the roll 92. Then the roll 92 controls the closing means 91 in such a way that it covers the entire entrance opening 86. As a result of the fact that
25 the feed trough 85 is no longer in contact with the roll 92, the feed trough 85 falls back to the starting position in which a next sort of feed can possibly be supplied via the tube-shaped chute or channel-shaped chute 89.

 The fifth embodiment according to Figure 7 differs
30 from that of Figure 6 by the location of the pivot axis 104 about which the feed trough 97 rotates. The pivot axis 104 is disposed close to the roll 101 for driving the feed trough 97 and measuring the torque, for measuring very small differences in amount of feed. There is also provided a stop
35 103 for preventing superfluous movement of the feed trough

97. The closing means 100 for closing the entrance opening 98 pivots about the axis 102.

According to the invention, the supply of sorts of feed to a feed trough in a particular order and/or amount and ratio is performed in dependence on a so-called time window, having a length of a predetermined period, for example one day (although also other periods are possible) or for example a period defined by the visit of for example 40 cows to the feeding parlour. To that end the calculating device of the computer 8 determines the total amount of a sort of feed (or of all sorts of feed) that has been eaten up by that animal in the time window preceding the momentary visit of the animal. The calculating device further determines the difference between the predetermined amount of a sort of feed (or of all sorts of feed) which is supplied to the animal in said predetermined period (for example the daily ration) and the total amount consumed in the time window. Said difference is the feed balance which can be supplied to the animal. This feed balance is supplied to the animal under control of the computer 8, which can be take place in one time, in feed portions or in other sub-amounts of the feed balance.

As an example is taken a daily feed ration for a particular cow, the sorts of feed being the following four sorts of feed: 12 kg concentrate, 24 kg ensilaged grass, 6 kg maize and 3 kg brewer's grains. However, it will be obvious that other sorts of feed (and amounts) can be added and/or particular sorts of feed can be replaced by other sorts of feed. As portion size 5% of the feed balance is taken, which can be calculated by the calculating device of the computer 8. Depending on the size of the feed trough, there can be determined a maximum, for example 2 kg, of the feed portion. There is further chosen a minimum portion size of 200 grams. It will be obvious that in dependence on the size of the device and the measurement accuracy other values can be taken. At the moment when 5% of the feed balance is less than

200 grams (the minimum portion size), the minimum portion size is supplied to the feed trough.

A cow which has just reported, always gets a first portion which is equal to the minimum portion size; this
5 serves to verify whether the cow actually wishes to eat. When after comparison by a comparing device of the computer the comparison result indicates that the calculated feed portion size for a particular sort of feed is smaller than the minimum feed portion size for this sort of feed, the computer
10 controls the device in such a way that one minimum feed portion size composed of the other sorts of feed is supplied to the animal.

At the point of time when a cow reports the computer calculates how much feed the cow has eaten in the
15 time window immediately preceding that point of time, for example: 3 kg concentrate, 9 kg ensilaged grass, 2 kg maize and 1 kg brewer's grains. In that case the feed balance is 9 kg concentrate, 15 kg ensilaged grass, 4 kg maize and 2 kg brewer's grains. This feed balance is supplied in portions to
20 the cow. There is also determined until when the cow continues to eat up her portions.

At the point of time when a cow leaves the feed trough there may still be present an amount of remaining feed. For the further determination of the supply of feed
25 this remaining feed is taken into account. Possible filling up of a feed trough is taken into account by the computer by making use of a comparison device for comparing the amount of remaining feed with a minimum threshold value, the computer only controlling the device for supplying a sort of feed to
30 the feed trough when the comparison indicates that the amount of remaining feed is below the minimum threshold value.

The blocking time can for example be fixed at 30 minutes, which implies that within the blocking time after a supply of feed at which a cow has eaten, said cow is not
35 admitted to the feed trough. Also when the cow is expected at

the milking box within half an hour, the access will be refused. The relevant points of time, such as the point of time of supply of feed or the point of time when the cow leaves the feed trough (after having eaten or not) are
5 stored.

According to the invention there can further be provided variation in the offered feed in that the computer 8 controls the relevant components in such a way that the amount of a sort of feed to be supplied to the relevant feed
10 trough 6, 31, 49, 60, 75, 85, 97 depends on the measured values of relevant variable parameters. For example, depending on the measured value more concentrate and ensilaged grass, but less maize and brewer's grains can be supplied. On the other hand, under changing circumstances
15 more ensilaged grass, and less maize, concentrate and brewer's grains can be supplied. It will be obvious that the amount per sort of feed is controlled by the computer.

The ratio and amounts are also determined in dependence on the preferences, the environmental conditions
20 respectively in dependence on the desired economic results.

It has been found for example that one cow prefers brewer's grains to other sorts of feed, whereas another cow prefers concentrate and finds brewer's grains not tasty at all. The invention may be advantageous to prevent that the
25 latter cow, just because brewer's grains is present in the offered feed, eats less than desirable. For example, in that situation, when brewer's grains does not contain a nutritive ingredient that the other sorts of feed do contain, brewer's grains is not offered to that cow. When that cow needs an
30 ingredient that is only present in brewer's grains, the control device is capable of controlling the relevant components in such a way that the composition of the mixture is such that the cow still consumes the brewer's grains. Such a control by the computer can take place due to the fact that
35 such data are stored in the memory of the computer.

It has further been found that in humid circumstances cows prefer drier feed mixtures, so that in that case more dry ensilaged grass, and less of the wetter concentrate has to be supplied.

