



Cold Stabilization of Ale

aerospace
climate control
electromechanical
filtration
fluid & gas handling
hydraulics
pneumatics
process control
sealing & shielding

Protecting the unique characteristics of your beer

The stabilization of ale is of critical importance for the shelf-life of bottled beers. As producers target new and faraway emerging markets it is critical that the beer reaches customers with its intended characteristics.

It has been shown that beer which has been filtered to achieve cold stabilization retains its unique and desirable characteristics more efficiently than beer stabilized through flash pasteurization. Cold stabilization also demonstrated a beneficial effect on taste characteristics throughout the duration of the beer's shelf-life.

Protecting the shelf-life of your beer

When the decision is taken to bottle real ale, the microbiological stability of the beer leaving the brewery needs to be guaranteed to provide adequate shelf-life. As new faraway markets emerge and off trade consumption increases, the shelf-life of bottled beer becomes increasingly more important.

Brewers of ale, carefully select and balance the ingredients to generate the unique and distinctive characteristics of their brand. These unique characteristics which include colour, brightness and taste such as bitterness and sweetness should remain unaffected by any microbiological stabilization treatment prior to bottling. Cold stabilization refers to the final

microbial filtration of beer using a microporous membrane to remove yeast and typical spoilage organisms to provide extended shelf-life. An alternative method of stabilizing beer, flash pasteurization does not remove the yeast or micro-organisms as with microfiltration but deactivates them by heat. Flash pasteurization also demands higher relative water and energy consumption, therefore making cold stabilization a more appealing process to the micro-brewer and leading global brewers alike.

Flash pasteurization was the primary method of stabilizing beer, however, due to the heating and cooling used, the flavours can be altered thus changing the unique characteristics of the beer which have been so carefully selected.

Parker domnick hunter's range of microfiltration products can guarantee the microbiological stabilization of beer, whilst also protecting its unique characteristics.

Cold stabilization as an alternative to flash pasteurization, a brewer's perspective

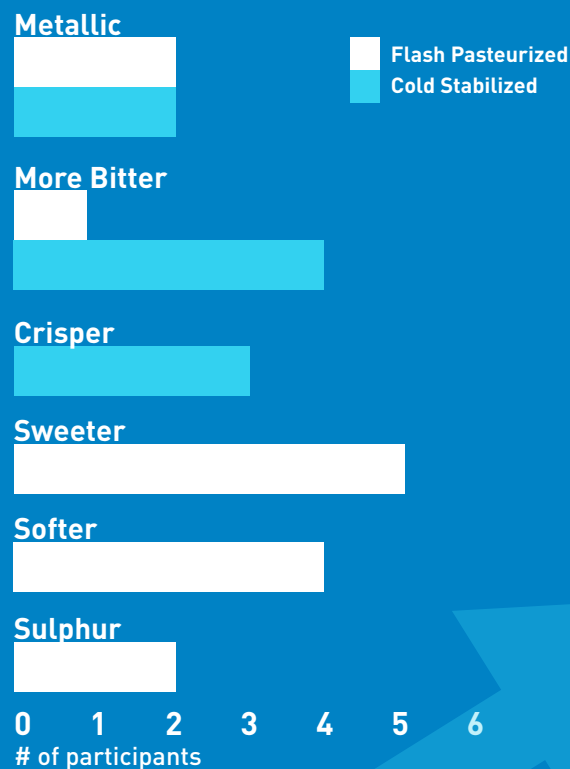
The final stabilization of beer by microfiltration has commonly been accepted as a more gentle method of stabilization, generating a 'cleaner, fresher, more natural flavour' when compared to flash pasteurization.

A number of independent tests have investigated the effect on taste of both flash pasteurization and cold stabilization by Parker domnick hunter's BEVPOR microfiltration range.

A trial conducted by a leading UK brewery indicated that beer packaged after cold stabilization produced a beer which protected the desirable, crisp and bitter taste profiles when compared to pasteurization in a triangular taste test. (Figure 1.)

The test, carried out with an experienced taste panel, tested the same batch of beer after cold stabilization and flash pasteurization to identify if the method of stabilization impacted upon the finished product characteristics of the beer. In this case, the data generated helped the brewery to select cold stabilization as their preferred method of microbial stabilization.

