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## **EAST AFRICAN STANDARD**

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**Trap nests for poultry — Specification**

**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY**

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*Draft for comments only — Not to be cited as East African Standard*

## Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in East Africa. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers which are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

In order to meet the above objectives, the EAC Partner States have enacted an East African Standardization, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Test Act, 2006 (EAC SQMT Act, 2006) to make provisions for ensuring standardization, quality assurance, metrology and testing of products produced or originating in a third country and traded in the Community in order to facilitate industrial development and trade as well as helping to protect the health and safety of society and the environment in the Community.

East African Standards are formulated in accordance with the procedures established by the East African Standards Committee. The East African Standards Committee is established under the provisions of Article 4 of the EAC SQMT Act, 2006. The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the private sectors and consumer organizations. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the procedures of the Community.

Article 15(1) of the EAC SQMT Act, 2006 provides that "Within six months of the declaration of an East African Standard, the Partner States shall adopt, without deviation from the approved text of the standard, the East African Standard as a national standard and withdraw any existing national standard with similar scope and purpose".

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

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## Introduction

Trap nests are used to record the individual performance of laying birds for estimating their productivity or genetic potentialities. The mechanism of trap nests is such that when a bird enters into it for laying eggs, it is trapped inside until it is released by egg collector.

The trap nests are available in various shapes, sizes, and designs and are made up of galvanized steel sheets or wooden planks. The materials of construction also vary considerably. The figures given in this specification are meant only for illustration of the type and typical designs.

In the preparation of this East African Standard, the following sources were consulted extensively:

IS 7516:1974(R2000), *Specification for Trap Nests for Poultry*

Codex Alimentarius website: [http://www.codexalimentarius.net/mrls/vetdrugs/jsp/vetd\\_q-e.jsp](http://www.codexalimentarius.net/mrls/vetdrugs/jsp/vetd_q-e.jsp)

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service website: <http://www.mrldatabase.com>

USDA Agricultural Marketing Service website: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSV1.0/Standards>

European Union: [http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/pharmaceuticals/veterinary-use/maximum-residue-limits/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/pharmaceuticals/veterinary-use/maximum-residue-limits/index_en.htm)

Assistance derived from these sources is hereby acknowledged.

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## Trap nests for poultry — Specification

### 1 Scope

This East African Standard specifies the requirements for materials, construction and dimensions of trap nests and trap doors for poultry.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EAS 11, *Galvanized plain and corrugated iron sheets — Specification*

EAS 23, *Timber — Dimensions for coniferous sawn timber (cypress and pine) sizes of sawn and planed timber — Specification*

ISO 6361-1, *Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips and plates — Part 1: Technical conditions for inspection and delivery*

ISO 6361-2, *Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips and plates — Part 2: Mechanical properties*

ISO 6361-3, *Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips and plates — Part 3: Strips — Tolerances on shape and dimensions*

ISO 6361-4, *Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips and plates — Part 4: Sheets and plates — Tolerances on form and dimensions*

ISO 16143-1, *Stainless steels for general purposes — Part 1: Flat products*

ISO 16143-2, *Stainless steels for general purposes — Part 2: Semi-finished products, bars, rods and sections*

ISO 16143-3, *Stainless steels for general purposes — Part 3: Wire*

ISO 657, *Hot-rolled steel sections*

ISO 15630-2, *Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete — Test methods — Part 2: Welded fabric*

### 3 Definitions

For the purpose of this standard the following definition shall apply:

**trap nest**

the nest with mechanism for trapping individual laying bird for recording its egg production

### 4 Materials

The materials used for the construction of various parts of trap nests shall be as given in col3 of Table 1. The material should, as far as possible, conform to indicated in col 5 of Table 1.

Table 1 — Material requirements for trap nest

S/No.	Parts	Material	Size, Min (mm)	Applicable standards
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
i)	Body	Galvanized steel sheet or Seasoned light wood	0.63 12.5	EAS 11 EAS 23
ii)	Trap door	Galvanized plain steel sheet or Mild steel wire	0.63 5.0	EAS 11 ISO 16143-3
iii)	Perch supports and legs	Mild steel (angle section)	30 × 20 × 4	ISO 657
iv)	Perching step	Seasoned hard wood	20	EAS 23
NOTE The mild steel wire shall be galvanized.				

## 5 Dimensions

The dimensions of a typical four-compartment trap nest, when read in conjunction with Fig. 1, should be as given below:

Particulars	Light breed (mm)	Heavy breed (mm)
Length, Min (A)	1200	1500
Breadth, Min (B)	350	375
Front height, Min (C)	350	375
Back height, Min	500	500

NOTE Depending upon the need of the purchaser, the trap nest may be of 2 to 3 compartments as well and its size should be proportionately reduced.

