



## Standard Test Method for Performance of Rotisserie Ovens<sup>1</sup>

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### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method evaluates the energy consumption and cooking performance of rotisserie ovens. The food service operator can use this evaluation to select a rotisserie oven and understand its energy performance.

1.2 This test method is applicable to thermostatically-controlled gas and electric rotisserie ovens designed for batch cooking.

1.3 The rotisserie oven can be evaluated with respect to the following (where applicable):

1.3.1 Energy input rate (10.2),

1.3.2 Preheat energy and time (10.4),

1.3.3 Idle energy rate (10.5),

1.3.4 Pilot energy rate, if applicable (10.6),

1.3.5 Cooking energy efficiency and production capacity (10.9), and

1.3.6 Holding energy rate and product shrinkage (optional, 10.10),

1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The SI units given in parentheses are for information only.

1.5 *This test method does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ANSI Document:

ANSI Standard Z83.11 American National Standard for Gas Food Service Equipment<sup>2</sup>

#### 2.2 ASHRAE Document:

ASHRAE Guideline 2—1986 (RA90) Engineering Analysis of Experimental Data<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F26 on Food Service Equipment and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F26.06 on Productivity and Energy Protocol.

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<sup>2</sup> Available from the International Approval Services, Inc., 8501 E. Pleasant Valley Road, Cleveland, OH 44131.

<sup>3</sup> Available from American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc. (ASHRAE), 1791 Tullie Circle, NE, Atlanta, GA 30329.

### 3. Terminology

#### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *cooking cavity, n*—that portion of the appliance in which food products are heated or cooked.

3.1.2 *cooking energy, n*—energy consumed by the rotisserie oven as it is used to cook whole chickens under heavy- and light-load conditions.

3.1.3 *cooking energy efficiency, n*—quantity of energy imparted to the chickens and appropriate spits, expressed as a percentage of energy consumed by the rotisserie oven during the cooking event.

3.1.4 *cooking energy rate, n*—average rate of energy consumption (Btu/h or kW) during the cooking energy efficiency tests.

3.1.5 *cook time, n*—time required to cook thawed (38 to 40°F) whole chickens as specified in 7.4 to an average temperature of 195°F during a cooking energy efficiency test.

3.1.6 *energy input rate, n*—peak rate at which a rotisserie oven consumes energy (Btu/h or kW), typically reflected during preheat.

3.1.7 *idle energy rate, n*—the rate of energy consumed (Btu/h or kW) by the rotisserie oven while “holding” or “idling” the cooking cavity at the thermostat set point.

3.1.8 *holding energy rate, n*—the rate of energy consumed (Btu/h or kW) by the rotisserie oven while keeping cooked product warm for display or merchandising purposes.

3.1.9 *pilot energy rate, n*—average rate of energy consumption (Btu/h) by a rotisserie oven’s continuous pilot (if applicable).

3.1.10 *preheat energy, n*—amount of energy consumed by the rotisserie oven while preheating the cooking cavity from ambient room temperature ( $75 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ ) to a calibrated 350°F.

3.1.11 *preheat rate, n*—average rate ( $^\circ\text{F}/\text{min}$ ) at which the rotisserie oven’s cooking cavity is heated from ambient temperature ( $75 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ ) to 350°F.

3.1.12 *preheat time, n*—time required for the rotisserie oven to preheat from ambient room temperature ( $75 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ ) to 350°F.

3.1.13 *production capacity, n*—maximum rate (lb/h) at which the rotisserie oven can bring thawed (38 to 40°F) whole chickens as specified in 7.4 to an average temperature of 195°F.

3.1.14 *production rate, n*—rate (lb/h) at which the rotisserie oven brings thawed (38 to 40°F) whole chickens as specified in 7.4 to an average temperature of 195°F. Does not necessarily refer to maximum rate. Production rate varies with the amount of food being cooked.

3.1.15 *product shrinkage, n*—the reduction in net chicken weight (%) which occurs during holding.

