

Glycol Chiller Systems in Breweries

The basics that every brewer should know, and more.



PRESENTED BY
PRO REFRIGERATION INC

*Perspective:
The less you worry about cooling,
the more you can focus on
making great beer.*

1. What is a Chiller System, how does it work?
2. Piping in your Brewery Chiller System
3. Proper Care and Feeding of your Chiller System
4. Calculating your Brewing Cooling Loads



Conclusion :

Your Chiller System is much more Important part of your brewery than you realized.

GLOSSARY

CHILLER SYSTEM: Mechanical Refrigeration System designed to cool a fluid, that is then used to cool product, place, or person.

GLYCOL: Propylene Glycol is a food safe antifreeze that we mix with water, enabling us to chill the fluid to lower temperatures.

COMPRESSOR: Instrument or device used to compress something.

EVAPORATOR: A key component within a refrigeration system where liquid is expanded and evaporated into a vapor.

CONDENSER: Where high pressure vapor is condensed to a liquid

PUMP: Device used to move or transfer fluids within the chiller system.



- REFRIGERATION SYSTEM
- INSULATED STORAGE TANK
- GLYCOL PUMPS
- CONTROLS



Breweries require a 25-28 F Fluid to service their loads. To accomplish this we mix a Food Safe Anti Freeze called Propylene Glycol with water.



What does the Chiller System do?

TRANSFERS HEAT

*If you can't
destroy it,
transfer it...*

Heat is a form of energy, you can't destroy it or modify it- all you can do is transfer from one place to another. Your chiller system is a mechanical system that enables this.



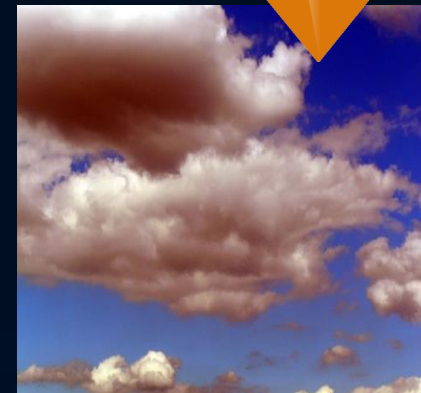
BREWERY



GLYCOL



REFRIGERANT



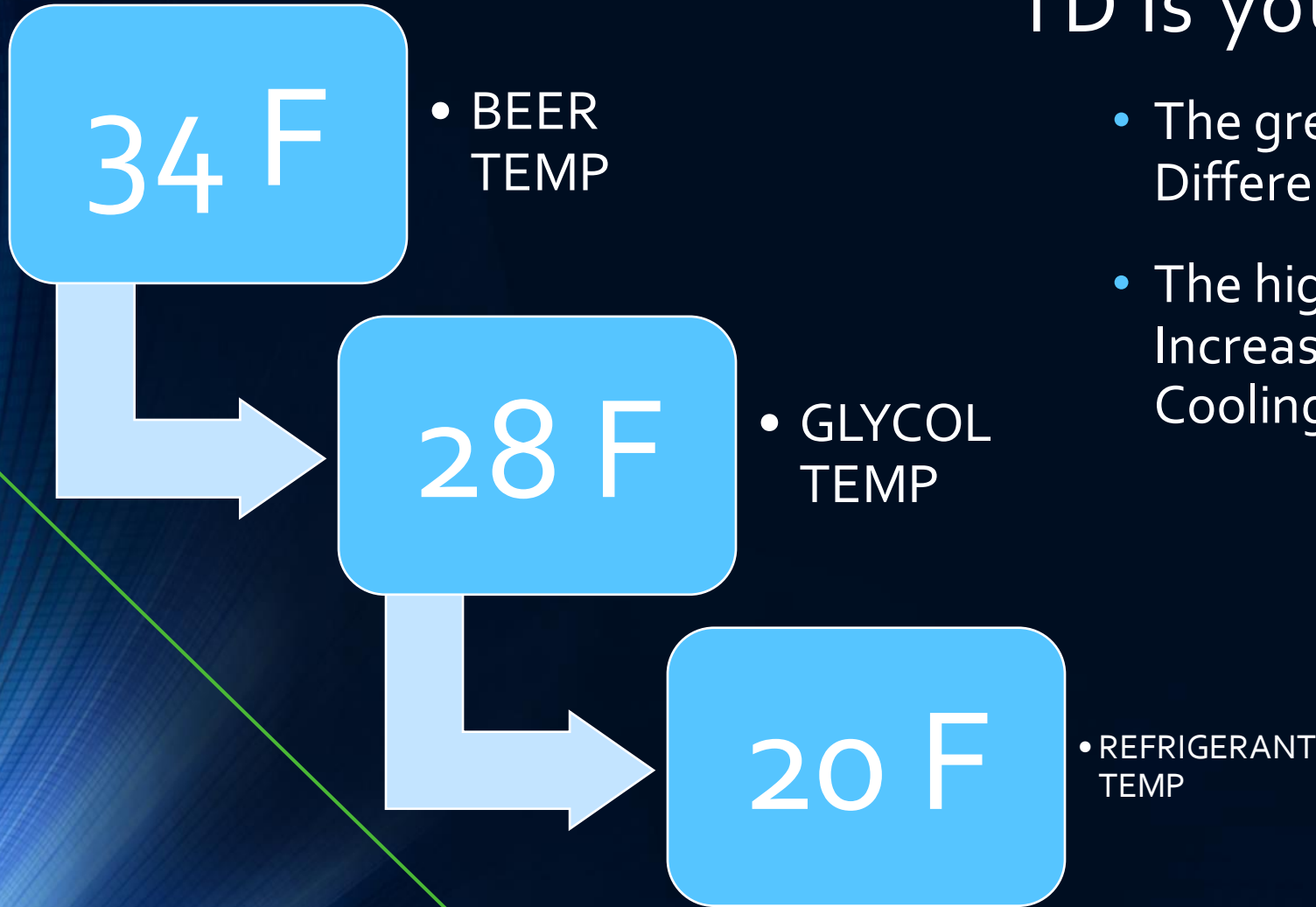
ATMOSPHERE



GLYCOL COOLED VESSELS OR HEAT EXCHANGERS

- FERMENTERS keeping tanks at optimum fermenting temps
- BRITE BEER TANKS holding them at optimum temps
- WORT HEAT EXCHANGER second stage cooling
- COLD LIQUOR TANK chilling well water to 35 F, used cool wort
- YEAST BRINK storing yeast at cold temperatures
- ROOM HX using chilled glycol to service cold room
- PACKAGING HX temp control for machine
- CENTRIFUGE HX centrifuge will increase beer temp 2-10 F

