

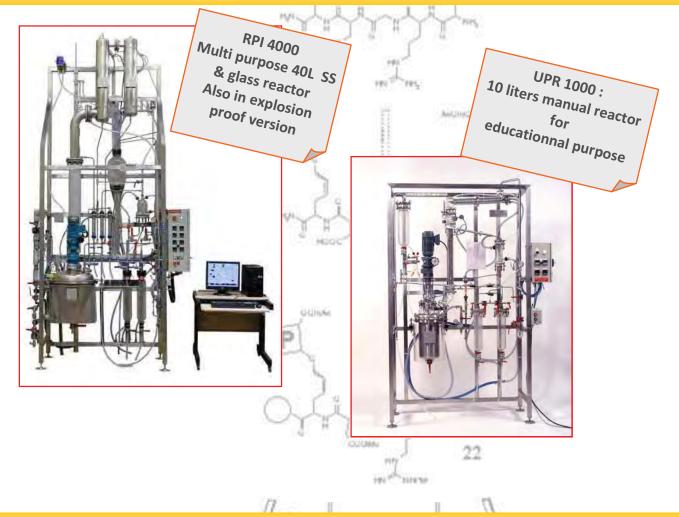


Process Engineering for Education





Reactors











Core competencies

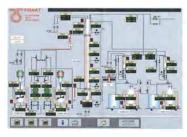
Measure, Eex Protection, Safety studies

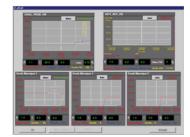


Sensors & Probes Control valves Equipotential wiring, Eex proof componant... Hazop & SIL Analysis

Control, data recording, PLC, DCS, SNCC



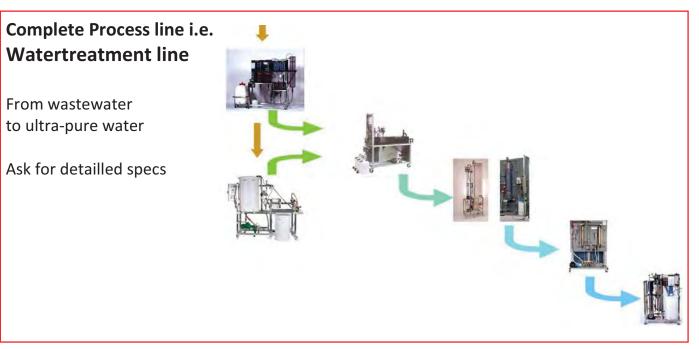




Video recorder

Industrial spervisors

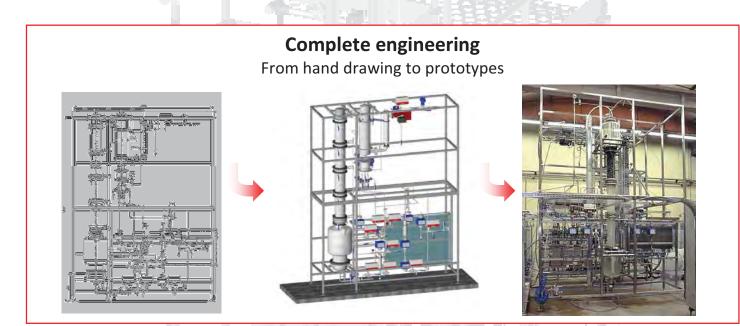
On line Data acquisition



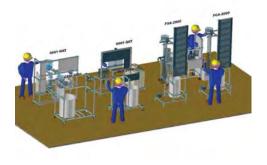




Added Values



Educationnal Engineering Virtual 3D installation Complete workshop conception Educationnal Manual