5 The atmospheric-condition-measuring means described above can then ensure an automatic adaptation of the ratio and/or amount, in dependence on the measured temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind speed and the like.

10 Like with human beings, the optimal feed intake of a cow may depend on the point of time of the day, and thus it is possible to distinguish for example breakfast, lunch and dinner. Also these data may be included in the memory. When a clock, which is not explicitly shown in the drawings but is implicitly present in the computer, indicates the point of
15 time of the day and issues a corresponding time signal to the control device, the point of time of the day can automatically be taken into account. It has further been found that there is per cow a season-dependence in the ratio and amount of sorts of feed offered ensuring an optimal
20 intake, which can automatically be taken into account by means of the clock.

 Besides, the eating rate (from which the preference, respectively taste of the animal can be deduced), the milk yield, and the amount of energy and/or protein
25 and/or fat and/or minerals and/or amino acids, and the like present in the milk produced by a cow appear to be suitable for being used as data in the memory for controlling the ratio and amount of the sorts of feed to be supplied.

 Such data, analogously to what has been described
30 above in relation to adding liquid, can be inputted into the computer by means of the keyboard or another comparable inputting device for inputting data into the memory. Such data can also automatically be generated by the control device itself, by providing variation in the sorts of feed to
35 be offered and by determining the feed intake resulting

therefrom, respectively the economic result resulting therefrom, and by automatically varying the offered feed in dependence on the result. This feed back can also take a developing animal into account.

5 Because a number of data can be used by the control device for generating the control signal, there can also be provided a priority algorithm, as a result of which, on determining the order of sorts of feed to be offered, one data (for example air humidity) is given priority over
10 another data (such as eating rate) when generating the control signal. Moreover, weight factors can be allotted to the various data, so that it is possible to take several data into account simultaneously. Such programs and algorithms are known per se to the person skilled in the art.

15 According to the invention, additionally or alternatively there can be provided variation in the offered feed due to the fact that the computer 8 controls the relevant components in such a way that at least one sort of feed is supplied at least substantially separately from the
20 other sorts of feed to the relevant feed trough 6, 31, 49, 60, 75, 85, 97. Thus the order in which the sorts of feed are offered to the cow can be varied. For example the order may be: concentrate, ensilaged grass, and a mixture of maize and brewer's grains, but may also be: ensilaged grass, a mixture
25 of maize and concentrate, and separately brewer's grains. Besides, all sorts of feed can also be supplied at least substantially separately, of course. It will be obvious that the amount per sort of feed is also controlled by the control device.

30 The control signal issued by the computer can control the device in such a way that the order in which sorts of feed are supplied to the feed trough separately from each other is completely arbitrary, so that each time when the cow arrives at the feed trough it is a surprise which
35 sort of feed is supplied first.

However, the order can also be determined in dependence on the preference of the relevant cow, respectively in dependence on the environmental conditions, respectively in dependence on the desired economic results.

5 It has been found for example that one cow prefers brewer's grains to other sorts of feed, whereas another cow prefers concentrate and does not find brewer's grains tasty at all. The invention may be advantageous to prevent that the
10 latter cow, just because brewer's grains is present in the offered feed, eats less than desirable. For example, in that situation, when brewer's grains does not contain a nutritive ingredient that the other sorts of feed do contain, brewer's grains is not offered to that cow. When that cow needs an
15 ingredient that is only present in brewer's grains, the computer is capable of controlling the relevant components in such a way that precisely brewer's grains is offered as the first sort of feed. At this point of time, before the cow begins to eat, she has the most appetite and will earlier be inclined still to consume her portion. This can be stimulated
20 in particular due to the fact that the control device offers, after the brewer's grains, the sort of feed which that cow finds the tastiest one. Such a control by the computer can take place because of the fact that such data are stored in the memory of the computer.

25 Because the number of possible combinations between data per cow is extremely large, for the sake of simplicity of the description it is impossible to describe the possible combinations. With the aid of the above-mentioned information, it is possible for a person skilled in the art
30 to obtain, depending on his/her wishes, the desired amounts and ratios of sorts of feed to be offered by means of simple trial and error tests. It will further be obvious that the functioning and control of components of the feeding column can also be applied to the feeding station and vice versa. An
35 optimal supply of feed can further be obtained when the

sliding window has a length which is animal-dependent and/or lactation period-dependent and/or season-dependent and/or weather dependent. For example, during the lactation period of an animal the period may be shorter (for example have a
5 length of 23 hours, or the period determined by the visit of 35 cows to the feeding parlour) than outside the lactation period (where the length is for example 24 hours, or 40 cows). Furthermore, in dependence on the moment within the lactation period, the length of the period may be different,
10 for example for obtaining an optimal milk yield.

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CLAIMS:

1. A device for automatically supplying a predetermined amount of feed to an animal in a period of time having a predetermined length, the device being provided with a feeding parlour, with animal identification means for identifying an animal present at the feeding parlour, with a computer for controlling the device for automatically supplying the feed to the feeding parlour, said computer being provided with a clock for determining a point of time of supply of feed to the animal, wherein the device is provided with means for determining the amount of feed consumed by an animal after a supply of feed, said amount being stored at least temporarily in a memory of the computer, wherein the computer is provided with a calculating device for determining a total amount of feed consumed by an animal in the period of time having the predetermined length immediately preceding a momentary point of time when the animal is identified by the animal identification means at the feeding parlour, wherein the calculating device determines a difference between said predetermined amount of feed and said total amount of feed consumed by the animal, and wherein the computer controls the device in such a way that, during the momentary supply of feed, an amount of feed smaller than or equal to the difference can be supplied as feed balance to the animal.
2. A device for automatically supplying a predetermined amount of feed to an animal in a period having a predetermined length, the device being provided with a feeding parlour, with animal identification means for identifying an animal present at the feeding parlour, with a computer for controlling the device for automatically supplying the feed to the feeding parlour, wherein the device is provided with means for determining the amount of feed consumed by an animal after a supply of feed, said amount being stored at least temporarily in a memory of the computer, wherein the computer is provided with a calculating device for determining a total amount of feed consumed by an animal in the period having the predetermined length immediately preceding a momentary point of time when the animal is identified by the animal identification means at the feeding parlour, wherein the calculating device determines a difference between said predetermined amount of feed and said total amount of feed consumed by the