HEAT TRANSFER



TD is your friend

- The greater the Temperature Difference, the faster the heat transfer
- The higher Glycol Temperature = Increased System Efficiency and Cooling Capacity

Heat Exchange Efficiency

System Design Goals

Operate at highest glycol temperature possible, to achieve the required End Product Temperature.

The higher the Refrigerant Temperature, the higher your BTU Cooling Capacity of your chiller system

To rate Chiller System efficiency, we use an EER Energy Efficiency Ratio

$EER = \text{BTU-HR Cooling Capacity} / \text{Watts used}$

CHILLER SYSTEM- 20 HP

20 F GLYCOL/90 F Cond

147,740 BTU/HR EER 11.86 kW 12.46

30 F GLYCOL/90 F Cond

186,051 BTU/HR EER 13.81 kW 13.89

40 F GLYCOL/90 F Cond

231,494 BTU/HR EER 16.25 Kw 14.25

21%

11%

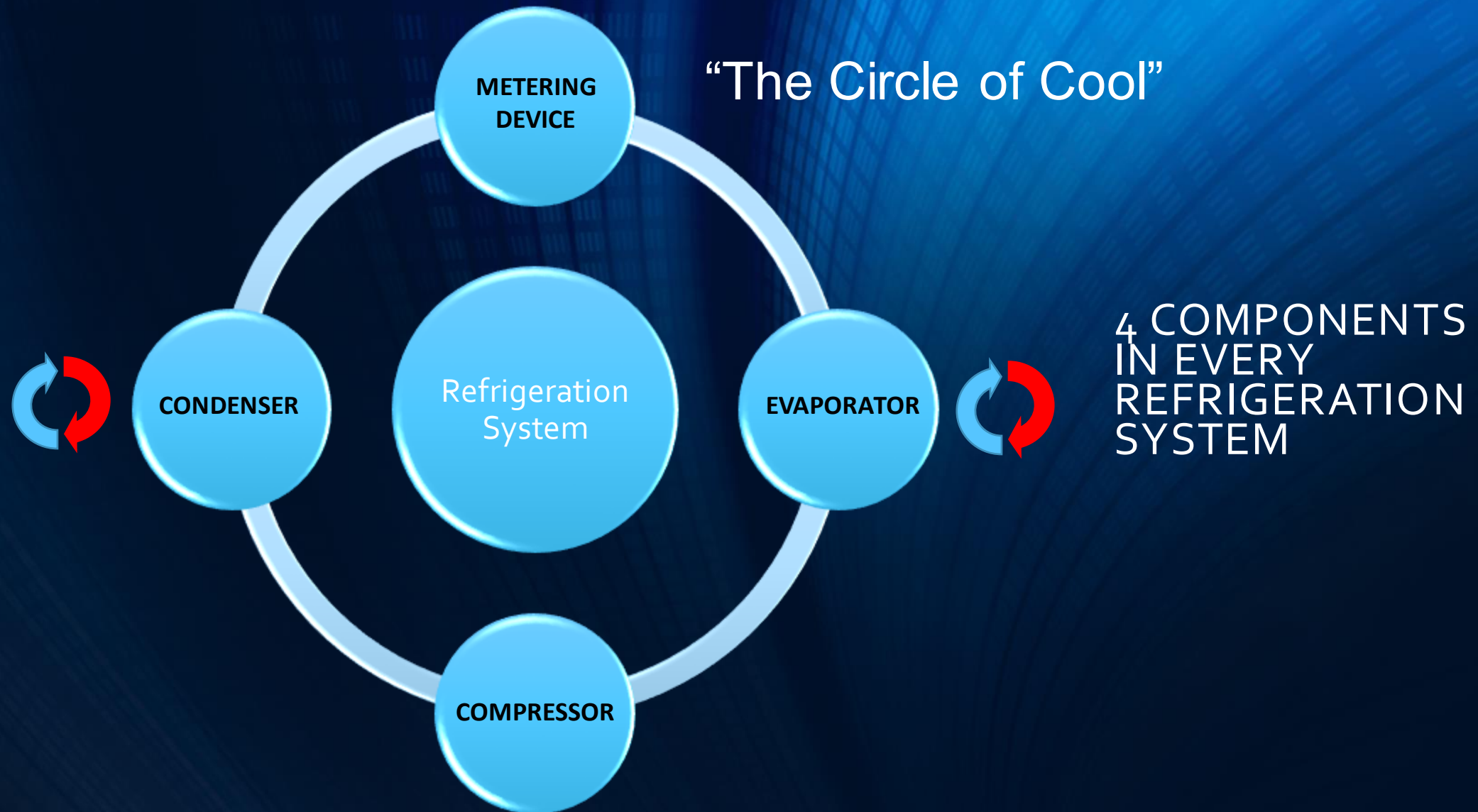
20%

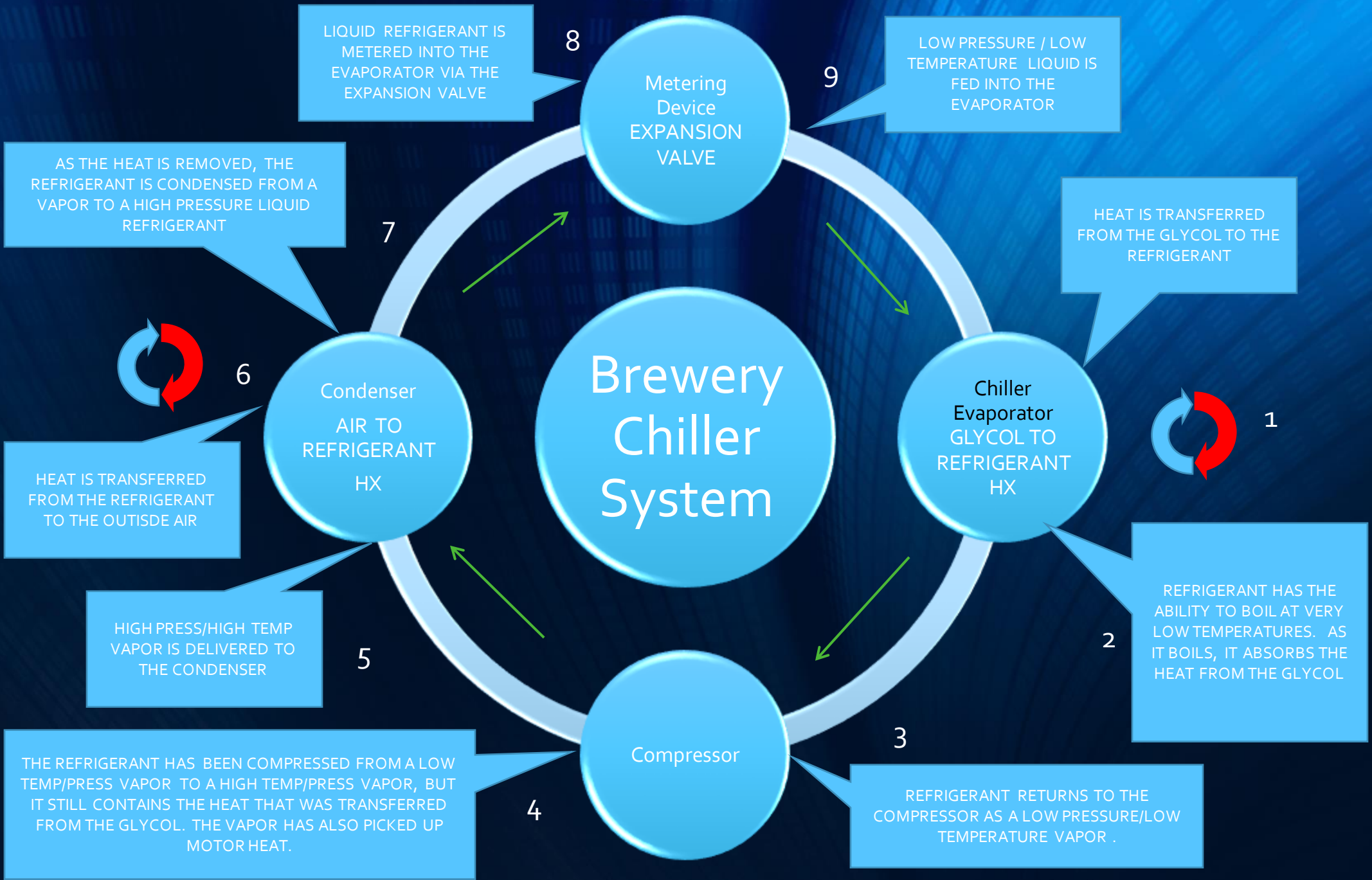
3%

YOUR CHILLER COOLING CAPACITY INCREASES

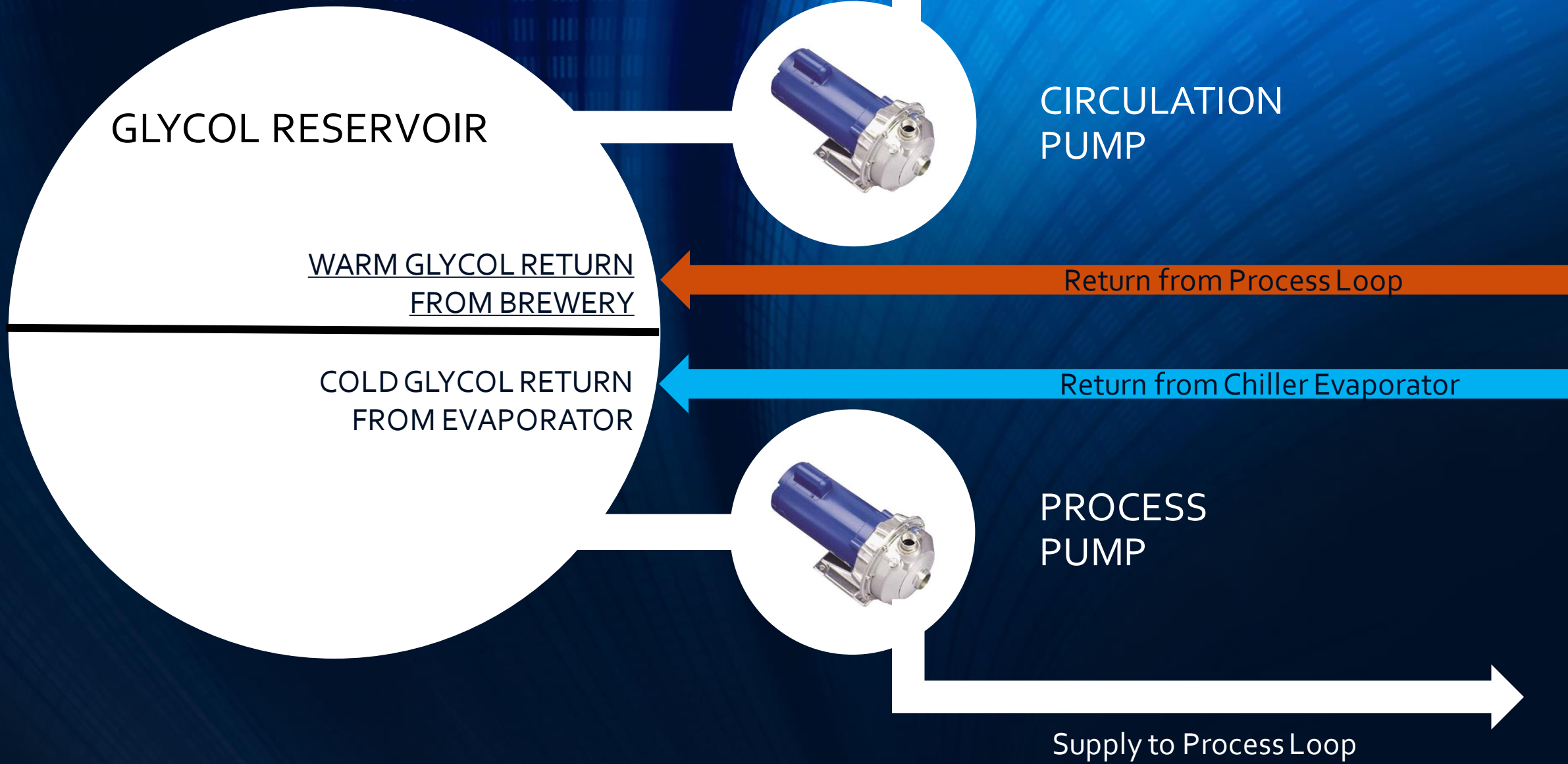
AS YOUR GLYCOL OPERATING TEMPERATURE INCREASES

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION SYSTEM





DUAL PUMP GLYCOL SYSTEM



GLYCOL RESERVOIR

WARM GLYCOL RETURN FROM BREWERY