On site comissioning : Technicians & Engineers

Installating, comissionning

Courses for teachers









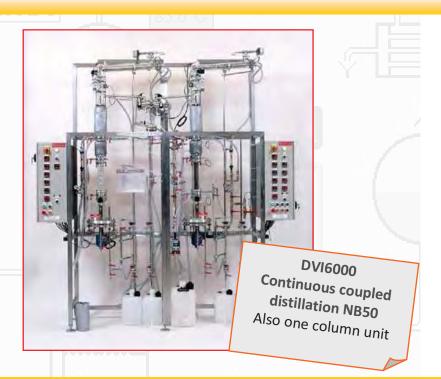


Distillation

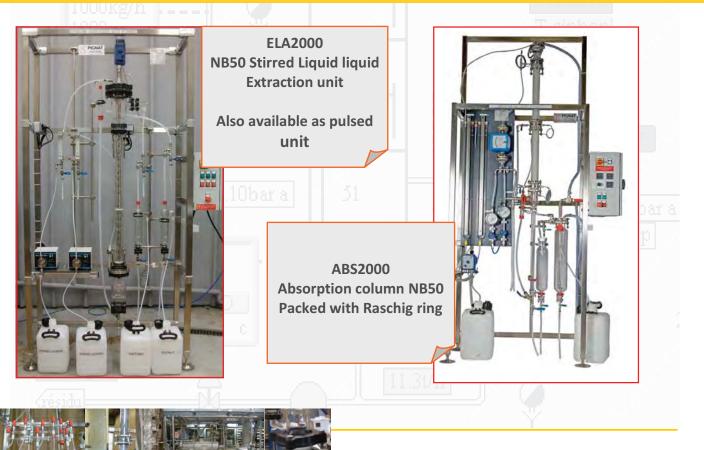




DVI1000 Continuous distillation NB25 Table top material



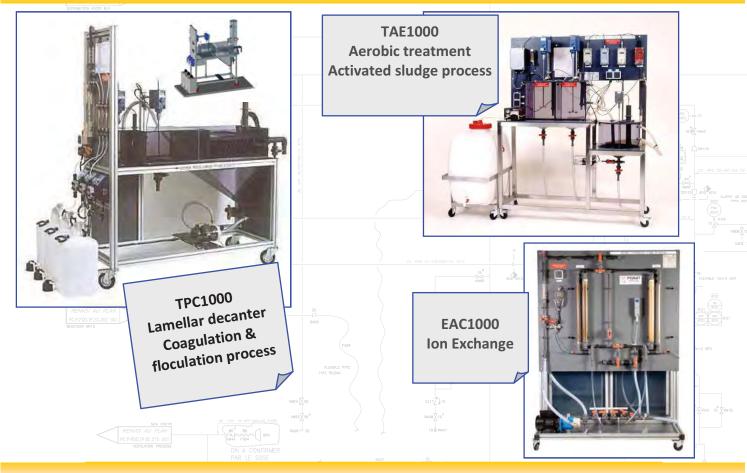
Extraction & Absorption







Water Treatment



Fragrance & Beverage



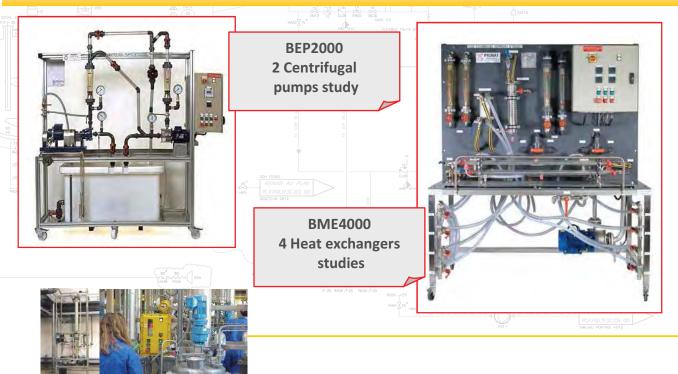




Sensors, Regulation, Automatism



Heat & Fluids







PIGNAT

55 years of innovation and exprience

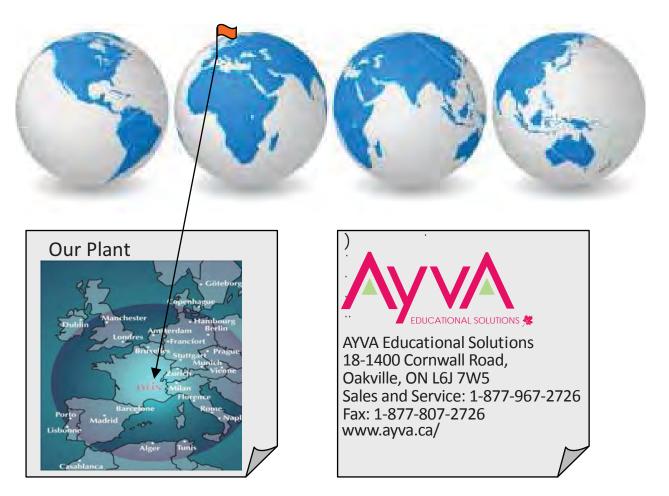
America

Europe & Africa

Middle East

Asia

USA, Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Brasil, Chile France, E.C., Russia, Tunisia, Algeria, Marocco, UAE, Saoudi arabia, Libanon, Jordania, Iran, Pakistan, India Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam

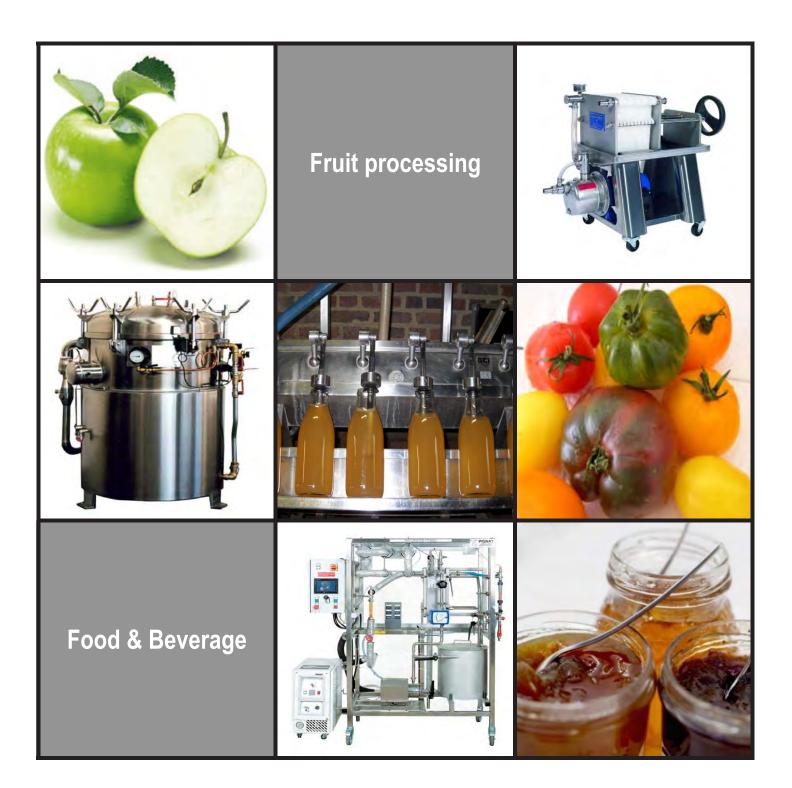








Process Engineering for Education





50 years of innovation and experience for your satisfaction

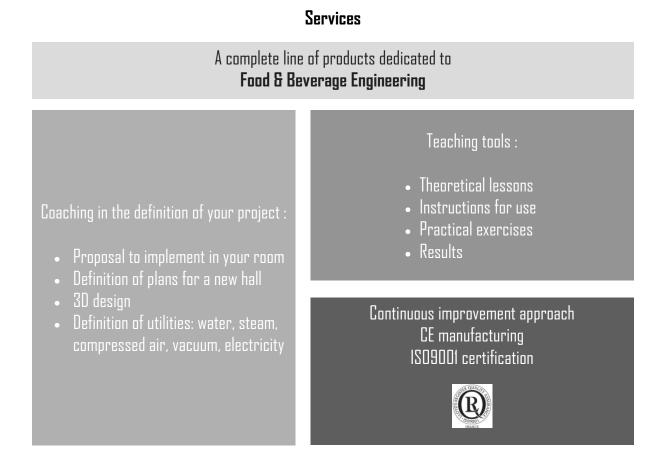
Since 1963, PIGNAT has built and developed pilot plants in Process Engineering.

