

JTEATON®

4 the Birds®
TRANSPARENT



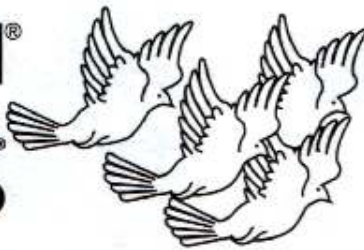
Bird Repellent Gel & Liquid

How to
End the
Problems
Caused by
Nuisance
Birds



TECHNICAL MANUAL

JTEATON® 4 the Birds® TRANSPARENT



KEEPS NUISANCE BIRDS FLYING

Bird Repellent Liquid & Gel



"4 THE BIRDS"® is a transparent, long lasting, nonpoisonous, tacky bird repellent for use on ledges, sills, beams, rafters and hundreds of other indoor and outdoor locations where "nuisance birds" alight or roost.

When applied according to instructions, "4 THE BIRDS"® transparent repellent can effectively discourage pigeons, starlings, house sparrows and certain other nuisance birds from roosting or returning to a treated area for up to a year.

Why Effective Bird Control Is Important

More than 60 transmittable diseases (some of which are fatal) are associated with pigeons, starlings and house sparrows. For example:

- **HISTOPLASMOSIS** is a respiratory disease that may be fatal. It results from a fungus growing in dried bird droppings.
- **CANDIDIASIS** is a yeast or fungus infection spread by pigeons. The disease affects the skin, the mouth, the respiratory system, the intestines and the urogenital tract, especially the vagina. It is a growing problem for women, causing itching, pain and discharge.

• **CRYPTOCOCCOSIS** is caused by a yeast found in the intestinal tract of pigeons and starlings. The illness often begins as a pulmonary disease and may later affect the central nervous system. Since attics, cupolas, ledges, schools, offices, warehouses, mills, barns, park buildings, signs, etc. are typical roosting and nesting sites, the fungus is apt to be found in these areas.

• **ST. LOUIS ENCEPHALITIS**, an inflammation of the nervous system, usually causes drowsiness, headache and fever. It may even result in paralysis, coma or death. St. Louis encephalitis occurs in all age groups, but is especially fatal to persons over age 60. The disease is spread by mosquitoes which have fed on infected house sparrows, pigeons and house finches carrying the Group B virus responsible for St. Louis encephalitis.

• **SALMONELLOSIS** often occurs as "food poisoning" and can be traced to pigeons, starlings and sparrows. The disease bacteria are found in bird droppings; dust from droppings can be sucked through ventilators and air conditioners, contaminating food and cooking surfaces in restaurants, homes and food processing plants.

Besides being direct carriers of disease, nuisance birds are frequently associated with over 50 kinds of ectoparasites, which can work their way throughout structures to infest and bite humans. About two-thirds of these pests may be detrimental to the general health and well-being of humans and domestic animals. The rest are considered nuisance or incidental pests. A few examples of ectoparasites include:

• **BED BUGS** (*Cimex lectularius*) may consume up to five times their own weight in blood drawn from hosts which include humans and some domestic animals. In an extreme condition, victims may become weak and anemic. Pigeons, starlings and house sparrows are known to carry bed bugs.

• **CHICKEN MITES** (*Dermanyssus gallinae*) are known carriers of encephalitis and may also cause fowl mite dermatitis and acariasis. While they subsist on blood drawn from a variety of birds, they may also attack humans. They have been found on pigeons, starlings and house sparrows.

• **YELLOW MEALWORMS** (*Tenebrio molitor*), perhaps the most common beetle parasites of people in the United States, live in pigeon nests. It is found in grain or grain products, often winding up in breakfast cereals, and may cause intestinal canthariasis and hymenolepiasis.

Methods of Bird Control

Visuals, like balloons, flags, revolving lights, scarecrows and replicas of hawks and owls, are ineffective. In fact, birds have been known to construct nests on the devices.

Mechanical repellents such as strips of non-rusting base bars with stainless steel barbs (also known as "porcupine wires") along building ledges and window sills, often are more of a headache to humans than birds, which often use the needles as nesting locations after a layer of leaves, sticks or straw has accumulated.

Electrical repellents, like electrical fences used for livestock, are expensive and are subject to short-circuiting by straw or sticks dropped by birds.

Noise from alarms, speakers, recordings, gas cannons or pyrotechnics (fireworks) are often more offensive to humans because of the proximity of the devices to people living or working nearby.

Birds, on the other hand, become accustomed to the sounds, thereby rendering the devices virtually useless.

Firearms are not only expensive, but high-risk items that are extremely unsafe in the hands of untrained or unskilled users.

Bird populations may be reduced through the use of poisons. However, poisons may accidentally kill birds protected by law.

Trapping is time-consuming, expensive and impractical where large numbers of birds are involved. Considerable time must be spent prebaiting, setting and checking traps, and operational costs may be rather exorbitant because they include staff salaries and cost of equipment.

