





When it comes to chocolate production, everything revolves around tempering. It is the starting point that defines your processing path and the final product quality. Chocolate tempering can be incredibly frustrating, and no one knows that better than us! It's temperamental, literally. It is susceptible to changes in temperature, humidity/moisture, agitation, etc. etc.!

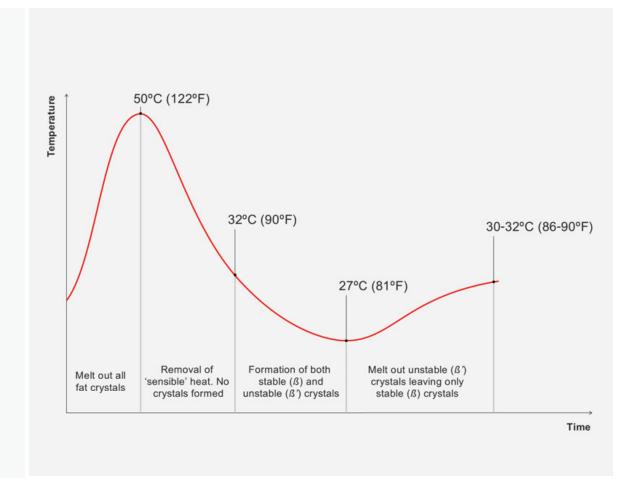
Since 1946, when Dr. Kaj Christian Sophus Aasted invented the world's first patented continuous chocolate plate temperer, we have been continuously advancing and perfecting the chocolate tempering process. With more than 100 years of experience in the chocolate industry, we are sharing the 10 typical and most critical challenges we have discovered while working with tempering and how to solve them.

What is tempering?



Why tempering is important

- ✓ The chocolate tempering process induces high melting crystal seeds (Beta crystal) to the chocolate. This gives the chocolate the ability to crystalize at a higher temperature, thereby setting faster and harder. It affects the glossy appearance, the snap, and the heat resistance of the product.
- On the other hand, not well-tempered chocolate leads to a faster product bloom resulting in shorter shelf life.
- The ultimate goal of tempering is to make a chocolate product with the most extended shelf life.
- ✓ You must make sure to have a tempering process as a top priority since this is where the product's quality begins.



It all starts on your application area





1 Bulk/block



2 Chips



End-product:
Plain



End-product:
Filled, book & cup



5End-product:
Enrobed



The typical and most critical challenges we have discovered while working with tempering

Challenges	Consequences	Application
Incorrect handling of temper equipment	✓ Loss of production✓ Poor quality of products	
2. Expensive night mode setup	✓ Increased operating hours✓ Extra energy costs	
3. Energy costs and CO ₂ footprint are too high	✓ Expensive energy consumption	
4. Blocking in enrobing applications	✓ Increased downtime	
5. Blooming due to filling	✓ Shorter shelf life✓ Higher product scraps	



The typical and most critical challenges we have discovered while working with tempering

Challenges	Consequences	Application
6. Ineffective changeover process	✓ Unnecessary chocolate waste✓ Loss of production	
7. Nonoptimal mass viscosity	✓ Chocolate loss✓ Blocking during enrobing✓ Poor quality of product	
8. Limited adjustment range	✓ Cost of extra machines required to do the same process	
9. Staying compliant to hygiene standards	✓ Lack of flexibility to enter new markets	
10. Cooling overload	✓ Long operating time✓ Downtime✓ Loss of production	

1. Incorrect handling of temper equipment



The industry challenge



What is the root cause of this challenge?

The standard tempering interface system and the machine itself are quite difficult to run. Machine operators don't have enough knowledge or education to run the machine correctly.

This can lead to:

- Expensive educated labor
- Higher likelihood of production stops
- Risk of variation in the quality of products





- Aasted Smart Control user interface is intuitive to use and does not require expensive and timely education to run the machine.
- ✓ Features like help function, guided workflows and troubleshooting makes it easy to operate and reduces the likelihood of production stops.
- ✓ With Easy Mode, anyone can operate the machine, ensuring the highest quality output regardless of mass or fat percentage. The embedded algorithms enable the machine to adapt its tempering following the chosen mass and fat. It improves the quality and stability of your final products.