## 6 Compartments and partitions

### 6.1 Compartments

The number of compartments shall depend on the size of breeding pen and number of pullets for which it is required to be used. One compartment should be used for trapping 3 to 4 pullets.

### 6.2 Partitions

In case of a four-compartment trap nest there shall be three partitions at equal distance. Each partition and the two side walls shall have at least 12 die punched holes for ventilation each of minimum 10 mm diameter.

## 7 Trap doors

**7.1.1** Each compartment shall have trap door fitted in front and made of either 0.63 mm galvanized steel sheet (see Figure 2), or of 5 mm galvanized steel wire (see Figure 3). In case of galvanized sheet doors, trap door should consist of two parts. The upper part shall have at least four die punched holes for ventilation each of minimum 20 mm diameter and a rod of 5 mm diameter fitted on both sides forming a semi-circular ring of 15 mm diameter on top and a similar ring on bottom for hanging the lower part of the trap door.

**7.1.2** The lower part at its top shall be fitted with a rod of 5 mm diameter. The bottom end should also have a rod of 5 mm diameter so that the two ends of this lower rod projecting about 20 mm on each side should smoothly play up and down in two 15 x 15 mm galvanized steel sheet channels, fitted on both sides in front of each compartment.

NOTE Doors should be so adjusted that when folded up they should have clear sufficient space for a bird just to get in and they should close soon after the bird enters the nest. The doors should not be opened either by the bird from inside or by another bird from outside.

## 8 Back side

The back of the trap nests should be wire netted with hole size of 12.5 mm diameter up to 150 mm from the top. A folding type lid for the removal of birds for recording data should be fitted below the wire netting to cover the open gap. The lid should be hinged at the bottom and properly secured with the wire netting at the top.

NOTE In case trap nests are fitted on a side of a wall, back fittings are not needed.

## 9 Front and back supports

To prevent falling of litter from compartments of the trap nest, a 75-mm high galvanized steel sheet support or a wooden support, upper edge of which is properly beveled to prevent injury to birds, shall be fitted at the bottom in front all along the length of trap nest. A similar 100-mm high support shall be fitted on back side to prevent falling of litter.

## 10 Perching step

One wooden strip 60 mm wide, 20 mm thick and equal to the length of the nest shall be fitted in front of the compartment to enable the birds to step over it for entering the compartment. Angle iron section shall be fitted on both sides to support the perching step. The projecting part of the angle on which wooden step is bolted should be 150 mm long and have two additional holes for adjusting the position of wooden step. Other suitable materials may also be used.

## 11 Fittings

The trap nest may be placed on two angle iron bars fixed to the wall at about 450 to 600 mm height. Alternatively, the trap nest may be provided with legs of approximately 250 mm height made of angle iron section

## 12 Marking and packing

### 12.1 Marking

Each trap nest shall be marked legibly and indelibly with the following particulars:

- a) Manufacturer's name or trade-mark,
- b) Manufacturer's model or type reference,
- c) Number of compartments,
- d) Year of manufacture, and
- e) Any other information.

12.1.2 Each trap nest may also be marked with a Certification Mark.

### 12.2 Packing

The trap nests shall be packed as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier.

## 13 Tests

### 13.1 Stability test

The trap nests should be stable and should not be overturned under normal operating conditions.

13.2 Trap door test

When a bird is already trapped, the door should not be opened by light pressing by the birds from outside.

