

Hygiene in the milking parlour through proper cleaning

Daily cleaning of the milking parlour with water removes superficial dirt. Regular, intensive cleaning is necessary to remove deposits such as lime, milk protein and fat as well as urine scale. This prevents pathogenic germs from growing and slippery smear layers from forming at all.



Cleaning agents depending on the type of soiling

Coarse dirt such as **dung-urine mixture** can be removed well by mechanical cleaning with water, ideally with a high-pressure cleaner. For organic soiling such as **milk, fat, protein or dip**, alkaline foam cleaners must be used – these have a high degreasing power and good dirt-binding capacity. Mineral soiling such as **lime, urine or rust** can be removed with acidic foam cleaners, which usually also have a disinfecting effect.

Draw up a farm-specific cleaning concept

The cleaning routine should be adapted to the **conditions on the farm**, e.g. to the respective water hardness and the type of soiling. A clearly defined procedure with **checklists and reports** facilitates regular implementation. It is important to stay on the ball, because hygiene costs time and money, but a **lack of hygiene costs much more!**

Cleaning guide for milking parlour mats by KRAIBURG

In order to fully benefit from the potential of KRAIBURG mats, regular and thorough cleaning is required (comparable to the maintenance of technical equipment / machines). This ensures that the mats remain slip-resistant and hygienic for a long time.



Cleaning guide by
KRAIBURG