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animal, and wherein the computer controls the device in such a way that during the momentary supply of feed an amount of feed smaller than or equal to the difference can be supplied as feed balance to the animal.

3. The device as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the computer controls
5 the device in such a way that the feed balance is supplied to the animal in feed portions.
4. The device as claimed in claim 3, wherein a feed portion has at least a minimum feed portion size.
5. The device as claimed in claim 3 or 4, wherein the calculating device
10 of the computer calculates a feed portion size of the feed portions.
6. The device as claimed in claim 5, wherein the calculated feed portion size is approximately 5% of the feed balance.
7. The device as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the
15 computer is provided with a comparing device for comparing the calculated feed portion size with the minimum feed portion size, while, when the comparison result indicates that the calculated feed portion size is smaller than the minimum feed portion size, the computer controls the device in such a way that one minimum feed portion size is supplied to the animal.
8. The device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein there is
20 included a blocking period in the computer, the computer only controlling the device for supplying a sort of feed to the animal after, counted from the last point of time of supply of feed to the animal, the blocking period has elapsed.
9. The device as claimed in any one of claims 4 through 8, wherein,
25 when an animal is detected by the animal identification means at the feeding parlour, the computer controls the device in such a way that first one minimum feed portion size is supplied to the animal.
10. The device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the computer stores the points of time when an animal leaves the feeding parlour in the memory.

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11. The device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the means for determining the amount of feed consumed by an animal after a supply of feed comprise measuring means for measuring the weight of feed in the feeding parlour.

5 12. The device as claimed in claim 10 or 11, wherein the computer stores the data in relation to the amount of the remaining feed present in a feeding parlour in the memory.

13. The device as claimed in claim 12, wherein the calculating device determines the feed balance as being the difference between said predetermined
10 amount of feed and said total amount of feed consumed by the animal reduced by the amount of remaining feed.

14. The device as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 13, wherein the computer is provided with a comparing device for comparing the amount of remaining feed with a minimum threshold value, the computer only controlling the
15 device for supplying feed when the comparison indicates that the amount of remaining feed is below the minimum threshold value.

15. The device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein the device is suitable for automatically supplying several sorts of feed to an animal in a predetermined period.

20 16. The device as claimed in claim 15, wherein the device is provided with a mixing device for mixing the sorts of feed before said sorts of feed are supplied to the feeding parlour.

17. The device as claimed in claim 15, wherein the computer controls the device in such a way that at least one sort of feed is supplied to the feeding
25 parlour at least substantially separately from the other sorts of feed.

18. The device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 17, wherein the device is provided with several feeding parlours, and wherein the computer controls the device in such a way that feed is first supplied to that feeding parlour

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where an animal has most recently been detected by the animal identification means.

19. The device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein the device is provided with at least one milking box with a milking robot for

5 automatically milking a dairy animal, the milking box being provided with a feeding station with a feed trough.

20. The device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 19, wherein the device is provided with at least one feeding column with a feed trough.

21. The device as claimed in claim 19 or 20, wherein the feeding station
10 respectively the feeding column is suitable for automatically supplying at least two sorts of feed, and wherein the device is provided with parameter measuring means for measuring a momentary value of a variable parameter and for issuing a parameter value signal to the computer, the computer controlling the feeding
station respectively the feeding column by means of a control signal in such a way
15 that sorts of feed are supplied in a particular amount and in a particular ratio collectively respectively as a mixture, the computer being provided with a processing device for processing the parameter value signal into the control signal.

22. The device as claimed in claim 21, wherein the parameter
20 measuring means are selected from the group composed of atmospheric-condition measuring means for measuring the atmospheric conditions, a clock for measuring the point of time of the day, a clock for measuring the period of the year, means for measuring the condition score of an animal, means for determining per animal the eating rate per sort of feed, means for measuring per
25 animal the milk yield, means for measuring the amount of protein and/or fat and/or minerals and/or amino acids in the milk obtained from that animal, and means for measuring the amount of a sort of feed consumed by an animal.

23. The device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 22, wherein the device respectively the feeding station respectively the feeding column is provided
30 with a receptacle, the conveying means comprising a first conveyor for conveying

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an amount of feed from the hopper to the receptacle and a second conveyor for conveying the amount of feed from the receptacle to a feed trough.

24. The device as claimed in claim 23, wherein the receptacle is provided with a weighing device for measuring feed present in the receptacle.

5 25. The device as claimed in claim 23 or 24, wherein the receptacle has a bottom which is designed to be opened.

26. The device as claimed in claim 25, wherein there is provided a control device for controlling the opening of the bottom of the receptacle.

10 27. The device as claimed in any one of claims 23 through 26, wherein the second conveyor is a tube-shaped chute respectively a channel-shaped chute.