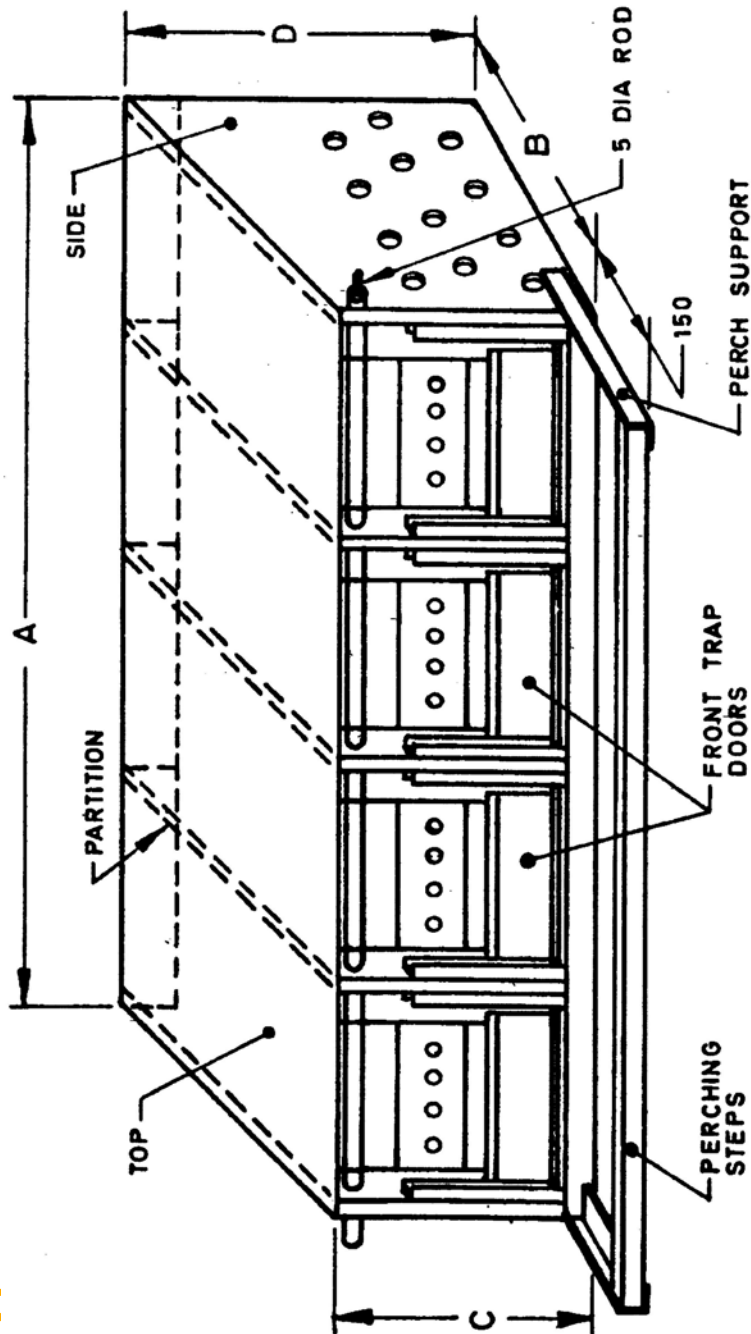


Figure 1 — Typical four compartment trap nest

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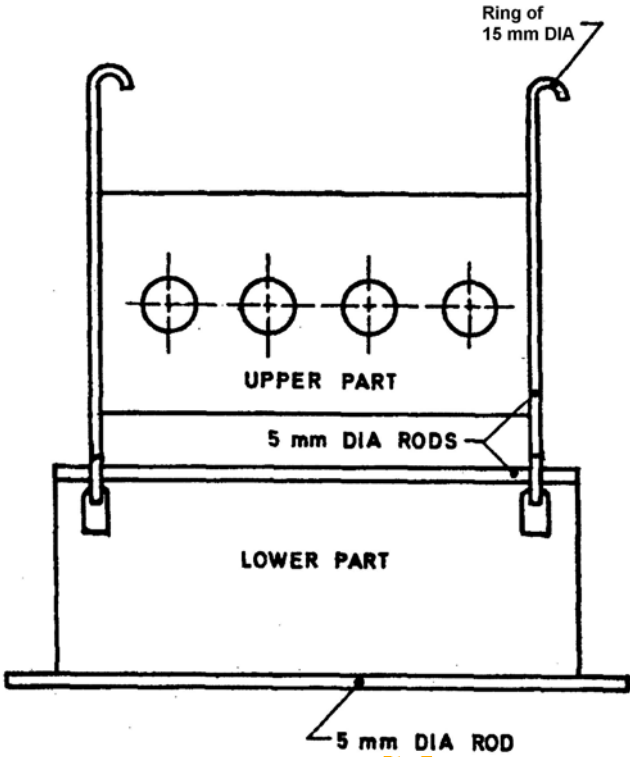


Figure 2 — A typical galvanized steel sheet trap door

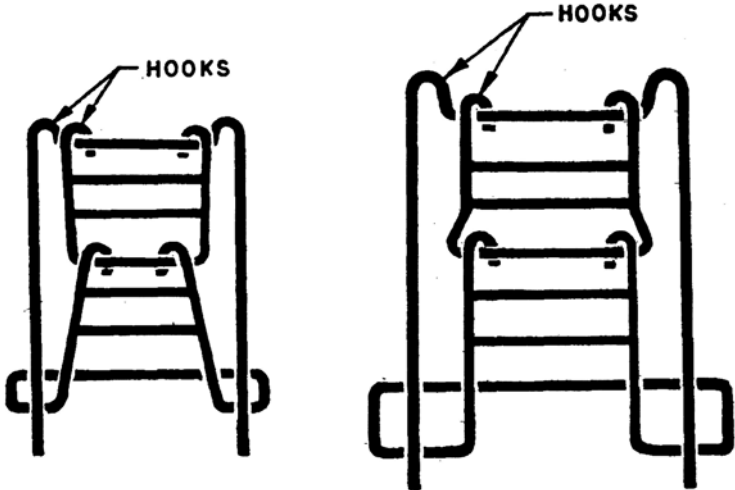


Figure 3 — A typical galvanized steel wire trap door

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