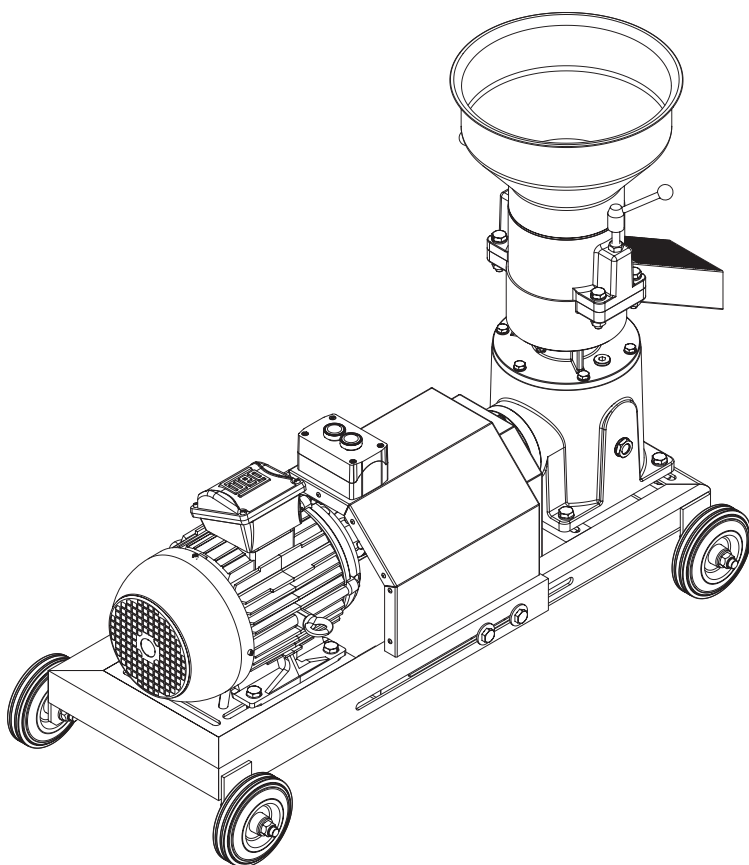


FEED PELLET MACHINE

USER MANUAL



EU PROFI 125 / 150

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General Information

Informations

The electric feed pellet mill is a household product designed for processing cereal feed (wheat, corn, barley, rye, oilseeds, beans, hay, plant waste, etc.) into small-sized granules (pellets) used for feeding rabbits, poultry, sheep, cattle, pigs, or fish.

General Precautions

Protect yourself and others from injury by using the product correctly — read this manual before first use and follow all safety measures.

The purpose of this manual is to provide you with information on the efficient and safe operation and maintenance of the product to ensure long-term use.

For efficient operation and to avoid losses, it is recommended that grains be pre-ground, evenly mixed according to the desired recipe, have a maximum moisture content of 15%, and be free of foreign objects.

It is not permitted to use the pellet mill for other purposes or for pelletizing powders or materials other than those indicated in this manual (wheat, corn, barley, rye, oilseeds, beans, hay, plant waste, or other similar materials). Otherwise, damage to the equipment or injury to the operator may occur.

Personal Safety! Attention!

The use of the pellet mill by children or by persons with limited mobility, psychiatric or sensory impairments, or by individuals unfamiliar with the instructions in this manual is strictly prohibited.

The pellet mill must not be used in explosive environments, humid areas, or during rain (strictly forbidden).