3.1.16 *rotisserie oven, n*—an appliance with a closed cavity designed for batch cooking, fitted with one or more spits that are mechanically rotated past a fixed heat source while the food is slowly being cooked on all sides.

3.1.17 *uncertainty, n*—measure of systematic and precision errors in specified instrumentation or measure of repeatability of a reported test result.

#### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The rotisserie oven is connected to the appropriate metered energy source, and energy input rate is determined to confirm that the appliance is operating within 5 % of the nameplate energy input rate.

4.2 The amount of energy and time required to preheat the rotisserie oven to a calibrated 350°F thermostat set point is determined.

4.3 The idle energy rate is determined with the rotisserie oven set to maintain 350°F in the cooking cavity.

4.4 Pilot energy rate is determined, when applicable, for gas rotisserie ovens.

4.5 The rotisserie oven is used to cook thawed, whole chickens to an average internal temperature of 195°F. Cooking energy efficiency is determined for heavy- and light-load conditions. Production capacity and product yield are determined for the rotisserie oven based on the heavy-load cooking test.

NOTE 1—Surveys of national chains conducted by PG&E on 3-lb whole chickens has determined that an endpoint of  $195 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$  in the chicken breast ensures that the chicken is fully cooked (that is, no redness and the thigh juices run clear).

4.6 The rotisserie oven may be used to hold cooked chickens at 150°F for 90 min. Holding energy rate and product shrinkage may be determined for the rotisserie oven.

#### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 The energy input rate test is used to confirm that the rotisserie oven is operating properly prior to further testing.

5.2 Preheat energy and time can be useful to food service operators to manage energy demands and to know how quickly the rotisserie oven can be ready for operation.

5.3 Idle energy rate and pilot energy rate can be used by the food service operator to estimate energy consumption during non-cooking periods.

5.4 Cooking energy efficiency is a precise indicator of rotisserie oven energy performance under various loading conditions. This information enables the food service operator to consider energy performance when selecting a rotisserie oven.

5.5 Production capacity is used by food service operators to choose a rotisserie oven that matches their food output requirements.

5.6 Holding energy rate may be used to determine the cost of holding cooked product in the rotisserie oven.

5.7 Product yield may be used by the food service operator to compare relative product output from one rotisserie oven to another. Additionally, product shrinkage during holding may be used by the food service operator to evaluate the rotisserie oven's performance when holding cooked product.

#### 6. Apparatus

6.1 *Analytical Balance Scale*, for measuring weights up to 20 lb, with a resolution of 0.01 lb and an uncertainty of 0.01 lb.

6.2 *Barometer*, for measuring absolute atmospheric pressure, to be used for adjustment of measured gas volume to standard conditions. Shall have a resolution of 0.2 in. Hg and an uncertainty of 0.2 in. Hg.

6.3 *Canopy Exhaust Hood*, 4 ft in depth, wall-mounted with the lower edge of the hood 6 ft, 6 in. from the floor and with the capacity to operate at a nominal net exhaust ventilation rate of 300 cfm per linear foot of active hood length. This hood shall extend a minimum of 6 in. past both sides and the front of the cooking appliance and shall not incorporate side curtains or partitions. Makeup air shall be delivered through face registers or from the space, or both.

6.4 *Data Acquisition System*, for measuring energy and temperatures, capable of multiple channel displays updating at least every 2 s.

6.5 *Gas Meter*, for measuring the gas consumption of a rotisserie oven, shall be a positive displacement type with a resolution of at least 0.01 ft<sup>3</sup> and a maximum uncertainty no greater than 1 % of the measured value for any demand greater than 2.2 ft<sup>3</sup>/h. If the meter is used for measuring the gas consumed by the pilot lights, it shall have a resolution of at least 0.01 ft<sup>3</sup> and a maximum uncertainty no greater than 2 % of the measured value.

