How did I come up with the idea of my 2008 invention "Method for fattening animals and device for carrying out the method".

Four patents have been applied for for this invention: NL.1036725, NL1037841, NL1039046, NL1040072 which have been withdrawn before publication.

I live in a rural problems at the time that this area was designated as Agriculture Development area (LOG) in which a number of mega piggeries could be placed. (These are not continued afterwards)
During the time that the above was played, I had a project drum set for deaf people and a project distance sensor shoe for blind people at Fontys University of Applied Sciences in Eindhoven together with students. There was also a project developing a pressure mattress for people who were in bed for a long time and who developed pressure problems, eg spinal cord injury and coma patients. Nursing staff had to regularly turn patients to prevent bedsores, which was very labour-intensive. The project involved an air mattress that was divided into different chambers, the pressure of which could be regulated separately, so that the pressure on the patient's body was distributed.
I then came up with the idea myself to make a mattress in "U" shape with which patients were tilted back and forth very slowly. I think I also passed this on to the students who were working on this project.

By combining the treatment of spinal cord injury and coma patients, the "U" shape mattress and mega stalls and studying pig stalls, I saw that pigs and sows can also get bedsores. This is how I came up with my idea and applied for a patent.
The outcome of the novelty search was that the idea was not new because of the 1978 movie Coma. I could only get protection on certain techniques. With this my invention threatened to end up in a horror scenario. I responded to this, but the position was maintained, with all the applications I submitted, that the idea was not new because of that film.
That is why, but also because of the ethical problems I had with the invention, I have withdrawn the publication of all the patents applied for. The mattresses used in my invention may have also been useful for bedsores at that time. I haven't done anything about this for the past 10 years.
I was left with my problem that the techniques and great benefits of my invention for the environment may be lost here. That is why I now publish it so that the techniques of my invention are available to everyone.

December 2021

Short indication: Method for fattening animals and design for carrying out the method.

DESCRIPTION

The invention relates to a method for fattening animals, such as pigs, and preparing them for slaughter. In addition, the invention relates to a device for carrying out the process and a medium corresponding to the invention.
When fattening animals, such as pigs, stables are used on a large scale, with many animals being kept on a limited surface. In addition, after a period of time spent with the dam, animals are taken to a manure site, where the animals are fattened for slaughter. This process is called fattening.
After the fattening process, the animals are presented to a slaughterhouse.
Fattening a large number of animals on a relatively small area is referred to as intensive livestock farming. This is mainly used in pig farming.
For example, the animals are housed in pens in a shed, for example in groups of 8 to 10 animals, where each animal has a limited space at its disposal. The floor of the lofts often contains concrete or plastic grids, which means there is a risk of injuries to their limbs. In addition, the animals push against each other, gnaw ears and bite into the tails of each other. Special measures are then needed to stop these phenomena. In addition, in such intensive livestock farming, additional measures are needed to prevent infectious diseases from breaking out.
Intensive livestock farming with large numbers of animals in a limited space also has a negative impact on the environment. Special devices often have to be installed to avoid emissions of harmful substances (such as ammonia and particulate matter) and odour nuisance for local residents. There is also a relatively high energy consumption to stabilize the temperature in the enclosures of the animals at a constant value.
A next problem occurs in the slaughter phase, which follows the process of fattening. During slaughter, the animals are often stunned in one way or another, using gas and/or an electric current.
For example, the Dutch published patent application no. 9200487 describes a method and device for stunning a slaughter animal, in which current surges are successively passed through the brain and the trunk of the slaughter animal. The animals are thereby brought into a temporary unconsciousness.
The Dutch published patent application no. 7514368 describes a device for the automatic stunning of pigs, whereby the slaughtering establishment is equipped with means to establish a reliable electrical anaesthetic. Such well-known methods and devices are complicated and costly. They are focused exclusively on the slaughter phase. In addition, an intensive fattening process that precedes the slaughter phase remains necessary.
The invention aims to provide a method in which fattening is carried out in an efficient and environmentally friendly manner, avoiding the aforementioned adverse effects and making it relatively easy to connect the slaughter phase.
For this purpose, a process of the species mentioned in the opening paragraph has the characteristic, according to the invention, that the animal to be fattened, unlike the stunning now before slaughter, takes place at the start of the fattening process and the animal is brought into a state of permanent loss of consciousness or vegetative, in

which complete inactivity of the animal to be fattened occurs, the state maintained throughout the fattening process, whereby the food is artificially administered directly into the body of the animal to be fattened and the secretions of the animal to be fattened are collected and disposed of.
The method according to the invention avoids stress factors such as pain and excitement.
Feeding to the unconscious animals may be carried out through the nose or mouth. It is preferably done with the help of a probe that is inserted directly into the stomach of the animal The probes are connected via hoses to a tube system that is connected to a food supply. In this way, the feed supply can be determined very accurately and, in difference with the traditional feed administration of the animal, this leads to a significant reduction in feed intake whereby other feed compositions of feed are also possible and a reduction in secretions (manure).

Partly because the animals no longer have contact with each other, the risk of the occurrence of infections and diseases when applying the method according to the invention has been reduced to a minimum. As a result, significantly fewer or no medicines such as antibiotics are needed.
The working method is easy to automate and relatively low labour-intensive.
The secretions produced by the unconscious animals during the fattening process (such as faeces and urine) are disposed of cleanly and efficiently. To this end, the animal's hind body is connected, for example, to a collection device, such as a container whose edges are provided with a flexible plastic. Such a container is easy to place against the skin of the hind body of the animal.
The manure is then transported to a manure silo. The environment is spared by a low emission of harmful substances such as ammonia and particulate matter compared to existing manure facilities. The odour nuisance for local residents is also greatly reduced.

In the method according to the invention, a large number of animals can
fattened in a limited space. Compared to the same number of animals as in the traditional stables, a lot of agricultural land is released that can then be used for other purposes. Because the method can be applied in relatively small stables or sheds, the energy costs are reduced.

The method according to the invention is carried out prior to slaughter, but can also be easily integrated with the slaughter process because the animals are already unconscious. The number of transport movements to and from a slaughterhouse can then be limited.
In the method according to the invention, the animals can easily be placed in series for continuous fattening over time. This is advantageous for the total fattening process, where animals that are at the beginning of the fattening process and animals that are further in the fattening process can still be kept in the same room.

