



CLEANING AND MAINTAINING BARN MATS

Everything you need to know
about maintenance and care



The KRAIBURG barn mats create the ideal conditions for the health and well being of your cows. To exploit the potential of KRAIBURG mats fully, proper care, maintenance and cleaning are required. We will show you what you need to know.



Lying mats

We recommend always adding a thin layer of bedding to the lying mats. For example, soft milled straw or mineral materials, (moisture in the lying area can cause various conditions, including skin diseases and infections).

When cleaning, use of a high-pressure cleaner and standard cleaning agents is possible.





Walking area flooring

Please observe the following when cleaning walking areas with manure removal systems:

- › Adapt scrapers according to specifications
- › Check scrapers once a year and grind any sharp edges round
- › Use robot collectors according to specifications and check them regularly

Cleaning

Keep the flooring on walking areas and in milking areas as clean as possible!

When cleaning, use of a high pressure cleaner and standard cleaning agents is possible.

Essential for hoof health and slip resistance!



Milking parlor mats

To exploit the potential of KRAIBURG mats fully, regular and proper care, maintenance and cleaning are required (similar to maintaining technical equipment / machines). This ensures the mats remain hygienic and provide good grip for longer.

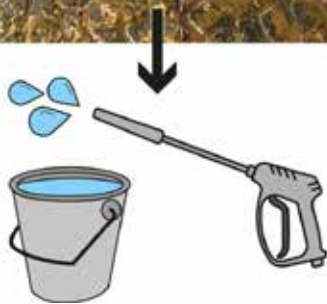
Aim of the cleaning concept:

- › Good, long-lasting cleanliness and hygiene
- › Keeping the degree of cleaning and costs within reasonable limits
- › Ensuring the long-term functionality of the floor

Classification of contamination into three categories:

Coarse dirt:

Concentration of feces and urine

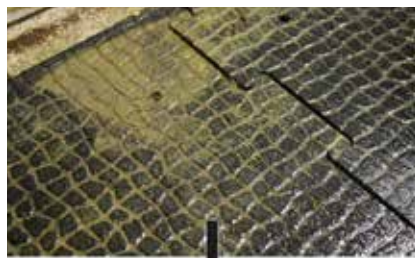


Mechanical cleaning with water

- Scrape off / rinse away coarse dirt
- Ideally with a high-pressure cleaner

Organic contamination:

Dung, milk, fat, protein, dipping agent



Use of alkaline foam cleaners

- Feature high degreasing power and very strong dirt binding capacity

Mineral contamination:

Lime scale, rust, urine, ...



Use of acidic foam cleaners

- Dissolve mineral deposits, usually contain disinfecting components

Tip: Apply cleaning agent via a foam lance on the high-pressure cleaner.

Cleaning routine recommended by KRAIBURG:

Daily:

Thoroughly clean the mats with a high-pressure cleaner after each milking session

Every 2-3 weeks:

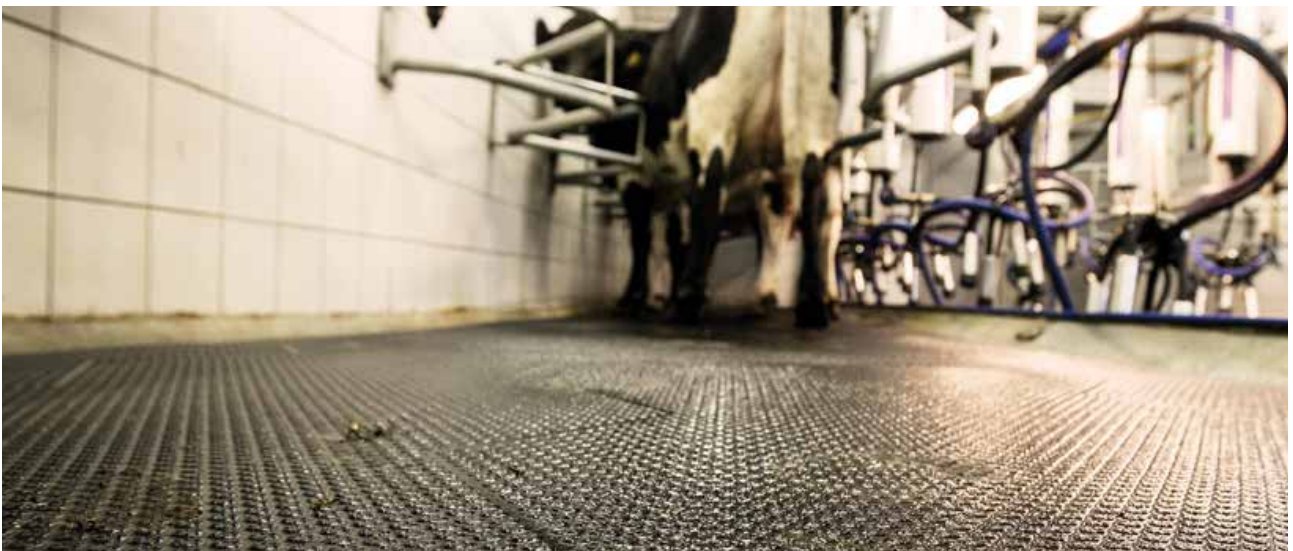
Use foam cleaning

› Use alkaline and acidic foam cleaning agents alternately

Tip: Create an individual cleaning concept

- › Adapt to the respective conditions, e. g. water hardness, type of contamination,...
- › Develop a clear, routine procedure (keep record / check list)
- › Perform regularly – essential for hygiene and proper functioning

Hygiene costs time and money – no / poor hygiene costs more!



Before the application of cleaning agents:

- › Read and follow the information on the enclosed product / safety data sheet (correct handling, dilution, exposure time, ...)
- › Wear personal protective equipment: Protective goggles, gloves and apron,...
- › Use material-friendly agents and check compatibility (rubber, zinc, milking technology,...)



The following generally applies for compatibility with the rubber mats:

- KRAIBURG rubber mats generally exhibit very high resistance to cleaning agents (high-quality raw material made from tire granulate)
- › Wastewater disposal: Into municipal sewage treatment plant or according to the respective legal regulations

Exclusion of liability:

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Tips for improving slip resistance on walking areas

(irrespective of the technical version)



Avoid feces drying

- › Scrapers must run at least 6 – 8 times a day
- › In case of unevenness, equip the cleaning flaps with rubber lips, brushes or similar
- › If necessary, additionally sprinkle with water for cleaning (e. g. in case of extreme solar radiation or high air exchange rates)
- › Avoid understocking (e. g. dry cows)
- › Additionally clean when animals are out to pasture (temporary absence of cows)

Avoid formation of smeary feces

- › Very runny feces result from a lack of raw fiber, a change in feed (pasturing, forage) or freshly lactating cows
- › Clean more often, if possible

Check condition of hooves

- › No dirty, clotted hoof soles (e.g. due to bedding & lime / non chopped straw as a slippery layer)
- › Correct hoof form facilitates safe walking
- › Extended wall edge and slope of the sole are important

Note: Stressful situations can cause slipping

- › Entering or exiting the milking parlor
- › Holding area
- › Running (e.g. in traffic lanes)
- › Adapting to a new environment / ...