Three glass triangular taste test, conducted by a leading UK Brewery.



The results generated through the triangular taste test identified the difference in the flavour profiles between pasteurization and cold stabilization, however, the number of tasters that identified the two differing methods of stabilization correctly, means the results can not be deemed significant.

Does the method of stabilization affect shelf-life?

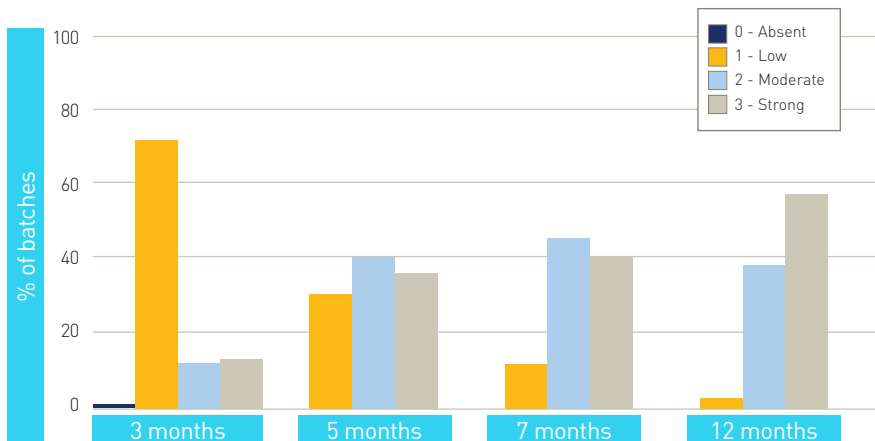


Figure 2 - Pasteurized shelf-life tasting stale / oxidized

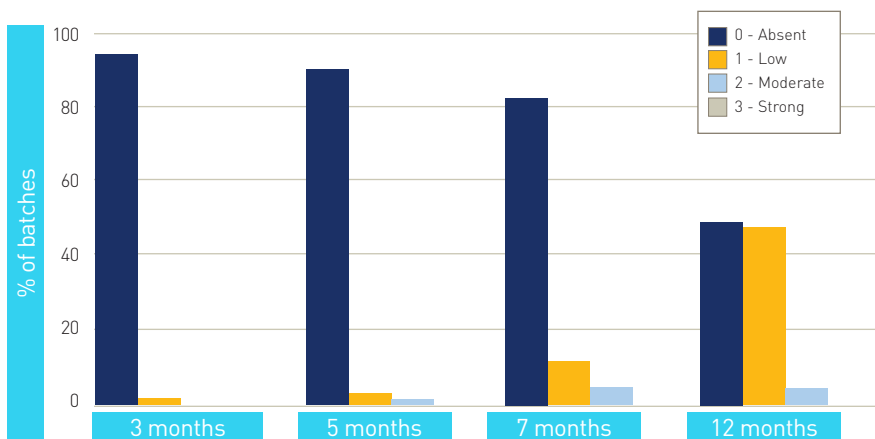


Figure 3 - Microfiltered shelf-life tasting stale / oxidized

The studies performed not only established the immediate characteristic changes of the beer that had been pasteurized, they also identified that the method of stabilization had an effect on the beer's characteristics for the duration of the product's shelf-life. (figure 2 & 3).

The work identified that cold stabilization through BEVPOR filtration increased the time taken for the beer to display a stale / oxidized characteristic. Not only did the oxidized characteristics take longer to develop in the micro filtered beer, but it was far less pronounced over the 12 month trial.

A second brewery in the South of England conducted a trial looking at flash pasteurization and cold stabilization to determine which method would be used in the bottling of a leading premium ale. The same batch of beer was sent to two different contract packagers, one packaged the beer after flash pasteurization and the other after cold stabilization.

The brewing team commented that microfiltration appeared to be a gentle process which protected the late hoppy characteristic of the ale. As a result of this process the brewery installed an integral cold stabilization unit from Moravek engineering utilizing Parker domnick hunter BEVPOR microfiltration cartridges and fabricated housings.



Does cold stabilization alter the characteristics of beer?

Cold stabilization will affect the finished product characteristics of the beer, however, with the correct choice of filter materials this can be minimized to protect the unique characteristics of your beer.