A device for carrying out the method according to the invention preferably contains a suspension system with cables to which carriers are attached at a short distance from each other almost horizontally on which the animals can be placed, which is also equipped with a nearby feeding organ that can be placed in the body of an animal and a feed supply line connected to the feeding organ, which is also

equipped with a nearby an end of a carrier located on the rear body of the animal, a removable drain device connected to a drain pipe system for the disposal of secretions from the animal.
For example, the carrier is made as a plastic gutter or a linen hammock, in which the animal is located. With such a device, the method can be carried out efficiently in a relatively small space.
For example, the carrier may be equipped in another embodiment with a spray device for cleaning the hind body of the animal. As a result, no secretions of the animal remain on the animal, which reduces the risk of diseases and benefits hygiene.
The device is characterised in a different embodiment by the fact that the cables to which the carriers are attached can be moved up and down in pairs in relation to each other, allowing an animal lying on the carrier to be moved up and down around its longitudinal axis. By moving the animal up and down around its longitudinal axis, a better flow of the blood vessels is created and bedsores are prevented.
In yet another embodiment, the carrier includes several chambers connected by air and filled with a certain amount of air.
In a more specific embodiment, the carrier is seen in the longitudinal direction of the animal to be fattened extendable.
In a further embodiment, the carrier is extendable on the basis of a growth or weight gain observed in the animal to be fattened.
In a more specific embodiment, the carrier includes air supply devices to supply the rooms with air depending on the observed growth or weight increase.
In yet another embodiment, the carrier includes heat exchange agents which are in heat-exchanging contact with the animal to be fattened.
In a more specific embodiment, the heat exchange agents include at least one hose for passing a heat-exchanging medium through the hose.
In a further embodiment, the at least one snake extends lengthwise towards the animal.
In another embodiment, the at least one hose stretches meandering over the carrier.
Another embodiment is characterized by a carrier for placing animals to be fattened on the carrier where the carrier includes one of the aforementioned characteristics.
The invention will be explained in more detail on the basis of a drawing. In it show:
Figures 1a, 1b and 1c schematically in front view, side view and rear view respectively an embodiment of a device for carrying out a process for fattening pigs according to the invention;
Figure 2 also schematically a front view of a special embodiment of a device according to the invention;
Figures 3a, 3b and 3c schematically in top view and detail respectively of a growth-related temperature-controlled mat of a special embodiment of an establishment according to the invention, a side view and front view of a utility pig lying in a growth-related mat with temperature control and a side view and front view of a slaughter-ready pig lying in a growth-related mat with temperature control;
Figures 4a and 4b schematically in front view and side view respectively a special embodiment of a device for carrying out a process for fattening pigs according to the invention with growth-related mats and an extraction system of exhaled air at the head of the pig; and

Figure 5 is a schematic front view showing the operation of tilting the embodiment with growth-related mats as shown in Figures 3a, 3c, 3b, 4a and 4b.
Figure 1a shows in front view a device for carrying out the method according to the invention in which fattening pigs 1 are placed in an unconscious state on carriers 2, which are almost horizontally situated as rectangular linen hammocks, which are attached to cables 3 suspended from a frame 4.
The pigs are brought into a permanent unconscious state throughout the fattening period by creating an oxygen deficiency at the start of the fattening process, for example by guiding them through a tunnel and stunning them with carbon dioxide-containing gas for about five minutes.
The cables are executed as vertically parallel chains to which the carriers are attached. The carriers extend almost horizontally.
The animals shall be placed with their heads 1a to the short side of the carriers, as shown in Figure 1a.
The frame 4 is placed with the help of a crane (schematically represented by 18) in a gripping device 5 which is attached to a hanging organ connected to a ceiling of a hall 6. The frame 4 rests on an axis 7 of the suspension organ 6.
In the embodiment shown, a first column A and a second column B with carriers 2 are formed between cables 3. The columns together form a unit.
After placing these columns pigs A and B in hanging organ 6, the pigs are provided with a probe placed in their stomach (not visible in the drawing). The probes are connected to a power supply line system.
This feed supply line system contains a coupling 8 with a hose 9 attached to a feed tube 10 that opens onto a collection feed tube 11. This collection feed tube 11 is connected to a feed silo.
Figure 1b shows the layout (also schematically) in side view. A manure collector 12 is connected to the hind body of each pig placed on the carrier, the edges of which are provided with a flexible strip of plastic 13 so that there are hardly any open crevices where ammonia and manure odor are released.
Secretions of the animals, such as faeces and urine, are collected in the collection bins 12, which are connected to tube 14, which in turn leads to collection tube 15. This last tube is connected to a manure silo. To keep the hind body of a pig clean, a special water sprayer 16 has been installed in container 12. This sprayer is connected to pipe 17 which is located next to the manure drain pipes 14 and 15 (see also fig. 1c)
When the pigs have reached the desired weight after a few months, the crane 18 lifts a whole column of fattened pigs (present on the carriers in A and B) on frame 4 from the suspension 6 and shaft 7 and pushed out of the guide 5. The said unit (A and B) is then transported with fattened pigs to a slaughterhouse.
In the special embodiment of the device as shown schematically in Figure 2, a pig is again indicated with reference digit 1, a carrier with reference digit 2 and the cables with reference digit 3.
The carriers are moved up and down with the help of a first pair of cables 3 in relation to a second pair of cables, whereby an animal 1 located on the carrier is moved up and down around its longitudinal axis.
The advantage here is that the bedsores of the animals, which are in the same position for a relatively long time during the present fattening process, are

