

Heat Treatment Workshop Department of Grain Science and Industry Kansas State University



Heat Treatment Workshop Department of Grain Sciences and Industry University of Kansas

Rational for Knowing Terms and Definitions

- An effort to standardize the way practitioners communicate with each other regarding heat treatments.
- Avoiding misnomers.
- Learning to work the science while keeping it credible



1.	refers to the hotness or coldness of an
	area or object as it exists, or rests within its
	environment.
2.	is usually a vertical updraft of air that
	can occur in large or tall buildings.
3.	is the flow of heat through a substance,
	or when two objects come in physical contact.



4.	When the effect of shrinking or drawing together
	occurs due to a reduction in physical temperatures, this is called
5.	is when the flow of heat by means of a fluid medium or gas, normally water or air, is
	discharged into an area and heats that area.
6.	is the general term used to describe the fact that a specific area within a room being heated is not reaching prescribed temperature.



7.	is what we say when we mean a unit of measurement that describes temperature differentials.
8.	describes the physical act of increasing in size, quantity or scope due to increased temperatures.
9.	refers to equipment, electronics, paints, sealants, lighting or other surfaces and objects that can accept temperature changes
	without adverse affects.



10.	is the comprehensive list of items
	hat need removing, special care, or tasks and ctivities needing to be followed-up on that are
€	essential to the success of a heat treatment.
	is the statement or equation of act and systematic logic that directs all activities of a prescribed heat treatment in a food plant.
12.	Factors of a general heat treatment formula are:
Tin	ne + Temperature + + = HTF



13.		are critical elements to the	
succes	s of any heat t	reatment.	

14. _____ is the condition that occurs when heated air is allowed to become undisturbed resulting in horizontal layering in various strata.



Heat Treatment Workshop Department of Grain Sciences and Industry Kansas State University

Heat Treatment: Who is really running the show?

(A list of the contributors and activities that together make a heat treatment successful.)



Heat Treatment: Who is really running the show?

- 1. Typical Scenario for Planned/Unplanned exercises
- Scheduled from previous year
- Starting to see evidence or activity
- Breaking/separating systems
- Keep dialog open, timely and accurate



Heat Treatment: Who is really running the show?

- 2. Meeting with Plant Manager and Plant Leaders
- What it is....and the extent of the issue
- State your "Plan A" and have a "Plan B"
- Meet with planners to divert, hold any movement of product, pkg, or ingredients
- Take notes and document the meeting
- Timing



Heat Treatment: Who is Really Running the Show?

- 3. Meeting With Maintenance
- Explain the nature and purpose of the heat treatment
- Develop and refine checklist
- Make walk- through of facility
- Identify problem doors and windows
- Note any area or equipment where special precautions need to be taken



Heat Treatment: Who is really running the Show?

- 4. Maintenance Meeting (cont.)
- Security service for on-site coverage
- Establish correct HT Formula
- Obtain commitment for maintenance/cleaning issues
- Clearly define times for HT initiation, Temp recording, shutting off and airing out.
- Line item list of all materials



Heat Treatment: Who is Really Running the Show?

- 5. Updating Emergency Contact Lists
- Plant employees
- Fire Department
- Engineering/Maintenance Contractors



Heat Treatment: Who is Really Running the Show?

- 6. Documenting Results
- Temperature recording devices
- Infrared sensors
- Computerized programs
- Test Cages
- Assess each area that received heat treatment
- Communicating results