COLD GLYCOL RETURN FROM EVAPORATOR

Supply to Chiller Evaporator

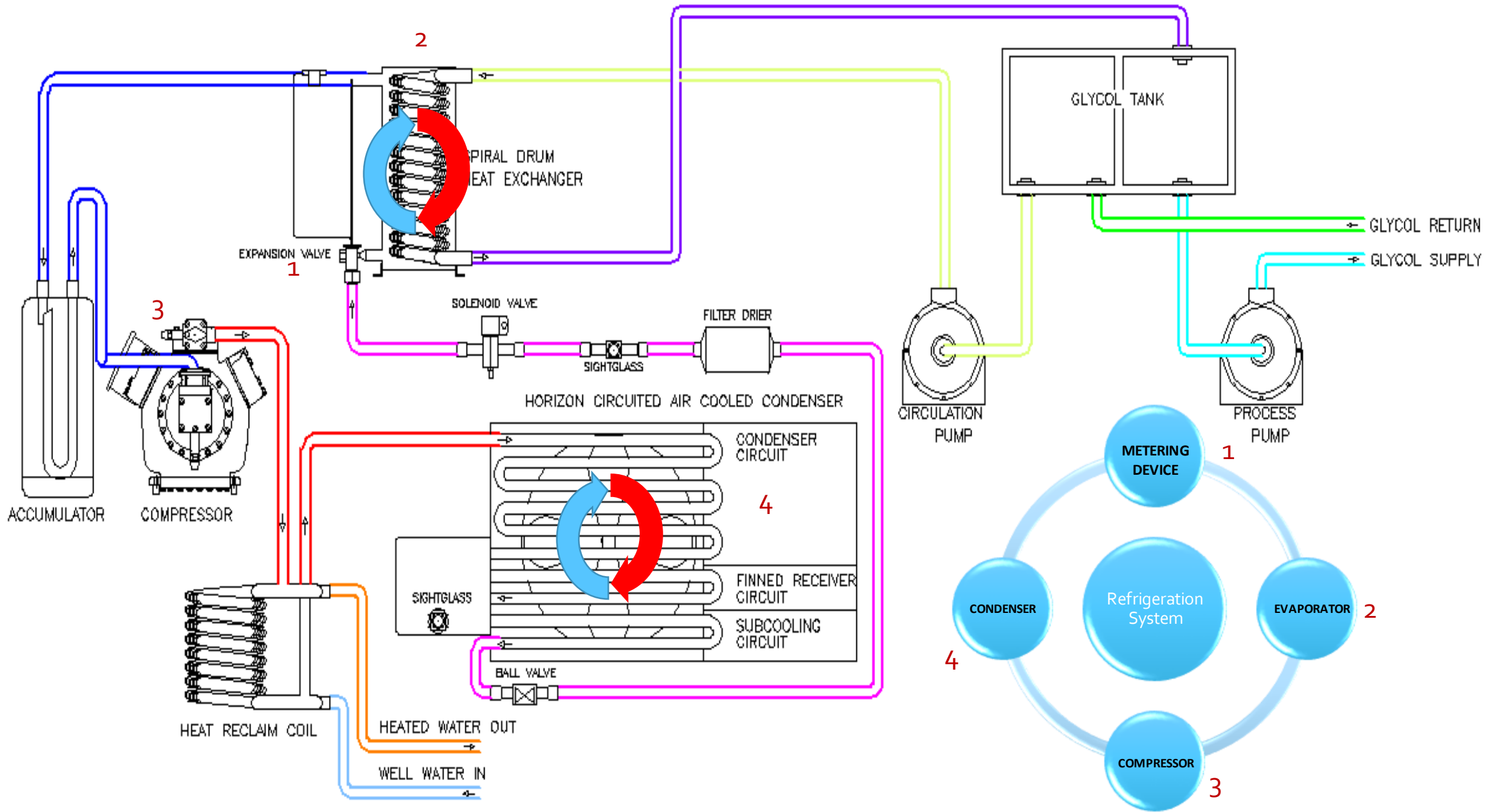
CIRCULATION PUMP

Return from Process Loop

Return from Chiller Evaporator

PROCESS PUMP

Supply to Process Loop



SECTION REVIEW

HEAT TRANSFER

TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE

4 COMPONENTS

THE CHILLER SYSTEM

BREWERY GLYCOL PIPING OPTIONS

BREWERY PIPING DESIGN



SPEARS® MANUFACTURING COMPANY

CORPORATE OFFICE

15853 OLDEN STREET • SYLMAR, CALIFORNIA 91342

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 9203 • SYLMAR, CALIFORNIA 91392