Countered.
The carriers with the pigs are rotated back and forth by moving the cables 3 up and down with an air or oil cylinder 19, which is attached to suspension organ 6. The end of gripping organ 5 is thus moved up and down along longitudinal axis 20 and the frame 4 goes back and forth around axis 7 which is attached to suspension organ 6. In addition, the lying position of the pigs changes, as indicated by the arrows 21.
Figure 3a shows schematically a top view and detail of a growth-related temperature-controlled mat based on a U-shaped mattress 30 consisting of interconnected segments 34 filled with air that can be folded and unfolded by segments 34 as a harmonica anchored at one end together with the integrated manure collector 31 to the inside of the end of a U-shaped rigid mat 32 and at the other side of the mattress 30 is delimited by a U-shaped boundary ring 33 that presses against the U-shaped mattress 30 by the pull spring 35 on both sides.
The tension springs 35 are attached on one side to the outside of the rigid U-shaped mat 32 with the screws 36 and on the other side attached to the U-shaped boundary ring 33 with a tap end 37 through the slots 38 see fig.b in the rigid U-shaped mat 32 so that the U-shaped limit ring 33 can move freely with the folding into or apart in horizontal direction from a to b of the U-shaped mattress 30.
To fill the U-shaped mattress 30 with air and to control the air pressure, a coupling 39 has been fitted to which an air hose can be connected.
In the U-shaped mattress 30, a hose 40 runs on the inside, for example zig-zag in the length or width direction through all segments 34 where a liquid, for example water or another liquid with good heat exchange properties, runs that starts at the coupling 41 where a supply hose is connected and ends at the coupling 42 where a drain hose is connected where the temperature of the water determines whether the air in the U-shaped mattress 30 warms up or cools down.
At the beginning of the limit ring 33 is a nozzle 43 with hose 44 and coupling 45 of which the hose 44 can move freely through the slot 46 in the rigid U-shaped mat 32 where a hose can be connected to the coupling 45 through which oxygen rich air flows.
In the U-shaped mattress 30 is a hole 50 and below that in the U-shaped rigid mat 32 a slot 51 through which a hose of a probe can move.
The recesses 52 in the U-shaped mattress 30 are intended to rest in the front legs of a pig and in the recesses 53 the hind legs of a pig.
The U-shaped rigid mat 32 rests on two string discs 54 that have the shape of an interrupted open ring.
Figure 3b shows schematically a side view of a growth-related mat with temperature control in which a pig 1, folded like a harmonica, lies in an unconscious state at the start of fattening on a U-shaped mattress 30 filled with air with a certain air pressure and at the top left a controller box 57 that is in combination and connected via the wires 56 with sensors, in my example pressure sensors 55, depending on the weight of the utility pig 1 controls the feeding through the probe 59, the air pressure in the U-shaped mattress 30 and the flow of the oxygen-rich air through the mouthpiece 43 at the head of the pig 1.
Through the controller cabinet 57 runs a pipe 10 through which power supply runs, a pipe 60 with air under high pressure and a pipe 61 with oxygen-rich air and this power supply, air under pressure and oxygen-rich air in the controller cabinet 57 are drained

and the quantities controlled in combination with the pressure sensors 55 that the pig 1 weighs continuously and the quantities increase with increasing the weight of the pig 1. The supply of feed for the pig 1 is controlled in combination with controller cabinet 57 and the pressure sensors 55 that sit between the U-shaped rigid mat 32 and the string wheels 54 and by its weight and therefore the pressure on the sensors 55 of the U-shaped rigid mat 32 and in it the U-shaped mattress 30 determines the amount of feed that the controller cabinet 57 passes through pipe 9 with a coupling 8 and to it coupled a probe 59 directly into the stomach of the pig. With the increase in the weight of the pig 1 and thus more pressure on the pressure sensor 55, the amount of feed to the pig 1 also increases.

In the same way via combination controller cabinet 57 and pressure sensors 55 and increasing the weight of the pig 1, the controller cabinet 57 transmits more air via pipe 58 that is linked via coupling 39 to the U-shaped mattress 30 and increases the pressure in the U-shaped mattress 30.

Due to the increasing air pressure in the U-shaped mat 30, it unfolds and moves together with the boundary ring 33 that presses through the tension springs 35 against the U-shaped mattress 30 from a to b. In this way, the U-shaped mat 30 grows with the pig 1 in the longitudinal direction from a to b and in the size c.

To prevent large air movements in a barn with pigs and to provide them with fresh air, oxygen-rich air is selectively offered at the head of the pig 1 by means of a mouthpiece 43 that is attached to the boundary ring 33 and can slide freely through the slot via hose or tube 44 see fig. 3a in the U-shaped rigid mat 32 and then via a coupling 45 and again linked to it a hose 62 that comes out in controller cabinet 57.

The amount of oxygen-rich air that the controller box 57 transmits is determined by a combination of increasing the weight of the pig 1 and thus increasing the pressure on the distance sensors 55 which in turn transmits this to the controller box 57.

The pig 1 is cooled or heated depending on the ambient temperature by means of a hose 40 filled with water that runs through all segments 34 of the U-shaped mattress 30 on the inside outside and starts at coupling 41 to which a supply hose can be connected and ends at the coupling 42 to which a drain hose can be connected where the temperature of the water determines whether the air in the U-shaped mattress 30 heats up or cools down and so does the material of the U-shaped mattress 30 and so does the pig 1.

Figure 3c shows schematically a side view of a growth-related mat with temperature control in which a slaughter-ready pig 1, fattened in an unconscious state, lies on a fully unfolded U-shaped mattress 30.

Figures 4a and 4b show, in a front view and a side view respectively, a special device for carrying out the method according to the invention whereby fattening pigs 1 are in an unconscious state lying on growth-related mats with temperature control as described in Figures 3a, 3b and 3c of which these mats with the attached string discs 54 are placed on strings or bands 70 which are again attached with attachment points 71 to strings or bands 72 suspended with attachment points 73 at the top of curved arms 74 attached to frame 4.

The strings or bands 72 are executed as vertically parallel strings or bands 72 to which several strings or bands 70 are attached with growth-related mats placed on top. The growth-related mats extend almost horizontally.

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In the same way via combination controller cabinet 57 and pressure sensors 55 and increasing the weight of the pig 1, the controller cabinet 57 transmits more air via pipe 58 that is linked via coupling 39 to the U-shaped mattress 30 and increases the pressure in the U-shaped mattress 30.

Due to the increasing air pressure in the U-shaped mat 30, it unfolds and moves together with the boundary ring 33 that presses through the tension springs 35 against the U-shaped mattress 30 from a to b. In this way, the U-shaped mat 30 grows with the pig 1 in the longitudinal direction from a to b and in the size c.