1. Incorrect handling of temper equipment

Key data points		
Key questions	Value	
How many operators per year?		
% of operators that cause mistakes/downtime?		
Average downtime caused by operators?		
Total production time		

Value calculation



Formula

Downtime cause by operators [hours/day] x hourly production value [\$/hour] + value of scrap [\$/day] = Value of lost production [\$/day]

2. Expensive night mode setup



The industry challenge



What is the root cause of this challenge?

Tempering machines are required to run/idle at 45°C during nighttime to keep the mass decrystalized until re-use in production.

This can lead to:

- Increase in energy costs
- Increase in operating expenses (labor costs)
- Higher downtime due to timely start-up of the production

BULK CHIPS PLAIN FILLED ENROBED



- ✓ The lower temperature allows for a fast start-up since it is already closer to a starting point temperature for the crystallization process.
- ✓ With Aasted technology, the temper can get ready for production in 8 minutes.
- ✓ On a yearly basis, this allows you to save up to 120 hours.



2. Expensive night mode setup

Key data points		
Key questions	Value	
How many tempering machines do you own?		
How many hours/day does the machine run in night mode?		
How many days a year the machine is in night mode?		
How much power is needed during night mode?		
How much do you pay per kWh?		

Value calculation



Formula

tempers [-] x hours in night mode pr. day [h/day] x days with use of night mode per year [days/year] x power consumption in night mode [kW] x 50% (QuickStart savings)x price per kWh [\$/kWh] = savings per year [\$/year]

3. Energy costs and CO₂ footprint are too high



The industry challenge

What is the root cause of this challenge?

Outdated tempering processes and operations aren't optimal/efficient. The machines are worn and not as effective, therefore require more energy.

This can lead to:

- Up to 50% more energy consumption than needed
- High electricity costs
- High CO₂ footprint

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- ✓ SuperNova Energy allows for up to 50% lower energy consumption. Combining it with Aasted Energy enrober, reduce up to 80% of your energy savings.
- SuperNova Orbit allows for lower exit temperature that leads to less cooling, doesn't require a re-heat in the tempering process and potentially saves up to 20-30% of energy consumption.
- ✓ StellaNova's revolutionary tempering process and a 60% smaller motor and column can save up to 50% of energy costs and reduce your CO₂ footprint.



3. Energy costs and CO₂ footprint are too high



Key data points		
Key questions	Value	
What is the current energy consumption? [kWh/year]		
Cost of energy [\$/kWh]		

Value calculation



Formula

50% x energy consumption [kWh/year] x cost of energy [\$/kWh] = Savings per year [\$/year]

4. Blocking in enrobing applications



The industry challenge



What is the root cause of this challenge?

There could be multiple reasons for this challenge. One of them is overseeding of chocolate; in other words, the chocolate is over tempered, it solidifies too fast and leads to blocking. Another reason could be low temperature in enrober or unstable temperature in your surroundings, which again makes the chocolate solidify too fast.

This can lead to:

- Extended downtime as you have to stop production to re-heat and then to re-start your production
- In our experience, it can lead to approximately 1-hour loss in production





- ✓ The combination of SuperNova Energy and Aasted Energy enrober provides a direct injection of tempered chocolate to the enrober curtain, securing that no blocking occurs.
- ✓ With StellaNova, the crystals are more heat stable; this enables higher temperatures. Hence the chocolate doesn't solidify too fast, allowing for smooth production. This solution can eliminate downtime by 1 hour per shift.
- Potentially saving up to 3 hours downtime per day, allowing for a 15% higher capacity.



4. Blocking in enrobing applications

Key data points		
Key questions	Value	
How much downtime occurs due to blocking? [hours/day]		
Hourly production value? [\$/hour]		

Value calculation



Formula

Downtime due to blocking [hours/day] x hourly production value [\$/hour] = Increased daily production value [\$/day]

5. Blooming due to filling



The industry challenge



What is the root cause of this challenge?

