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METHOD FOR DELIVERING PRODUCTS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

The present invention generally relates to a method for delivering products for human consumption to passenger carrying vehicles.

On many forms of passenger carrying vehicles it is usual to serve the passengers with a meal. In passenger carrying vehicles where space is a premium e.g. trains and aeroplanes, the food is usually provided for distribution in compact units such as trolleys to allow for easy distribution of food to the passengers.

The logistics of providing food to passenger carrying vehicles to meet the vehicle schedule is complex. This distribution problem is further complicated by the need to comply strictly with hygiene regulations. Further, some food products are fragile and can easily be damaged. The food can require differing temperature environments and handling in order to avoid spoiling or damaging the food and to meet health and safety hygiene requirements. If there is a problem with the food product, as a result in some failure in the distribution process, it would be highly advantageous for the distributor and/or supplier to be able to identify the cause of the failure during the distribution process.

The travel industry is an area where a great deal of time and effort is expended in providing passengers with high quality food. Traditional travel related caterers purchase food ingredients which they cook and prepare in their kitchens. The prepared food is then placed in packaging or onto trays which are loaded into trolleys. Traditionally, the number of trolleys and the number of meals loaded into the trolleys is tailored at the point of manufacture of the food to the requirements of a passenger carrying vehicle to which the food is to be delivered. Thus, traditional travel related caterers require food production facilities in addition to distribution facilities. Although some products may be bought from food manufacturing centres, this is generally a minor part of the total meal being prepared.

Even when food is provided to passengers in the form of a packaged food item e.g. sandwiches, traditionally, sandwiches are received from a food manufacturer in bulk packaging e.g. cardboard boxes. The food items must then be unpacked and repacked into carriers suitable for fitting into trolleys to go onto the vehicle e.g. aircraft or train.

The present invention provides a method of delivering meals to passenger carrying vehicles in which, at a distribution centre, packaged items are received from food manufacturing centres. The packaged items are assembled on a tray to form a meal unit and the meal units are loaded into trolleys. The trolleys are then distributed to the passenger carrying vehicles for serving to passengers.

Thus the present invention enables a distribution centre to be quite separate to food manufacturing centres. There is no need for example for an airline caterer to have food manufacturing centres. The caterer can simply assemble pre-prepared food for delivery to the aircraft. The food manufacturing centres can comprise restaurants because of the careful tracking and control procedures, restaurant food can be provided. To complete the restaurant quality food delivered to the passengers, a chef can carry out final preparations on each meal on the passenger carrying vehicle or at the spoke distribution centre.

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a distribution centre;

Figure 2 is a diagram of a bulk load of carriers;

Figure 3 is a diagram of a trolley and a carrier;

Figure 4 is a schematic diagram of the hub and spoke distribution system; and

Figure 5 is a schematic diagram of the distribution monitoring system.

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a distribution centre shown for illustrative purposes. Figure 3 illustrates the trolley 8 and carrier 7 in more detail whilst Figure 2 illustrates the bulk delivered containers in more detail.

At a food manufacturing centre, food products are manufactured and packaged e.g. rolls, sandwiches, pies etc. These are then placed in carriers 7 in accordance with an order from a distribution centre 1. The carrier 7 will hold a designated number of any type of food products. Alternatively, the carrier 7 may be required to be filled with a mixture of food products. This is dependent upon the order placed with the food manufacturer. Each carrier 7 has applied to it or incorporated in it a unique electronic tag. The tag can comprise any conventional electronic tag such as an RF tag as will be understood by a skilled person in the art. The tag can be read by any form of tag reader such as a hand held tag reader or a static tag reader mounted in for example a doorway.

Thus in order to fulfil an order, a food manufacturing centre will package a number of carriers 7 into a bulk order 4 carried by a palette 4a. The palette 4a has mounted thereon or incorporated therein a unique electronic tag 6. Thus, when the bulk order 4 is put together at the food manufacturing centre, the tags 7a of the carriers 7 which form a bulk load 4 are read together with the tag 6 of the palette 4a. This information is read and stored on a computer system and the information is transmitted to a computer system 12 at the distribution centre 1 from which the order for the food products originated. In this way a food manufacturing centre records and tracks food products which leave the centre. The food products in each bulk order 4 are transported by a vehicle 2 to the distribution centre 1. The bulk ordered products 4 are then unloaded by fork lift truck 3 and as they are delivered into the distribution centre 1, a tag reader 5 will detect the palette tag 6 on the palette 4a. The tag detections are transmitted to the computer system 12 in which the detected palette tag 6 can be matched to the identities of the carriers 7 carried on the palette 4a. Thus the reading of the palette tag 6 avoids the necessity for attempting to read each of the tags 7a on each of the carriers 7. Alternatively however each of the tags 7a could be detected in order to compare the expected load on the palette 4a with the load that the food manufacturing centre alleges to have delivered.