In 1983, this expertise has been dedicated to teaching technologies and pilot units have been created to represent the main unit operations.

Today, PIGNAT has extended its range to all activities of Process Engineering :

- ≻ Food & Beverage Engineering
- ➢ Chemical Engineering
- > Environment
- ➢ Fluid Mechanics
- ≻ Automation & Control
- \succ Thermodynamics

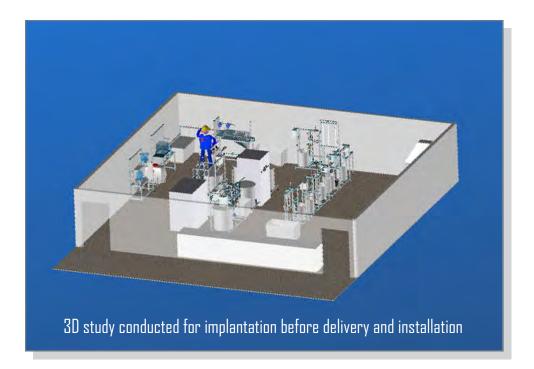
The pilot units presented here are the result of our experience. They will become essential to your teachings.





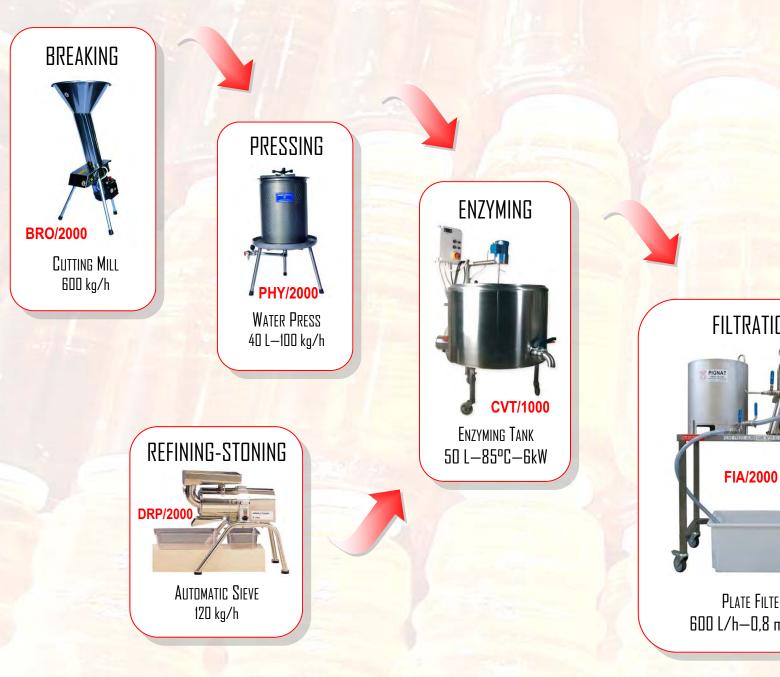
SUMMARY

	Pasteurized products Fruit juices	page 4
	Jams	page 6
	Appertized products Compotes / Sauces / Canned fruits	page 8
	Industrial Engineering	page 10
25	Contacts	page 12





Pasteurized products : fruit juices



Fruit juice is the unfermented liquid extracted from the edible part of sound, ripe, fresh fruits or preserved in sound conditions. The juice should have the colour, aroma and flavour of the fruit from which it is extracted. The addition of sugar, syrup, water, acid ... is subject to Codex Alimentarius regulations.

The fruits are washed and sorted prior crushed and pressed to extract the juice. To clarify the juice, a pectinolytic enzyme addition is made to dissolve some of these pectins, which causes a decrease in viscosity and sedimentation of particles which can then be removed from the juice.

Filtration on media (such as kieselguhr or plates) can remove the last particles (pectin, pulp) in suspension before pasteurization and hot filling.

The pasteurized juice should be stored at 4-5 ° C and be drunk quickly, within a few weeks.