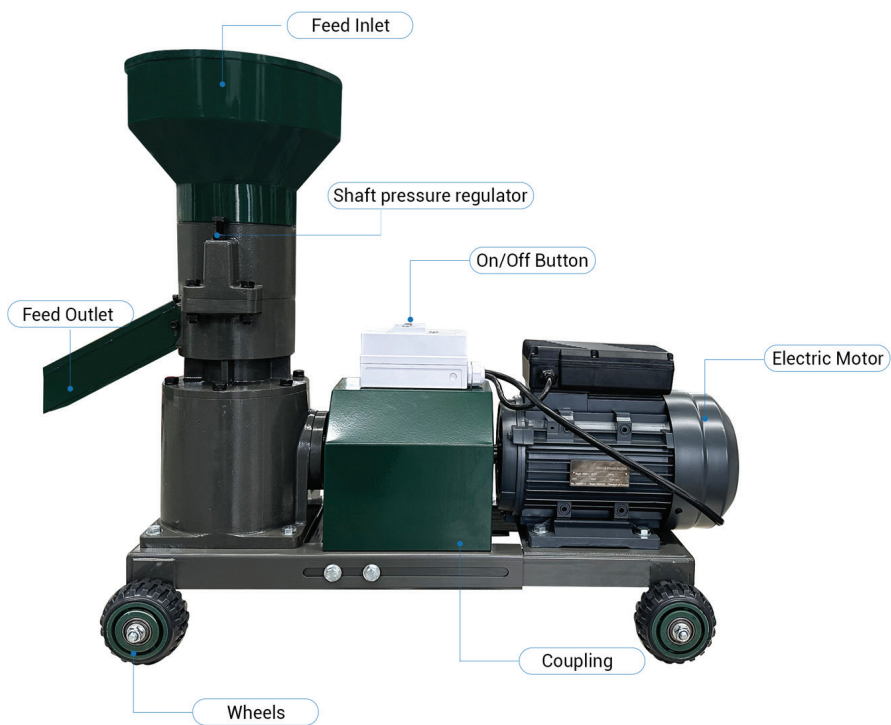
Immediately replace any damaged or defective components. Use only original spare parts.

Avoid accidental start-up. Make sure the electric motor switch is in the OFF position before connecting the pellet mill to the power supply. If an unexpected blockage occurs during operation, turn off the electric motor and disconnect the pellet mill from the power source.

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. For intensive use, it is recommended to wear a dust mask, hearing protection, and gloves.

Do not force the machine!

- Feed the pellet mill gradually and consistently.
- Do not touch the pelletizing area with your hand.
- Do not insert foreign objects into the machine.
- Do not use the pellet mill if your hands are wet.
- Do not operate the pellet mill if it is splashed with water or oil.
- Do not use accessories or consumables not recommended for this product.
- Before each use, inspect the motor and drivetrain to identify any foreign objects or excessive wear.



Technical Specifications

Model	EU PROFI 125	EU PROFI 150
Dimensions	900 x 300 x 700 (mm)	900 x 300 x 700 (mm)
Weight	72 kg	76 kg
Voltage/Frequency	220 V	380 V
Motor Power (if supplied)	3.0 kW	4.0 kW
Power source	Electricity	Electricity
Transmission	Gear Reducer	Gear Reducer
Capacity	80-100 kg/h	120-150 kg/h
Motor Winding	Copper	Copper
Dies (molds)	3 (2.5 mm / 4 mm / 6 mm)	3 (2.5 mm / 4 mm / 6 mm)
Press Roller	1 (125 mm length)	1 (150 mm length)

Tabel 1 (Specifications)

Operating Instruction

Commissioning (Start-Up)

Before operating the EU PROFI 125 / 150 electric feed pellet mill, make sure the machine is turned off and disconnected from the electrical power supply.

Installation

- Place the pre-assembled main body of the pellet mill on a flat, dry surface.
- Mount the feeding hopper onto the neck of the pelletizing mechanism body.
- Adjust the pressure force of the press rollers using the dedicated adjustment screws.
- Check the tightness of all mounted screws and the rigidity of the entire assembly.
- Start the pellet mill without load for about 1 minute and check the proper operation of all moving parts.
- If during testing the pellet mill vibrates or overheats excessively, disconnect it immediately and contact an authorized service center.

START / STOP

Pour 2 liters of oil into the gearbox.

Switch the electric motor to the ON position.

Allow the pellet mill to run without load for approximately 30 seconds.

