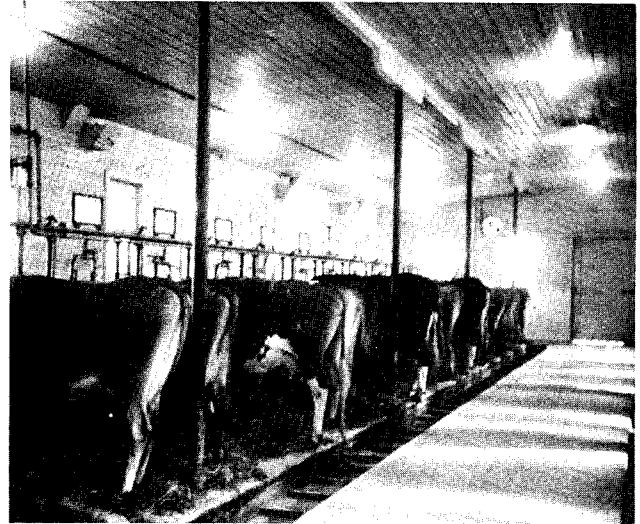
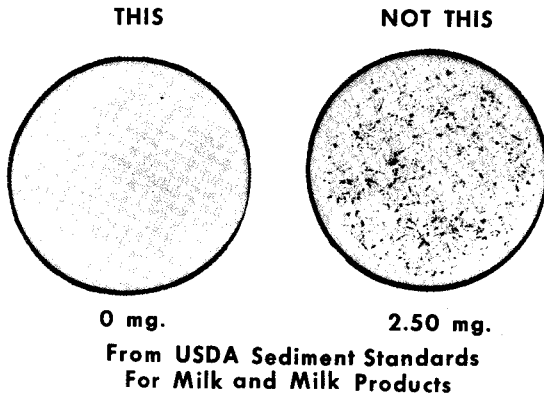


41 FOOD SCIENCE AND INDUSTRIES NO. 4
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To Produce Sediment-Free Milk

A sediment test measures the amount of extraneous matter in milk. It indicates the conditions under which the milk was produced. Several different sediment tests may be used, but in each one milk is filtered through a lintine (fine cloth) disc. The sediment on the disc--or sediment pad as it is commonly called--is measured against a standard and a rating is applied. Sediment pads are usually rated as No. 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. A No. 1 pad shows little or no visible sediment. Pads No. 2 through No. 5 indicate increasing amounts of sediment.



3. KEEP cows clipped around flanks and udders. Long hair, besides being a source of sediment, holds dirt and manure which may find its way into milk.

4. WASH teats in warm sanitizer solution just prior to milking. If cows are quite dirty, the solution will have to be changed frequently; otherwise, you'll be spreading dirt from cow to cow. Clean solutions also assure good bacterial killing power of sanitizers.



5. DRY teats with a towel. Use a separate

Remember, only undissolved material shows up on the sediment pad. It is estimated that approximately 75 percent of the extraneous matter in milk is dissolved and goes undetected.

Sediment that appears on the pads consists of dry matter such as cow hairs, dust particles, manure, or yard dirt. It accounts for only a small part of the total extraneous matter in milk. Milk may be dirtier than the sediment test indicates.

Consider the following points in producing sediment-free milk:

1. PROVIDE dry approaches and holding areas for cows. This will reduce the amount of mud and manure tracked into the barn or milking parlor and help keep the cows clean. Paved areas are best. Allow 20 square feet of concrete per cow in the holding area or 400 square feet for a herd of up to 20 cows. For each cow over 20, add 10 square feet. Slope the holding area to drain away from the barn. Make the approach at least 8 feet long and as wide as the door.

2. NEVER sweep the barn just prior to milking. Distribute dry feed at least one hour before milking or wait until after milking. This will reduce dust in the air.

towel (preferably a white, paper towel) for each cow. The paper towel will remain clean after use if you have washed the cow properly.



6. APPLY milking machines with care, keeping the unit from sucking in bedding or dirt around the cow. If a unit falls off during milking, rinse off the dirt before reattaching it. Remember: a thimbleful of manure may add as many as 4 billion bacteria to milk.

7. MILK carefully. Avoid dirt or soil that collects on the bucket during milking. If you have a "transfer" or "step-saver" pipeline system, be sure the transfer tank is kept covered.

8. FILTER or strain all milk into cans or bulk tank. Milk should be strained in the milkhouse or milkroom where dust in the air can be minimized. If you are doing a clean job of milking, the filter pad will remain clean! The purpose of straining is not to "clean" dirty milk. Rather, clean milk should be produced and the strainer used as an added safeguard. Don't bang the strainer!

9. PROTECT milking equipment from fly and dust contamination between milkings. Keep milkhouse windows closed during the dusty periods.



10. WASH milking equipment after each use. Wash the bulk tank each time it is emptied.

11. PROVIDE clean bedding. Adequate amounts of dry bedding will do much to keep cows clean.

12. CHECK your water supply for sediment. Water itself may be a source of sediment--that is, dirt particles, rust, and aquatic growth. If necessary, filter or strain all water used for cleaning and rinsing milking equipment.

Sediment-free milk is a MUST!