28. The device as claimed in any one of claims 23 through 27, wherein the feed trough is a feed trough capable of being closed by a closing means, said control device also being suitable for controlling the operation of the closing means.

15 29. The device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 28, wherein the predetermined length of the period is animal-dependent and/or lactation-period-dependent and/or season-dependent and/or weather-dependent.

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PATENT AGENTS

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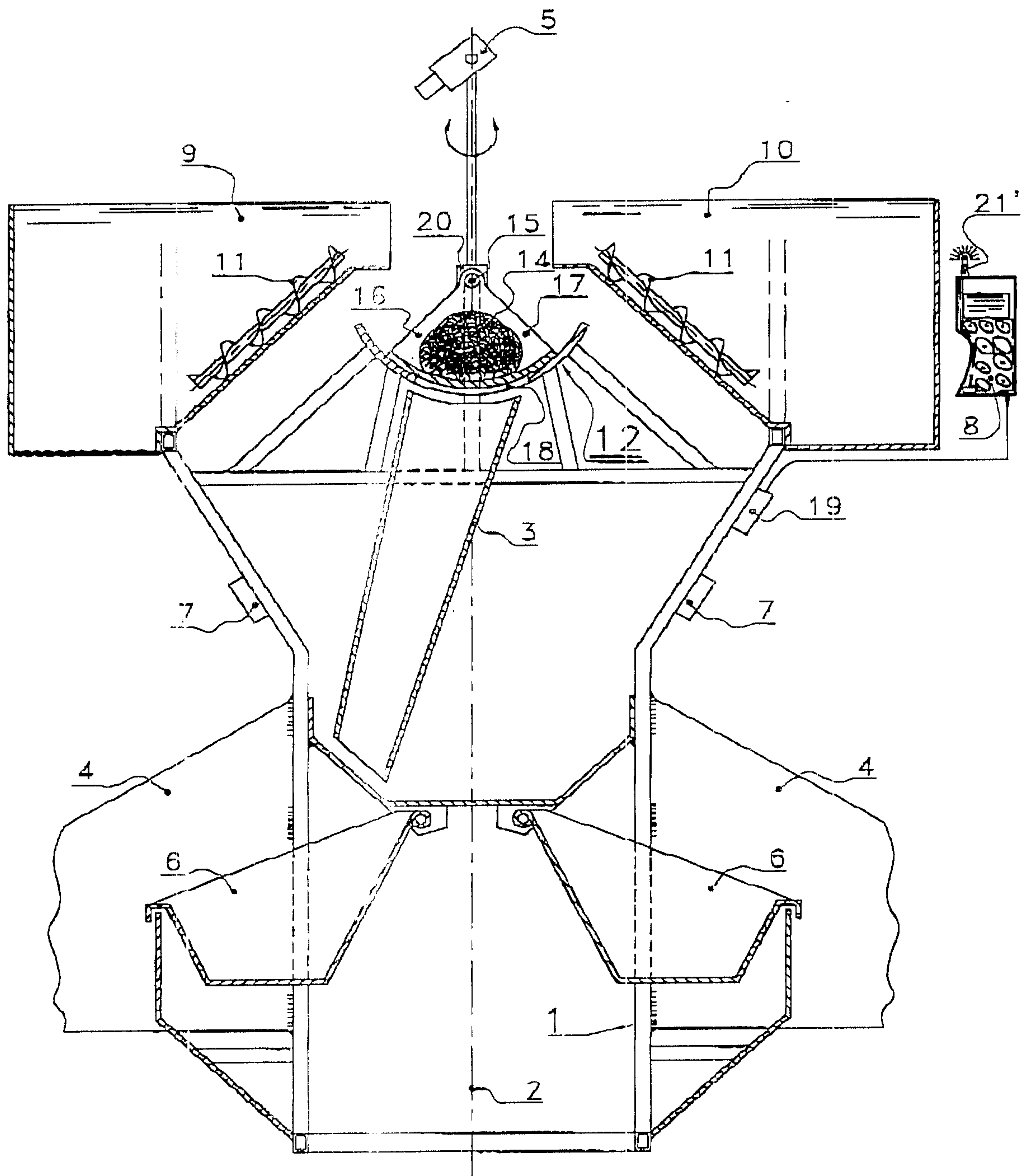


