



Critical Factors in Hygienic Equipment Design Sarah Krol, NSF International



NSF Helps People Live Safer

Our mission and focus has always been protecting and improving human health



STANDARDS

Writing standards to promote food, drinking water, indoor air, dietary supplements, consumer products and environmental safety



TESTING

Testing products to these and other standards



CERTIFICATION

Certifying products to these standards



AUDITING

Conducting safety audits for the food, water and consumer goods industries



CONSULTING

Providing strategic and technical consulting for the dietary supplement, pharmaceutical, medical device, food and beverage industries



Developing training and education programs

Let's Face It. Design Matters.



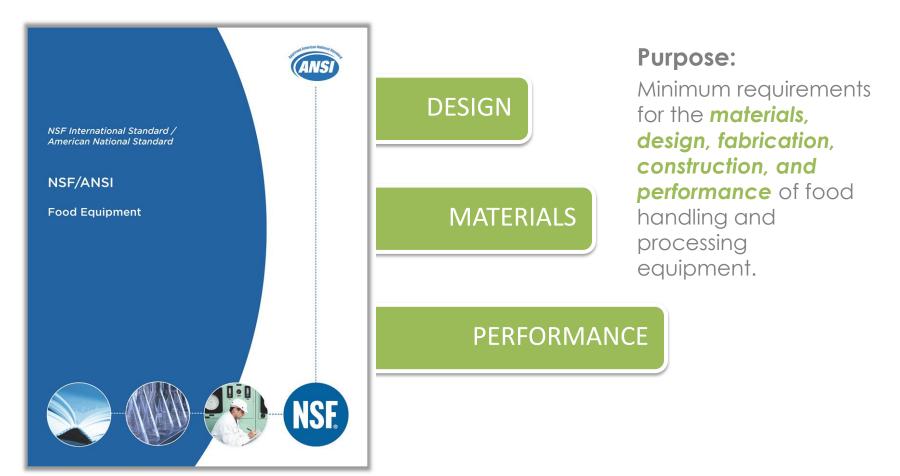
Design Requirements: A Historical Perspective

Americans began dining out in the late 1930s. State health officials monitored food service establishments for sanitation using a variety of criteria. Inconsistent rules and regulations arose, varying from town to town, state to state. Hence...

A need for uniform national standards. NSF brings regulators, industry, consumers and public health officials together.



NSF/ANSI Food Equipment Standards



Basic Principles of Hygienic Design



- Cleanable Design
- > Inert, Safe Materials
- Easily Accessible
- > Self-Draining
- Hollow Areas Sealed
- Smooth Surfaces

What to look for

Food Equipment Design: Cleanability



Food and splash zones are accessible, and cleanable

Using either no tools, or simple tools

1/8 in. smooth, continuous radii

Chemically resistant or inert materials





Food Equipment Design: Dead Space



Food and splash zones are accessible, cleanable Mechanical cleaning requiring minimal Acceptable disassembly Clean in Place (CIP) or Clean Out of Place (COP) Installation of equipment

Hygiene risk

Dead space welds

shaft

Dead Space: Space wherein product, cleaning or sanitizing agents, or soils can be trapped, retained, or not completely removed during operation or cleaning.

Hygienic Design: Avoiding Pests & Vermin

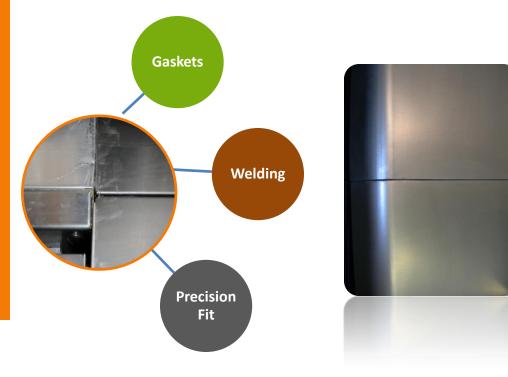
Fact: The 1/32 inch definition for 'closed' originates from the width through which a cockroach can squeeze its body Equipment is designed to eliminate food, water, shelter for insects, rodents, and other pests & vermin:

Food and Splash Zones

Tubular and Hollow Spaces

Reservoirs, Collection Areas

Hygienic Design: Seams & Sealing



When to Use Sealants:

For structurally sound joints & seams For seams less than 1/8 in wide

To fill spaces around collars, grommets, and service connections

Material Requirements

Materials are reviewed against the FDA Guidelines



Material Requirements: Cleanability



Performance Testing



Refrigeration Hot Food Holding Cleaning in Place **Temperature Accuracy Organic Coatings Heavy Metals** Cleanability



What Does Hygienic Equipment Mean to You?

Certification is voluntary. Local & state certified equipment to protect the public.

Reduce/Control Food Safety Risk: Assurance that the machine can be manually cleaned

Encourage & Set a Food Safety Culture Efficiency: Faster cleaning = saved labor costs

Establish Uniformity in Equipment: If you're already specifying a design, why not incorporate hygienic standards?

You've Got Hygienic Equipment. Now What?

Installation: Allow easy access, avoid modifications. Operation: Clean at prescribed intervals, operate as intended. Replacement Equipment has a life span. Recognize when the time has come to replace it.



Thank You. Questions?