What is "4 THE BIRDS"® Bird Repellent-Gel



"4 THE BIRDS"® is a safe, transparent compound which is applied to places where pest birds rest, roost or nest. "4 THE BIRDS"® contains polybutene which is used in chewing gum, surgical bandages and lipstick, so it's safe to handle and will not kill birds when used according to package directions.

Also, because of its unique chemical formulation, "4 THE BIRDS"® will retain its effectiveness for up to one year (under most weather conditions).

Therefore, birds learn to avoid areas treated with "4 THE BIRDS"® and seek new locations for roosting.

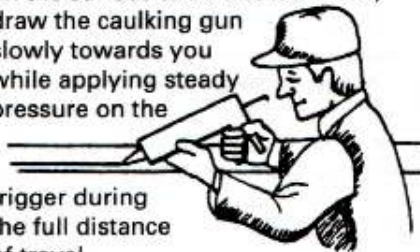
Many pest control experts recommend "4 THE BIRDS"® as the best way to solve pest bird problems.

How and Where to Use "4 THE BIRDS"® Gel

"4 THE BIRDS"® gel bird repellent is applied with a standard caulking gun. Before inserting a cartridge of "4 THE BIRDS"® into the caulking gun carriageway, simply trim the end of the plastic spout to a taper and puncture the seal.



To apply "4 THE BIRDS"®, keep the tapered, flat section of the cartridge spout uppermost, but resting lightly on the surface to be treated. Then, draw the caulking gun slowly towards you while applying steady pressure on the



trigger during the full distance of travel.

This technique provides a solid bead (strip) of "4 THE BIRDS"® repellent approximately 1/2" wide and ensures satisfactory results.

Don't waste "4 THE BIRDS"® with haphazard applications. Instead, be systematic:



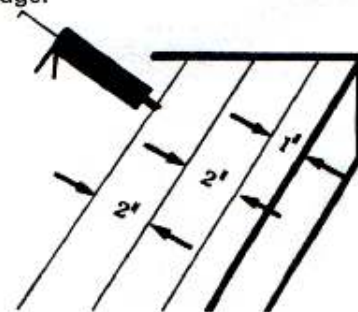
- Clean surfaces before application; remove dead birds, nests, etc., then wire brush or scrape the surface to remove dust, dirt, loose paint, droppings, etc. Wearing rubber or other nonporous gloves and the use of a respirator is recommended. On porous surfaces, such as stone or unpainted wood, the surface should be sealed prior to "4 THE BIRDS"® application; brush or spray on a coat of shellac, a 50% solution of white glue, Eaton's Porous Surface Sealer or silicone solution, then allow to dry. The use of drop cloths to protect areas below applications is highly recommended.

- Treat all the landing places on the entire building for best results.

ON NARROW SURFACES, such as rain gutters, roof peaks, ornamental trim, rose windows, portholes or column caps, generally one 1/2" bead (strip) is enough;

- **ON WIDER SURFACES**, such as eaves, chimneys, downspouts, dormers, bell towers, fire walls (parapets), electrical signs and related structures, I-beams and braces, air conditioner and heating ducts, additional beads may be needed. Furthermore, some birds tend to overshoot their intended landing spots requiring additional strips of repellent. To be effective in these situations, apply "4 THE BIRDS"® as follows:

a. Surfaces four inches wide or less, apply a 1/2" inch diameter bead approximately 1" in from the outside edge.

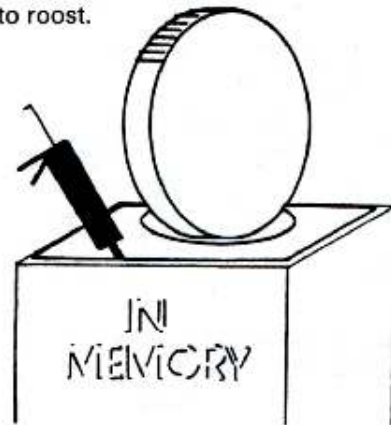


b. Surfaces four to eight inches wide, apply two beads about 2" apart, with the first bead 1" in from the edge and the second bead located about 2" in from the first, (3" in from the outside edge).

c. Wider surfaces, apply three beads, with the third bead located about 2" in from the second (5" in from the outside edge).

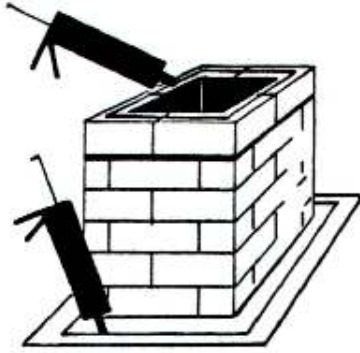
- **BALCONIES** - Where the tops of railings require bird-proofing, first protect the railing by covering with cloth tape; then apply "4 THE BIRDS"® over the tape. Also treat floors of balconies beneath railings 1" in from the outside edge. Be sure to caution residents to stay clear of treated areas. Remove the tape from the railing after the birds no longer return to the area and remove any adhesive left by tape.

- **MONUMENTS AND OTHER CURVED SURFACES** - Apply where birds have been roosting or are likely to roost.

