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# MILKING PARLOR PLANS FOR SMALL HERDS 

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There are approximately twenty-five thousand small dairy farm operations in Michigan. In most instances the small dairy herd provides a supplementary income to off-farm employment or as income for retirement. Even though the herd is small, it can provide a satisfactory income with an investment in facilities that will insure high quality milk or cream for market and provide labor saving features for the operator.

## Equipment and Storage Area

The area for washing and storing the milk equipment and cooling of the milk can be in the same room as the milking parlor. Figure 3 shows the milk cooler, wash vat, water heater and utensil storage area divided from the milking parlor by a partial wall. This makes a convenContinued on page 4

Figure 1.-A two-stall "V" parlor with a cow-to-can milker makes a very convenient arrangement for milking ten to twelve cows per hour. It is clean, no stoop or squat to put on or remove the milker and when the can is full, it can be placed in a milk cooler for storage. In addition to family labor, less than $\$ 800$ was invested in this milking parlor which included materials, new electric cooler, new cow-to-can milker, wash tanks, hot water heater and some hired labor for laying blocks of the outside wall. Salvage material was used for stall construction.

Figure 2.-This two-cow parallel walkthrough parlor also has labor-saving, lowcost features with a cow-to-can milker.




Figure 3.-Partial wall separates the milking parlor from the cooling, storage, and cleaning area.

ient arrangement as well as facilities for maintaining milk of high quality for market. Every dairyman enjoys working in pleasant, clean, orderly surroundings which these milking parlor-milk room combinations provide.

## Construction Suggestions

Construction of these parlors can be very inexpensive. Locating in the corner of an existing building saves considerable building material, as no additional roof is needed.

If a corner can be used, the two outside walls can be utilized by lining these walls with plywood, cement asbestos sheets, or corrugated metal sheets for easy cleaning and maintenance.

If the building is exposed to cold winds, two inches of insulation should be used.

New walls can be of concrete blocks or wooden studs covered with exterior plywood or other sheet material which can be easily cleaned.

The floor should slope $1 / 4$ inch per foot to a water seal drain connected to an underground tile line. A tile leading to an outlet several hundred feet from the parlor is recommended. Slope the floor away from all doors so that water will not run out the door and freeze on the ramp or steps.

The stanchions or stalls can be made of steel or wood, but steel is much easier to keep clean.

Should a welder not be available, pipe connections using bolts can be purchased from dealers selling barn equipment.

Plans for both the V-type and parallel two-stall parlors are shown on the inside pages.

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[^0]:    Cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics. Michigan State University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperating. N. P. Ralston, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, Michigan State University, East Lansing. Printed and distributed under Acts of Congress, May 8 and June 30 , 1914.