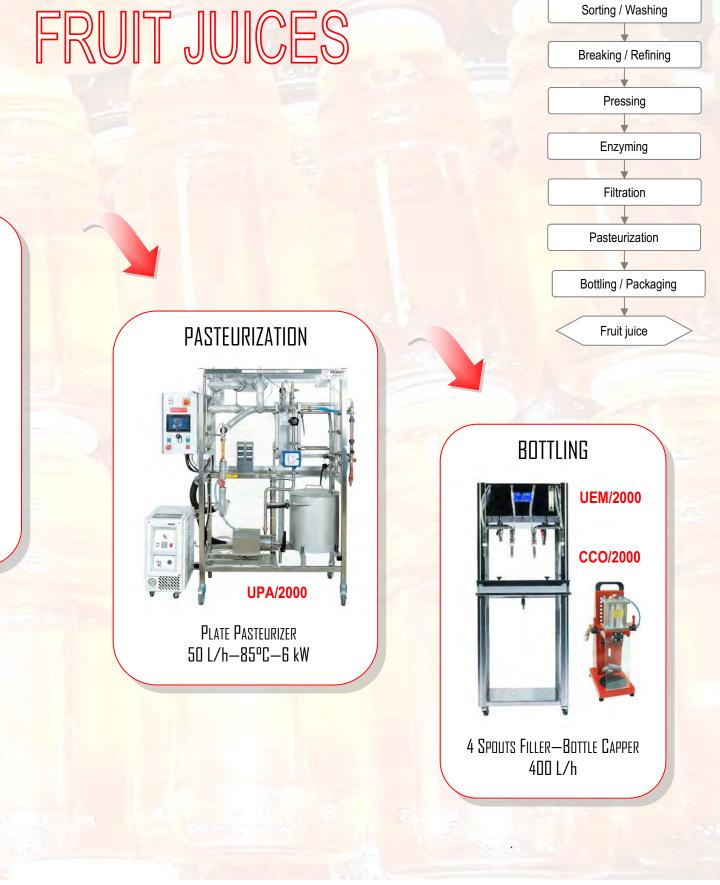


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Pasteurized products : fruit juices

Fruits



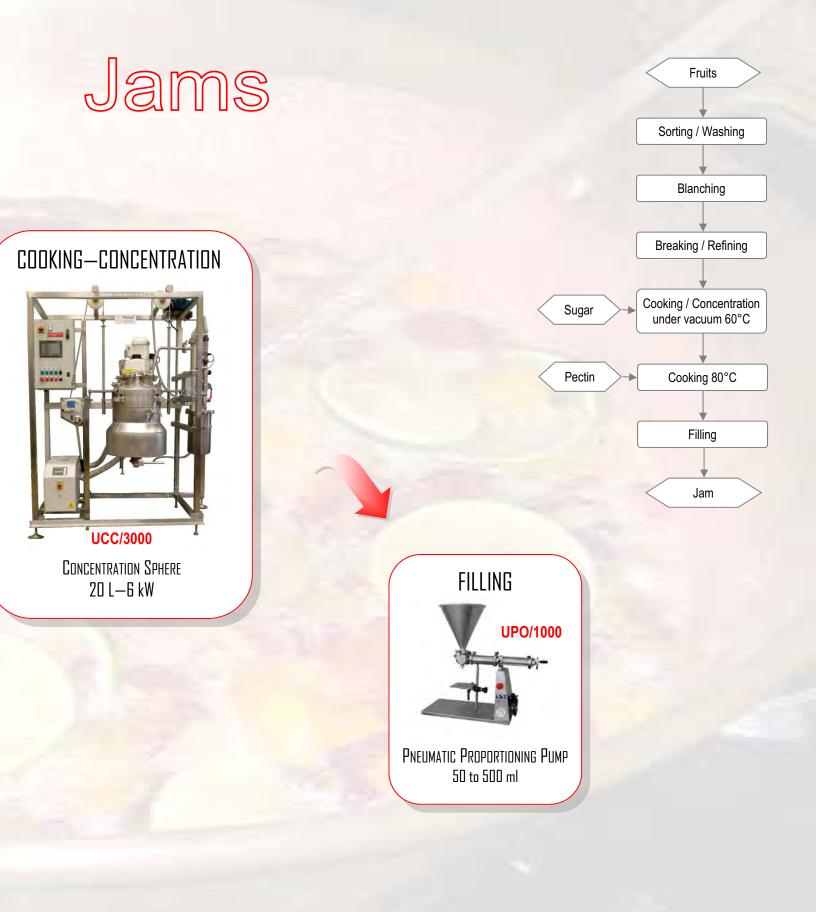




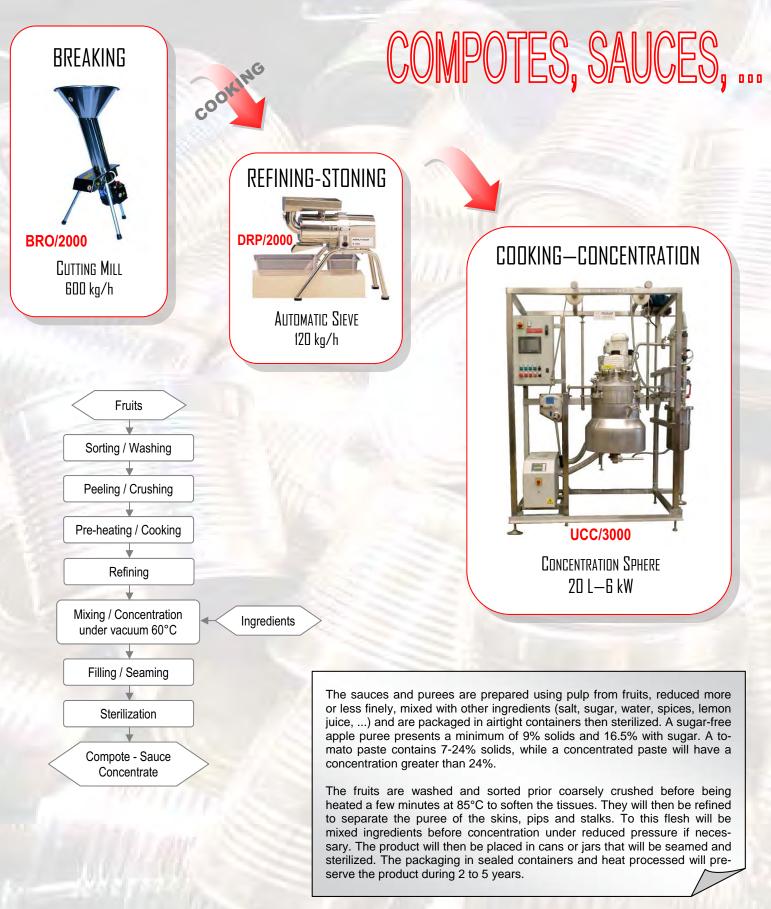
The jam is made from whole fruit or chunks or flesh and / or concentrated puree, mixed with sweeteners giving it a sweet taste. The respective proportions of fruit and sugar are subject to regulation. Generally, the fruit content shall not be less than 45% of the finished product.