RUNNING-IN PROCESS

Running-in material composition:

- 2 kg of sand
- 2 kg of ground feed (grain meal)
- 1.5 liters of oil

Since several factors can influence the running-in process, there is no fixed formula that guarantees perfect results; therefore, the quantities must be adjusted during the process.

Gradually add the running-in material without overloading or clogging the machine. The material resulting from the first pelletizing process should be reintroduced into the pellet mill for about 30–40 minutes. You will notice that the mixture gradually loses moisture during pelletizing, and actual pellets begin to form. If necessary, add small amounts of water or oil to prevent the die from clogging.

Once this process has been carried out properly, the machine is ready for operation. It should be noted that this initial break-in is only part of the process — the full running-in will occur naturally during continued use of the pellet mill.

After finishing work and shutting down the machine, remove the rotating drum and clean out any residual powder left inside the feeding chamber, preparing the machine for its next use.

Recipe Examples

For Rabbits

Corn: 20%
Barley: 20%
Oats: 23%
Wheat bran: 12%
Feed peas: 5%
Sunflower seeds: 6%
Powdered milk: 10%
Meat meal: 3.5%
Salt: 0.5%

For Meat Poultry

Corn or corn-alfalfa mix: 55.2%
Soybean meal: 33.5%
Fish meal / whey / powdered milk: 6%
Fats: 3%
Methionine: 0.1%
Calcium carbonate: 1%
Salt: 0.2%
Vitamin-mineral premix: 1%

Pellet Recipe for Broiler Chickens (5–8 weeks):

Corn or corn-alfalfa mix: 60.2%
Soybean meal: 31%
Fish meal / whey / powdered milk: 3%
Fats: 3%
Methionine: 0.1%
Calcium carbonate: 1.5%
Salt: 0.2%
Vitamin-mineral premix: 1%

Recipe for Laying Hens:

The required amount of pelleted feed for a laying hen is approximately 110–160 grams per day.

The composition of the pellets for laying hens can include at least two raw materials from the categories listed below:

- Cereal grains (corn, barley, wheat, sorghum, etc.) – for carbohydrates and energy content: 65% of the mix
- Bran, peas, sunflower (seeds, cakes, or meal), soybean meal – for plant-based protein: 22–26% of the mix
- Fish meal, whey, powdered milk – for animal protein content: 2–4% of the mix
- Feed chalk, slaked lime (aged at least 6 months), or crushed seashell meal – for minerals: 7% of the total mix
- Dicalcium phosphate, bone meal, etc. – for phosphorus intake: 0.8% of the mix
- Salt – maximum 0.2%
- Vitamin supplements – maximum 1% of the mix, available from veterinary pharmacies

Maintenance and Storage

Pellet Mill Maintenance

- Keep all individual parts clean using suitable degreasing agents.
- Periodically inspect the machine visually and check the condition of all components; replace any that are worn or damaged.
- Ensure that all mechanical parts requiring lubrication are properly lubricated.
- Request assistance from qualified personnel if abnormal vibrations or noises occur.
- Keep the lubricating oil clean and clean the bearing regularly. Normally, lubricating oil should be added after the machine has operated for 300 hours.
- Grease the bearings every 100 hours of operation.
- Pay close attention to the bearing temperature while the machine is in use.

Storage

If the machine will be out of operation for an extended period, follow these steps:

- Disconnect the machine from the electrical power supply.
- Protect the machine from dust and dirt, and wipe it with oil to prevent rust.
- Do not expose the machine to weather conditions.
- Store the equipment in a dry place when not in use.

(Parts that may wear or become damaged over time: press rollers, die plate, bearings).

Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
The Motor Is Difficult to Start	• Low Voltage • Blown Fuse • Low oil level in the gearbox • Overheated relay	• Check the voltage • Replace the fuse • Refill the gearbox oil • Replace the relay • Replace the material in the feeding hopper
The motor is overheating	• Oversized material in the feeding hopper • Die holes are clogged	
Pellets do not form properly or the machine cannot produce pellets	• The die is clogged • The material has excessive moisture content	• Clean the die • Replace the material in the feeding hopper with one that has a lower moisture content