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The amount of oxygen-rich air that the controller box 57 transmits is determined by a combination of increasing the weight of the pig 1 and thus increasing the pressure on the distance sensors 55 which in turn transmits this to the controller box 57.

The pig 1 is cooled or heated depending on the ambient temperature by means of a hose 40 filled with water that runs through all segments 34 of the U-shaped mattress 30 on the inside outside and starts at coupling 41 to which a supply hose can be connected and ends at the coupling 42 to which a drain hose can be connected where the temperature of the water determines whether the air in the U-shaped mattress 30 heats up or cools down and so does the material of the U-shaped mattress 30 and so does the pig 1.

Figure 3c shows schematically a side view of a growth-related mat with temperature control in which a slaughter-ready pig 1, fattened in an unconscious state, lies on a fully unfolded U-shaped mattress 30.

Figures 4a and 4b show, in a front view and a side view respectively, a special device for carrying out the method according to the invention whereby fattening pigs 1 are in an unconscious state lying on growth-related mats with temperature control as described in Figures 3a, 3b and 3c of which these mats with the attached string discs 54 are placed on strings or bands 70 which are again attached with attachment points 71 to strings or bands 72 suspended with attachment points 73 at the top of curved arms 74 attached to frame 4.

The strings or bands 72 are executed as vertically parallel strings or bands 72 to which several strings or bands 70 are attached with growth-related mats placed on top. The growth-related mats extend almost horizontally.

The frame 4 is placed with pole 90 with the help of a crane (schematically represented with 18) in a gripping device 5 which is attached to a hanging organ connected to a ceiling of a hall 6. The frame 4 rests on an axis 7 of the suspension organ 6.
In the embodiment shown, a first column A and a second column B with growth-related mats 2 containing the pigs 1 is formed between the strings or bands 72. The columns together form a unit.
After placing the columns pigs, these mats and pigs 1 are connected by means of couplings and hoses to a feed supply, oxygen-rich air, air pressure supply and water temperature control.
The amount of food to the pig 1 as well as the supply of oxygen-rich air to the head of the pig 1 and the air pressure control in the U-shaped mattress 30 is determined by the weight of the pig monitored by two pressure sensor 55 which in my example are located between the rigid U-shaped mattress 32 and the string wheels 54 and transmits the pressure to a controller cabinet 57 which, with deduction of the weight of the U-shaped mattress 30 and the rigid U-shaped mat 32 continuously determines the weight of the pig and on this basis regulates the amount of food, oxygen-rich air to the pig 1 and air pressure to the U-shaped mattress 30. In my example, for each two pigs to the left and right of columns A and B, a controller box is 57.
The feed comes from a feed silo and then runs through collection tube 11 and is branched off through the feed tube 10 and then runs through the controller cabinets 57 where, depending on the weight of the pig, the feed is drained and runs through hose 9 via coupling 8 and probe 59 directly into the stomach of the pig 1.
The oxygen-rich air runs in a circular system to the head of the pig 1 via main pipe 75 and is branched off through tube 61 and then runs through the controller cabinets 57 where this oxygen-rich air is drained depending on the weight of the pig and runs through hose 62 via coupling 45 to hose 44 and mouthpiece 43 to the head of the pig 1 which breathes in this oxygen-rich air and then exhales it again and this exhaled air together with the oxygen-rich air that is not inhaled is sucked up again via a hood 80 that is connected to a tube 81 and ends up on main tube 82 and then this air is purified by a device and replenished with oxygen-rich air and then goes back to main pipe 75 to the head of the pig 1.
The air underpressure comes from a compressor and then runs through main pipe 76 and is branched off through tube 60 and then runs through the controller cabinets 57 where this air is drained under pressure depending on the weight of the pig 1 and then runs through hose 58 via coupling 39 into the U-shaped mattress 30.

In order to prevent large air movements in a stable to cool the pigs 1 in the summer day, they are not cooled as usual with air but with water through a system of pipes and hoses, of which the cooling water is supplied by cooling the pigs 1 in the summer day. heated and then this heated water is stored, for example in the ground, so that it can be used and pumped up again in the winter, possibly in combination with heat pumps and with which the pigs can then be heated again.
The water through said hoses and tubing to the U-shaped mattress 30 begins at the supply tube 77 and is branched off through tube 78 and branched off through hose 79 and then passes through a coupling 41 on the U-shaped mattress 30 to hose 40 wherein the water leaves the U-shaped mattress 30 via coupling 42 and hose 86 which has a connection with tube 87 and continue connects to main drain pipe 88 and the drained water is stored, for example, in the ground.
The secretions of the pigs, such as faeces and urine, pass via the receptacle 31 integrated in the U-shaped mattress 30 and U-shaped rigid mat 32 to the hose 83 coupled to the receptacle 31, which is connected to drain pipe 84, which is in turn connected. with collecting tube 85. This last tube is connected to a manure silo.
Figure 5 is a schematic front view showing the tilting action of the embodiment with growth-related mats containing the pigs as shown in Figures 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a and 4b to prevent bedsores.
The growth-related mats containing the pigs 1 are very slowly rocked up and down by an air or oil cylinder 19 which is attached to a suspension member 6, the longitudinal axis 20 of which, with the gripping member 5 attached thereto, moves up and down and the pawls 90 which are attached to frame 4 move along and thereby the frame 4 tilts about axis 7 which is attached to suspension member 6. Due to this tilting of frame 4, the strings or bands 72, which are suspended via attachment 73 to the bent arms 74 and are fixed to frame 4, move vertically up and down and the strings or bands 70 attached with attachment 71 move. on the belts or belts 72 and the belt pulleys 54 lying on the belts 70 and the growth-related mats attached thereto tilt up and down.
The above-described device can advantageously be used in a shed, which is for instance divided into several closed compartments where the aforementioned columns with carriers 2 are present.
Cranes that carry the columns of fattened pigs can be transported to different sections of the house using cranes that are movable in crane guides fixed to a shed ceiling. Such an infrastructure can also be used in combination with a slaughterhouse, wherein means are also present for removing the pigs from the respective carriers and guiding them to a slaughter installation.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Method for fattening animals, such as pigs and preparing them for slaughter, characterized in that the animal to be fattened, other than stunning now before slaughter, takes place at the start of the fattening process and the animal is placed in a state of permanent loss of consciousness or vegetatively, with complete inactivity of the animal to be fattened, which state is maintained throughout the fattening process, the nutrition being artificially administered directly into the body of the animal to be fattened is administered and the secretions of the animal to be fattened are collected and removed.

