## **JASOPELS FLESHING MACHINE T6**

If a skin isn't fleshed well, it will be ruined in the warehouse -The Fleshing Machine T6 is more precise, faster, cleaner and easier to use than others - says Artur Krawczyński, who takes care of the machinery at the Fortuna Agricultural and Breeding Farm. - Thanks to the T6, we process 200 skins more daily. What's more, the skins leave the machine in perfect condition.

You've only been processing your own skins for a few years. When did you decide to use Jasopels machines?

That's true, although we've been breeding for more than a decade, we've only been processing for four seasons. We've been working on Jasopels machines since the beginning. We started processing at a time when technology was already at a high level, so our first fleshing machine was a T5. This year, for the first time, we worked on the newest fleshing machine, the T6. We've also got a skin softener, a sawdust heater, and Jasopels Easy Off boards. The T6 is more efficient, faster, cleaner, and easier to use and maintain. One person can operate it, and training the operator is simple. The work is lighter. Sometimes the operators beg each other to change places, so they can work on the T6.

So the machine is cheaper to maintain. Is it also more computerised? Compared to the previous machine, in the T6 nearly every parameter can be regulated – we can now choose more settings. For example, impellers turn at 1500 rpm, but we can alter that. Thanks to this, the skins come out of the machine in perfect condition.

## What has been improved?

The distance at which the fleshing begins has been made smaller. The workers at the drying stage notice this difference most, when they cut off remnants of fat. The females this season were fleshed really well. Thanks to the new machine, we processed about 200 pieces more each day, because the whole process went smoother.



How would you sum up the whole season of work on the Jasopels T6? We didn't have any problems with the new fleshing machine. The only thing we didn't expect was that after cleaning the beam with water, the skins sometimes come out with damp pelts. At first, we were terrified that they were greasy. When a breeder sees greasy fur, he panics instantly, because it's very difficult to get the fat out of the pelt. But there was no such problem, it was only water. After they dried, the skins were in perfect condition.