FIG. 1

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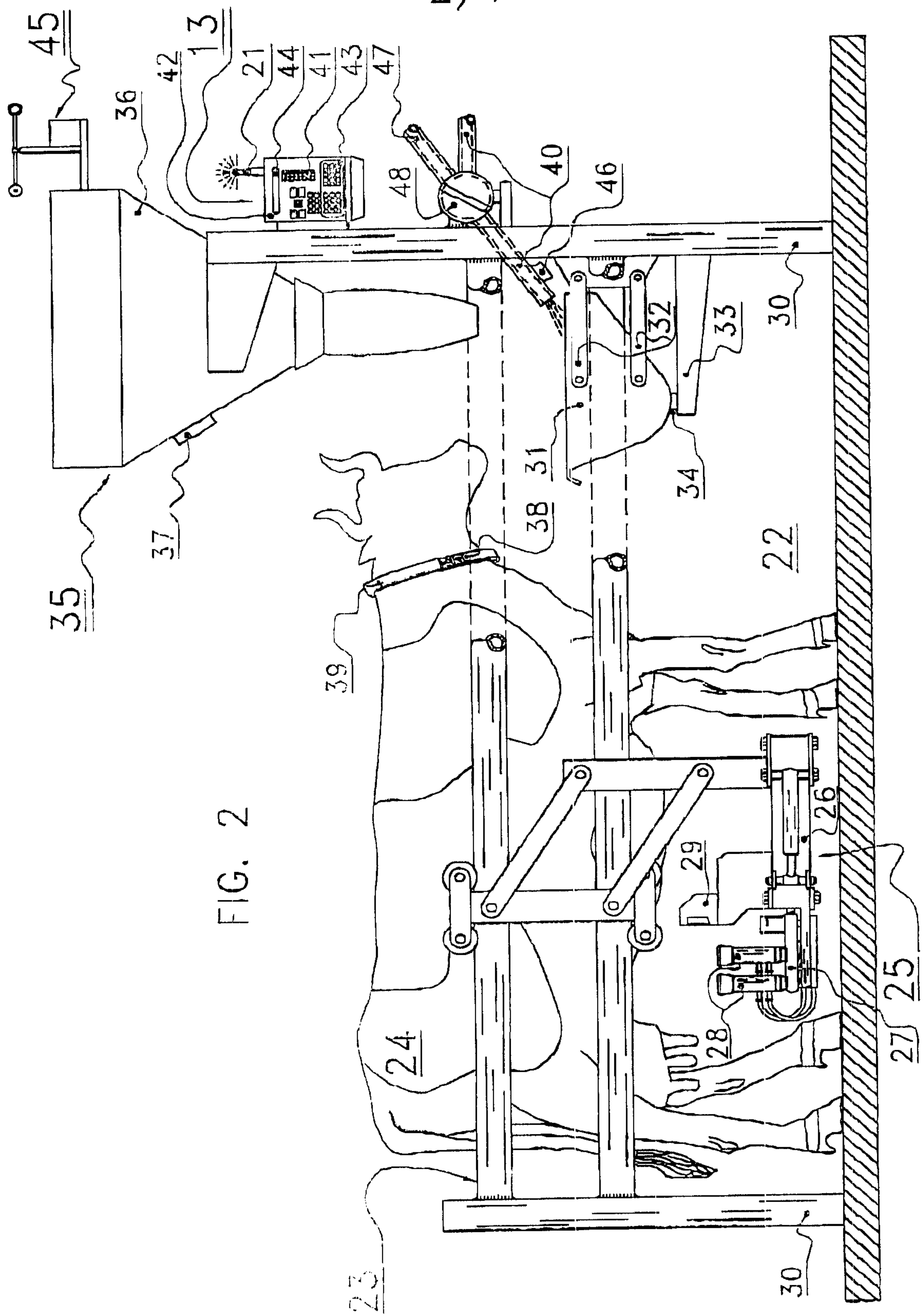


FIG. 2

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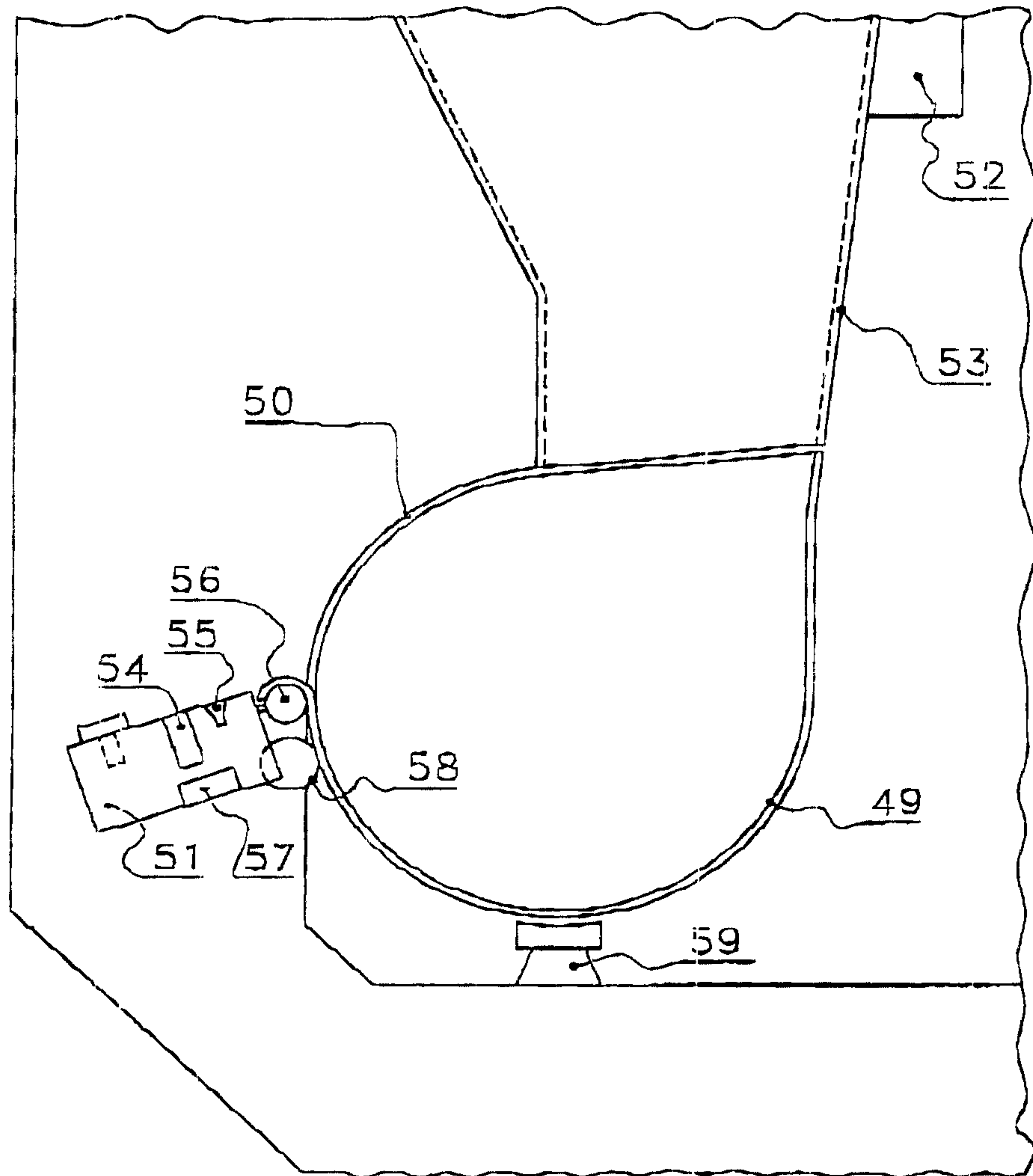