6.6 *Pressure Gage*, for monitoring gas pressure. Shall have a range of zero to 15 in. H<sub>2</sub>O, a resolution of 0.5 in. H<sub>2</sub>O, and a maximum uncertainty of 1 % of the measured value.

6.7 *Stopwatch*, with a 1-s resolution.

6.8 *Temperature sensor*, for measuring gas temperature in the range of 50°F to 100°F with an uncertainty of  $\pm 1^\circ\text{F}$ .

6.9 *Thermocouple(s)*, industry standard Type T or Type K thermocouple wire with a range of 0°F to 500°F and an uncertainty of  $\pm 1^\circ\text{F}$ .

6.10 *Thermocouple Probe(s)*, “fast response” Type T or Type K thermocouple probe,  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. or smaller diameter, with a 3-s or faster response time capable of immersion with a range of 30°F to 300°F and an uncertainty of  $\pm 1^\circ\text{F}$ . The thermocouple probe's active zone shall be at the tip of the probe.

6.11 *Watt-Hour Meter*, for measuring the electrical energy consumption of a rotisserie oven, shall have a resolution of at least 10 Wh and a maximum uncertainty no greater than 1.5 % of the measured value for any demand greater than 100 W. For any demand less than 100 W, the meter shall have a resolution of at least 10 Wh and a maximum uncertainty no greater than 10 %.

#### 7. Reagents and Materials

7.1 *Drip Rack*—18 by 26 in. for draining raw chickens.

7.2 *Plastic Wrap*—Commercial grade, 18 in. wide.

7.3 *Sheet Pans*—18 by 26 by 1 in. for holding loaded spits.

7.4 *Whole Chickens*—A sufficient quantity of unmarinated, “ready to cook,” whole, 3-lb frozen chickens, with skin on, shall be obtained from a poultry purveyor to conduct the heavy- and light-load cooking tests. The chicken shall be injected with a solution of water, salt, and sodium phosphate, not totaling more than 14 % of the total chicken weight.

## 8. Sampling, Test Units

8.1 *Rotisserie Oven*—Select a representative production model for performance testing.

## 9. Preparation of Apparatus

9.1 Install the appliance according to the manufacturer’s instructions under a 4-ft-deep canopy exhaust hood mounted against the wall, with the lower edge of the hood 6 ft, 6 in. from the floor. Position the rotisserie oven with front edge of appliance inset 6 in. from the vertical plane of the front edge of the hood at the manufacturer’s recommended working height. The length of the exhaust hood and active filter area shall extend a minimum of 6 in. past both sides of the rotisserie oven. In addition, both sides of the appliance shall be a minimum of 3 ft from any side wall, side partition, or other operating appliance. The exhaust ventilation rate shall be 300 cfm per linear foot of hood length (for example, a nominal 3-ft wide rotisserie oven shall be ventilated, at a minimum, by a hood 4 by 4 feet with a nominal air flow rate of 1200 cfm. The application of a longer hood is acceptable, provided the ventilation rate is maintained at 300 cfm per linear foot over the entire length of active hood). The associated heating or cooling system shall be capable of maintaining an ambient temperature of  $75 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$  within the testing environment (outside the vertical area of the rotisserie oven and hood) when the exhaust ventilation system is operating.

9.2 Connect the rotisserie oven to a calibrated energy test meter. For gas installations, install a pressure regulator downstream from the meter to maintain a constant pressure of gas for all tests. Install instrumentation to record both the pressure and temperature of the gas supplied to the rotisserie oven and the barometric pressure during each test so that the measured gas flow can be corrected to standard conditions. For electric installations, a voltage regulator may be required during tests if the voltage supply is not within  $\pm 2.5\%$  of the manufacturer’s nameplate voltage.

9.3 For a gas rotisserie oven, adjust (during maximum energy input) the gas supply pressure downstream from the appliance’s pressure regulator to within  $\pm 2.5\%$  of the operating manifold pressure specified by the manufacturer. Make adjustments to the appliance following the manufacturer’s recommendations for optimizing combustion. Proper combustion may be verified by measuring air-free CO in accordance with ANSI Z83.12.

