

Less foam.  
Lower consumption.  
Lower costs.  
Better performance.

How **KEBOSPUM PP** optimizes potato processing.



A practical report for decision makers  
in technology and purchasing.

In industrial potato processing, an imperceptible disruptive factor  
can have major consequences: **Foaming**.

This business study demonstrates that the right defoamer solution **reduces costs**  
and **ensures process stability** while **preventing energy losses**.



Defoamer use in potato processing during the production of French fries.

## The requirement

### Optimal foam control across all process steps.

In the industrial processing of potatoes into French fries, the interplay of plant-based ingredients, intensive water flow and air supply regularly leads to the formation of foam.

Especially soluble proteins, oligosaccharides, and other surface-active substances from the potato reduce the surface tension of the water and promote the formation of stable foam caps.

These foam-forming mechanisms occur independently of the specific process stage – they always follow the same physico-chemical principles:

- ➔ **Release of plant substances (e.g., during crushing or heating)**
- ➔ **Contact with water and air (e.g., during rinsing or conveying processes)**
- ➔ **Accumulation of dissolved substances through water reuse**

Relevant processes with typical foam formation:

Washing facilities

Cutting facilities

Blanching facilities

Transport and supply water

Packaging facilities with water circulation

CIP cleaning systems

**Therefore, the targeted use of a high-performance defoamer is essential to keep processes stable, hygienic, and economical.**





## The solution

Fighting foam systematically with a precise, high-performance, and reliable solution.

### KEBOSPUM PP

#### Special defoamer for the potato and starch industry.

Effective even at low temperatures of 10–40°C, perfectly matched to the typical process conditions.

➔ **Targeted destruction & long-lasting prevention of foaming**

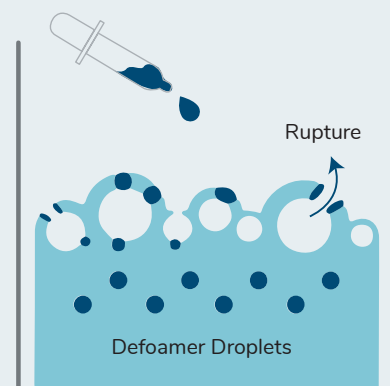
Works effectively against foam caused by plant components such as proteins, starch, and extracellular oligosaccharides.

➔ **Rapid foam destabilization**

Specially designed active ingredients tailored to the potato processing process destabilize the foam lamella. They effectively destroy the existing foam (foam knock-down) and prevent it from re-emerging (foam hold-down).

➔ **Effective stability – for smooth processes and consistent product quality**

Ensures constant process conditions and prevents quality fluctuations during the washing, cutting, blanching, and cooking steps in industrial potato processing.



**Ideal for the reliable control of foam: without compromising on food safety and process stability.**



# Practice

## speaks for itself.

A **potato processor** with an annual output of approximately 200,000 tons of raw potatoes produces frozen products such as French fries, hash browns, and croquettes. The different varieties – Agria, Fontane, Lady Amarilla, and Romina – are processed in batches, and they may react differently to foam formation.

**Dosing systems:** 16 automatic dosing points, further dosing manually, depending on the actual amount of foam.

### Production process and foam formation.

Foaming occurs at several points along the processing chain, in particular due to the release of plant components (starch, proteins, and oligosaccharides).

#### Two main areas are affected:

##### 1. Potato washing

###### Potato pre-washing from approx. 20°C to 30°C room temperature

- ➔ Cause of foaming: Dirt, starch, and proteins are already released during the pre-washing of the potatoes.
- ➔ Technical framework: Pre-washing at 30°C with water treatment in the cycle.
- ➔ Washing drum throughput: 40 t/h
- ➔ Water is treated internally and returned

##### 2. Potato processing

###### Cutting, draining, and blanching

Cause of foam: intensive cell disintegration during cutting and thermal disintegration during blanching processes; the released starch and proteins form stable foam.

###### Process areas for the use of a defoamer:

- ➔ Washing drum (20°C)
- ➔ Cutting systems (approx. 30°C)
- ➔ Two-step blanching process (up to 80°C)
- ➔ Two water transport systems (30°C)

# The figures

## Process stabilization made measurable.

The following overview shows the results during the field trial and changeover.

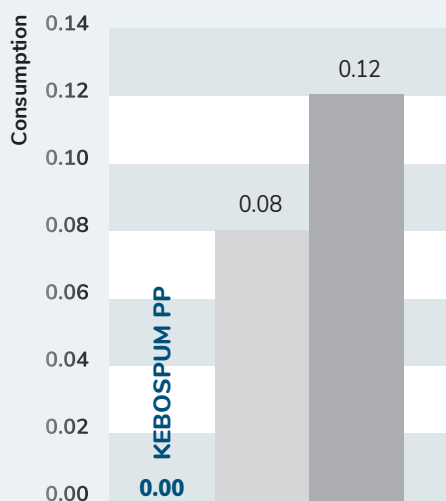
### Consumption at different dosing points:

Duration of production trial 120 hours.

