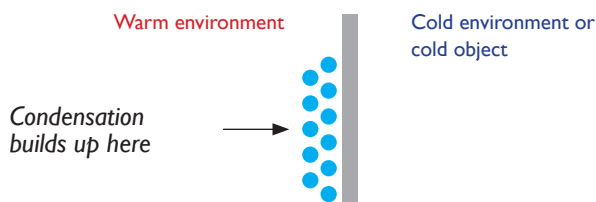




Moulded fibre protects from condensation

The build-up of condensation is a physical process that is hard to prevent. However, moulded fibre packaging can limit the risk of damage to the eggs. Packaging made of absorbent and breathable moulded fibre absorbs the moisture and acts as a second protective shell.



Condensation occurs when air cools down on a cold surface. Colder air can store less water and discharges the excess water as condensation.

	External temperature	Egg temperature
1. At laying	20/22°C	37 – 40°C
2. Transport to packing station		
a) refrigeration	5 – 8°C	20 – 22°C
b) no refrigeration	approx. 18°C	
3. Packing station	18/20°C	5 – 8°C
		ca. 18°C
4. Transport to supermarket		
a) refrigeration	5 – 8°C	18 – 20°C
b) no refrigeration	approx. 18°C	
5. Supermarket		
a) refrigeration	5 – 8°C	5 – 8°C
b) no refrigeration	approx. 18°C	approx. 18°C
6. On the way home	up to 25 – 40°C	5 – 8°C
		approx. 18°C

“The formation of condensation occurs when cool eggs are brought into a warmer environment. This has to be prevented, as water disturbs the natural protective layer that covers the porous eggshell, allowing germs to enter the egg.

[...]

So be careful when buying pre-packed eggs from refrigerated shelves. During the journey home the cold chain is interrupted, allowing the build-up of condensation and, potentially, mould.”

www.landwirtschaft-mlr.baden-wuerttemberg.de/servlet/PB/menu/1040897_11/index.html

Whenever the egg cools down – in other words, when it starts off warmer than its surroundings – it draws air into itself (the bigger the difference in temperature, the faster the process). If the shells are damaged the influx of air can allow germs to enter the egg.

Article 37, paragraph 3 of the Official Journal of the European Union states: “During transport and storage the eggs must be kept clean, dry and free from any odours and must be effectively protected from knocks, strong light and extreme changes of temperature.”

EC Directive No. 2295/2003

Moulded fibre protects from condensation, knocks and light.