The BEVPOR microfiltration range utilizes a Polyethersulphone (PES) membrane which has been carefully selected due to its excellent performance characteristics in beer stabilizing applications. One of the key performance requirements of the PES membrane was making sure the unique characteristics of the beer were protected whilst guaranteeing the removal of yeast and typical spoilage organisms.

Microfiltration elements are designed to remove spoilage organisms through size, however, they will also remove other material such as suspended solids, proteins, polysaccharides and colour through adsorption. Depending on the extent of the adsorption, changes to the final characteristics of the beer may be possible.

Studies into the adsorption of head retention protein components during membrane microfiltration were conducted using two commonly used membrane materials, Polyethersulphone (PES) and Polyamide (PA) for both 0.45 micron and 0.65 micron ratings. (1)(2) Results showed that membrane material had an effect on the protein content of the filtrate. PES reduced the protein content to a lesser degree than the PA membrane. Micron rating was also shown to affect the adsorption of proteins with 0.65 micron filters having a lesser effect than 0.45 micron filters.

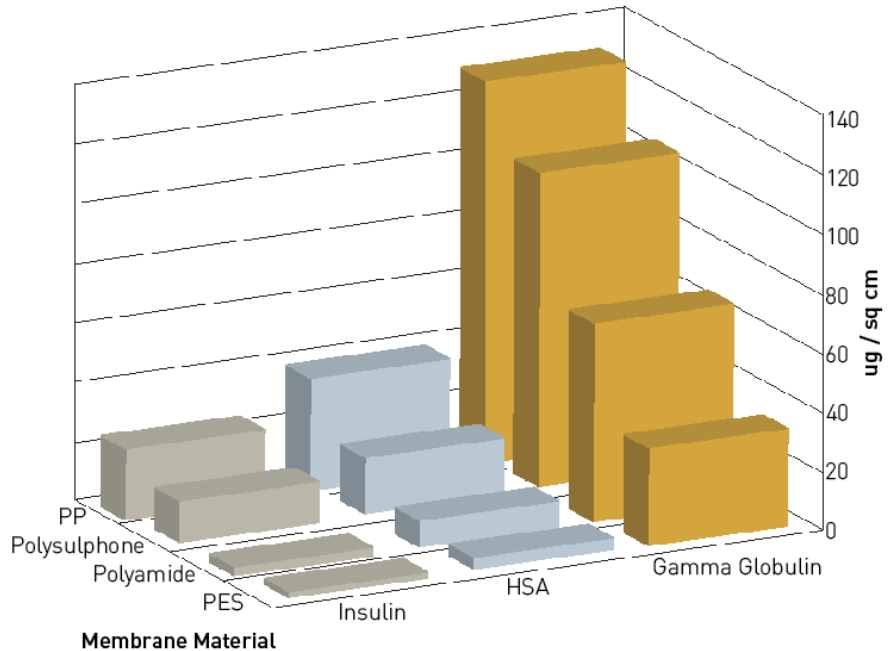


Figure 5 - Protein adsorption of microporous membranes (Source: Akzo Nobel)

A further study was carried out in order to demonstrate the low levels of protein adsorption expected with PES membrane compared to other materials used or beer filtration and serves to demonstrate the functional benefits of using PES on a number of levels (figure 5). Firstly, due to the lower protein adsorption characteristics of PES, the filtration has a negligible effect on the physical and sensory properties of the first run brew, so qualities such as head retention, colour and taste remain unaffected. Secondly, due to the low adsorption affinity, the PES membrane does not foul as readily as PA and is easily cleaned by CIP processes so the system can be regenerated and used again. Both of these qualities have been observed by multiple brewers who have reported the associated functional benefits of using BEVPOR filters.

Parker domnick hunter's team of specialists can help determine the correct filtration system through a series of trials and investigations. Through understanding the application and business critical issues, Parker domnick hunter can help provide a filtration solution which adds value to your business.

