

7 Habits of Highly Successful Milking

- Cows are calm and clean before milking
- Cows are grouped
- A consistent premilking cow prep is used
- Teats are dry
- Units are attached properly
- Units are removed properly
- Cows are managed post-milking



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Habit 6: Units Are Removed Properly

- Milking is done when available milk is fully harvested
- Undermilking “not milked out”: costs money
- Overmilking: damages teat ends
- ATO’s do most consistent job
- ATO’s utilized by:
 - 93% of parlors
 - 93% of WT/FB
 - 15% of stall barns
- Have a HUGE influence on throughput

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Reported Throughput

	ATO No.	Herds	CPHPO
Stall Barn	No	129	22
	Yes	23	29
Parlor	No	6	30
	Yes	89	39

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What Are the Right ATO Settings?

- Teat end condition is highly linked to milking time
- Increased threshold setting from .44 to .90 lb/min reduced unit-on time by 0.5 minutes and improved teat end condition
- Additional time can be saved by reducing the detacher delay time from 20-30 sec to 10 sec.
 - Make changes in 3 sec. Intervals
- These changes apply to 3x herds with good prep and the need to improve throughput

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How Do You Know That Cows Are “Milked Out”?

- Check the amount of milk left by hand stripping
 - “Strip yield”
- Fully milked out cows have about 1 cup per quarter left
- DO NOT routinely hand strip



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