FIG. 3

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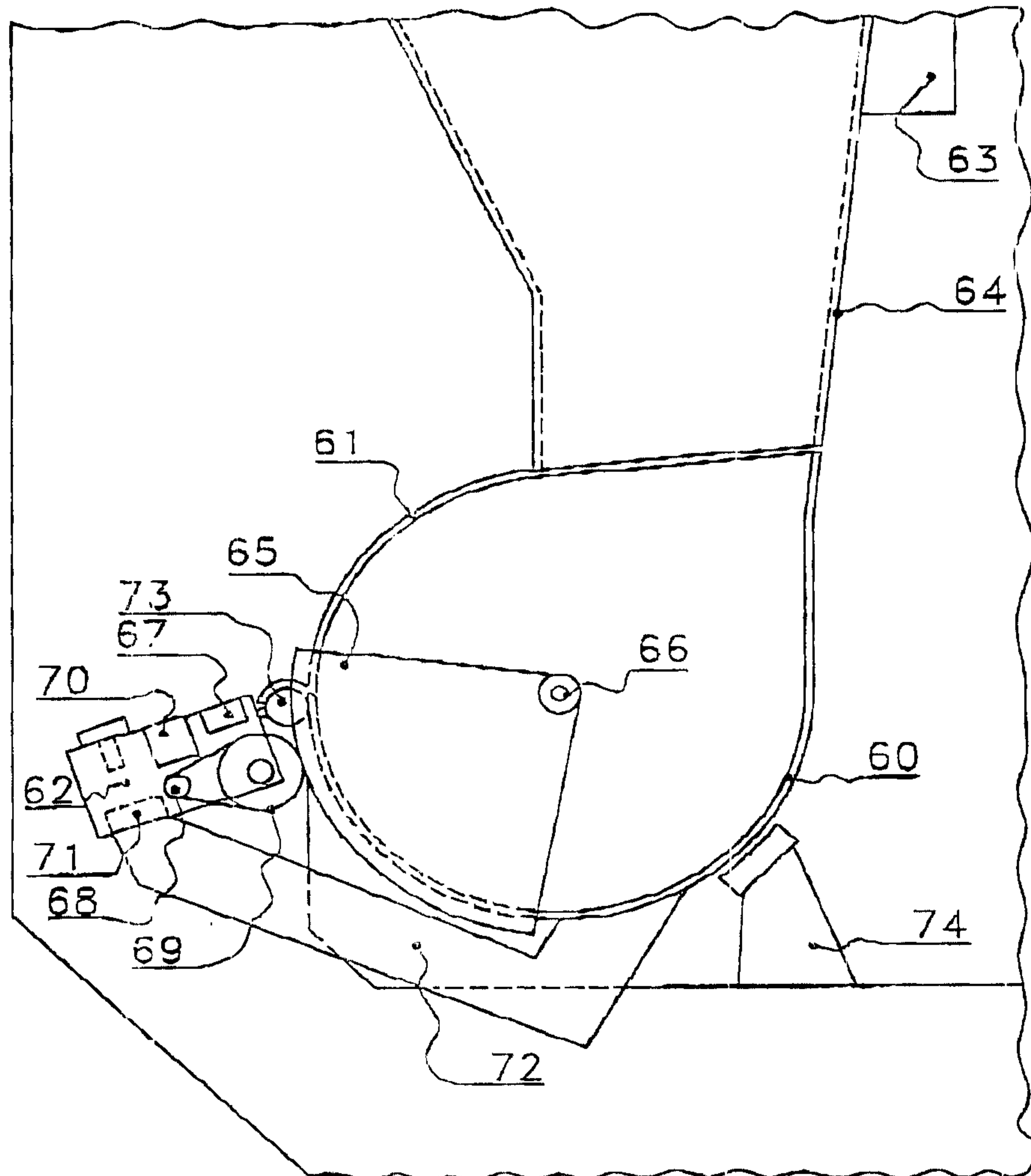