A method according to claim 1, characterized in that the animals are isolated at a short distance horizontally and vertically from each other on supports, so that the animals have no contact with each other.

Device suitable for carrying out the method according to the preceding claims, wherein the device is further provided with a suspension system with cables to which carriers located at a short distance from each other are mounted substantially horizontally on which the animals for fattening can be placed, which device furthermore is provided with a feeding element present near each carrier which can be placed in the body of the animal to be fattened and a feeding supply line connected to the feeding element and furthermore provided with a feeding element located near each carrier on the rear body of the animal to be fattened.

A device as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that the carrier is extendable, viewed in the longitudinal direction of the animal to be fattened.

An implement as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that the carrier is extendable on the basis of a growth or weight increase established on the animal to be fattened.

A device as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that the carrier comprises air supply means for supplying the chambers with air in dependence on the determined growth or weight increase.

An implement as claimed in any one of claims 3 to 9, characterized in that the carrier comprises heat-exchanging means in heat-exchanging contact with the

animal to be fattened.

Device as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that the heat-exchanging means comprise at least one hose for conducting a heat-exchanging medium through the hose.

A device according to claim 11, characterized in that the at least one hose extends over the carrier in the longitudinal direction of the animal.

13. Device as claimed in claim 11 or 12, characterized in that the at least one hose extends meandering over the carrier.

EXTRACT

The invention relates to a method of fattening animals such as pigs and preparing them for slaughter, characterized in that the animal to be fattened, unlike the stunning now before slaughter, now takes place at the start. of the fattening process and the animal is brought into a state of permanent loss of consciousness or vegetatively, whereby complete inactivity of the animal to be fattened occurs, which state is maintained throughout the entire fattening process, the feed being artificially fed directly into the body of the animal to be fattened is administered and the secretions of the animal to be fattened are collected and removed.