9.4 For an electric rotisserie oven, confirm (while the elements are energized) that the supply voltage is within  $\pm 2.5\%$  of the operating voltage specified by the manufacturer. Record the test voltage for each test.

NOTE 2—It is the intent of the testing procedure herein to evaluate the performance of a rotisserie oven at its rated gas pressure or electric

voltage. If an electric unit is rated dual voltage (that is, designed to operate at either 208 or 240 V with no change in components), the voltage selected by the manufacturer or tester, or both, shall be reported. If a rotisserie oven is designed to operate at two voltages without a change in the resistance of the heating elements, the performance of the unit (for example, preheat time) may differ at the two voltages.

9.5 If applicable, set the ratio of radiant to convective heat as per manufacturer’s recommendations. If not specified by the manufacturer, set the rotisserie oven controls to achieve 50 % radiant, 50 % convective heat.

## 10. Procedure

### 10.1 General:

10.1.1 For gas appliances, record the following for each test run:

10.1.1.1 Higher heating value,

10.1.1.2 Standard gas pressure and temperature used to correct measured gas volume to standard conditions,

10.1.1.3 Measured gas temperature,

10.1.1.4 Measured gas pressure,

10.1.1.5 Barometric pressure,

10.1.1.6 Ambient temperature, and

10.1.1.7 Energy input rate during or immediately prior to test.

NOTE 3—Using a calorimeter or gas chromatograph in accordance with accepted laboratory procedures is the preferred method for determining the higher heating value of gas supplied to the rotisserie oven under test. It is recommended that all testing be performed with natural gas having a higher heating value of 1000 to 1075 Btu/ft<sup>3</sup>.

10.1.2 For gas rotisserie ovens, add any electric energy consumption to gas energy for all tests, with the exception of the energy input rate test (10.2).

10.1.3 For electric rotisserie ovens, record the following for each test run:

10.1.3.1 Voltage while elements are energized,

10.1.3.2 Ambient temperature, and

10.1.3.3 Energy input rate during or immediately prior to test run.

10.1.4 For each test run, confirm that the peak input rate is within  $\pm 5\%$  of the rated nameplate input. If the difference is greater than 5 %, terminate testing and contact the manufacturer. The manufacturer may make appropriate changes or adjustments to the rotisserie oven.

### 10.2 Energy Input Rate:

10.2.1 For gas rotisserie ovens, set the controls to achieve maximum input. Allow the unit to operate for a period of 15 min, then monitor the time required for the rotisserie oven to consume 5 ft<sup>3</sup> of gas.

10.2.2 For electric rotisserie ovens, monitor the energy consumption for 15 min with the controls set to achieve maximum input. If the unit begins cycling during the 15 min interval, record the time and energy consumed for the time from when the unit was first turned on until it begins cycling.

10.2.3 Confirm that the measured input rate or power, (Btu/h for a gas rotisserie oven and kW for an electric rotisserie oven) is within 5 % of the rated nameplate input or power. (It is the intent of the testing procedures herein to evaluate the performance of a rotisserie oven at its rated energy input rate.) If the difference is greater than 5 %, terminate testing and

contact the manufacturer. The manufacturer may make appropriate changes or adjustments to the rotisserie oven or supply another rotisserie oven for testing.

### 10.3 *Thermostat Calibration:*

10.3.1 Install a thermocouple in the cooking cavity within 1 in. of the tip of the thermostat probe.

10.3.2 Preheat the cooking cavity to a temperature of 350°F as indicated by the temperature dial on the controls. Stabilize for 60 min after the burners or elements commence cycling at the thermostat set point.