Pre-sorted, washed or peeled fruits can be softened by blanching before being crushed or refined. The pulp is introduced in a concentration sphere with sugar. The mixture is cooked and concentrated at 60°C under reduced pressure until the desired content of sugar is obtained. Pectin can then be added to give suitable texture to the jam before baking at 80°C. The jam is then packaged in jars pre-sterilized at 85°C and sealed. After evaporation, the jam has a rate of sugar of 63 to 65% which gives it its texture, taste and ensures its conservation over a year.









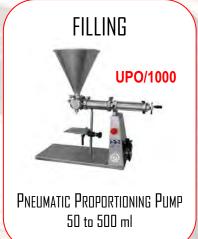


CANNED FRUITS

Fruits may be packed, in cans, whole, sliced, chopped, alone or mixed with others. The fruit must be sound, ripe and can be peeled and stoned. They will be presented with a packing medium such as water, juice of the fruit, a dry sweetener or a sugar syrup. The product should have the flavor, color and texture of fresh product.

The fruits can be sorted and washed, peeled, seeded, chopped (depending on the product) before canning. The fruits are then covered with a suitable coverage medium. The boxes will be seamed and then sterilized. The packaging in sealed containers and heat processed will preserve the product for 2-5 years.









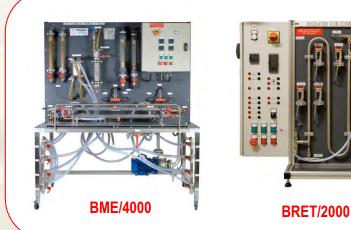


Related disciplines, called Industrial Engineering, are also essential to understand the overall operation of equipments used in food industry and to be able to ensure control and maintenance.

- Pumping : a study of different types of pumps, their operation and their use.
- Heat exchanges : a study of different types of exchangers and their use.
- Control / Sensors : process control study.
- > The principles of evaporation and crystallization.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING



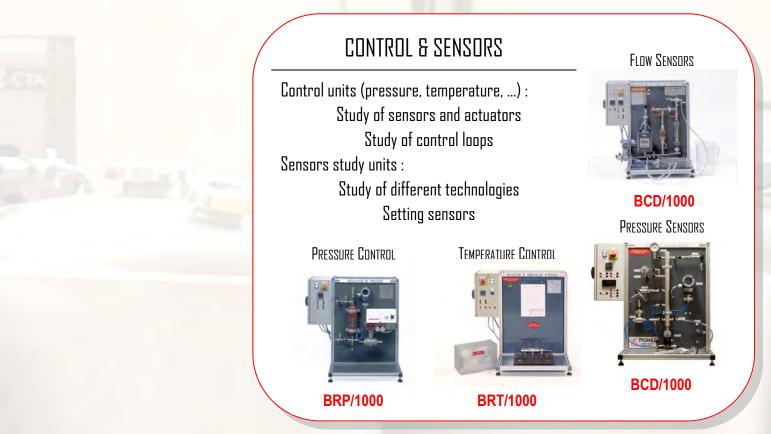


HEAT EXCHANGES

Exchangers features Study at co-and counter-current Transfer characterization Influence of flow regimes Study of the control



Industrial Engineering





EVV/1000

CRV/2000



Processes of evaporation and concentration Cooling crystallization



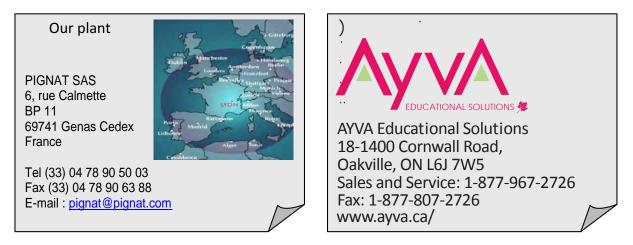
YOUR PROJECT

Line	Unit operations	Range	Price (from)
Pre-treatment	Breaking, Refining, Stoning	BRO, DRP	
	Pressing	PAP, PHY	
	Filtration	FIA	
Heat Treatment	Enzyming, Blanching	CVT	
	Pasteurization	UPA	
	Cooking Concentration	UCC	
	Sterilization	ATV	
Packaging	Bottling, Filling	UEM, UPO	
	Seaming, Capping	SER, CCO, CPP	
Industrial Engineering	Pump study	BEP, BSP	
	Control	BRP, BRT,	
	Sensors	BCD, BCP,	
	Heat exchanges	BME, BRET	
	Evaporation, Crystallization	EVV, CRV	

PRODUCTION LINES

Production Line for Fruit Juice	LJF/2000
Production Line for Appertized Products	LPA/2000