1

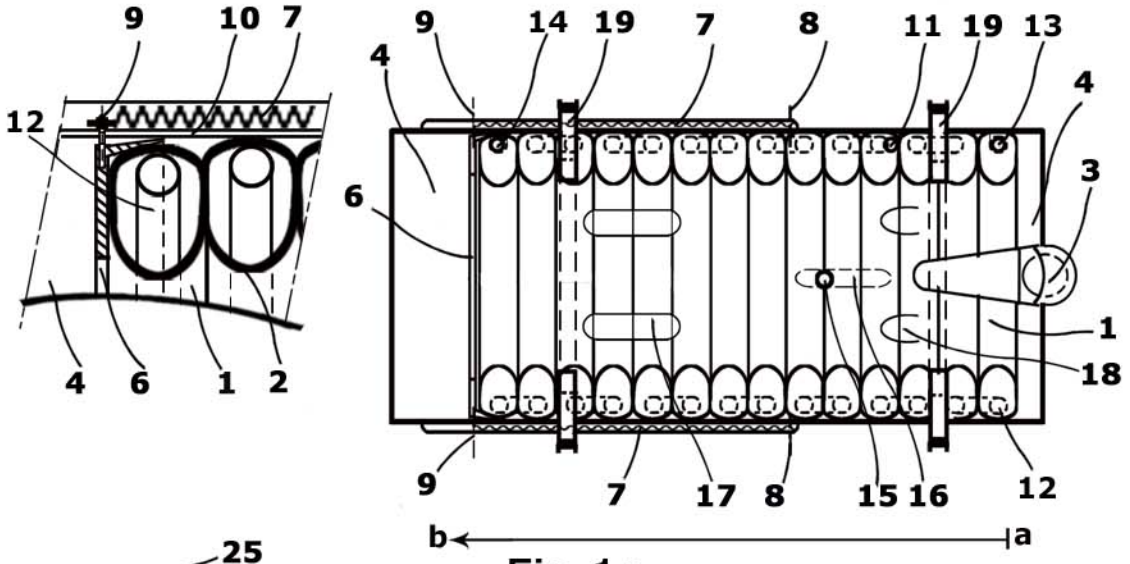

Fig 1a

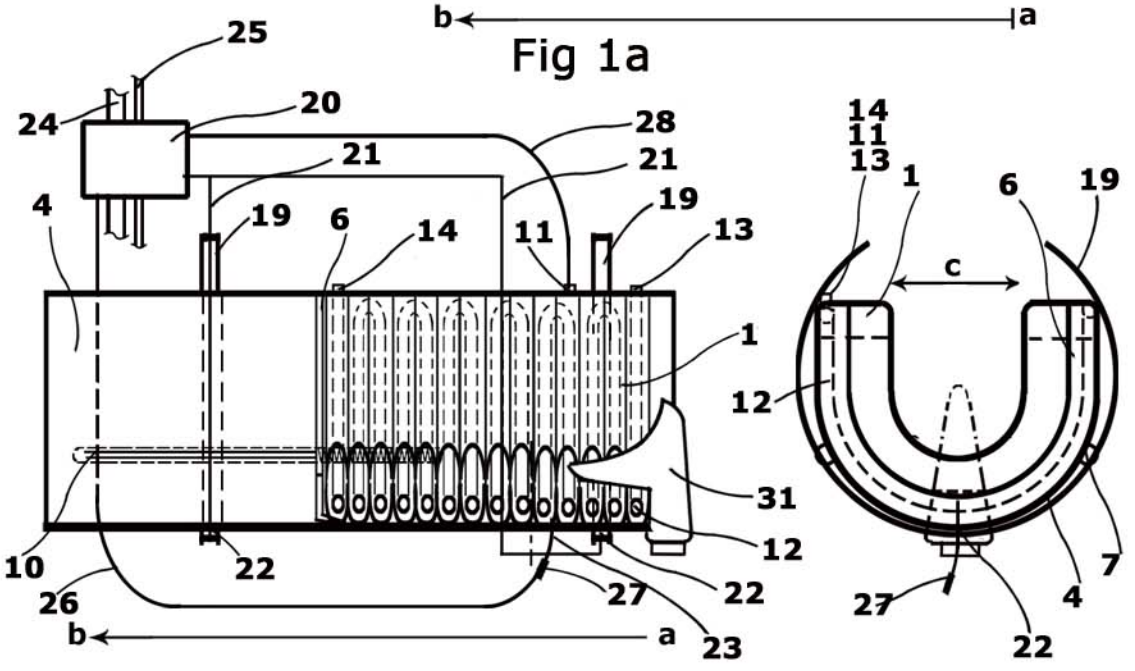

Fig 1b

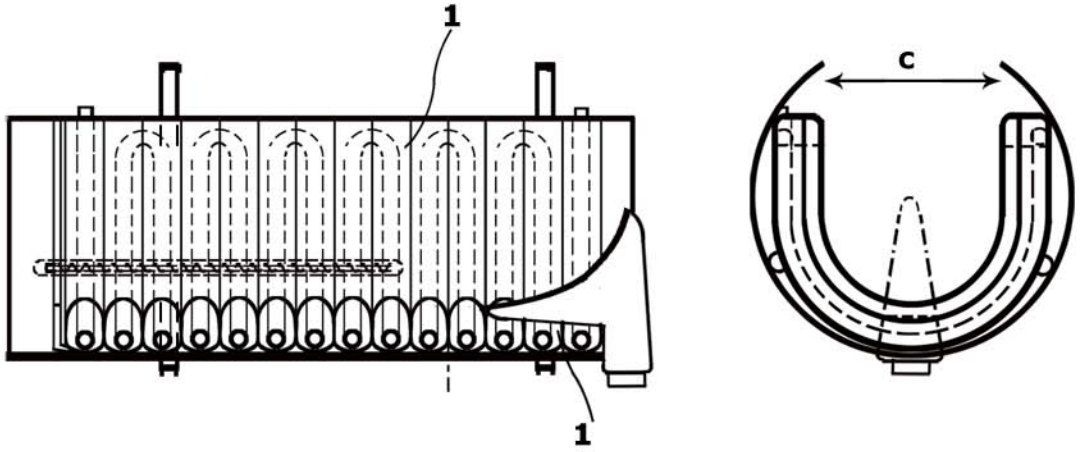

Fig 1c