10.3.3 Monitor the cooking cavity temperature for a minimum of 1 h.

10.3.4 As required (as indicated by the average temperature), adjust the temperature control(s) to attain an actual cooking cavity temperature of  $350 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ . Repeat 10.3.3 to confirm that the cooking cavity temperature is  $350 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ .

10.3.5 To facilitate further testing, mark on the dial the exact position of the thermostat control(s) that corresponds to an average cooking cavity temperature of  $350 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$  (analog controls). Record the final thermostat setting.

10.3.6 Repeat 10.3.1-10.3.5 with the thermostat controls set to maintain 150°F (optional).

NOTE 4—The 150°F calibration point is used in the Holding Energy Rate test (10.9).

### 10.4 *Preheat Energy and Time:*

NOTE 5—The preheat test should be conducted as the first appliance operation on the day of the test, starting with the cooking cavity at room temperature ( $75 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ ).

10.4.1 Record cooking cavity temperature and ambient temperature at the start of the test. The cooking cavity temperature shall be  $75 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$  at the start of the test.

10.4.2 Turn the unit on with controls set to maintain an average cooking cavity temperature of 350°F, as determined in 10.3.6. If the rotisserie mechanism has a separate control, then leave it turned off for the length of preheat.

10.4.3 Record the cooking cavity temperature over a minimum of 5-s intervals during the course of preheat.

10.4.4 Record the energy and time to preheat the rotisserie oven. Preheat is judged complete when the temperature at the thermostat probe reaches 350°F, as indicated by the thermocouple.

### 10.5 *Idle Energy Rate:*

NOTE 6—The idle test may be conducted immediately following the preheat test (10.4).

10.5.1 Preheat the rotisserie oven to 350°F and allow to stabilize for 1 h.

10.5.2 If the rotisserie mechanism has a separate control, then leave it turned off for the length of the idle period.

10.5.3 Monitor cooking cavity temperature and rotisserie oven energy consumption for an additional 2 h while the rotisserie oven is operated in this condition.

### 10.6 *Pilot Energy Rate (Gas Models with Standing Pilots):*

10.6.1 Where applicable, set the gas valve that controls gas supply to the appliance at the “pilot” position. Otherwise, set the rotisserie oven temperature controls to the “off” position.

10.6.2 Light and adjust pilots according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

10.6.3 Record the gas reading after a minimum of 8 h of pilot operation.

### 10.7 *Chicken Preparation:*

10.7.1 Determine the number of chickens for each spit by loading a spit as per manufacturer recommendations with a  $1 \pm \frac{1}{4}$  in. spacing between chickens on the spit.

NOTE 7—The specified spacing between chickens on the spit is has been determined to reduce the occurrence of white, or uncooked spots on the chickens.

10.7.2 Prepare enough chickens for a minimum of four runs each of both heavy- and light-load tests. For the heavy-load tests, use the maximum number of spits allowable. Use one spit for the light-load tests.

10.7.3 If necessary, the chickens may be thawed by immersing them in cold running water. Place the thawed chickens on a drip rack on a sheet pan and cover with plastic wrap. Place the wrapped chickens in the refrigerator.

10.7.4 Monitor the internal temperature of a sample chicken with a thermocouple probe. Its internal temperature must reach 38°F to 40°F before the chickens can be removed from the refrigerator and loaded onto the appropriate spits. If necessary, adjust the refrigerator temperature to achieve this required internal temperature.

10.7.5 Weigh and record the weight of each spit. Label the spits according to their weight.

10.7.6 Trim any loose fat and skin from the bottom of each chicken.

10.7.7 Load the chickens onto the appropriate spits, following the manufacturer’s recommendations for securing the chickens onto the spits.

10.7.8 Place the loaded spits onto a drip rack on a sheet pan and cover with plastic wrap. Return the chickens to the refrigerator and allow them to stabilize at the 38°F to 40°F refrigerator temperature. Do not store the thawed chickens in the refrigerator for more than one week.