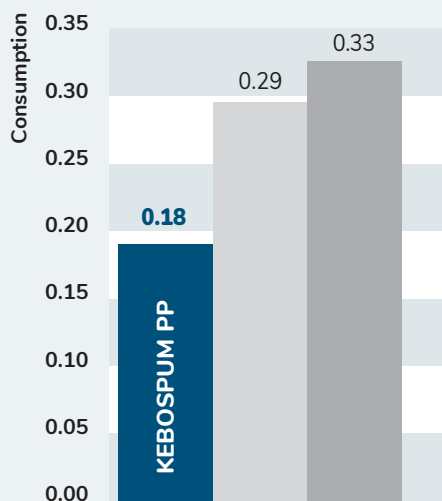
Average total consumption per hour and at selected critical dosing points is displayed.

KEBO ■  
Competitor 1 ■  
Competitor 2 ■

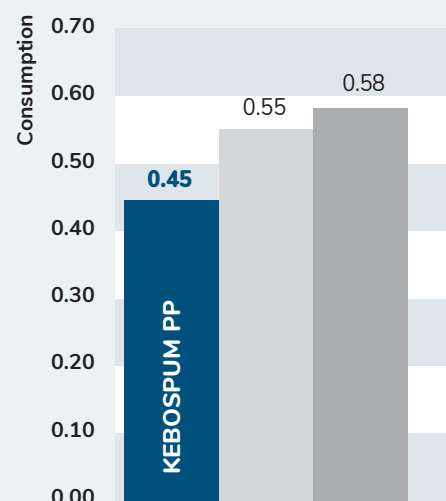
Manual dosing



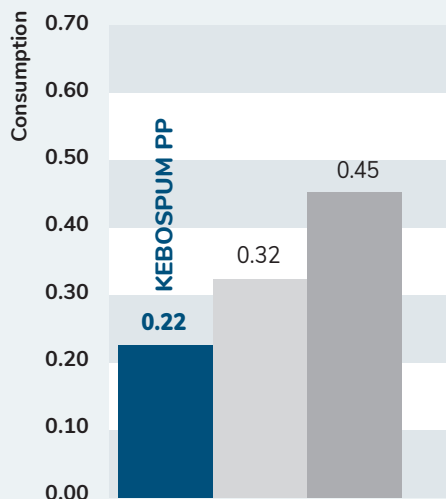
Brush circulation



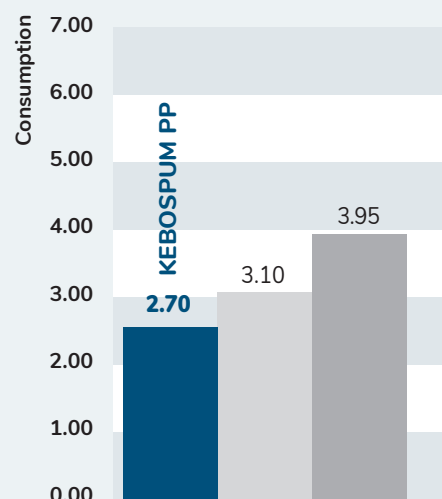
Cutting facilities



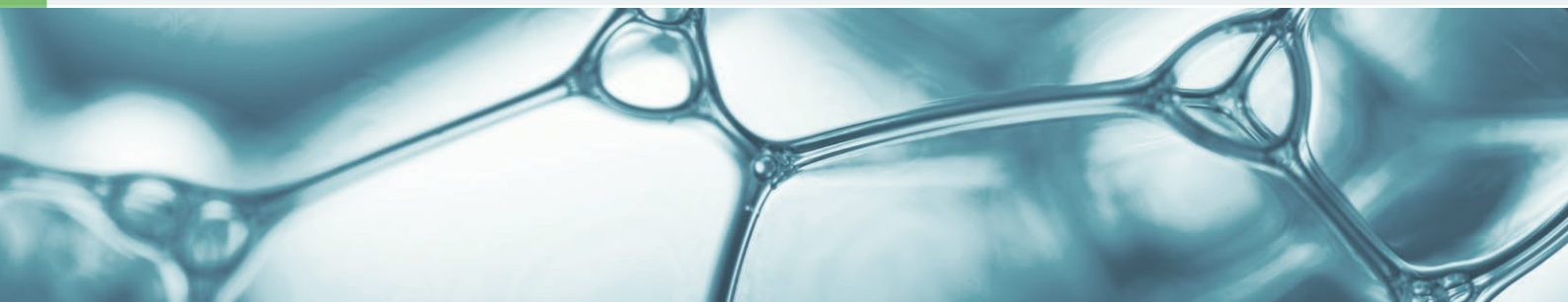
Water circulation A



Total consumption



By switching to **KEBOSPUM PP**, costs can be reduced, production interruptions avoided, and more efficient processing realized!





# Conclusion

Practice shows the effect.

**KEBOSPUM PP ensures control over the process.**

## Using KEBOSPUM PP in potato processing confirms:

Targeted foam reduction in critical process areas – e.g., in washing drums, cutting systems, or blanching units – not only improves process stability but also reduces chemical consumption and operating costs.

- **Up to 40% less defoamer consumption** compared to the customary products on the market
- **Reliable foam degradation** even in sensitive areas such as the water meter
- **Optimized management of water and chemicals** efficient dosing option
- **Less manual additional dosing** – more predictability and reliability in operation

The combination of coordinated cleaning and dosing technology results in a **stable production process**, even when working with different potato varieties and varying starch loads.

**KEBO stands for application- and solution-oriented process support with proven products.**

Whether pre-washing, cutting, or blanching:

**We think in a process-oriented way always with you in mind.**

Visit our website



and find out more



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