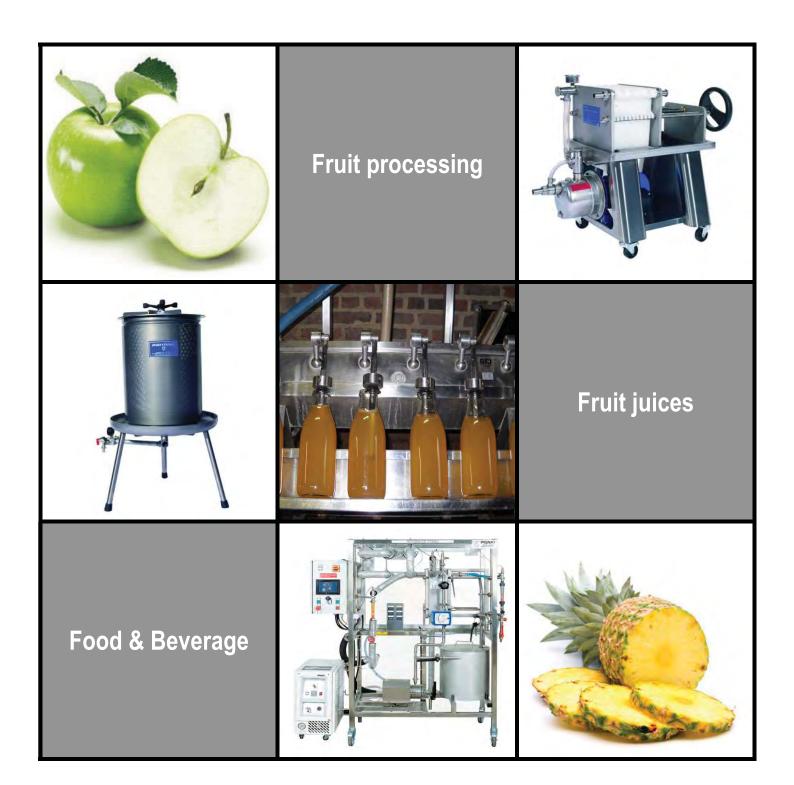
CONTACT







Process Engineering for Education





FRUIT JUICES

Page 2

GRINDING







Crushed apples

The grinding is designed to prepare fruit for pressing. The fruits are introduced after washing in the cutting mill without pretreatment.



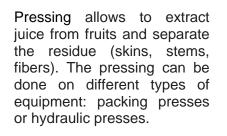


PIGNAT

FRUIT JUICES

PRESSING

Page 3







Packing press PAP/2000

Hydraulic press PHY/2000



FRUIT JUICES

ENZYMING







The addition of enzymes helps to clarify the juice to prevent deposits and turbidity. The enzyming takes place at 45-50 °C with pectinolytic enzymes in a thermostated tank.



Removal of pectines : enzyming and settling

Page 4



PIGNAT

FRUIT JUICES

FILTRATION

Filtration is performed on filter plates with cardboard filters of suitable porosity for the desired type of filtration : coarse, fine, sterile ...

Filtration residues

Insolubles filtration



FRUIT JUICES

Page 6

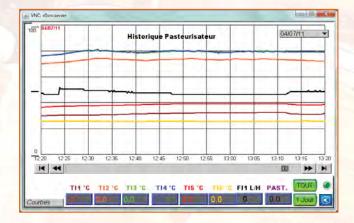
PASTEURIZATION



Pasteurization monitoring : temperatures, holding time, pasteurization value

 $VP = t \times 10^{\frac{\theta - \theta_{ref}}{z}}$





Pasteurization (heat treatment) followed by hot bottling and capping in clean bottles, allows the preservation of fruit juices for a few weeks in positive cold (0-4 $^{\circ}$ C). Manual or semi-automatic equipments can make small productions.

BOTTLING





FRUIT JUICES









4 spouts filler



PilferProof caps



Page 7

Crown caps



YOUR PROJECT LJF/2000

Unit operations	Range	Prices (from)
Grinding, Refining, Stoning	BRD, DRP	
Pressing	PAP, PHY	
Enzyming	CVT	
Filtration	FIA	
Pasteurization	ИРА	
Bottling	ШЕМ	
Capping	CCO, CPP	



CONTACT

Our plant

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Tel (33) 04 78 90 50 03 Fax (33) 04 78 90 63 88 E-mail : pignat@pignat.com

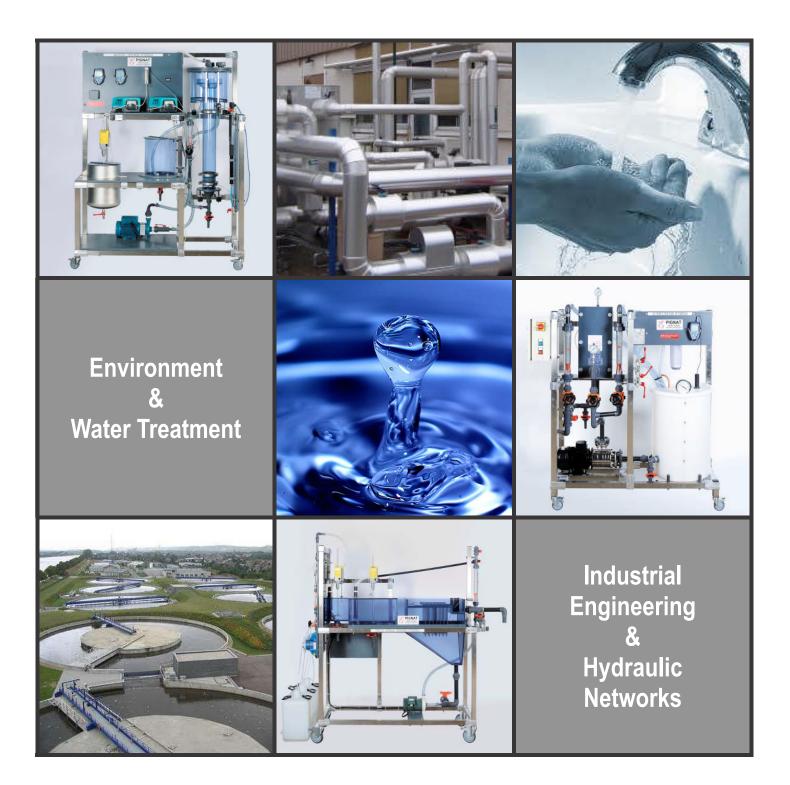








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- ≻ Environment
- ➢ Fluid Mechanics
- > Automation & Control
- \succ Thermodynamics

The pilot units presented here are the result of our experience. They will become essential to your teachings.

