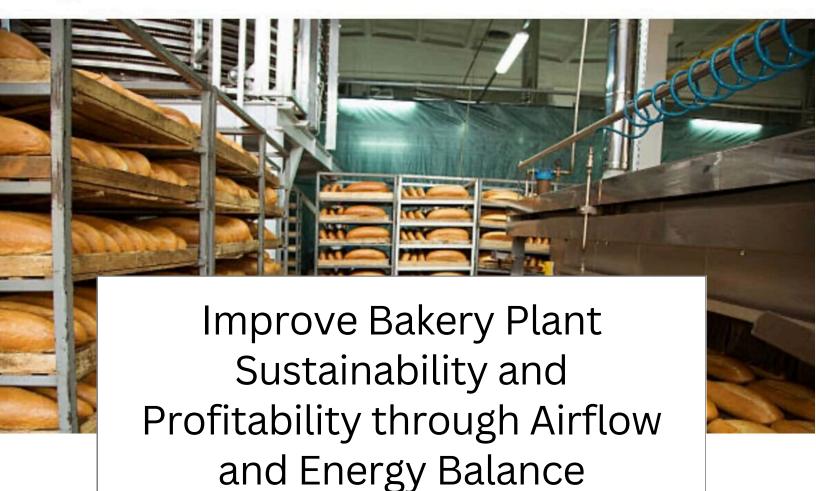
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Today's high-speed bakeries confront a wide variety of challenges. Aside from evolving formulation trends, processing challenges associated with contamination and energy efficiency increase cost, thus increasing product pricing. Bakeries are required to increase their efficiency in all of their processing steps, and often overlooked issues are airflow contamination, and energy efficiency associated with airflow balance.

Airborne contaminants, temperature fluctuations, and inefficient energy usage can significantly impact product safety, shelf life, and profitability. Appropriate air flow balance can help bakeries worldwide to improve product safety and energy usage by improving the airflow balance required to keep airborne contaminants out of bakery plants, while also keeping an ideal energy balance inside of their establishments.



What is airflow balance?

Airflow balance in bakeries is the management of air movement to ensure adequate air currents inside the facility to guarantee product quality, safety, and operational efficiency. It involves directing clean, filtered air to critical areas, like final product packaging, maintaining positive air pressure prevent contamination, and regulating temperature humidity for optimal environmental conditions. By controlling air exchange rates, using efficient filtration, and minimizing air outflow and contaminated inflow, bakeries can enhance energy efficiency and reduce operational costs. Crucially, proper airflow also mitigates the spread of airborne contaminants like dust, dirt, bacteria, and other airborne contaminants that can risk product safety after baking.



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What are Positive and Negative Air Pockets?

In bakeries, positive and negative air pockets refer to the areas where air pressure is higher or lower than the surrounding environment, respectively. This pressure difference dictates the direction of the airflow, thus significantly impacts sanitary conditions of the bakery plant.



Positive Air Pockets (Positive Pressure)

Positive air pockets or positive pressure pockets happen when the air pressure of the establishment is higher than the pressure of the outside surrounding areas. This causes the air to flow outward from the bakery to the surrounding outside areas. In bakeries, positive air pockets are needed in critical areas after the kill step or oven, such as packaging and cooling zones. This is to prevent potential mold contamination before the product is packaged.

The outward airflow prevents unfiltered air, containing contaminants, from entering these sensitive areas, and thus prevents the contamination of the products by airborne contaminants.



Negative Air Pockets (Negative Pressure)

Negative air pockets or negative pressure pockets happen when the air pressure of the establishment is lower than the pressure of the outside surrounding areas. This causes the air to flow inward into the bakery. Negative air pockets are undesirable in bakeries, due to the potential contamination associated with unfiltered air, dust, mold spores, and other contaminants from outside or adjacent areas.

Bakeries need to take into consideration when developing plant design the potential improvements that could be needed in the future, including ventilation systems, older bakeries may present negative air pressure systems that need to be corrected. Exhaust fans that are not adequately balanced with HVAC, and intake air systems will cause negative air pressure issues.



In summary, positive pressure pushes clean air out, while negative pressure pulls contaminated air in. Maintaining proper positive pressure in key areas is a fundamental principle of sanitary efficient design in bakeries.

Positive Air Pockets

Negative Air Pockets

Prevents contamination: outward airflow blocks unfiltered air, dust, and microorganisms from entering critical production zones.

Draws in contaminants: Inward airflow pulls in unfiltered air, dust, mold spores, insects, and other contaminants from outside or adjacent areas.

Maintains cleanliness: creates a barrier against airborne contaminants, reducing the risk of product contamination and spoilage.