Telephone (818) 364-1611 • Fax (818) 364-6945

www.spearsmfg.com

Minimum Temperature Limitations

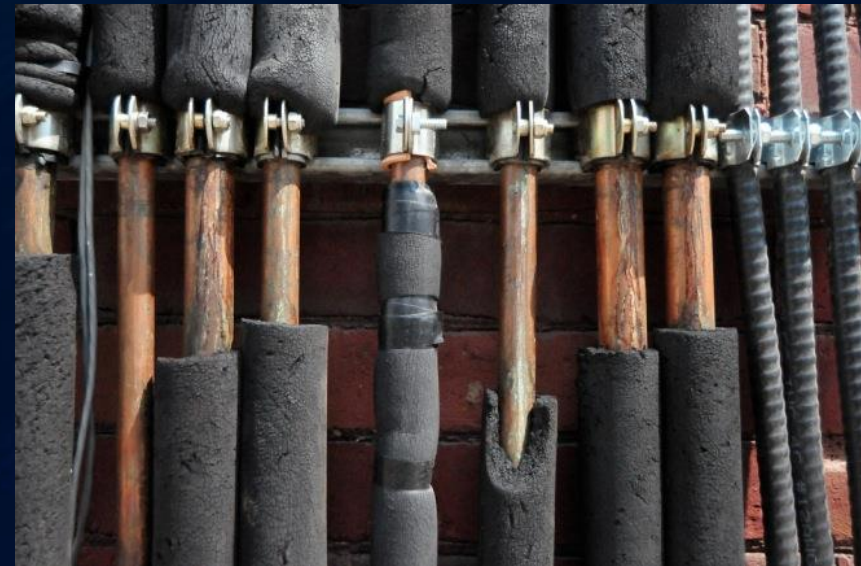
The Spears® Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) and Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride (CPVC) Valves can be used at temperatures to a minimum of 40°F (4.44°C), consideration to expansion and contraction, and system operation should be given.