Parker Worldwide

Europe, Middle East, Africa

AE – United Arab Emirates,
Dubai

Tel: +971 4 8127100
parker.me@parker.com

AT – Austria, Wiener Neustadt

Tel: +43 (0)2622 23501-0
parker.austria@parker.com

AT – Eastern Europe, Wiener
Neustadt

Tel: +43 (0)2622 23501 900
parker.easteurope@parker.com

AZ – Azerbaijan, Baku

Tel: +994 50 2233 458
parker.azerbaijan@parker.com

BE/LU – Belgium, Nivelles

Tel: +32 (0)67 280 900
parker.belgium@parker.com

BY – Belarus, Minsk

Tel: +375 17 209 9399
parker.belarus@parker.com

CH – Switzerland, Etoy

Tel: +41 (0)21 821 87 00
parker.switzerland@parker.com

CZ – Czech Republic, Klecany

Tel: +420 284 083 111
parker.czechrepublic@parker.com

DE – Germany, Kaarst

Tel: +49 (0)2131 4016 0
parker.germany@parker.com

DK – Denmark, Ballerup

Tel: +45 43 56 04 00
parker.denmark@parker.com

ES – Spain, Madrid

Tel: +34 902 330 001
parker.spain@parker.com

FI – Finland, Vantaa

Tel: +358 (0)20 753 2500
parker.finland@parker.com

FR – France, Contamine s/Arve

Tel: +33 (0)4 50 25 80 25
parker.france@parker.com

GR – Greece, Athens

Tel: +30 210 933 6450
parker.greece@parker.com

HU – Hungary, Budapest

Tel: +36 1 220 4155
parker.hungary@parker.com

IE – Ireland, Dublin

Tel: +353 (0)1 466 6370
parker.ireland@parker.com

IT – Italy, Corsico (MI)

Tel: +39 02 45 19 21
parker.italy@parker.com

KZ – Kazakhstan, Almaty

Tel: +7 7272 505 800
parker.easteurope@parker.com

NL – The Netherlands, Oldenzaal

Tel: +31 (0)541 585 000
parker.nl@parker.com

NO – Norway, Asker

Tel: +47 66 75 34 00
parker.norway@parker.com

PL – Poland, Warsaw

Tel: +48 (0)22 573 24 00
parker.poland@parker.com

PT – Portugal, Leca da Palmeira

Tel: +351 22 999 7360
parker.portugal@parker.com

RO – Romania, Bucharest

Tel: +40 21 252 1382
parker.romania@parker.com

RU – Russia, Moscow

Tel: +7 495 645-2156
parker.russia@parker.com

SE – Sweden, Spånga

Tel: +46 (0)8 59 79 50 00
parker.sweden@parker.com

SK – Slovakia, Banská Bystrica

Tel: +421 484 162 252
parker.slovakia@parker.com

SL – Slovenia, Novo Mesto

Tel: +386 7 337 6650
parker.slovenia@parker.com

TR – Turkey, Istanbul

Tel: +90 216 4997081
parker.turkey@parker.com

UA – Ukraine, Kiev

Tel: +380 44 494 2731
parker.ukraine@parker.com

UK – United Kingdom, Warwick

Tel: +44 (0)1926 317 878
parker.uk@parker.com

ZA – South Africa, Kempton Park

Tel: +27 (0)11 961 0700
parker.southafrica@parker.com

North America

CA – Canada, Milton, Ontario

Tel: +1 905 693 3000

US – USA, Cleveland

Tel: +1 216 896 3000

Asia Pacific

AU – Australia, Castle Hill

Tel: +61 (0)2-9634 7777

CN – China, Shanghai

Tel: +86 21 2899 5000

HK – Hong Kong

Tel: +852 2428 8008

IN – India, Mumbai

Tel: +91 22 6513 7081-85

JP – Japan, Tokyo

Tel: +81 (0)3 6408 3901

KR – South Korea, Seoul

Tel: +82 2 559 0400

MY – Malaysia, Shah Alam

Tel: +60 3 7849 0800

NZ – New Zealand, Mt Wellington

Tel: +64 9 574 1744

SG – Singapore

Tel: +65 6887 6300

TH – Thailand, Bangkok

Tel: +662 717 8140

TW – Taiwan, Taipei

Tel: +886 2 2298 8987

South America

AR – Argentina, Buenos Aires

Tel: +54 3327 44 4129

BR – Brazil, Sao Jose dos Campos

Tel: +55 12 4009 3500

CL – Chile, Santiago

Tel: +56 2 623 1216

MX – Mexico, Apodaca

Tel: +52 81 8156 6000

VE – Venezuela, Caracas

Tel: +58 212 238 5422