Farm Structures FACTSHEET



Order No. 324.500-1 Agdex: 772 May 1984

TINGLE VOLTAGES IN MILKING PARLOURS

"Tingle" voltages are defined as stray voltage (current) found in a milking parlour which is properly wired to code with all grounds properly bonded and intact.

Extensive studies of various dairy parlour installations in the Lower Mainland and Northern Washington State have been made. It has been concluded that the problem being dealt with is one of "electrical pollution" attributable to the everincreasing electrification of the modern farm.

It seems that the earth, which is defined as having electrically zero potential, is not acting as a voltage "sink" at all times in all locales. In effect, ground potential is a reality. This can be proven by driving electrodes short distances apart and measuring the potential.

Not only is there evidence of voltage gradients in a parlour along any horizontal surface which is perhaps attributable to the steel pipes (good conductors) anchored into the concrete (a relatively poor conductor), but gradients between surfaces have also been measured. The problem is compounded due to the fact that the milk pump is bonded to ground. The situation then becomes:

- The cow's front feet are on concrete at some potential V₁.
- Hind feet are normally on a steel grate at a different potential V₂.
- Rear quarters brush the splash plate which is anchored to a steel pipe out of the concrete and is at another potential V₃
- Head, nose and tongue are in contact with the feeder at V₄

When the machine is placed on the udder and milk begins to flow, the milk which is a good conductor, ties the milk pump which is at V_5 to the cow's udder.

Also, the operator standing in the pit area can be considered to be at a different voltage V_6 and enters into this complex circuit each time he handles the cow or milking claw.

The best possible solution to this problem, at this time, is to create an equi-potential plane for the cow to stand on and bond this to the milk pump via the service entrance ground. In so doing, $V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = V_6$, therefore, eliminating any possibility of a potential difference occurring within the milking parlour system.

Figures 1, 2 and 3 depict the method now employed in numerous installations throughout the province. Plans are available from the Resource Management Branch. Ask for Plan No. 324.500-1).

The first modification was made in February 1974 and to date, the farmer has experienced no further problems.

It is strongly recommended that this type of ground matting be utilized in all new parlour installations. These specifications have been well proven for 10 years and it is recommended that contractors do not relax these standards.

Also, note that the Provincial Electrical Inspector requires a permit to be taken out and inspections will be provided for installations of equi-potential grids in milking parlours.

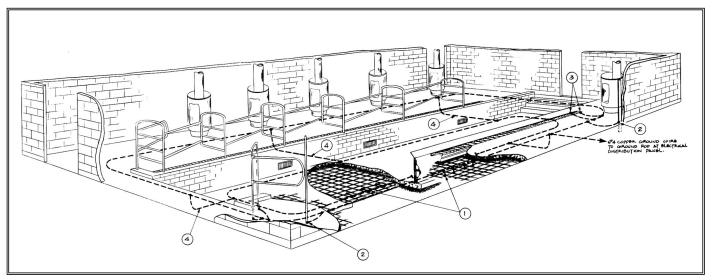


FIGURE 1

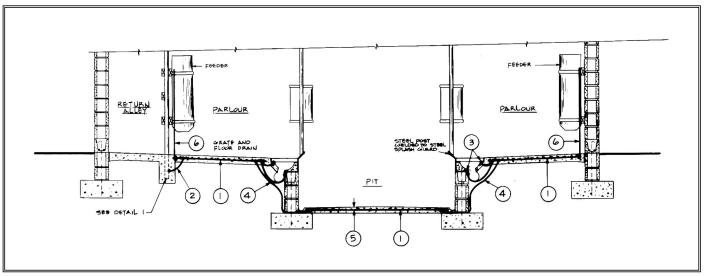


FIGURE 2

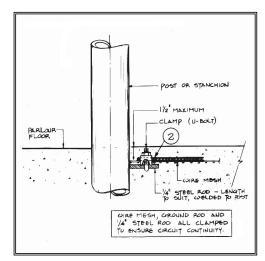


FIGURE 3

- Rond No. 4 copper ground wire to 2"x2"x 9 gauge galv. wire mesh in concrete floor at 3 foot intervals maximum.
- 3 All steel posts, gate posts, support posts, feeder brackets etc. to be bonded to No. 4 copper ground wire.
- R Angle iron grate supports for floor drains to be bonded at both ends of parlour and both sides of grate.
- Ground loop on floor of pit to be connected to ground loop on cow platform floor in no less than 6 locations.
- Solution For new floors, galv. wire mesh to have a maximum concrete cover of 1 ½".
- "Ya" Round steel rod welded to feeder extends down to galv. wire mesh. Clamp '/a" rod, mesh and No. 4 copper ground wire together. Install 2 rods for side of parlour provided that all feeders are interconnected by metal parts.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT

John Luymes, Farm Structures Engineer

Phone: (604) 556-3114

Email: John.Luymes@gems7.gov.bc.ca

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT BRANCH

Ministry of Agriculture and Food 1767 Angus Campbell Rd. Abbotsford, BC CANADA V3G 2M3