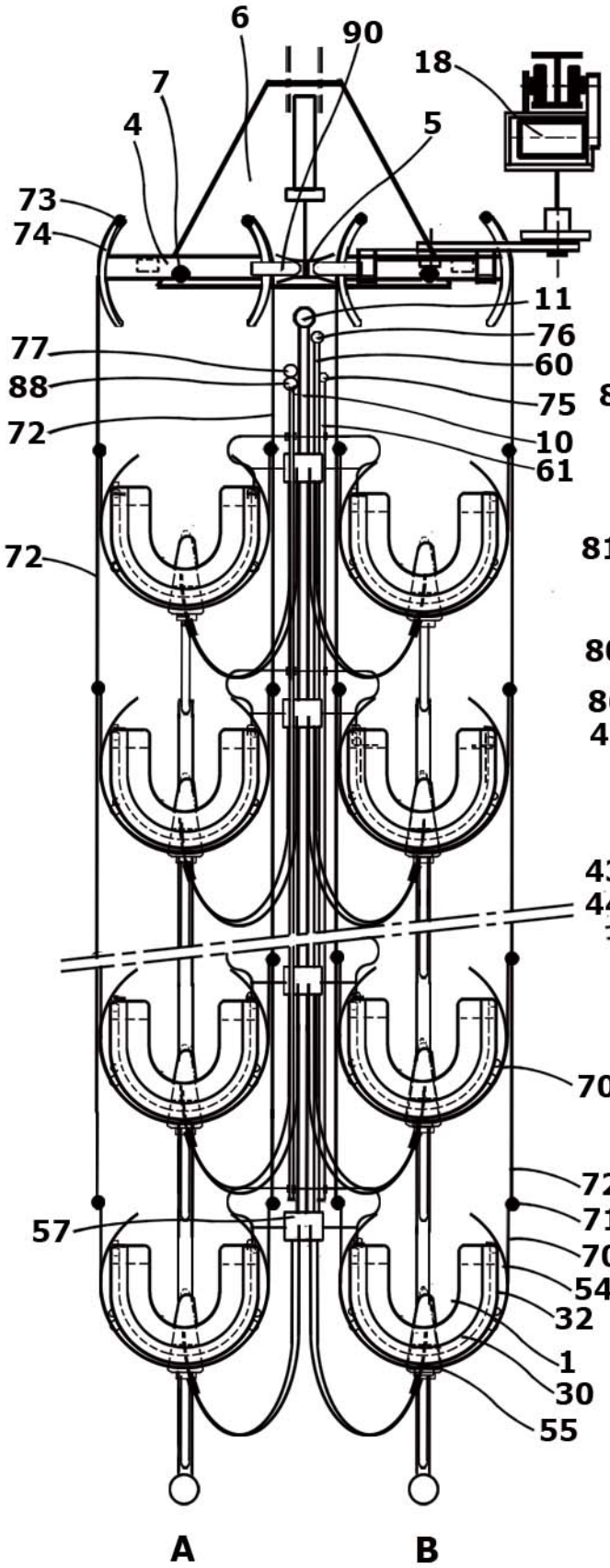

Fig 4a

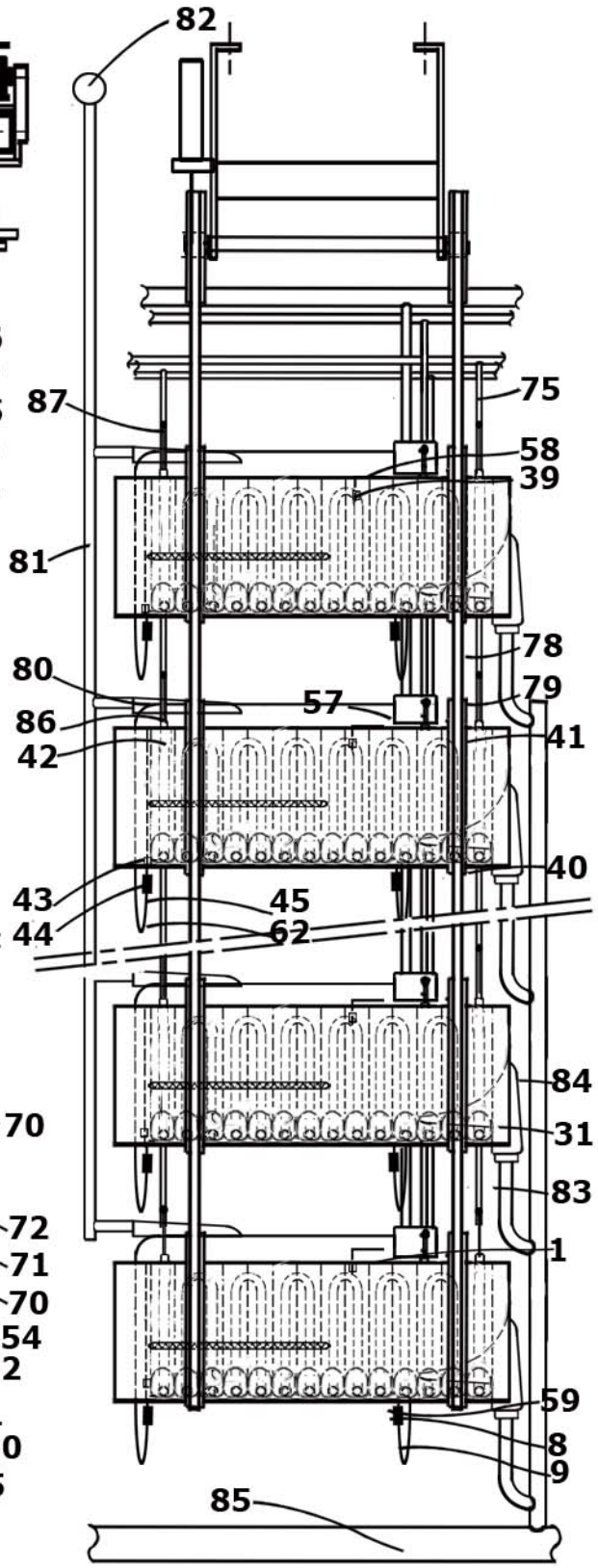

Fig 4b

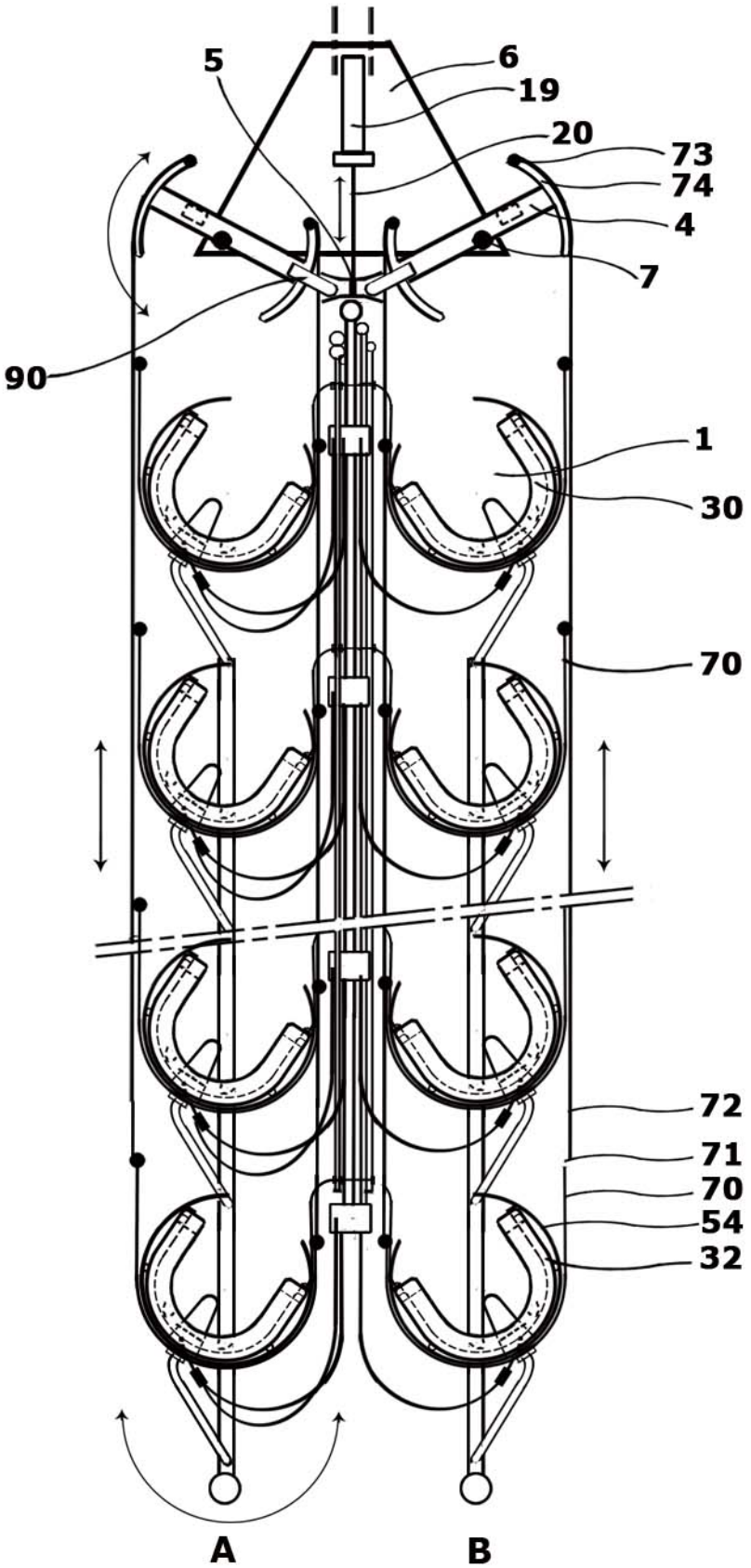

Fig 5