### 10.8 *Cook Time Determination:*

NOTE 8—A heavy-duty chef’s thermometer may be used to pinpoint the cook time by inserting the thermometer into the thick part of a breast on one or more sample chickens prior to placing the loaded spits into the rotisserie. The thermometers should be secured to prevent them from falling out while the chickens are cooking.

10.8.1 Perform separate cook time determination tests for the heavy- and light-load tests.

10.8.2 Turn on the rotisserie oven with the controls set to maintain 350°F, as in 10.3.6. Allow the unit to stabilize for 1 h.

10.8.3 Remove the loaded spits from the refrigerator. Measure and record the temperature of at least one chicken on each spit by inserting a thermocouple probe in the thick part of the chicken breast.

10.8.4 Open the rotisserie oven door and commence loading the spits into the rotisserie oven. Allow 15 s per spit for loading. If the rotisserie oven is loaded in less time, keep the door open until the full loading time has passed (for example, 75 s for a 5-spit rotisserie). After the loading time has elapsed, close the rotisserie oven door and commence monitoring cook time.

10.8.5 When the chickens begin to turn golden-brown, open the rotisserie oven door and measure the internal chicken

temperature by inserting a thermocouple probe in the thick part of a breast of one chicken with the spit positioned in the front of the rotisserie, approximately centered from top to bottom. Minimize the amount of time the rotisserie oven door is left open.

10.8.6 Continue cooking, periodically checking the temperature of the chickens as specified in 10.8.5. Be sure to check a different spit each time.

10.8.7 When the internal temperature of the chickens reaches  $195 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ , confirm the endpoint by measuring the temperature of at least one chicken per spit as in 10.8.5. Once the final temperature is confirmed, turn off the rotisserie oven and record the total elapsed time. If the average of the temperature measurements is not  $195 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ , then repeat 10.8.2-10.8.7.

NOTE 9—Research conducted by PG&E determined that an endpoint of  $195^\circ\text{F}$  is acceptable for whole cooked chickens.

10.8.8 Record the number of door openings and the average time the door was left open during this cook time determination test.

10.8.9 Adjust the final cook time to account for the door openings by subtracting product of the average time the door was left open and one-half of the total number of door openings.

$$t_{\text{adjusted cook}} = t_{\text{cook}} - t_{\text{open}} \times 1/2 \times n_{\text{openings}} \quad (1)$$

where:

- $t_{\text{adjusted cook}}$  = the adjusted cook time, min,
- $t_{\text{cook}}$  = the measured cook time, min,
- $t_{\text{open}}$  = the average time the door was left open during each opening, min, and
- $n_{\text{openings}}$  = the total number of door openings.

#### 10.9 *Cooking Energy Efficiency and Production Capacity:*

10.9.1 Conduct the cooking energy efficiency test a minimum of three times for each loading scenario. Additional test runs may be necessary to obtain the required precision for the reported test results (Annex A1).

10.9.2 Weigh and record the initial weight of the rotisserie oven's drip pan. Assure that the drip pan is cleaned of any accumulated drippings or water prior to weighing. Record the weight of water added to the drip pan prior to cooking (if any). Add this weight to the initial weight of the drip pan. This starting weight will be used in calculating the energy due to vaporization (11.8.1).

NOTE 10—Some rotisserie ovens require that a level of water is maintained in the drip pan to reduce the risk of fire.

10.9.3 Turn on the rotisserie oven with the controls set to maintain  $350^\circ\text{F}$ , as determined in 10.3.6. Allow the unit to stabilize for 1 h.

10.9.4 Remove the loaded spits from the refrigerator and weigh. Record the total weight of each loaded spit. Do not record the weight of any excess water that may have accumulated in the sheet pan(s). Also, measure and record the temperature of at least one chicken per spit by inserting a thermocouple probe in the thick part of the chicken breast.

