

Steps to successful milking procedure (Part 4)

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In the previous three editions of *Ubisi Mail*, we looked at the importance of:

- Correct pre-milking procedures.
- Forestripping.
- Predipping.
- Attachment of the milk unit.

These steps, when correctly applied, are crucial in completing a successful milking procedure.

Adjustments of the milk unit

In this edition we once again focus on cluster attachment, this time concentrating on the fifth very important step, namely how to properly adjust the milking unit.

Principles to respect

- Adjusting the unit properly, reduces the incidence of liner slip and allows for an equal and complete milkout.
- If some quarters are more developed, drawing the unit forward slightly (or backward) will allow a faster milking of these quarters.
- After unit adjustments, a continuous and increasing flow of milk should come within 15 seconds.

Procedure

- With a well-balanced udder, adjust the unit so that it hangs squarely under the udder and all teatcups are vertical.
- If the rear quarters are more developed, pull the unit forward slightly.
- Make sure the milking claw is not twisted.
- Depending on the installation, the claw outlet should be pointed at the head of the cow or towards the hind legs.



Fertility is Fragile - Don't let infection compromise it

Overcome:

- Clinical Metritis
- Respiratory Disease
- Foot Rot



FIGHT INFECTION TO PROTECT FERTILITY

SPEAK TO YOUR VETERINARIAN

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Adjustments of the milk unit

- The milk unit should hang squarely under the udder with all teat cups vertical.
- If the rear quarters of the udder are bigger, pull the unit slightly forward.
- The milking claw outlet should be pointed forwards (to the head of the cow) or backwards (towards the hind legs).
- **NOTE:** The milking claw should not be twisted.
- A continuous and increasing flow of milk should come within 15 seconds.

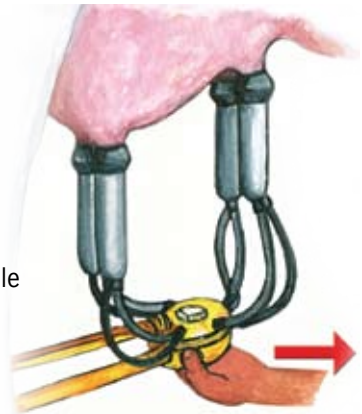


Verstellings aan die melkeenheid

- Die melkeenheid moet direk onder die uier hang, met al die speenhulse vertikaal.
- Trek die eenheid effens vorentoe indien die uier se agterkwarte groter is.
- Die kloustuk se uitlaattyp moet vorentoe (na die koei se kop toe) of agtertoe (na die agterbene toe) wys.
- **BELANGRIK:** Die pype moet nie inmeakaargestrengel wees nie.
- 'n Voortdurende en toenemende vloei van melk behoort binne 15 sekondes gevestig te wees.

Ukulungisa ithunga lobisi

- Ithunga kufanele lilenge liqonde ngqo ngaphansi kwebele bese yonke imibele iqonda thwi.
- Uma ngabe izingxenywe zangemuva zebele zinkudlwana, ithunga lidonsele phambili kancane.
- Indawo yokubopha lapho kusengwa khona kufanele ibheke phambili (ekhanda lenkomo) noma emuva (ngasemilenzeni yangemuva).
- **QAPHELA:** Okokubopha lapho kusengwa akufanele kusonteke.
- Ukuphuma kobisi okuqhubekayo nokwandayo kufanele kuze emizuzwaneni eyi-15.



Diphetoho yuniting ya lebese

- Yuniti ya lebese e tshwanetse ho leketha hantle tlasa thele ya kgomo mme dikopi tsohle tse kengwang dihlokong di tshwanetse ho tsepamiswa.
- Haeba dikarolo tse ka mora tsa thele ya kgomo di le kgolo, hulela yuniti pejana.
- Sesebediswa seo lebese le tswang ho sona ha kgomo e hangwa se tshwanetse ho shebiswa pele (hloohong ya kgomo) kapa ho shebiswa ka morao (maatong a ka morao a kgomo).
- **TLHOKOMEDISO:** Sesebediswa sena se hamang lebese kgomong ha se a lokela ho sothwa.
- Phallo e tswellang le e eketsehang ya lebese e tshwanetse ho qala nakong ya metsotswana e 15.



Ulungelelwaniso lomatshini wokusenga

- Umatshini wokusenga mawujinge kakuhle phantsi kwebele kwaye yonke imibele ithi nkqo.
- Ukuba imilenze yangasemva yebele mikhulu, yisa phambili umatshini kancinci.
- Umatshini wokusenga umele ukujongiswa ngaphambili (entlokweni yenkomo) okanye ngasemva (ngasemilenzeni).
- **QAPHELA:** Umatshini wokusenga awumelanga kugungqiswa.
- Ukuqhubeka nokwanda kokumpompoza kobisi kumele ukuza kwimizuzwana eli-15. 