Services A complete line of products dedicated to Water Treatment and Hydraulic Networks

Coaching in the definition of your project :

- Proposal to implement in your room
- Definition of plans for a new hal
- 3D design
- Definition of utilities: water, steam, compressed air, vacuum, electricity

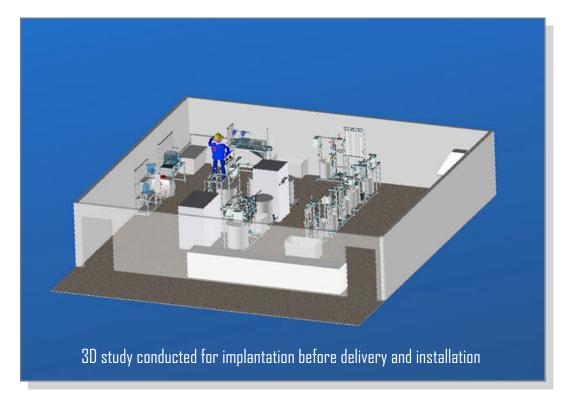
- Teaching tools :
- Theoretical lessons
- Instructions for use
- Practical exercises
- Results

Continuous improvement approach CE manufacturing ISO9001 certification

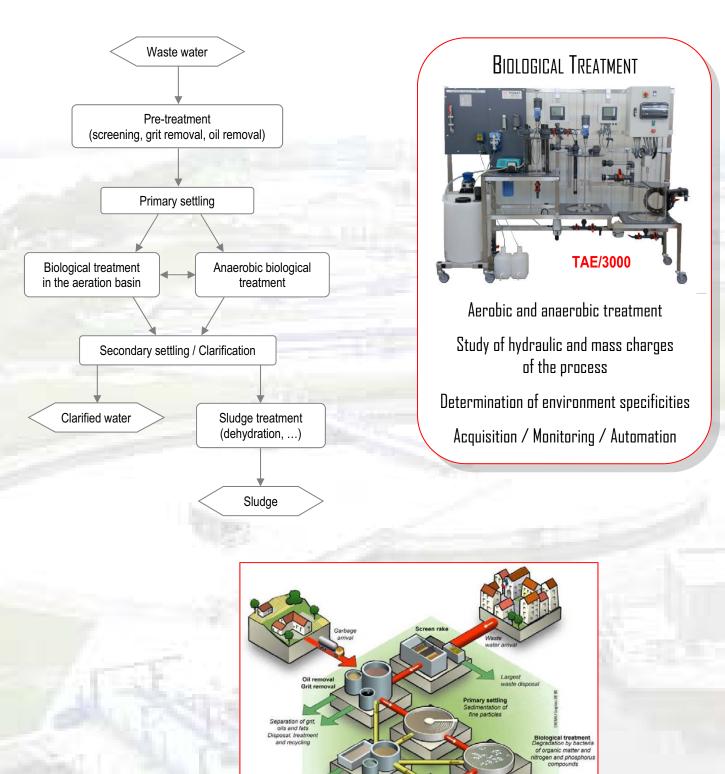


SUMMARY

	Waste Water Treatment Sanitation	page 4
	Drinking Water	page 6
	Purified Water	page 8
	Industrial Engineering & Hydraulic Networks	page 10
25	Contacts	page 12







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ion of liquids and solids ning, incineration

Waste water treatment station



SANITATION Waste water treatment



Defining the parameters of filtration media

Economical and technical validation of the process

Anaerobic Treatment



Digestion and denitrification processes

Operating in a fixed bed

Effluent recycling

The sanitation or wastewater treatment is a set of techniques designed to purify the water before returning to the natural environment.

First, pre-treatment equipments remove large solids present. A primary settling is then used to eliminate some of the particles in suspension.

The water is then sent to aeration tank where bacteria break down organic compounds and nitrogen. Anaerobic treatment is generally used in addition to aerobic or to treat nitrogen pollution.

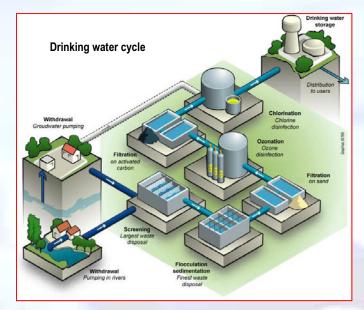
After settling, the clarified water is separated from the sludge, which follow then their own processing circuit (concentration, dehydration, packaging, ...).



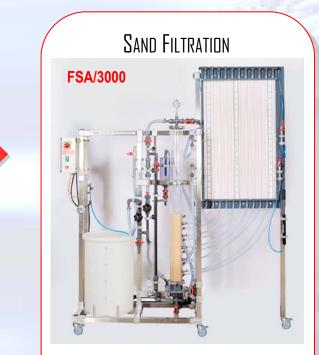
COAGULATION, FLOCCULATION, SEDIMENTATION



Implementation of a physico chemical treatment Adjustment of operating parameters Monitoring water quality at the output



DRINKING WATER



Deep-bed filtration of water loaded with suspended solids

Visualization of clogging

Backwashing of the bed

72

The water pumped from underground aquifers and rivers does not generally respond to drinking water standards. It may contain suspended particles, dissolved salts and bacteria.

The purification consists in removing these substances and adding reagents to the water which becomes qualified and meets the standards.

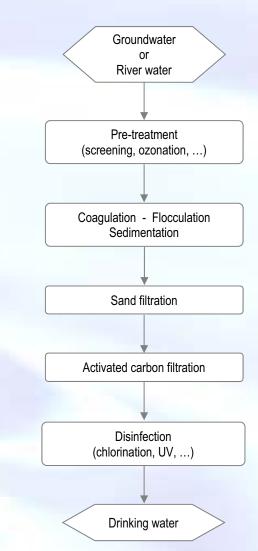
After an initial mechanical pre-treatment (coarse and fine screening), the water undergoes a physico-chemical coagulation-flocculation-sedimentation to remove residual finest particles.