10.9.5 Open the rotisserie oven door and commence loading the spits into the rotisserie oven. Allow 15 s per spit for

loading. If the rotisserie oven is loaded in less time, keep the door open until the full loading time has passed (for example, 75 s for a 5-spit rotisserie). After the loading time has elapsed, close the rotisserie oven door and commence monitoring elapsed time, rotisserie oven temperature and energy consumption.

10.9.6 Cook the chickens for the time determined in 10.8.9.

10.9.7 After the cook time has elapsed, turn off the rotisserie oven. Record the total energy consumption during the cooking event.

10.9.8 Confirm the endpoint by measuring the temperature of at least one chicken per spit by inserting a thermocouple probe into the thick part of the chicken breast with the spit positioned in the front of the rotisserie, approximately centered from top to bottom.

10.9.9 The average internal temperature of the cooked chickens shall be  $195 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ . If the average temperature is not  $195 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ , then adjust the cook time as appropriate and repeat 10.9.2-10.9.8. Record the final cook time.

10.9.10 Remove the cooked chickens and weigh. Record the final weight of the cooked chickens and spit(s).

10.9.11 Weigh and record the weight of the rotisserie oven's drip pan, with any drippings collected during the cooking test. This ending weight will be used in calculating the energy due to vaporization (11.8.1).

10.9.12 Perform runs No. 2 and 3 by repeating 10.9.2-10.9.11. Follow the procedure in Annex A1 to determine whether more than three test runs are required.

10.9.13 Repeat 10.9.1-10.9.12, for the light-load scenario.

#### 10.10 *Holding Energy Rate and Product Shrinkage (Optional):*

NOTE 11—Some rotisserie ovens feature a programmable holding cycle to allow the user to cook and display the cooked food in the same appliance. If desired, the rotisserie oven's performance while holding a heavy-load of cooked chickens may be determined in the following section (10.10).

10.10.1 Cook a heavy-load of chickens by repeating 10.9.2-10.9.11. After weighing the cooked chickens and spits, allow no more than  $5 \text{ min} \pm 30 \text{ s}$  to pass before the cooked chickens are returned to the rotisserie oven.

NOTE 12—For best results, remove one spit at a time for weighing.

10.10.2 Turn the rotisserie oven on with the thermostat set to maintain  $150^\circ\text{F}$ , as determined in 10.3.5.

10.10.3 Load the cooked chickens into the rotisserie oven. Allow 15 s per spit for loading. If the rotisserie oven is loaded in less time, keep the door open until the full loading time has passed (for example, 75 s for a 5-spit rotisserie). After the loading time has elapsed, close the rotisserie oven door and commence monitoring elapsed time, rotisserie oven temperature and energy consumption.

10.10.4 After  $90 \pm 5 \text{ min}$  have elapsed, turn off the rotisserie oven and remove the cooked chickens. Weigh and record the final weight of the cooked chickens and spit(s).

## 11. Calculation and Report

### 11.1 *Test Rotisserie Oven:*

11.1.1 Summarize the physical and operating characteristics of the rotisserie oven. If needed, describe other design or operating characteristics that may facilitate interpretation of the test results.

11.2 Apparatus and Procedure:

11.2.1 Confirm that the testing apparatus conformed to all of the specifications in Section 6. Describe any deviations from those specifications.

11.2.2 For electric rotisserie ovens, report the voltage for each test.

11.2.3 For gas rotisserie ovens, report the higher heating value of the gas supplied to the rotisserie oven during each test.

11.3 Gas Energy Calculations:

11.3.1 For gas rotisserie ovens, add electric energy consumption to gas energy for all tests, with the exception of the energy input rate test (10.2).