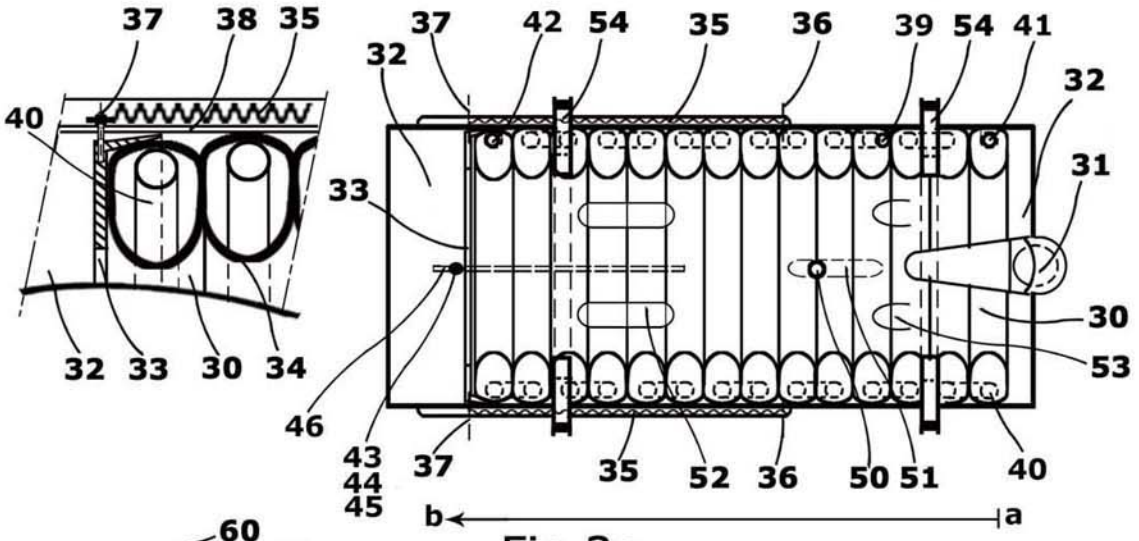

Fig 3a

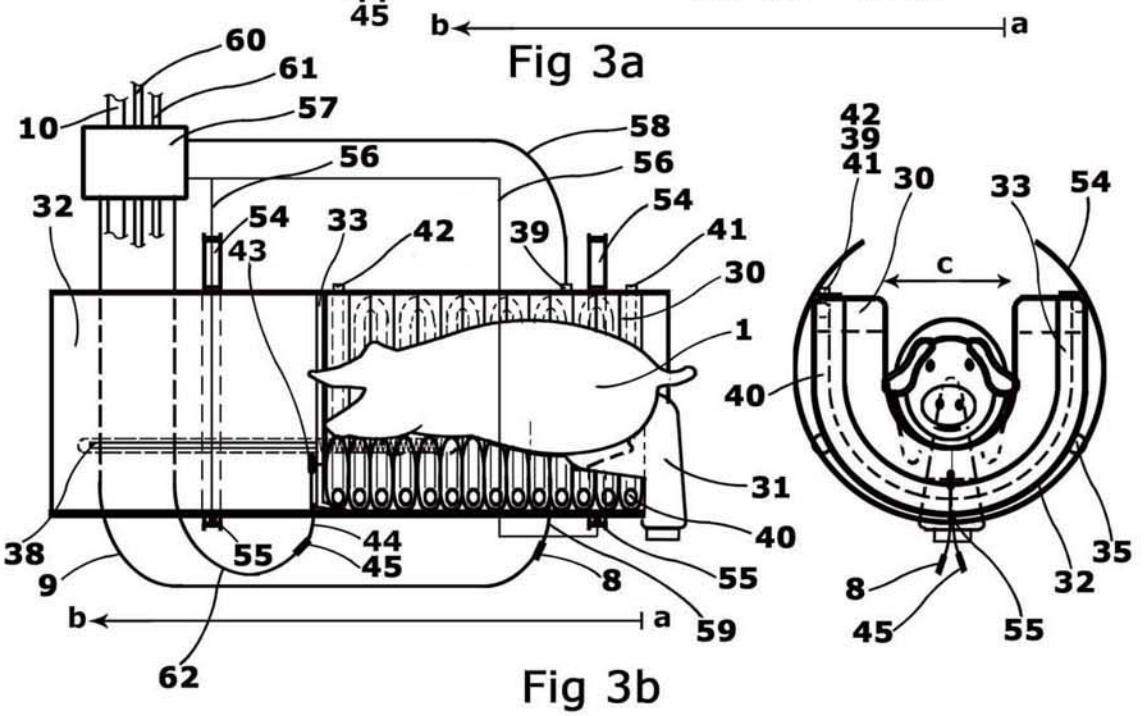

Fig 3b

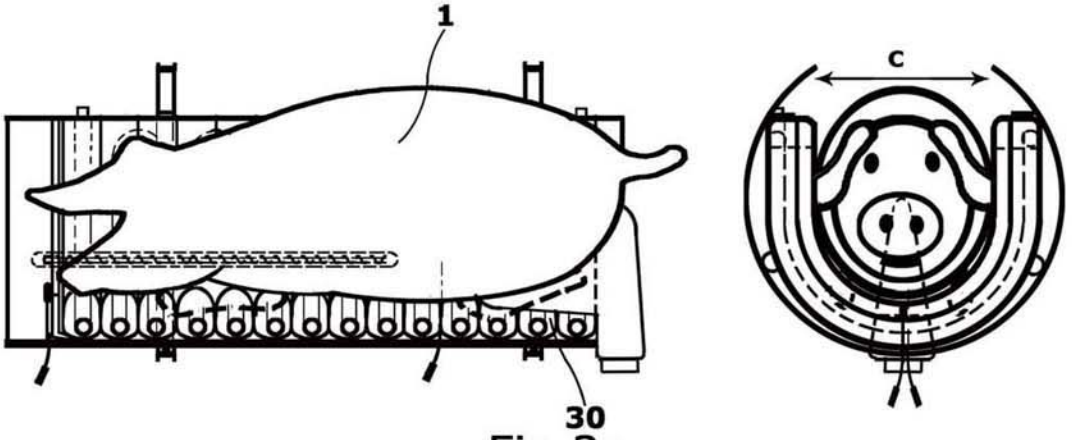

Fig 3c