Where the products are subject to strict hygiene regulations and require refrigeration for example, the lorry 2 will comprise a refrigeration unit and within the distribution centre 1, the bulk orders 4 will be stored in refrigerated conditions. In order to monitor the temperature, each carrier 7 can include a temperature monitor with the tag 7a. The temperature monitor can provide a warning if the temperature range rises above that required for the food product. The monitor can comprise an electronic arrangement for transmitting a signal to the computer system 12 to allow the remote monitoring of the conditions of the carriers 7. Alternatively or in addition, a simple arrangement can comprise a visible indicator e.g. a liquid crystal strip which will register and display a warning if the temperature rises above a threshold. The warning will remain even after the temperature has dropped to point out that the food products in the carrier 7 were exposed to high temperatures for a predetermined period of time sufficient to raise a hygiene issue.

Within the distribution centre 1, the carriers 7 are unloaded from the palette 4a and loaded into trolleys 8. The number of carriers 7 loaded into the trolleys 8 and the number of trolleys 8 will depend upon the order placed for a passenger carrying vehicle. An order can be fulfilled by loading the appropriate number of trolleys 8 with the appropriate number of carriers 7 which contain the appropriate number of products. Thus the trolleys 8 are loaded onto a truck 11 for distribution to the passenger carrying vehicles, the trolleys 8 pass through a tag detector 10 to detect the tags of the carriers 7 being delivered. The tag detections are received by the computer system 12 in order to track the movement of the carriers 7. Thus in this way the movement of the carriers 7 in and out of the distribution centre 1 can be detected.

The truck 11 will provide the required conditions for the delivery of the food products e.g. it will comprise a refrigeration unit and will deliver the trolleys 8 to the passenger carrying vehicle. In such circumstances the distribution centre 1 comprises the sole distribution centre. In an alternative embodiment the distribution centre 1 comprises the hub distribution centre which receives the products directly from the food manufacturing centre. The hub distribution centre will then distribute the product to spoke distribution centres. Thus in Figure 1 the trolleys 8 are filled with carriers 7 and the truck 11 delivers the trolleys 8 to the spoke distribution centres. Within the spoke

distribution centres, the number of carriers 7 within the trolleys 8 is adjusted as necessary in order to accurately fulfil the order from the passenger vehicle operator.

It can thus be seen from Figure 1 that food products delivered from the food manufacturing centre are not repackaged. The carriers 7 are simply redistributed into trolleys 8. This greatly reduces the handling of the food products thereby making it easier to comply with hygiene regulations. Further, there is no requirement to repackage the products and there is thus no wastage of packing material or time and money expended in wasted repackaging. Further, the use of a single carrier from the point of manufacture to the point of use on the passenger carrying vehicle facilitates better control and tracking of delivery.

In addition to the tags on the carriers 7 and the palettes 4a, tags 9 can also be provided on the trolleys 8. This enables the trolleys 8 to be tracked. It can also enable the tag detector 10 to simply detect the trolley 8 passing thereby. If the tags 7a of the carriers 7 are read when the trolley 8 is loaded, and matched with the tag 9 of the trolley, the computer system 12 will have a record of the carriers 7 loaded in the trolleys 8. Thus the detection of the tags 9 of the trolleys 8 and the tag detector 10 is sufficient for the computer system to know which carriers 7 have been loaded on the truck 11.

Figure 4 is a schematic diagram of the hub and spoke distribution system in which there are three hubs 20, 21, 22 provided at separate locations and is connected by high speed communication lines 23a and 23b for the exchange of data therebetween. Each hub 20, 21, 22 is connected to a spoke distribution centre 40a, 40b, 41a, 41b, 42a, 42b, 42c and 42d respectively. A food manufacturing centre 30 is connected to each of the hubs 20, 21 and 22 via a communication line 25.