Contamination risk: contaminants drawn in can settle on surfaces, equipment, and products, leading to spoilage, food safety issues, and recalls.

Enhances product shelf life: Reduces microbial load, extending the shelf life of baked goods by minimizing spoilage.

Reduces product shelf life: increased microbial load from contaminated air accelerates spoilage and reduces the shelf life of baked products.

Supports sanitary conditions: helps maintain a cleaner and more hygienic environment, reducing the burden on cleaning and sanitation efforts.

Complicated cleaning and sanitation: increased contamination makes cleaning and sanitation more difficult and time-consuming, requiring more frequent and thorough procedures.

Improves air quality in critical zones: ensures that the air in packaging and cooling areas is clean and filtered, supporting overall product safety and quality.

Compromises air quality: unfiltered air entering the facility can lead to poor air quality, affecting both product quality and worker health.



Why is it important to have a well-balanced air flow balance in bakeries?

As previously mentioned, a well-balanced air flow aids in maintaining airborne contamination out of the critical zones of the bakery, cooling, and packaging. In addition, it enhances energy efficiency by ensuring even temperature distribution, optimizing ventilation, and minimizing air leakage, thereby reducing heating and cooling loads. Efficient filtration and potential heat recovery mechanisms further contribute to energy savings. By controlling humidity and preventing condensation, the system reduces dehumidification needs and protects equipment. Crucially, in ovens, balanced airflow facilitates consistent baking, eliminating energy waste from uneven heating. In essence, a properly managed airflow system minimizes energy losses and prevents airborne contamination in bakery plants.





Reasons to create a well-balanced airflow

When designing a well-balanced air flow in a bakery plant, several key considerations need to be taken into consideration to maximize the efficiency of the design. Here are the key considerations when designing a well-balanced air flow:

- 1 It cools or heats to the degree required
- 2 It humidifies and/or dehumidifies to the degree required
- 3 It filters for clean air
- It keeps air ducts out of the processing room
- 5 It is not a source of contamination
- 6 It distributes the air to the necessary places
- 7 It pressurizes the room





Air Turnover and Filtration



Maintaining sufficient air turnover within a bakery is critical for removing airborne contaminants that can compromise product quality and safety. This is achieved through adequate air exchange rates, measured in air turns per hour, which effectively dilute and remove particles and microorganisms. Complementing air turnover, and appropriate filtration levels, quantified by Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) ratings, are essential.

Higher MERV ratings, particularly for micro-sensitive products, ensure the removal of finer particles, providing a cleaner and safer environment. The combination of sufficient air turnover and effective filtration minimizes the risk of product contamination and enhances overall sanitation.

Ductwork and Air Intake Design



The design and placement of ductwork and air intakes play a pivotal role in preventing contamination within a bakery. Proper ductwork design, including features like round ducts and cleanout doors, facilitates easy cleaning and minimizes the accumulation of dust and debris. Ideally, ducts must be placed over walk-on ceilings to avoid processing zone contamination and for easier maintenance. Moreover, strategic placement of air intakes is crucial to avoid drawing in contaminated exhaust air.

Careful consideration of exhaust and intake placement prevents the re-circulation of pollutants, ensuring a consistent supply of clean, filtered air. This design approach is fundamental to maintaining a sanitary processing environment and safeguarding product integrity.

Cold Room Cleaning Optimization



Optimizing cold room cleaning procedures can significantly improve efficiency and reduce energy consumption. Heating cold rooms prior to washdown minimizes the formation of fog and condensation, streamlining the cleaning process and reducing the risk of water damage. Following cleaning, promptly exhausting the moist, warm air before initiating the cool-down phase reduces the energy required for refrigeration.

This approach leverages the principle that warm air holds more moisture, making it more efficient to remove before cooling. By adopting these optimized cleaning practices, bakeries can enhance sanitation, reduce cleaning time, and achieve substantial energy savings.

Building Management System Integration



Integrating advanced Building Management Systems (BMS) powered by AI into bakery plant designs offers a revolutionary approach to maintaining environmental equilibrium. These systems continuously monitor and adjust critical parameters like airflow, temperature, and humidity, ensuring a perfectly balanced environment regardless of production fluctuations.

By proactively adapting to changes, such as equipment modifications or increased output, the AI-driven BMS eliminates the need for constant human intervention. This automation ensures optimal conditions are consistently maintained, safeguarding product quality and maximizing energy efficiency, allowing the plant to operate at its peak without the need of constant manual adjustments.



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Summary

The intricate relationship between airflow dynamics, energy consumption, and sanitary design within bakery facilities, have a great influence in achieving substantial cost savings and enhance overall operational efficiency. By examining the principles of positive air pressure, filtration, and thermal management, bakery plants can become more sustainable and economically viable.



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