Robots helping food processors future proof their plants.

People need to eat, so there will always be a food industry. But people are also demanding, so price, quality and availability are the main forces that drive development in the industry.

Ten years ago UK food prices were far lower than they are today – and since the bank collapse of 2008 many people have lower incomes. Food processors are aware of this and are increasingly looking to robots and automation to address their operating efficiency.

The food processing industry thrives on innovation in both products and processes and is not shy of investing when necessary. It spends an estimated £1bn/yr on research and development, producing typically 5,000-10,000 new products annually while also improving production methods, reducing carbon emissions, increasing hygiene and developing new markets.

It employs 15 percent of the working population and produces nearly £80bn annually, of which £12bn is income from exports. In short it is a big industry, and understands that automation and technology have key roles to play.

The end customers expect product quality, variety, availability and regular new offerings. The processors express this as agility with product changeovers, rapid product redesigns and extending shelf life. From the perspective of an automation engineer, the needs are to reduce costs and increase yields, improve ingredient handling and increase utilisation of plant and machinery.

“There is a constant drive for improvement in food processing,” says John Rowley of automation and robot specialists Mitsubishi Electric. “The food manufacturers have already done wonders with automation and lean manufacturing, and increasingly they are discovering a new weapon in their armoury – robots!”

Ten years ago there were very few robots in the food industry, and many production engineers were wary of them. They thought robots were expensive, complicated, unreliable and put people out of work. However a few crept in, often in the packaging section, and they are now increasingly spreading across the whole plant.

“Robots have many attributes that are particularly well suited to the food industry,” notes Rowley. “They are very flexible and can hold several programmes in their memory so they are able to easily switch from one production task to another. They do not tire and slow down, suffer from RSI, nor do unexpected things that could compromise safety, nor breathe pathogens into the workplace thus lengthening shelf life.”

Contrary to their appearance, robots can have a
very delicate touch, reducing the risk of product damage and able to handle products such as cupcakes, sausages and poppadoms.

Let them eat cake

One example of a successful robot application is slicing iced cake. Using conventional automation would lead to some of the cake smearing onto the white icing. Instead a solution for achieving a clean cut with no smearing has been developed using an ultrasonic knife mounted on a multi-axis robot arm that can generate a complex motion profile to simultaneously cut through the cake while also synchronising with its movement along on a conveyor.

This solution proved to cost less than other options that were considered, reduced wastage, increased throughput and proved very hygienic and easy to clean.

Elsewhere a Mitsubishi Electric robot has been used to achieve something that just a few years ago would have been thought impossible, the emulation of intuitive human cake icing movements.

Quasar Automation wanted to create a system that could neatly apply icing or other embellishments to celebration cakes regardless of irregularities and imperfections in the cakes' surface. To achieve this they have integrated a ceiling-mounted food safe robot from Mitsubishi Electric with a vision system and data processing software from Scorpion Vision.

The top of any cake is far from smooth; in fact each one is uniquely uneven. When applying writing, such as 'Happy Birthday', or an image, the decorator intuitively adjusts to allow for the irregularities. Early attempts at automated icing effectively used 2D images, which distorted on the rough surface and rarely looked perfect.

Quasar specialises in automation for the food industry and in recent years has developed a growing interest in the potential of robots for food applications, so is particularly interested in Mitsubishi's new F-series robots which include FDA, NFS and Food Sanitation Law compliant robots. These are based on a revolutionary new mechanical design and can be floor, wall or ceiling mounted. A powerful new controller and other high performance components, means they can attain precise positioning accuracy and high speed movements.

All cabling is fully enclosed for total hygiene. This includes pneumatic tubing and an Ethernet connection for specialist functions.

For the cake icing application, Quasar decided to use the F-series robot, ceiling-mounted in a dedicated cell. Utilising the Ethernet cable, a machine vision camera is mounted on the robot and the first step of the operation is to track the camera back and forth above the cake's surface so that a 3D mapping of all the irregularities is produced.

The vision system was developed with Scorpion Vision, whose Windows-based software can be combined with Gigabit Ethernet digital industrial cameras and bespoke lighting. The Windows format is familiar to almost everyone, so the system is far easier to use than those based on proprietary software.

With the 3D mapping compiled, the 2D image or decoration is compared to it and adjusted for any surface irregularities. Although this represents a substantial amount of data processing, it typically takes only about one second. From this data, the tracking path for the robot to apply the icing is calculated.

Rowley again: “To ensure even application, the robot keeps the icing gun – or other tool – a precise height above the surface of the cake. It follows the major contours and also smaller local bumps, dips and discontinuities, so it is a very detailed profile of vertical movements.”

The automated system not only produces a consistent quality of product, it does it in a predictable time, so that production runs can be properly planned and scheduled.

"Food and beverage producers are increasingly looking at robotic automation," says Rowley. "To meet this emerging need the F-Series robots are
designed to meet IP67, allowing easy cleaning of the arm, while food safe HG1 food grade grease is used for lubrication. For the ultra-hygienic pharmaceutical and medical sectors a cleanroom version meeting ISO 3 is available."

Mitsubishi has robots working in many other food and drink facilities. Rowley again: “The old robot myths are evaporating fast. They typically cost £5/hr to operate, compared to +£10/hr to employ people, and because they don’t lose concentration or need rest breaks they are more productive. Typical return on investment for a robot is 18 months.”

It is also important to understand that robots create new types of rewarding jobs while relieving people of monotony, repetition and risk of injury. Robots need people to look after them and to work alongside them, say packing or inspecting, and if they secure a company’s future, they ensure secure jobs too. It is a fair estimate that on average a robot installation creates 2-3 jobs, and that the alternative to a robot is often outsourcing working to an overseas supplier.

“Robots have proved themselves in many industries and are now been taken up by the food and beverage sector,” sums up Rowley. “Five years ago there were very few robots in UK food processing facilities, but five years from now we will be wondering how they ever managed without them!”

About Mitsubishi Electric

With over 90 years of experience in providing reliable, high-quality products to both corporate clients and general consumers all over the world, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation is a recognized world leader in the manufacture, marketing and sales of electrical and electronic equipment used in information processing and communications, space development and satellite communications, consumer electronics, industrial technology, as well as in products for the energy sector, water and waste water, transportation and building equipment.

With around 124,000 employees the company recorded consolidated group sales of 39.3 billion US Dollar* in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014. Our sales offices, research & development centres and manufacturing plants are located in over 30 countries.

Mitsubishi Electric Europe, Industrial Automation – UK Branch is located in Hatfield, United Kingdom. It is a part of the European Factory Automation Business Group based in Ratingen, Germany which in turn is part of Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Japan.

The role of Industrial Automation – UK Branch is to manage sales, service and support across its network of local branches and distributors throughout United Kingdom.

*Exchange rate 103 Yen = 1 US Dollar, Stand 31.3.2014 (Source: Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market)

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