

Abstract

24 observations were made at various periods of time starting with December 10th, 2010 and ending on March 15th, 2011. The 24 observations are 12 observations in milking 1 (milking from 5⁰⁰-6³⁰) and 12 observations in milking 2 (milking from 16⁰⁰-17³⁰). The milked amount in every observation was between 82 and 88 cows. Animals with non-functional quarters of the mammary gland were excluded, as well as animals with exaggeratedly long times. The average access time of a series of 5 cows in milking sheds decreased from 6,8-7,0 minutes registered in the first 2 observations to 2.5 minute in the last observation from March 15th, 2011. The preparation time of a mammary gland decreased from 60 seconds, the main milker and the exchange milker gathering experience with the passing of time. If we consider a reform percentage of cows of se 33 %, the average of production losses to a pre-determined somatic cells is: $(0.33 \times \text{production loss}) + (0.07 \times \text{production loss of multiparous animals})$. A strict milking routine in which nipples cleaning and drying occur every 30 seconds, and milk units application at every 60 seconds from the beginning of stimulations causes an increase of milk production by 450 kg per lactation and results in a surplus of 320 l/cow/lactation.

Key words: milking shed; milking unit; mammary gland quarters; nipples, milk