Each spoke distribution centre is located at or near an airport or train station to provide airline or rail catering facilities. At each spoke orders can be received from airlines or rail operators being served in respect of food to be provided for specific journeys. This information can be electronically received and is passed from the spokes to the respective hub distribution centres 20, 21 and 22. The hub distribution centres 20, 21 and 22 will collate all of the orders in order to form a bulk order for groups which is

transmitted to the food manufacturer 30. When the goods are delivered by the food manufacturer 30 to the hub distribution centres 20, 21 and 22, the hub distribution centres 20, 21 and 22 use the information received from the spoke distribution centres i.e. the orders from the airlines or rail operators in order to determine how to distribute the products to the spoke distribution centres. Thus within the hub distribution centres 20, 21, 22 the bulk orders received from the food manufacturers 30 are split and distributed to the spoke distribution centres. As described hereinabove with reference to Figure 1, this redistribution is carried out by placing the carriers 7 into trolleys 8 so that the spoke distribution centres simply have to adjust the number of carriers 7 required for each flight. The spoke distribution centre needs to carry out no repackaging or even movement of carriers 7 into different stored units.

Alternatively, the airlines can place orders directly with the hub distribution centres 20, 21 and 22. The benefit of the receiving orders from the spoke distribution centres is that the spoke distribution centres can take into account local factors. For example, it may be known that because of a pricing policy, although a number of passengers have booked flights, not all passengers will turn up for those flights. Thus although the airline may request food for each passenger, it may not be necessary to supply that number. The order can thus be adjusted accordingly.

In an embodiment of the present invention, where meals are provided to passengers on a tray, each tray is assembled into a meal unit within the distribution centre 1. The tray will comprise the carrier 7 and the trays will be individually loaded into the trolley 8 in the conventional manner. However, in the distribution centre 1 there is provided no food manufacturing capability. Food is delivered pre-packaged from a remote food manufacturing centre. In the distribution centre 1 the received packaged food items are assembled onto a tray in order to assemble a meal unit. In this way, there is no handling of food except in packaged form within the distribution centre. In this way specialist food manufacturing centres can be utilised for manufacturing food and the distribution centre merely needs to assemble the food into meal units. This enables restaurants to be used as food manufacturing centres. The distribution centre will simply assemble the restaurant cooked food. The handling of the food within the distribution centre 1 is reduced and so long as the temperature of the food items is carefully controlled and

monitored and the date of the food items is carefully monitored, the necessary hygiene regulations can be met.

Figure 5 is a schematic diagram of a distribution monitoring system shown for illustrative purposes.

At the heart of the system is a monitoring computer system 12 to receive and process all input information. A communications link 19 is provided which can comprise any conventional type of communications link to enable product information from manufacturers to be entered. This enables a product manufacturer to transmit information on the products to the distribution monitoring system when the products have been shipped to the distributor. The product information can be loaded into a database of history information 18 by the monitoring computer system 12. The product information can include a description of the product, a description of the temperature conditions under which the product should be kept, e.g. below 4°C, and an expiry date for the product. Also, information on how the product should be handled or kept and any other necessary information can be provided. This information will aid quality control during the distribution of the products.

The products are provided in carriers 7 with tags 7a. The tags 7a incorporate a temperature sensor and transmitter therein to enable the ambient temperature of the products to be detected and transmitted. The tag detectors 5 and 10 described with reference to Figure 1 are connected to the monitoring computer system 12 to provide tag detections detecting when the tags pass by and thus enter a location. This provides for the tracking of the tags and the tag detections are entered into the database of history information 18 by the monitoring computer system 12. Also temperature measurements by the temperature monitor of the tags 7a are sensed by temperature readers 16 provided at locations within the distribution centre. The temperature measurements received by the temperature readers 16 are stored in association with the tag detections in the database of history information 18 by the monitoring computer system 12.

Video cameras 14 are also provided at locations in the distribution centre in order to provide images or video of locations in the distribution centre. The images or video are

stored in the database of history information 18 by the monitoring computer system 12 so that there is an association between the time of tag detections and the images or video recorded.

In addition to the temperature monitors in the tags 7a, temperature sensors 15 can be provided in locations in the distribution centre. These enable temperature conditions in the locations to be detected, and this information can be stored in the database of history information 18 by the monitoring computer system 12. The temperature sensors 15 can be provided in case carriers 7 which do not have temperature monitors built into the tags 7a. The temperature sensors 15 provide an overall temperature measurement for a location and are thus less accurate than the temperature measurements performed on the carriers 7 themselves. The use of temperature sensors 15 at the locations does however reduce the cost and can be used instead of, or to supplement the temperature measurements from monitors associated with the tags 7a.