Traditional tempering machines, while tempering fillings, tempers the cocoa butter and lower melting fats simultaneously, allowing only limited options in personalizing the tempering process for fillings.

This can lead to:

- · Poor quality in product and shorter shelf life
- Lower batch sizes/more changeover
- Waste of chocolate
- Potentially claims from customers





- StellaNova and SuperNova Orbit provide you with the option to choose temperatures you want, temper the cocoa butter but not the lower melting fats of your fillings.
- This leads to the correct order of crystallization for your fillings and provides higher bloom stability, longer shelf life, and especially smooth filling.
- Having the right products leads to smooth production and reduction in downtime.



5. Blooming due to filling

Key data points		
Key questions	Value	
How many shifts per day?		
Standard shelf life of products?		
Scrap rate / returns		

Value calculation



Formula

Prolonged shelf life rate [eg. Double] -> Enlarged batch sizes # of batches per time unit [eg. 2 per week] -> xx hours of increased daily production

6. Ineffective changeover process



The industry challenge



What is the root cause of this challenge?

There are multiple reasons. Most of the tempering machines have a large internal volume, so flushing/cleaning the machine not only takes a long time but also a high volume of mass is wasted. Further, alternating between masses creates different outputs; therefore, machine settings are required to be adjusted for each change.

This can lead to:

- More chocolate waste than necessary
- Longer changeover time than necessary





- ✓ StellaNova temper design holds up to 75% less chocolate while still being more efficient than the traditional tempering machines.
- This results in less chocolate waste and lower downtime during the changeover.
- ✓ Giving you up to 75% reduction in materials and, in our experience, can save 50 min per changeover shift.
- SuperNova Orbit also has a much smaller internal volume than a traditional tempering machine, meaning it results in less waste and lower downtime during the changeover.



6. Ineffective changeover process

Key data points Key questions Value How many shifts/downtime per day? How much material waste per shift? What is the value of daily production? What is the value of the material?

Value calculation



Formula

- 1. Number of shifts/day [shift/day] x 0,8 hours saved per shift [hours/shift] x value of hourly production [\$/hour] = Value of reduced changeover time per day [\$/day]
- 2. Value of daily changeover material waste [\$/day] x 75% = Daily value of saved material waste [\$/day]

7. Nonoptimal mass viscosity



The industry challenge



What is the root cause of this challenge?

The tempered chocolate's viscosity is too high or too low.

This can lead to:

- Inability to form the correct product during spinning/book moulding, dipping or enrobing
- Loss of production



- With SuperNova Orbit and StellaNova, you can now adjust the settings of your tempering machine and make a specific setting for a particular product.
- Even if your mass is very liquid, with the new Aasted technology, you can lower its temperature and raise the viscosity to the level your production requires.
- ✓ With StellaNova you can set your chocolate temperature within the range of 27-32° degrees while maintaining the same amount of crystals.





7. Nonoptimal mass viscosity

Key data points		
Key questions	Value	
What is the minimal possible weight of your product now?		
What is the ideal/desired weight of your product?		
What is the price of your chocolate?		
How many products do you make per year?		

Value calculation



Formula

(Min. possible weight of product now [g/-] – desired weight [g/-]) x price of chocolate [\$/g] x products per day [-/day] = Daily saved ingredients cost [\$/day]

8. Limited adjustment range



The industry challenge

What is the root cause of this challenge?

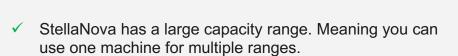
In general traditional tempering machines have a certain range they can produce in. If suddenly you need to lower your output or raise outside of the range the tempering process becomes unstable.

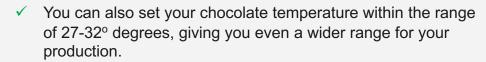
This can lead to:

- Buying new/additional machines
- Too much recycling in certain situations









- ✓ This reduces the need to purchase additional equipment.
- ✓ Reduces energy expenses.





