

Levelling feet

Requirements , design principles

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR HYGIENIC DESIGN

Material

- Non-rusting Stainless Steels
- FDA and EU compliant plastics and elastomers

Surfaces

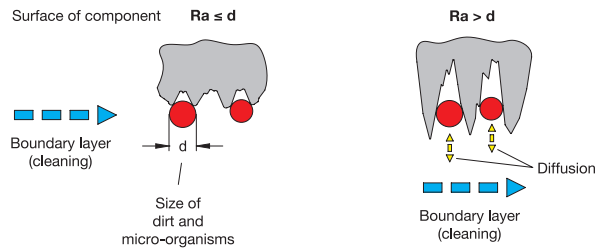
- Surfaces must be able to be cleaned
- Steps due to appliance configurations which are not aligned must be avoided
- Seals must be designed so that no gaps occur
- O-ring grooves must be hygienically designed
- Contact with the product to be manufactured must be ruled out
- Corners should preferably have a radius of 6 mm or more

Design / Geometry

The interior and exterior areas of all appliances, components or piping must be self-draining or be able to be drained and easy to clean.

Surface properties and roughness

Easy to clean with $Ra < 0.8 \mu m$



DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR HYGIENIC DESIGN

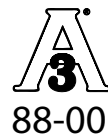
EHEDG

- European Hygienic Engineering & Design Group
- non-profit European consortium of machine and food manufacturers
- as well their suppliers, research institutes, universities and government health agencies
- approximately 45 guidelines
- examination of products and issue of certificates



3-A Sanitary Standard, Inc.

- non profit and independent association in the USA
- three interest groups:
 - public and governmental health agencies, machine and food manufacturers
- over 70 Sanitary Standards
- examination of designs and processes, issue of certificates



LEGAL BASIS OF HYGIENIC DESIGN

EN 1672-2:2009 "Food machinery"

Machines must be able to be cleaned, i.e. they must be designed and constructed so that dirt can be removed with the recommended cleaning methods.

Machinery directive 2006/42/EC

Machines must be designed so that

- materials can be easily and fully cleaned before each use and
- no risk of infections or illness is created.

DIN EN ISO 14519:2008-07

Hygiene requirements for the design of machines

DIN EN 1672:2009-07

Food machinery – General design principles – Part 2

Levelling feet

Mounting example, certification

SEALS

For the standard parts which are listed in Hygienic Design, seals have the central function of protecting dead spaces, gaps and cracks from the penetration of cleaning fluids or product residues.

For this, a defined pre-tension or pressing of the seals and wipers is necessary for a reliable and permanent seal in the installed condition. Within the Hygienic Design product family, seal installation spaces and seal cross sections are calculated and designed with simulation software, so that the necessary surface compression is achieved on installation and the seal material is not subjected to excess pressure.

A fundamental differentiation can be made between static and moving seals:

During assembly, the static seals in the design example shown below are tightened to the mounting surface at the top (sealing ring) and to the contact surface at the bottom (bottom seal). It should be ensured that all surfaces which make contact with the seal have a surface finish of at least $R_a\ 0.8\ \mu\text{m}$.

The moving seals on the adjustable sleeve (wiper) and the ball joint (joint sealing ring) of the foot are designed so that they allow adjustment in both height and angle. With these too, the installation space together with the cross section of the seal ensures a gap-free, pre-tensioned seal.

Depending on the version and the type of use, it may be the case that seals may need to be replaced in case of damage or for preventative maintenance. For this, Elesa and Ganter supplies the relevant seals as spare parts or offers these under GN 7600 (see www.elesa-ganter.com) as standard parts.

DESIGN OF THE LEVELLING FEET GN 20

The illustrated design of the GN 20 Hygienic Design levelling feet shows how the various seal configurations are arranged.