FIG. 4

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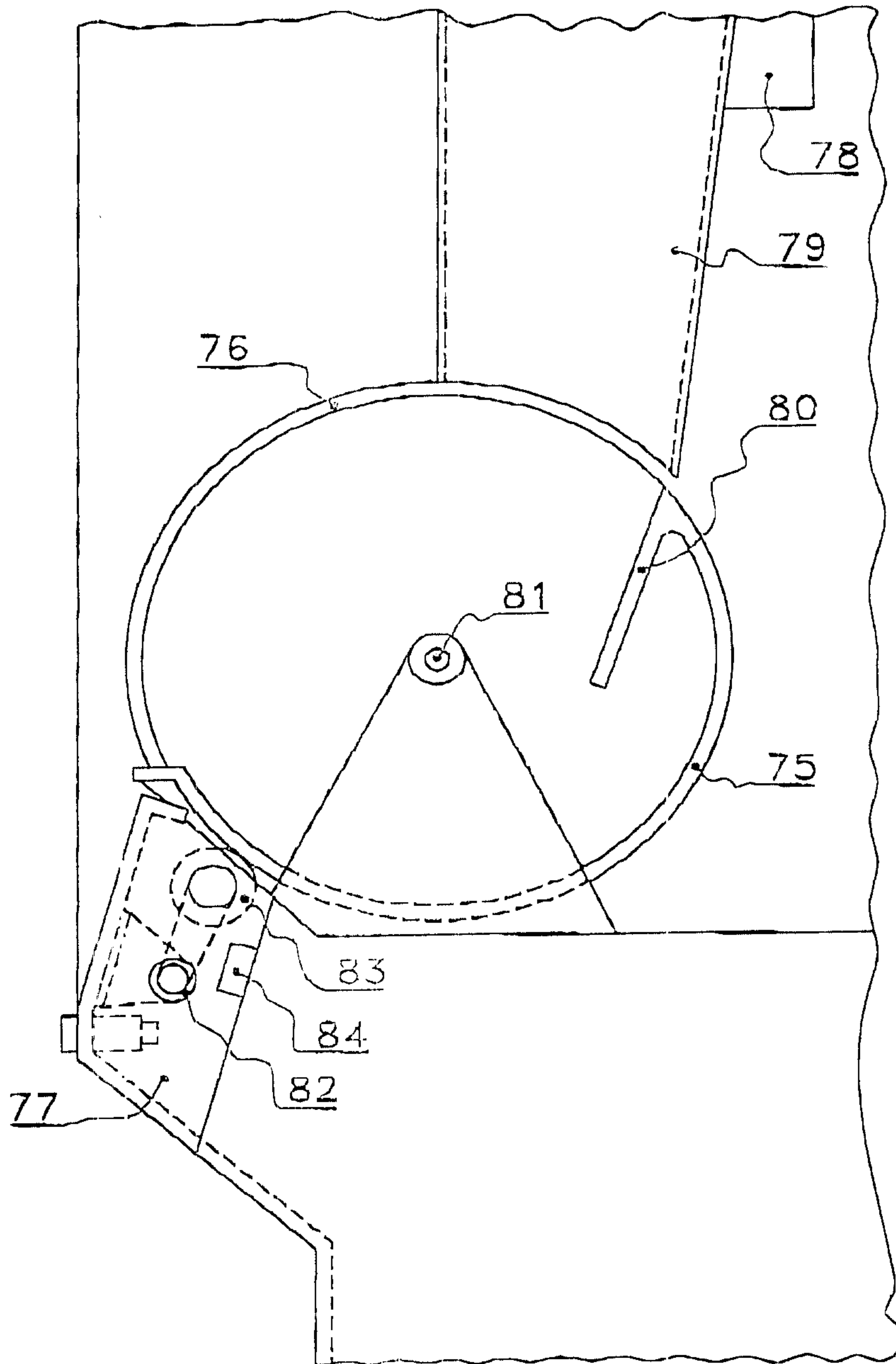


FIG. 5

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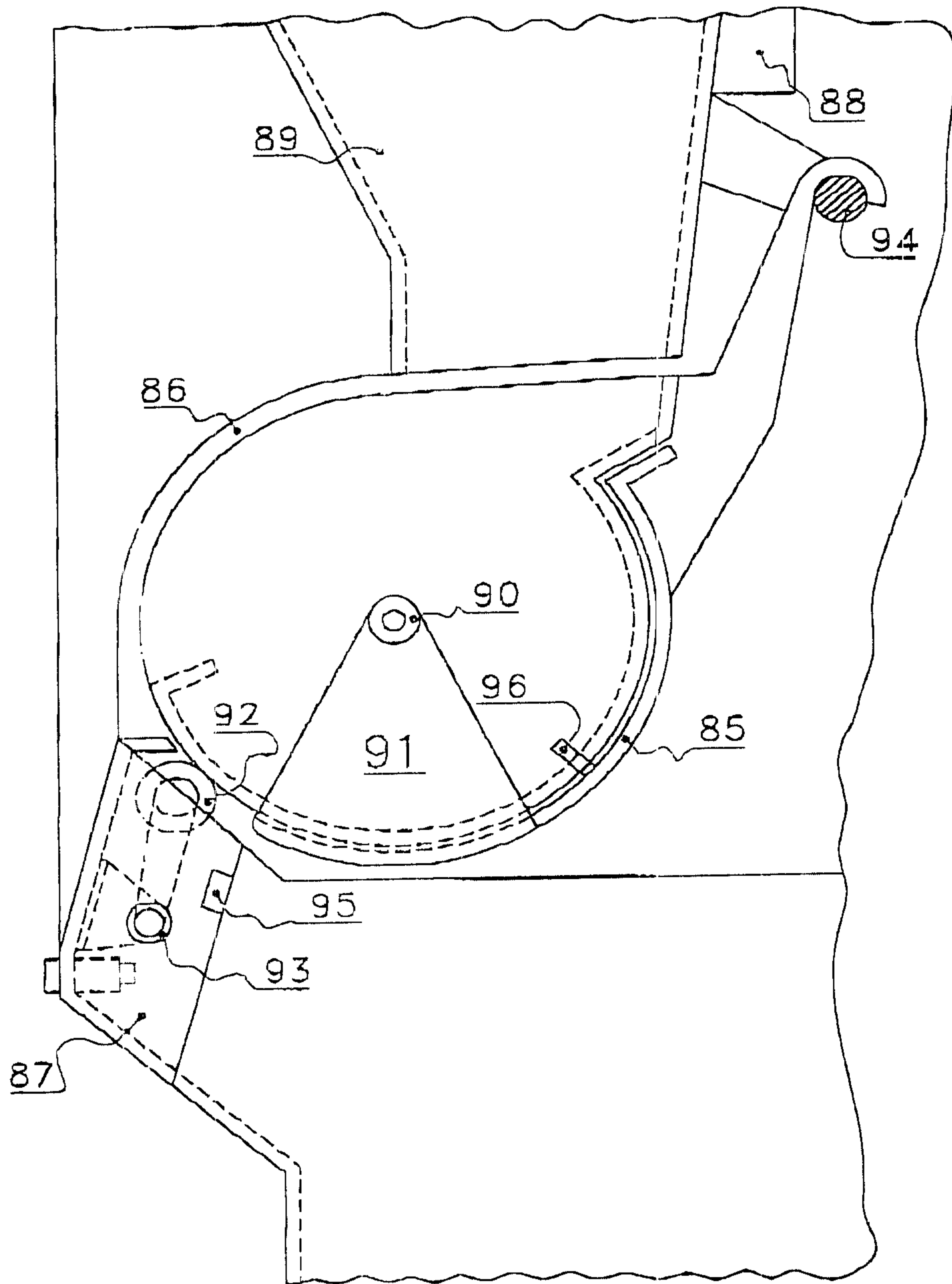