8. Limited adjustment range

Key data points		
Key questions	Value	
How large span on chocolate flow do you have?		
What is the mass flow of recirculated chocolate?		
Production time?		
Price per kWh?		

Value calculation



Formula

- 1. 0,060 [kW/(kg/hour)] x mass flow [kg/hours] x production time [hours/day] x price per kWh [\$/kWh] x % of production time running low capacity = Saved cost on energy [\$/day]
- 2. Potential cost of 1 extra temper, 1 DeTemper, and 1 tank

9. Staying compliant to hygiene standards



The industry challenge

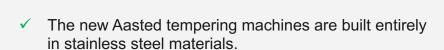
What is the root cause of this challenge?

Replacement of machinery, due to new food standards and regulations

This can lead to:

- Not compliant production
- Liability of penalties
- Difficulties entering a new market





- Being stainless steel makes it significantly safe and available to use for food production; in other words, it lives up to the latest food-grade standards.
- This solutions provide no risk for penalties.
- ✓ Provides a competitive advantage when entering new markets.





9. Staying compliant to hygiene standards

Key data points		Value calculation	£23
Key questions	Value	Formula	
Does food grade compliance matter?			
Do you see food grade compliance becoming relevant in the future?		Calculate	

10. Cooling overload



The industry challenge



What is the root cause of this challenge?

Most tempering machines have a high and not adjustable exit temperature; therefore, it takes a longer time to cool products making the cooling process overloaded and hence lacking capacity.

This can lead to:

- Low throughput and a big footprint
- Purchasing additional cooling tunnels
- High energy consumption due to cooling overload

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- ✓ Aasted StellaNova temper and its new technology make it possible to set the exit temperature as low as 27°C while producing the highest quality small uniform crystals, allowing for complete crystallization.
- ✓ Because of the low exit temperature, you can reduce up to 40% of your cooling needs, therefore, shorten your cooling tunnel length, reduce m² footprint, and not require additional cooling tunnels.
- Or you can increase your existing line's capacity.



10. Cooling overload

Key data points		
Key questions	Value	
What is the current output per m ² ?		
What is the current energy consumption per output?		
What is the value of daily production?		

Value calculation



Formula

% increase in capacity x value of daily production [\$/day] = Increased value of daily production [\$/day]

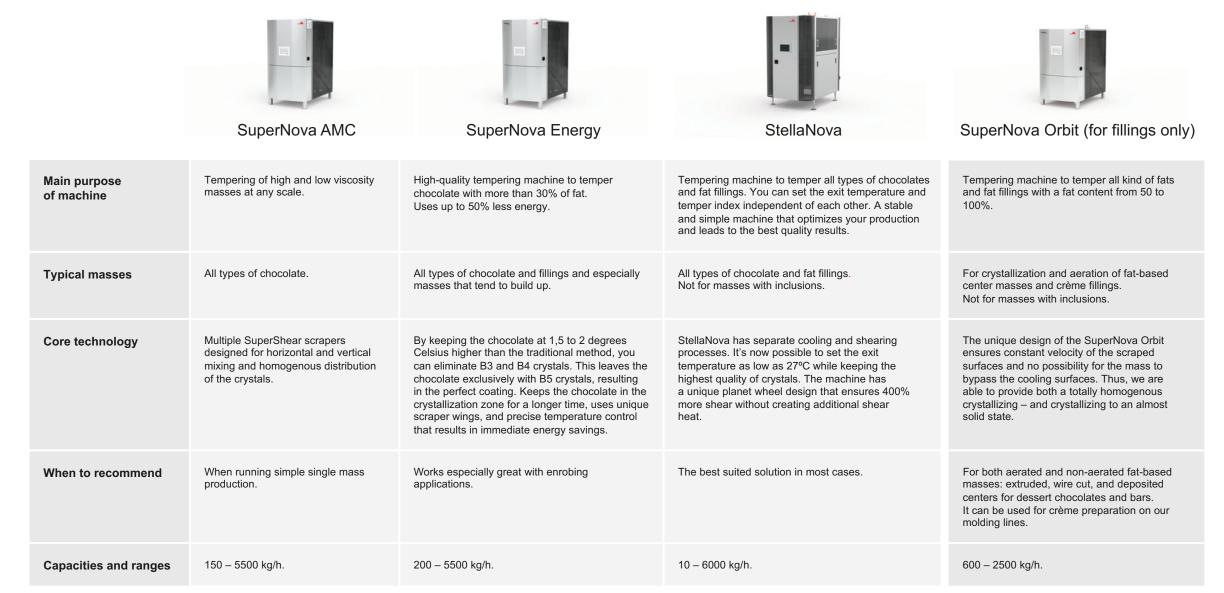
Which temper suits your production?