Gregory Peak
Director, Technical Services

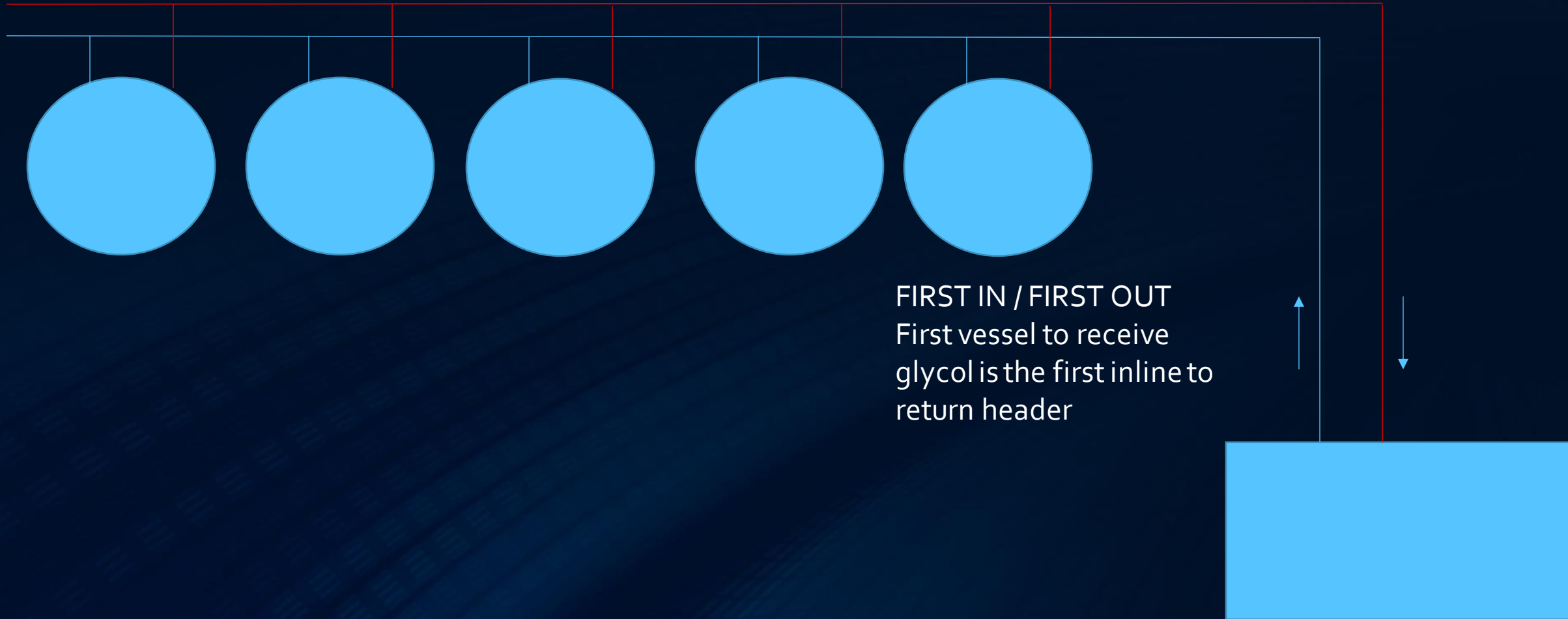


BREWERY PIPING DESIGN

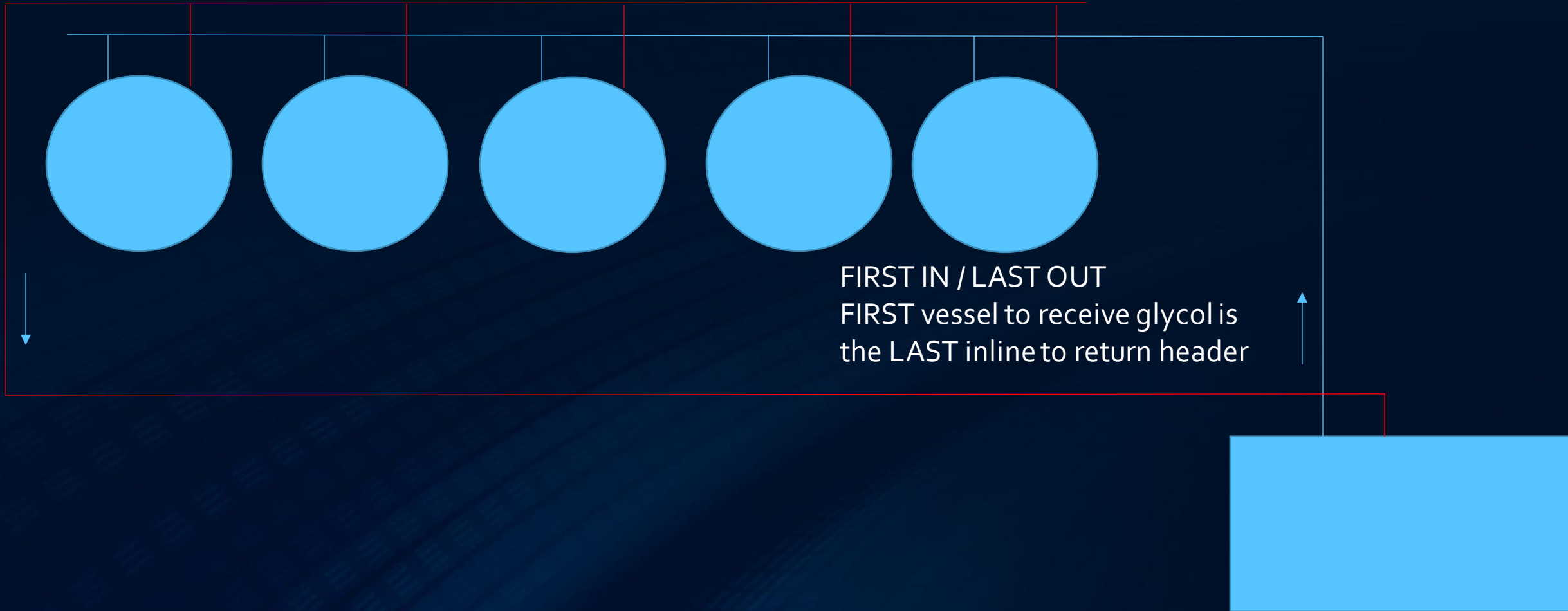
Don't cut corners on Insulation or Pipe Supports