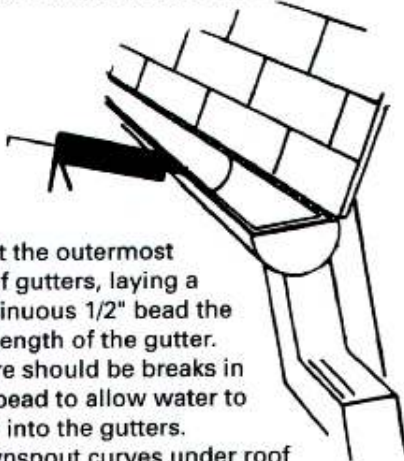


- **CHIMNEYS** - Apply "4 THE BIRDS"® along the outside edge of the chimney cap and along the flashing where the chimney joins the roof, a place where birds nest and seek warmth and shade.

On the chimney cap, apply a single bead 1" in from the outside edge.



GUTTERS, GUTTER BOXES, DOWNSPOUTS - When birds nest in these areas, they clog the natural flow of water. This often results in expensive roof and interior water damage.



Treat the outermost tip of gutters, laying a continuous 1/2" bead the full length of the gutter. There should be breaks in the bead to allow water to flow into the gutters. Downspout curves under roof overhangs are occasionally the sites of nests and concentrated droppings. In order to treat the area properly, it is important to remove all nests and clean the surface before making application of "4 THE BIRDS"®. After this has been done, apply two beads, beginning 1" in from each outside edge.



PITCHED ROOF RIDGES, EAVES, DORMERS - In the cases of pitched roofs, treat the entire length of the roof ridges (including eaves and dormers) with at least one continuous bead of "4 THE BIRDS"®. Don't forget to treat the flashing where eaves and dormers join the roof. Lay a series of broken beads 2" to 3" apart. Protrusions, if any, under

the eaves of a dormer require treatment because birds build nests in these sheltered areas.

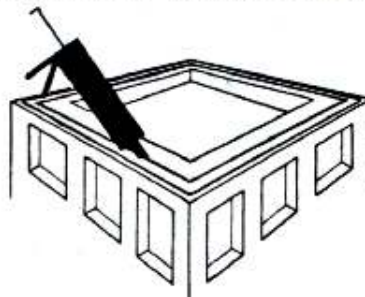
BELL TOWERS & STEEPLES - Although they vary in shape and size, these areas are treated like any other pitched areas of buildings. Steeplejacks can be hired on an hourly basis to work on ridges and other normally inaccessible areas where rigging and ladders cannot be used.

If gutters surround the tower, remove nests and debris and treat the gutters and tops of downspouts.



Screening in front of bell tower openings may be required after "4 THE BIRDS"® application, since birds will not alight on treated areas, but instead may seek shelter inside the bell tower itself.

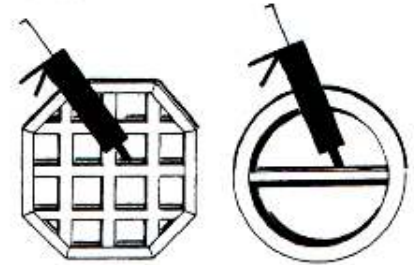
PARAPETS OR FIREWALLS - Usually capped with stone, tile, asphalt, shingles, wood, tar, metal, etc., a parapet is the extension of a wall above the roofline of a structure. On parapets four inches wide or less, apply one 1/2" bead of "4 THE BIRDS"® approximately 1" in from the outside



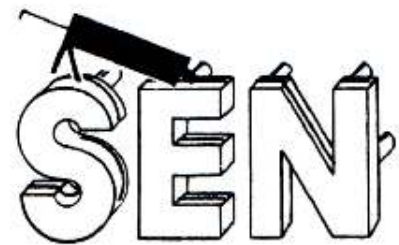
edge; on parapets four to eight inches wide, apply "4 THE BIRDS"® in two parallel beads 2" apart, beginning approximately 1" in from the outside edge; on wider parapets, apply three beads 2" apart, beginning 1" in from the outside edge.



ORNAMENTAL TRIM (i.e. "gingerbread") - Be sure to clean all droppings from the ornamental trim before applying "4 THE BIRDS"® to all landing and nesting areas. Remember also that in order to retain the beauty of ornamental trim, it is imperative to be as neat as possible. Since ornamental trim is usually narrow, simply apply one 1/2" bead of "4 THE BIRDS"® to surfaces where birds land.



ROSE WINDOWS, PORTHOLES - Since birds do not roost on vertical surfaces, it is only necessary to treat the horizontal roosting areas of rose windows with "4 THE BIRDS"®. Generally, one 1/2" bead along the edges is enough. Wider ledges may require two or more beads. Treat portholes in the same manner as rose windows. If there is a cornice wide enough to serve as a landing site for birds, it should also be treated. HINT: Pay extra careful attention to church rose windows when applying "4 THE BIRDS"®. These windows are extremely expensive to replace and are considered works of art.



LETTERING - Birds are likely to roost and build nests in these areas, found on the fronts and sides of buildings where letters have been mounted to spell out the company's name. Bird droppings make the signs and areas around them unsightly.