	SuperNova AMC	SuperNova Energy	StellaNova	SuperNova Orbit (for filings)
Incorrect handling of temper equipment	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓
2. Expensive night mode setup	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓
3. Energy costs are too high		\checkmark	✓	✓
4. Blocking in enrobing applications		\checkmark	✓	
5. Blooming due to filling			\checkmark	✓
6. Ineffective changeover process			\checkmark	✓
7. Nonoptimal mass viscosity			✓	✓
8. Limited adjustment range			✓	
9. Staying compliant to hygiene standards			\checkmark	
10. Cooling overload			\checkmark	

TEMPERING TECHNOLOGY NAVIGATOR





Aasted tempering technologies



World-class tempering machines with innovative solutions:

- ✓ Pioneering in tempering since 1946
- ✓ Various tempering machines for unique purposes
- Can handle any chocolate, compound, fat fillings, and masses with high water content, cocoa butter, and cocoa liquor
- Easily configures to an existing or a new production line
- ✓ For small or large multi-country production.

With Aasted tempering technologies, we have been able to:

- Crystalize filling mass to an almost solid state with SuperNova Orbit
- ✓ Save up to 80% of energy savings by installing SuperNova Energy and Energy Enrober
- ✓ Reduce up to 40% of cooling tunnel needs to fit to certain m² footprint with StellaNova
- ✓ Reduce 75% in materials during changeover with StellaNova.





Challenge

Filled chocolate products had a short shelf life of around 3-6 months due to blooming and gritty texture in the filling. This happened because traditional tempering machines were used and were not capable of tempering the fillings due to its complicated fat composition. When there are cocoa butter, laurin fats, and other vegetable fasts in a filling, it is important to temper the cocoa butter, or else it will change form and unavoidably get a gritty texture.

Solution

Aasted's SuperNova Orbit tempering technology allowed the customer to temper the filling on a much warmer surface inside the Super Nova Orbit and prolong the crystallization of the laurin fats and other vegetable fats until it was inside the chocolate shell.

Result and value created

Aasted SuperNova Orbit provided higher bloom stability and a smoother feel filling. It prolonged the shelf life from 3-6 months to 12 months. This resulted in less product waste and fewer customer claims/returns.





Challenge

A producer of chocolate chips, with a very liquid, low viscosity chocolate, was faced with two problems. The first problem was that a standard depositor could not handle the mass; therefore, pistons tended to leak, and special depositor parts were needed. The second problem was the size and thickness of the chip; this led to a lower throughput when using a traditional temper machine on this particular mass.

Solution

StellaNova technology was implemented, and because it is possible to adjust exit temperature and amount of crystals separately, it allowed us to make the chocolate more viscous so that a standard depositor can handle it without build up in the hopper. Simultaneously, this allows for the same size and thickness chips and the same throughput as average chocolate chip production.

Result and value created

Aasted technology improved the mass by making it thicker, which allowed the customer to use a standard depositor and high throughput. Furthermore, by changing the tempering machine, the company was able to reduce its CAPEX by not requiring expense for new specialized depositors or a whole new line in general.

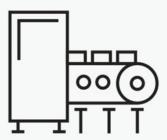
What if you could lower your chocolate output temperature by 3° degrees?





Reduce m² footprint

Up to 40% reduction in cooling time need



Increase production output

Up to 40% increase in capacity



Reduce maintenance

Up to 25% reduction in maintenance costs



Don't believe us?