FIG. 6

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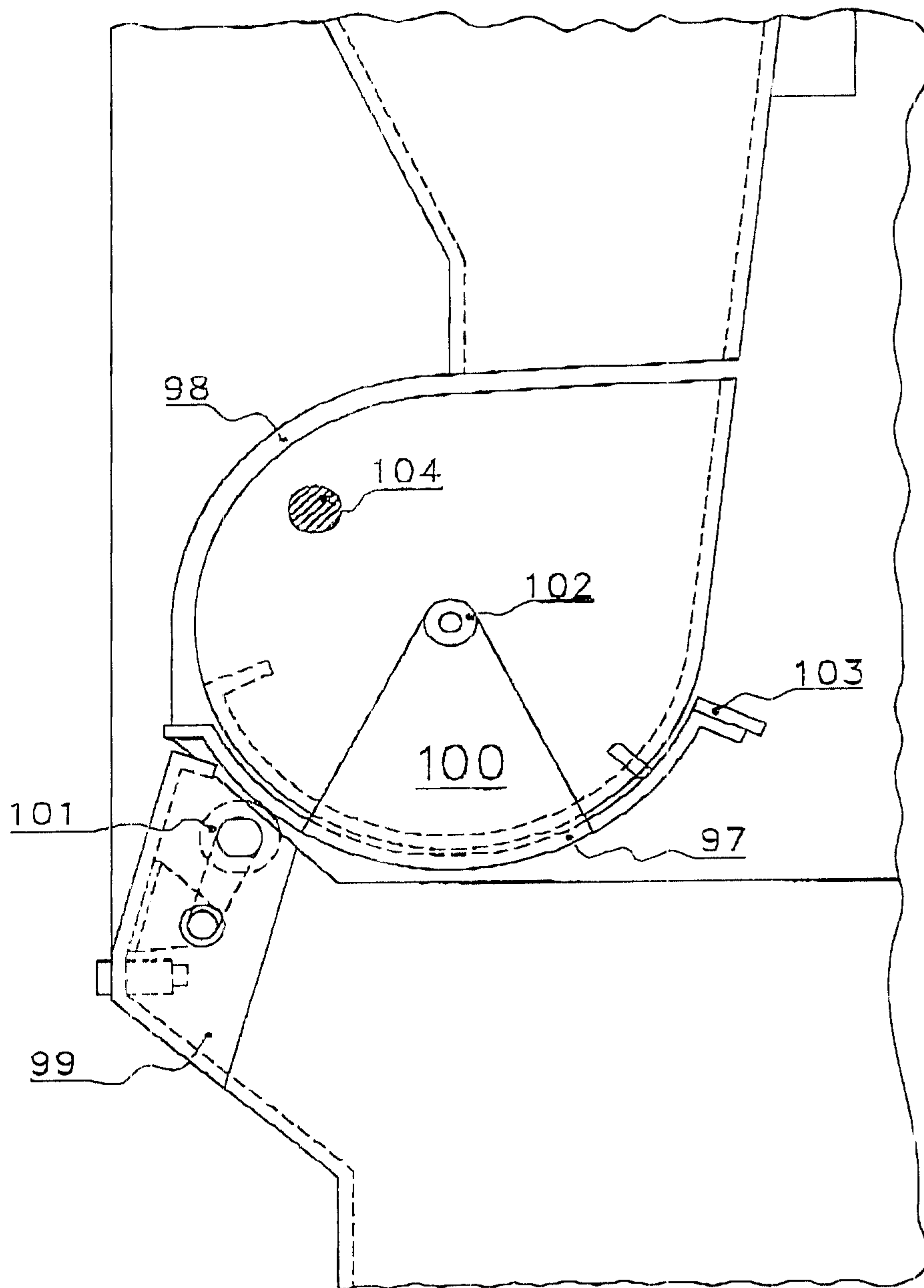


FIG. 7