11.3.2 For all gas measurements, calculate the energy consumed based on:

$$E_{\text{gas}} = V \times HV \quad (2)$$

where:

- $E_{\text{gas}}$  = energy consumed by the appliance,
- $HV$  = higher heating value,  
= energy content of gas measured at standard conditions, Btu/ft<sup>3</sup>, and
- $V$  = actual volume of gas corrected for temperature and pressure at standard conditions, ft<sup>3</sup>  
=  $V_{\text{meas}} \times T_{\text{cf}} \times P_{\text{cf}}$ .

where:

- $V_{\text{meas}}$  = measured volume of gas, ft<sup>3</sup>
- $T_{\text{cf}}$  = temperature correction factor  
=  $\frac{\text{absolute standard gas temperature, } ^\circ R}{\text{absolute actual gas temperature, } ^\circ R}$   
=  $\frac{\text{absolute standard gas temperature, } ^\circ R}{[\text{gas temp } ^\circ F + 459.67], ^\circ R}$ , and
- $P_{\text{cf}}$  = pressure correction factor  
=  $\frac{\text{absolute actual gas pressure, psia}}{\text{absolute standard pressure, psia}}$   
=  $\frac{\text{gas gage pressure, psig} + \text{barometric pressure, psia}}{\text{absolute standard pressure, psia}}$

NOTE 13—Absolute standard gas temperature and pressure used in this calculation should be the same values used for determining the higher heating value. PG&E standard conditions are 519.67°R and 14.73 psia.

11.4 Energy Input Rate:

11.4.1 Report the manufacturer’s nameplate energy input rate in Btu/h for a gas rotisserie oven and kW for an electric rotisserie oven.

11.4.2 For gas or electric rotisserie ovens, calculate and report the measured energy input rate (Btu/h or kW) based on the energy consumed by the rotisserie oven during the period of peak energy input according to the following relationship:

$$E_{\text{input rate}} = \frac{E \times 60}{t} \quad (3)$$

where:

- $E_{\text{input rate}}$  = measured peak energy input rate, Btu/h or kW,
- $E$  = energy consumed during period of peak energy input, Btu or kWh, and
- $t$  = period of peak energy input, min.

11.4.3 Calculate and report the percent difference between the manufacturer’s nameplate energy input rate and the measured energy input rate.

11.5 Preheat Energy and Time:

11.5.1 Report the preheat energy consumption (Btu or kWh) and preheat time (min).

11.5.2 Calculate and report the average preheat rate (°F/min) based on the preheat period. Also report the starting temperature of the cooking cavity.

11.5.3 Generate a graph showing the cooking cavity temperature vs. time based on the preheat period.

11.6 Idle Energy Rate:

11.6.1 Calculate and report the idle energy rate (Btu/h or kW) based on:

$$E_{\text{idle rate}} = \frac{E \times 60}{t} \quad (4)$$

where:

- $E_{\text{idle rate}}$  = idle energy rate, Btu/h or kW,
- $E$  = energy consumed during the test period, Btu or kWh, and
- $t$  = test period, min.

11.7 Pilot Energy Rate:

11.7.1 Calculate and report the pilot energy rate (Btu/h) based on:

$$E_{\text{pilot rate}} = \frac{E \times 60}{t} \quad (5)$$

where:

- $E_{\text{pilot rate}}$  = pilot energy rate, Btu/h,
- $E$  = energy consumed during the test period, Btu, and
- $t$  = test period, min.

11.8 Cooking Energy Efficiency, Cooking Energy Rate, and Production Capacity:

11.8.1 Calculate and report the cooking energy efficiency for heavy- and light-load cooking tests based on:

$$\eta_{\text{cook}} = \frac{E_{\text{food}} + E_{\text{spit}}}{E_{\text{appliance}}} \times 100 \quad (6)$$

where:

- $\eta_{\text{cook}}$  = cooking energy efficiency, %, and
- $E_{\text{food}}$  = energy into food, Btu  
=  $E_{\text{sens}} + E_{\text{evap}}$ .

where:

- $E_{\text{sens}}$  = the quantity of heat added to the chickens, which causes their temperature to increase from the starting temperature to 195°F, Btu  
=  $W_i \times C_p(C) \times (T_f - T_i)$

where:

- $W_i$  = initial weight of raw chickens, lb, and