

# GN 429

## Cabinet "U" handles

Hygienic Design



### Specification

Stainless Steel

- AISI 316 L **A4**
- matt (Ra < 0.8 µm) **MT**
- polished (Ra < 0.8 µm)

Sealing rings

hydrogenated acrylonitrile butadiene rubber (H-NBR)

- blue
- temperature resistant -25 °C to +150 °C
- Hardness 85±5 Shore A
- FDA compliant

### Information

GN 429 cabinet „U“ handles are intended for use in hygiene areas. The sealed mounting surfaces enable fastening without dead spaces. The high quality finish prevents adherence of dirt and facilitates cleaning.

The manufacturing process (bending) allows the production of **special lengths** in relatively small quantities.

### Technical information

- [Stainless Steel characteristics](#)

### General instructions

### Why Hygienic Design?

In the food industry, medical technology and the pharmaceutical industry, product safety and consumer protection are becoming increasingly important. Due to their specific properties, standard parts in Hygienic Design can assist the production process in these sensitive areas and facilitate the manufacture of products with a long shelf life, which are free from preservatives.

### Advantages of Hygienic Design

**Less and shorter cleaning work** (this can be up to 25 % of the production time), therefore

- more time available for production
- less fresh water consumption
- lower energy consumption
- less cleaning agent required
- less production of waste water
- lower total costs and saving of resources

### 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

### Requirements, design principles

## Design requirements for Hygienic Design

### Material

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

### Surfaces

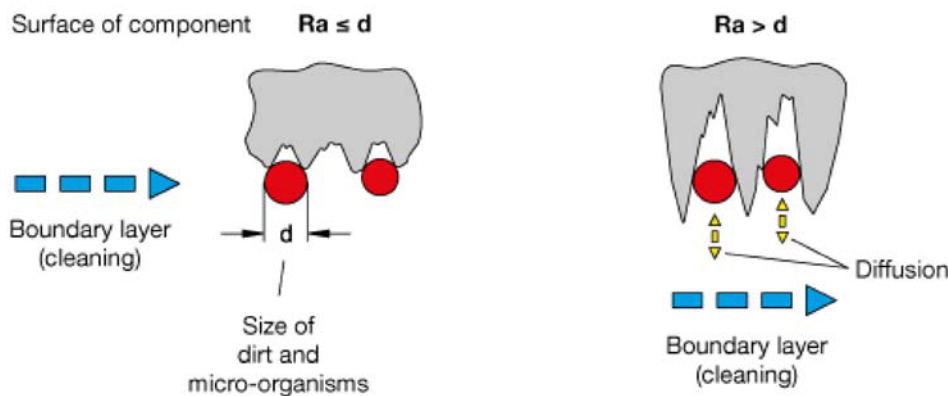
- Surfaces must be able to be cleaned
- Steps due to appliance configurations which are not aligned must be avoided
- Seals must be designed so that no gaps occur
- O-ring grooves must be hygienically designed
- Contact with the product to be manufactured must be ruled out
- Corners should preferably 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  $Ra < 0.8 \mu\text{m}$



## 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

### Seals, application example

## 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.

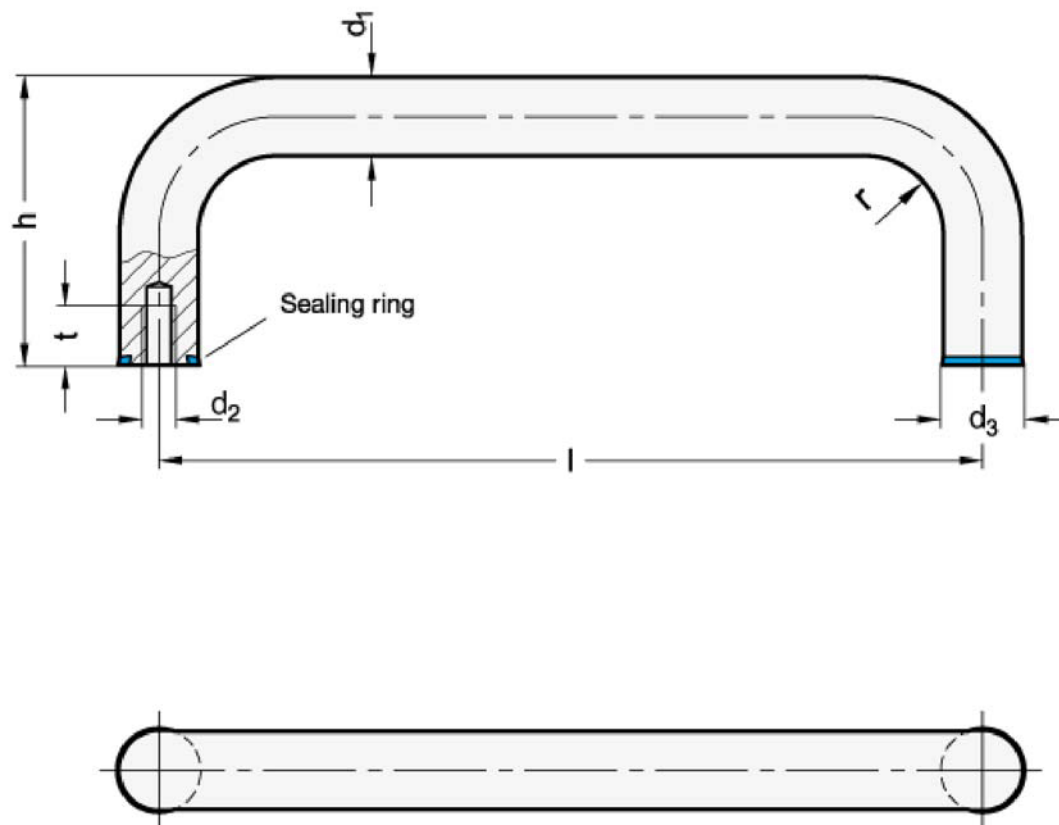
For this, a defined pre-tension or pressing of the seals and wipers is necessary for a reliable and permanent seal in the installed condition. Within the Hygienic Design product family, seal installation spaces and seal cross sections are calculated and designed with simulation software, so that the 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:

Is the **static seal**, application examples shown below the top faces the mounting surface (sealing ring) and the bottom faces the contact surface (bottom seal), so that the corresponding pressure is achieved by tightening. It should be ensured that all surfaces which make contact with the seal have a surface finish of at least Ra 0.8 µm.

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+Ganter supplies the relevant seals as spare parts or offers these under GN 7600 as standard parts for spare parts.



## GN 429

Description	$d_1$	$l_1 \pm 0.5$	$d_2$	$d_3$	$h$	$r$	$t$ min.
GN 429-A4-12-125-MT	12	125	M 5	12.8	51	14	12
GN 429-A4-12-125-PL	12	125	M 5	12.8	51	14	12
GN 429-A4-12-160-MT	12	160	M 5	12.8	51	14	12
GN 429-A4-12-160-PL	12	160	M 5	12.8	51	14	12
GN 429-A4-16-160-MT	16	160	M 6	16.8	59	18	12
GN 429-A4-16-160-PL	16	160	M 6	16.8	59	18	12
GN 429-A4-16-200-PL	16	200	M 6	16.8	59	18	12