The distribution monitoring system is also provided with a user terminal 17 operable by a person of administrative capacity in order to monitor the distribution of products. The user's terminal 17 provides a user interface to allow a user to access the database of history information 18 to trace the location of a product with time, to determine the temperature experienced by the product at each location, and to view images or video of the location when the product is in that location. In this way a user can identify when unsatisfactory temperature conditions were experienced by the product by viewing the temperature information, or they can identify when unsatisfactory handling occurred by viewing the associated image or video for a location when the product is in that location. This enables a visual inspection of the handling of the goods to identify when goods were damaged, or when quality was compromised for hygiene reasons. For example, this enables a user to identify where something may have gone wrong during the distribution process causing a customer to suffer food poisoning. The distribution monitoring system provides for a quality control audit trail.

The distribution monitoring system can also provide for automatic warning when the quality of the product falls below that required during the distribution process. The information on the product received over the communications link 19 from the

manufacturer can include information on the temperature conditions for storage of the product. This is stored in the database of history information 18. The monitoring computer system 12 can use the received temperature measurements (from the temperature sensors 15 or from the sensors in the tags 7a) in combination with the tag detections to compare the temperatures being experienced by a product with the temperature recommended for storage for the product by the manufacturer. If the detected temperature moves outside the manufacturer's recommended range, a warning can be generated on the user terminal 17 to warn an operator that the quality of a product has been compromised. The warning need not be raised immediately the temperature of the product strays outside the recommended range, it may require the temperature to stray outside the recommended range for a predetermined period before the warning is generated. This is because the temperature variation outside the manufacturer's recommended temperature range for a short period of time may not compromise the quality of the products.

Although the present invention has been described herein above with reference to specific embodiments, it will be apparent to a skilled personnel in the art that modifications lie within the spirit and scope of the present invention.

For example, although the present invention has been described with reference to food items, the present invention is applicable to any food or drink items and particularly to food and drink items which are fragile or subject to hygiene regulations.

In the embodiments tags are described for the containers. Any suitable active or passive tag or unique identifying system can be used which can be electronically read e.g. a bar code, a microchip or RF tag. Although in the embodiments fixed tag detectors are used, the present invention is applicable to any type of tag detector including mobile tag detectors. Further, although in the embodiments tags are used which can be read from a distance, the present invention is applicable to tags which can only be read at short range e.g. a bar code. The present invention preferably however uses tags which can be read at a distance (i.e. remotely) to make handling and tracking of the products and carriers during the distribution more practical.

CLAIMS:

1. A method of delivering meals to passenger carrying vehicles, the method comprising:

at a distribution centre, receiving separately packaged kitchen prepared food items from one or more food preparing stations that are remote from the distribution centre;

assembling the separately packaged items on a tray to form a passenger meal unit;

repeating the preceding step to generate a plurality of passenger meal units;

loading a plurality of the meal units into trolleys; and

distributing the trolleys to the vehicles,

the distribution centre having no facilities used in preparing any of the food items in the meal units and none of the food items of the passenger meal unit are prepared at the distribution centre.

2. A method according to Claim 1 wherein the food preparing stations comprise restaurants, the method including carrying out final preparation on each meal unit on the vehicle by a chef before serving to the passengers.

3. A method according to Claim 1or Claim 2 including controlling the ambient temperature of the food from delivery to the distribution centre to delivery to the vehicles.

ABSTRACT:

METHOD FOR DELIVERING PRODUCTS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

A method for delivering products for human consumption from a manufacturing centre to passenger carrying vehicles comprises packaging the products in a manufacturing centre into carriers. Each carrier carrying a plurality of products. The carriers are delivered in bulk to a distribution centre. At the distribution centre predetermined numbers of carriers are loaded into respective containers for distribution to the passenger carrying vehicles. In transit in the passenger carrying vehicles the products are distributed to the passengers from the containers. A distribution monitoring system monitors the distribution of products by receiving detections of tags fitted to the products or to carriers of the products to identify the location of the product. Measurements of the temperature in the vicinity of the products are received and stored in association with the tag detections as a history of associated location and temperature information for a product in a database. A user can retrieve location and temperature information for a product at a desired time from the database. The system thus provides for a comprehensive quality control audit trail.