BREWERY PIPING DESIGN FIRST IN / FIRST OUT

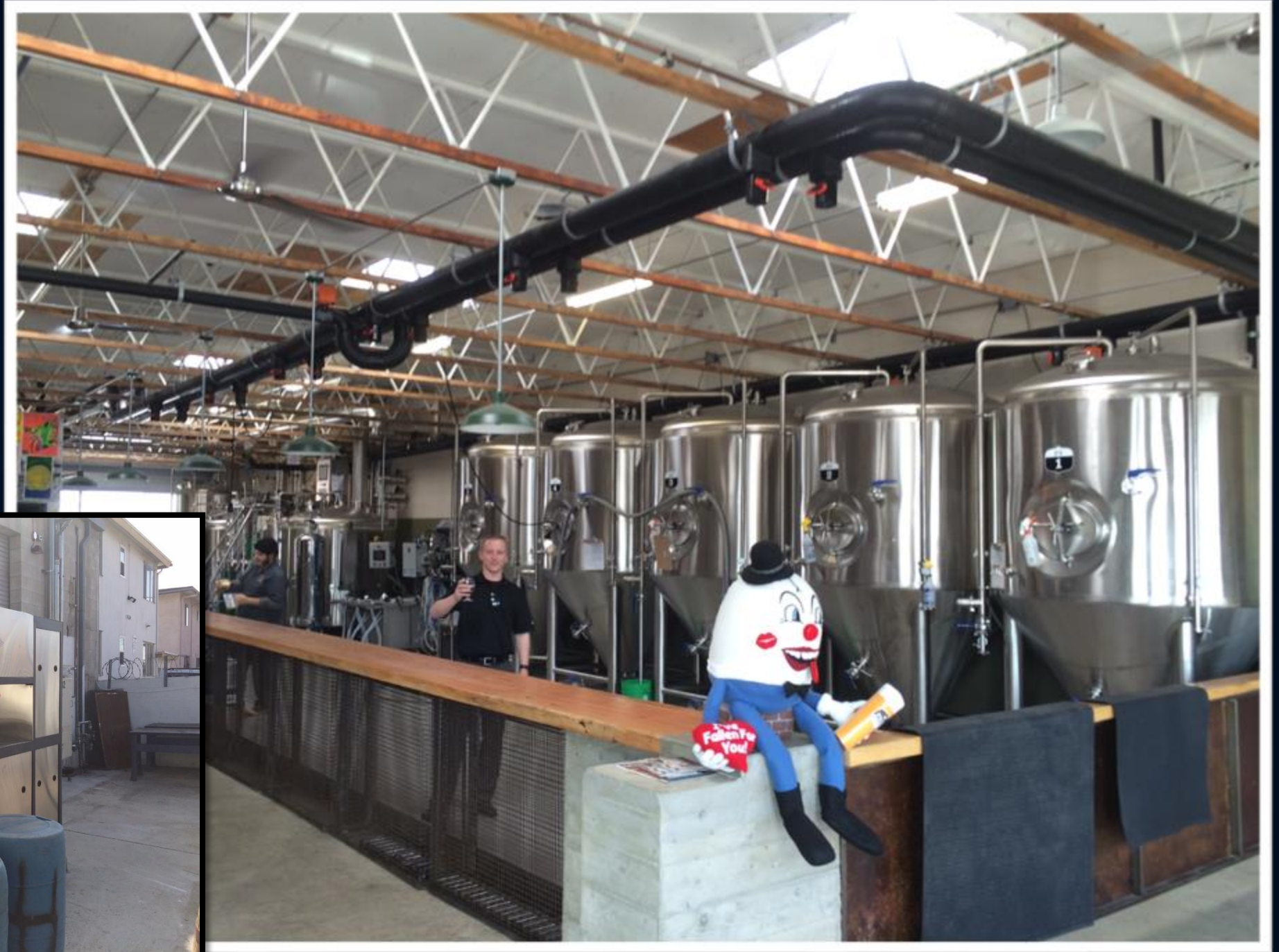


BREWERY PIPING DESIGN FIRST IN / LAST OUT



FALL BREWING

SAN DIEGO, CA



SECTION REVIEW

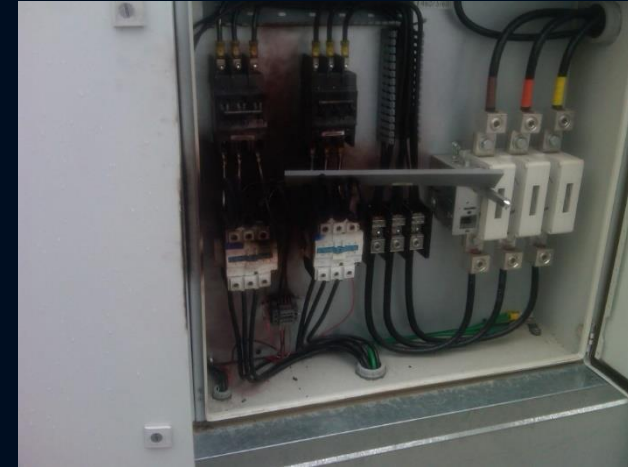
COPPER / STAINLESS STEEL/ ABS

PVC – USE AT YOUR OWN RISK

HANGERS AND INSULATION ARE IMPORTANT

FIRST IN / LAST OUT PIPING

PROPER CARE AND FEEDING OF A CHILLER SYSTEM



PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE

- IN HOUSE VS. SERVICE CONTRACTOR
- DAILY / WEEKLY / MONTHLY / ANNUALLY



"How long will my chiller system last?"

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE

DAILY

Date

Air Cooled Condenser Clear of Obstruction

Glycol Inlet Temp

Check for Audible or Visual Alarms

Refrigerant Sight Glass Inspection

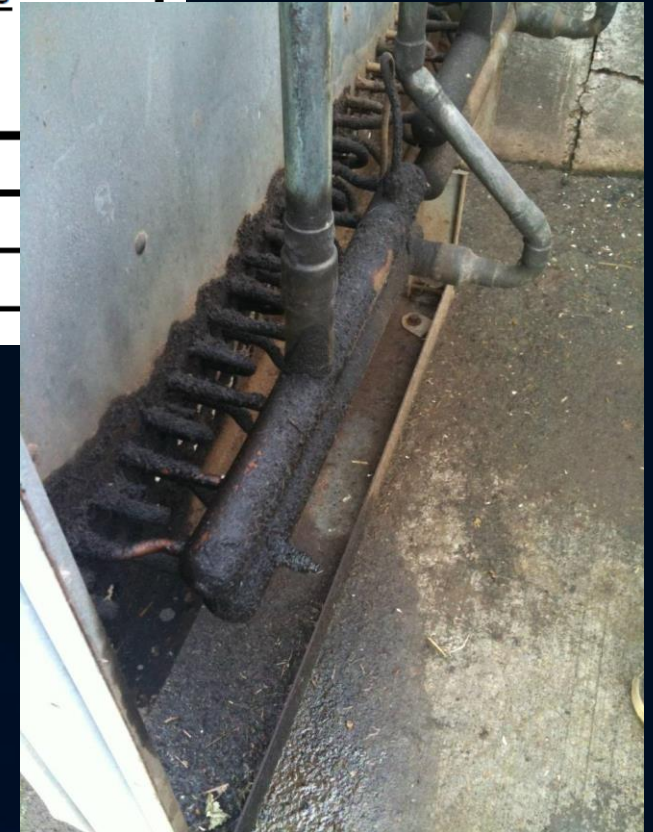
Date

Chiller System Setpoint

Glycol Outlet Temp

Inspect for glycol leaks

Daily Inspection Notes:



PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE

WEEKLY

Date

Suction Pressure

Discharge Pressure

Date

Proper Glycol Reservoir Level

Compressor Superheat

Weekly Inspection Notes:



PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE

MONTHLY

Date

Glycol Freeze Concentration

Check Pump Amperage

Clean Air Cooled Condenser

Date

Check Compressor Amps

Check Condenser Fan Amps

Check System Amps

Monthly Inspection Notes: _____



PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE

<u>YEARLY</u>			
Date		Date	
<input type="text"/>	Replace Condenser Fan Contactor	<input type="text"/>	Replace Liquid Line Filter
<input type="text"/>	Replace Pump Contactor	<input type="text"/>	Replace Comp. Contactor
Yearly Inspection Notes: _____			

1. Purchase direct from Manufacturer
2. Reduce / eliminate Motor Failures
3. \$70 for Compressor Contactor VS \$3000 for new compressor



PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE



SIZING THE CHILLER SYSTEM

- Determining the Cooling Loads
 - Expansion Plans
 - Managing your cooling load
- Chiller Design
 - Redundancy
 - Oversizing and Undersizing
- Glycol Pumps & Flow Requirements
- Glycol Storage Tank
- Controls
- Warranty and Serviceability

SIZING THE CHILLER SYSTEM

CELLAR COOLING LOAD

FERMENTATION
CONDITIONING

BRITE
LAGERING

TAKE A CELLAR CENSUS

www.prochiller.com/brewload.htm

Fax:


Email:

How Did You Hear About Us?