The water is then passed through a sand filter and an activated carbon filter to remove particles larger than 20 μm and pollutants such as heavy metals, chlorine and some organic compounds.

After filtration, the water undergoes disinfection step (ozonation, UV, chlorine) which aims to eliminate residual bacterial germs before drinking water storage and distribution.

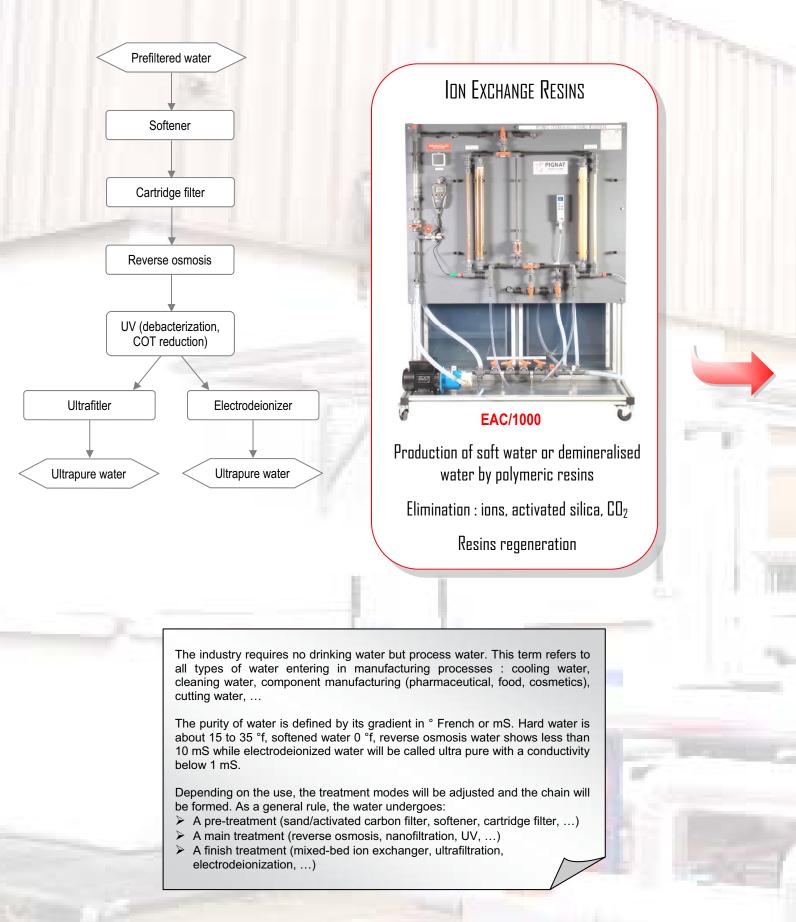


Purification of water by activated carbon filtration Disinfection passing through UV light Disinfection by chlorination





Purified water



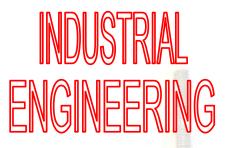


PURIFIED WATER Drinking water 13 to 35 °f 10 µS WWTP disposal 2 µS 0°f μS uS Dialyser ****** UV light Osmosis wate storage Resins 10 µS Softener Reverse Osmosis Filters Filters WWTP disposal Booste ULTRAFILTRATION OSM/2000 Tangential filtration on reverse osmosis membrane Desalination Elimination : bacteria, pyrogens, Organic compounds, ions **ULF/2000** Tangential filtration on organic ultrafiltration membrane Purification / concentration of solutions Elimination : bacteria, pyrogens, colloids



Related disciplines, called Industrial Engineering, are also essential to understand the overall operation of equipments used in water treatment and to be able to ensure control and maintenance.

- Pumping : a study of different types of pumps, their operation and their use.
- Fluid mechanics : the study of pressure losses in pipes, valves, orifices, ...
- The free surface flows : the study of flow in open channel, the study of flow depending on the obstacles.
- Control / Automation : process control study.





FLUID MECHANICS

Measurement of pressure losses Flow measurement Study of orifices Visualization of flow characteristics





HYDRAULIC NETWORKS

<section-header><section-header><text><text>

CONTROL & AUTOMATION

Control unit (level, flow, pH, ...) : Study of sensors and actuators Study of control loops Automated pumping station : Simulation of a water distribution network Manual or automated process control









BRN/2000



p**H C**ontrol

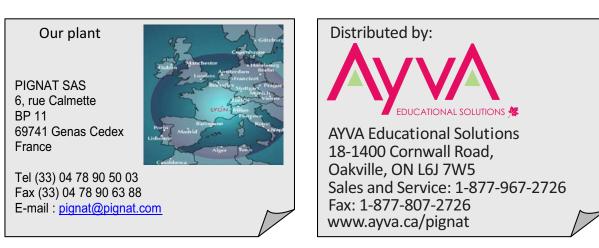


BRpH/1000

YOUR PROJECT

Line	Unit operations	Range	Price (from)
Sanitation	Biological treatment	TAE	
LAE/2000	Anaerobic treatment	TAN	
	Filter press	FIL	
Drinking water	Coagulation, Flocculation, Sedimentation	TPC	
LPE/2000	Sand filter	FSA	
	Activated carbon filter	FSC	
Purified water	lon exchange resins	EAC	
LFE/2000	Reverse osmosis	DSM	
	Ultrafiltration	ULF	
	Cartridge filter		
	UV disinfection		
	Electrodeionization		
Industrial engineering	Pump study	BEP, BSP	
& Hydraulic networks	Fluid mechanics	BDF	
	Free surface flows	MCO	
	Control	BRN, BRD,	
	Pumping station	ASP	

CONTACT



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