

The background image shows a bakery interior with a yellowish-brown color palette. In the foreground, there are large white industrial mixers. In the middle ground, several workers in white shirts and dark pants are visible, some standing near a conveyor belt or work area. The ceiling has exposed pipes and ductwork. The overall atmosphere is industrial and busy.

Case Study: Self-Regulating Heating Cables in a Bakery

This case study examines how a mid-sized commercial bakery in New York, USA, implemented self-regulating heating cables to address issues with inconsistent heating and temperature control. The study details the implementation process, cost analysis, and data-driven results of using these cables in a commercial bakery environment, demonstrating significant improvements in efficiency and cost savings.

Project Overview and Problem Statement

Case Study: Use of Self-Regulating Heating Cables in a Bakery Project

Overview A mid-sized commercial bakery in New York, USA, faced recurring issues with inconsistent heating and temperature control, particularly during winter. The bakery operates 24/7 and relies heavily on consistent indoor temperatures for dough proofing, ingredient storage, and water line functionality. Seasonal temperature drops caused problems, including frozen water lines, inconsistent ingredient temperatures, and disruptions to the baking process.

To resolve these issues, the bakery implemented self-regulating heating cables along its water lines, storage tanks, and critical piping systems. This case study details the implementation process, cost analysis, and data-driven results of using self-regulating cables in a commercial bakery environment.

Problem Statement The bakery faced several key challenges during winter months:

1 Frozen Water Lines

Water lines supplying the dough mixing area frequently froze, leading to interruptions in production. On average, the bakery reported 10 incidents per winter season, each requiring 4 hours of repair time, costing \$500 per incident.

2 Temperature Variability in Storage Tanks

The bakery used two 1,000-gallon tanks for storing liquid ingredients (e.g., syrup, honey). In cold weather, the temperature of the tanks dropped, causing the ingredients to thicken and delaying the mixing process. The average delay in production was 2 hours per incident, impacting daily output and leading to a loss of approximately \$1,500 per day.

3 Increased Energy Costs for Heating

The bakery relied on space heaters and heat lamps to maintain ambient temperatures, consuming significant amounts of energy. Average additional energy costs for winter heating: \$3,000 per month.



Solution: Installation of Self-Regulating Heating Cables

The bakery decided to install self-regulating heating cables to address the issues with frozen water lines and inconsistent ingredient temperatures. These cables adjust their heat output based on the surrounding temperature, providing efficient and targeted heating.

Details of the Installation

Cable Specifications:

- Total length of cables installed: 800 meters for water lines and 150 meters for ingredient storage tanks.
- Type: Self-regulating heating cables, 10 W/m for water lines and 15 W/m for storage tanks.
- Installation areas: Water supply lines, mixing area, and storage tanks.

Additional Equipment:

- Thermostat controls for monitoring and automated temperature adjustments.
- Thermal insulation to reduce heat loss and enhance efficiency.

Item	Cost
Heating cables (950 meters)	\$12,000
Thermostat control system	\$3,500
Thermal insulation	\$4,000
Installation labor	\$5,000
Total Investment	\$24,500

Results and Data Analysis: Elimination of Frozen Water Lines

Before Installation

10 incidents per winter, costing \$500 per incident, totaling \$5,000 annually.

After Installation

No incidents of frozen water lines reported in the first winter.

Savings

\$5,000 per year in repair costs.

Results and Data Analysis: Improved Ingredient Temperature Control



Before Installation

Ingredient temperature drops caused delays of 2 hours per incident, occurring 5 times per winter, leading to lost revenue of \$1,500 per incident (total loss: \$7,500 per winter).



After Installation

No delays reported due to stabilized ingredient temperatures.



Savings

\$7,500 per year in increased production efficiency.

Results and Data Analysis: Energy Efficiency

Previous Winter Heating Costs: \$3,000 per month for 4 months (\$12,000 total).

Heating Cable Energy Consumption:

- Water lines: 800 meters x 10 W/m x 24 hours/day x 30 days/month x 4 months = 230,400 kWh
- Storage tanks: 150 meters x 15 W/m x 24 hours/day x 30 days/month x 4 months = 64,800 kWh
- Total Energy Consumption: 295,200 kWh
- Energy Cost: \$0.10 per kWh, resulting in \$2,952 per winter.

Savings in Heating Costs: Previous costs of \$12,000 minus new costs of \$2,952 = \$9,048 saved per winter.

Summary of Savings

Metric	Before Installation	After Installation	Savings
Frozen water line repairs	\$5,000 per winter	\$0	\$5,000 saved
Ingredient temperature delays	\$7,500 per winter	\$0	\$7,500 saved
Additional heating costs	\$12,000 per winter	\$2,952 per winter	\$9,048 saved
Total Annual Savings			\$21,548

Payback Period

- Total Investment: \$24,500
- Annual Savings: \$21,548
- Payback Period: 1.14 years

Challenges and Solutions

1

Challenge

Initial installation required temporary shutdowns of certain sections of the bakery.

2

Solution

The installation was scheduled during off-peak hours (overnight shifts) to minimize disruption.

3


Challenge

Concerns about potential damage to heating cables during routine cleaning and maintenance.

4

Solution

Protective conduits were used, and staff were trained to handle the areas with installed cables properly.



Conclusion and Key Takeaways

The installation of self-regulating heating cables in the bakery proved to be a highly effective solution for preventing frozen water lines, maintaining ingredient temperature, and reducing energy costs. The payback period of just over one year demonstrates a strong return on investment, and the enhanced efficiency has contributed to improved production reliability.

Key Takeaways



Cost Efficiency

The heating cables reduced repair and energy costs, with total annual savings of over \$21,000.



Increased Production

Eliminating delays due to ingredient temperature issues allowed for a more consistent and efficient baking process.



Sustainability

By using targeted heating rather than space heaters, the bakery reduced its overall energy consumption and carbon footprint.

This case study highlights the potential for self-regulating heating cables to provide both economic and operational benefits in commercial baking operations, especially in cold climates.

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