

Bottle and Teats

A range of latex teats are available with a sleeve to fit bottles with a neck diameter of 18-24mm. The 100 mL plastic bottle fit these teats and has graduations in mL.

STM Teat	MTM Teat	TM Teat	FM Teat	Bottle	
					
Small in-pouch kangaroos, wallabies, possums.	In-pouch kangaroos, wallabies, koalas.	Out of pouch kangaroos and wallabies.	Out of pouch kangaroos, wombats, koalas.	100 ml Graduated Bottle.	
SD Teat	LD Teat	C Teat	F Teat	P Teat	D Teat
					
Small dogs, possums, gliders.	Large dogs, possums, wombats, koalas.	Cats, rabbits, carnivorous marsupials.	Flying fox, some breeds of dog.	Small mammals, cats, rabbits.	Deer, 26mm sleeve to fit larger bottles.

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Teat Selection: Teats should resemble mother's in shape and length for mouth comfort, fit and correct tooth eruption. Marsupial teats get longer as the joey grows, so progression to longer teats is important.

Hole Size: There is no hole in the teats, so the carer can make a hole to suit the age of the animal. Pierce the tip of the teat with a hot needle to make a hole about 1mm in diameter, or for large animals, cut a hole with scissors. If the hole is too small, excessive sucking will quickly weaken the tip and the end will blow out. If the hole is too large, excessive milk flow may increase the risk of the joey aspirating milk into the lungs. The hole should be large enough for milk to drip out slowly, when the bottle is inverted.

Feeding Technique: Small animals can be fed using a syringe with a teat pulled over the end to give greater control of milk flow with the plunger. Guidance should be obtained from experienced carers on correct feeding technique for different animals.

Care & Storage: Latex is a natural product, and degrades with use. Deterioration can be slowed by storing teats in an opaque, airtight container. Teats should be washed in warm soapy water immediately after use, dried and stored as above. Some carers sterilise by boiling or using infant sterilising solutions.