Brewery Survey
Please provide an itemized list of your current or future Brewing Vessels

BREWERY INFORMATION SUMMARY- please list all Fermenters and Glycol Cooled Conditioning or Brite Tanks

Quantity of Vessels	Size in BBL	Description	Total BBL
(Example) 6EA	(Example) 15BBL	(Example) Fermenters	(Example) 90BBL
3EA	30BBL	Conditioning Tanks	90BBL
10 <input type="text"/> EA	20 <input type="text"/> BBL	FERMENTER	200 <input type="text"/> BBL
5 <input type="text"/> EA	40 <input type="text"/> BBL	FERMENTER	200 <input type="text"/> BBL
5 <input type="text"/> EA	40 <input type="text"/> BBL	BRITE	200 <input type="text"/> BBL
2 <input type="text"/> EA	20 <input type="text"/> BBL	BRITE	40 <input type="text"/> BBL
<input type="text"/> EA	<input type="text"/> BBL		0 <input type="text"/> BBL
<input type="text"/> EA	<input type="text"/> BBL		0 <input type="text"/> BBL
<input type="text"/> EA	<input type="text"/> BBL		0 <input type="text"/> BBL
<input type="text"/> EA	<input type="text"/> BBL		0 <input type="text"/> BBL
BBL TOTAL:			640 <input type="text"/> BBL
22 <input type="text"/>	Total Vessels	AVG BBL:	29.09 <input type="text"/> BBL

You must click calculate before continuing! 

SIZING THE CHILLER SYSTEM

CELLAR COOLING LOAD

DETERMINE "AVERAGE" TO "HIGH" LOAD
CONDITION BASED ON YOUR
ESTIMATED OPERATING LOADS

Step 1 **Step 2** **Step 3**

Brewery Load Estimate

If we took a snap shot of the brewery during a "typical" or "high" load period, what would be the condition or status of each vessel listed in step 1?

We have broken these down to three categories: Active Fermentation, Knock Down Cooling, or Post Knockdown Holding / Brite Beer Holding Load.

Please fill the appropriate number of BBLs within each category. The total BBL's should equal the BBL Total listed in step 1. Typically customers will allocate 40% in active fermentation, 20% in knock down cooling and 40% in post knock down holding.


Step 1 Total: BBLs

Category 1	Active Fermentation	
	Total BBLs in active Fermentation:	<input type="text" value="300"/>
	Total Quantity (BBLs) in fermentation at any one given time. Formula based on a 72 Hour active Fermentation Time.	BBL

Category 2	Knock Down Cooling	
	Total BBLs in Knock Down:	<input type="text" value="60"/>
	Total Quantity cooling from Fermentation Temp to Holding Temp at any one given time.	BBL
	Total Hours that Knock Down Cooling will Occur (AVG 24HRS):	<input type="text" value="24"/>
	Length of Time (HR) that Brew will be Cooled in Knock-Down.	HR
	Desired Temperature Drop during Knockdown (AVG 30° F TD):	<input type="text" value="30"/>
	The most aggressive temperature drop desired during Knockdown.	TD

Category 3	Post Knockdown Holding	
	Total BBLs in Post Knock Down Hold or Brite Beer Load:	<input type="text" value="280"/>
	Total Quantity (BBLs) in Post-Knock Down at any one given time.	BBL

Total:
(Should Step 1 Total) BBL

You must click calculate before continuing! 

SIZING THE CHILLER SYSTEM

REVIEW ADDITIONAL COOLING LOADS

COLD LIQUOR TANK

WORT COOLING

COLD ROOM COOLING

Step 1 Step 2 Step 3

Questions

Are you using a Cold Liquor Tank? Yes No

What size cold liquor tank is used? BBL

What is the temperature difference between starting temperature and desired ending temperature? °F TD
(Starting temperature of 70° minus ending temperature of 35° = 35°)

How quickly is this cooled down? HRS

Do you use glycol for your Wort Cooling? Yes No

What is the Flow Rate you process the Wort (example 15 Bbl per hour)? BBL
 30min

How much cooling is done with glycol (example cooling from 80°F to 70°F) °F Starting Temperature
 °F Ending Temperature

How many batches per week are you brewing or plan to brew? BATCHES

Do you wish to utilize glycol to cool your walk-in cooler? Yes No

What is the desired walk-in temperature? °F

What are the dimensions of your walk-in cooler (L x W x H in feet) L W H

Is your walk-in cooler primarily for beer storage?

Notes

Clear Page Previous Submit

SIZING THE CHILLER SYSTEM

CALCULATING THE COLD LIQUOR TANK

COLD LIQUOR LOAD							
Cold Liquor Tank Size	60	BBLS	starting temp	70			
batch size							
60	BBLS	every	720	MINUTES			
STARTING TEMP	70	F					
ENDING TEMP	35	F	FLOW	2.583333	GPM		
TEMP DROP	35	F					
LOAD	45,208	BTU/HR					

SIZING THE CHILLER SYSTEM

CALCULATING THE COLD ROOM LOAD

		<u>LOAD - MULTIPLIER</u>				
L	35	<u>METHOD</u>	<u>LIGHT</u>	12	X	ENVELOPE AREA <u>35,280</u>
W	20		<u>MED</u>	14	X	ENVELOPE AREA <u>41,160</u> TYPICAL
H	14		<u>HEAVY</u>	16	X	ENVELOPE AREA <u>47,040</u>
	40		<u>HEAVY</u>	20	X	ENVELOPE AREA <u>58,800</u>
			<u>WINE STORAGE</u>	10	X	ENVELOPE AREA <u>29,400</u>
			<u>PREP AREA L X W X 70</u>			<u>49,000</u>

SIZING THE CHILLER SYSTEM

CELLAR COOLING LOAD	75,937 BTU/HR
COLD LIQUOR TANK LOAD	45,208 BTU/HR
<u>COLD ROOM LOAD</u>	<u>41,160 BTU/HR</u>
ESTIMATED COOLING LOAD	162,305 BTU/HR

SECTION REVIEW

"How long will my chiller system last?"

Why is the CHILLER SYSTEM such an important piece of equipment in your Brewery?

- You only have one, and it ties into all aspects of the brewing process.
- Chiller System never sleeps or rests, so that you can.
- You can't have consistent product without adequate cooling.
- There are various ways to save costs when putting together your brewery- don't compromise on cooling capacity or on chiller system quality.

RESOURCES:

WWW.PROCHILLER.COM

WWW.MYCHILLER.COM

WWW.PROBREWER.COM

www.brewersassociation.org

www.mbaa.com