

## Periodic checking of approved and provisionally approved meters

- Suck a quantity of testing liquid until 12 kg is shown on the display. Stop the water when the milk meter valve is opened.
- The flowed - and collected quantity of water will be weighed and recorded.
- The testing liquid should provide minimal 10.5 conductivity measured during the test by using the milk meter conductivity (button  $\swarrow$  or display) and written on the form. If less then 10.5 add more salt (5-10 grams) to around 12 conductivity.

### Quality of the observations/measurements

- " If the first measurement value deviates 0.1 kg from the reference value: meter is correct.
- " If the first measurement value deviates more than 0.1kg from the reference value, proceed to a second measurement.
- " If duplicate measurements have an average deviation of 0.2 kg or less from the reference value: meter is correct.
- " The difference between duplicate measurements should not exceed 0.1kg.



Figure 1. The AFIFLO 2000 milk meter and the different components.

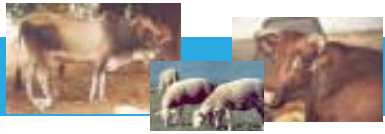
### Deviating meters

"When the measurements do not come up to the standard, the testing procedure with water should be repeated after checking the equipment, which may include, among other things, remeasuring the conductivity of the testing liquid, the air flow of the sucking set, tilting of the milk meter body, straightening up, and if necessary, dismantling of the meter. If it is still impossible to come up to the standard, the meter should be calibrated/adjusted or replaced.

### Replacement or repair of meters

- When meters are replaced or when repairs influence the measurement, the meters are to be tested during the milking, after which the testing procedure with water should be carried out twice.
- This water test will then serve as "reference value".





**After sampling**

- The farmer removes the bottles and the sample equipment for a careful cleaning by hand;
- Store the sample equipment and bottles on a dry place, free from dust.