

FOODSERVICE LAYOUT

Design your dream kitchen: Build efficiency for a thriving foodservice business.

Norzehan binti Mohd Fadzli N.A.H Mazelan

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FOODSERVICE LAYOUT

PREFACE

Ever dreamed of a kitchen that runs like clockwork?

This book is your guide to achieving that dream. We understand that navigating the world of foodservice design can be overwhelming. Forget complex jargon and expensive consultants. Here, we offer a simple and smart approach to laying out your kitchen for maximum efficiency and success.

Whether you're a seasoned restaurateur or just starting out, this book provides you with the essential tools to:

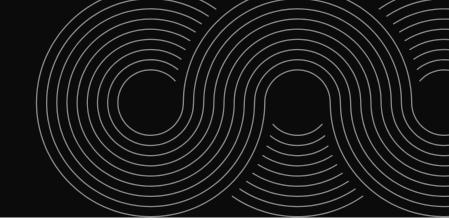
- Optimize your space for a smooth workflow.
- Design a kitchen that fosters teamwork and productivity.
- Maximize your budget with practical layout solutions.

No matter the size or type of your foodservice operation, this book empowers you to create a kitchen that works for you. With easy-to-understand explanations, insightful tips, and real-world examples, you'll be well on your way to a thriving business.

So, grab a pen, open this book, and let's design your dream kitchen!



TABLE OF CONTENTS



1

FLOW AND KITCHEN DESIGN

Common flow Patterns

Definitions - Kitchen Design

Kitchen Design Guideline

Trend in Kitchen Design

Service Systems and Flow Patterns

Principles of Commercial Kitchen Design

2

LAYOUT DESIGN BASICS

Layout Design Basic

Straight Line Arrangemnet

3

PARALLEL FLOW CONFIGURATION

L Shape Flow	24
U Shape Flow	27
G Shape Flow	30
Zone Flow	34
Island Flow	38
Galley Flow	41
Single Wall Flow	43

4

REFERENCES

FLOW AND KITCHEN DESIGN



FLOW AND KITCHEN DESIGN COMMON FLOW PATTERNS



In commercial kitchen design, several common flow patterns are utilized to optimize efficiency and productivity. These flow patterns are based on the specific needs of the kitchen and the type of foodservice operation.

The choice of flow pattern depends on factors such as the size of the kitchen, the type of foodservice operation, and the specific needs of the establishment.

DEFINITIONS: KITCHEN DESIGN

DESIGN
Overall appear planning vit of

Overall space planning; it defines the sizes, shape, size and decorations of space and equipment in the kitchen.

DEFINITIONS
- KITCHEN
DESIGN

LAYOUT

The detailed arrangement of the kitchen floor and work space - where each piece of equipment will be located and where each station work station will be.

WORK CENTER

An area in which workers perform a specific task, such as a tossing salads or platting a meal

KITCHEN DESIGN GUIDELINE

Basic Kitchen Design Guideline Decide on your menu before the design process begins.

Separate stages of food production so raw materials can be prepared well in advance.

Choose the most energy- efficient equipment in your price range.







Remember:
THE KITCHEN IS
THE HEART OF
ANY
FOODSERVICE
BUSINESS

Consider future growth that may require additional space and utilities

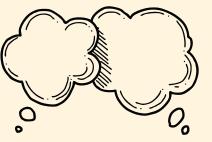




Control costs in places where customers won't notice and kitchen staff won't affected.



TREND KITCHEN DESIGN



SIZE

Smaller, more efficient kitchens more mean



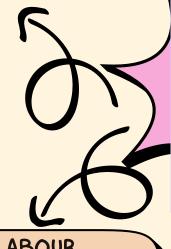
DEMAND

Driven by consumer demands, economic factors

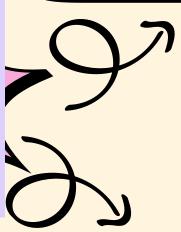


BUSINESS

High demand for business space in the market



TREND IN KITCHEN DESIGN



LABOUR

a Shortage of qualified labour



NEW LOOKS

Increased demand for fresh, healthy, local food



Budget Constraint





SERVICE SYSTEMS AND FLOW PATTERNS

Service Systems and Flow Patterns

A large operation can have more than one service system at work simultaneously.

☐ Elegant tableside service
☐ Room service
☐ Casual bar service
☐ HOTELS

Quick-service restaurants' service systems emphasize speed and convenience

- ☐ Takeout or drive-through service
- Order and pay at counter; meal served within minutes

PRINCIPLES KITCHEN DESIGN

Principles of Commercial Kitchen Design



Six guidelines you should follow when creating a commercial kitchen design:

- 1. Flexibility and Modularity
- 👝 2. Simplicity
- 3. Flow of Materials and Personnel
- 4. Ease of Sanitation
- 5. Ease of Supervision
- 6. Space Efficiency





LAYOUT DESIGN BASICS



LAYOUT DESIGN BASICS

When designing a commercial kitchen, it is important to consider the workflow of the kitchen staff. The layout should facilitate movement between the various work areas in a logical manner. Additionally, there should be enough room for adequate storage, prep work, cooking and cleaning areas. The layout should also take into account any necessary safety measures such as fire suppression systems and non-slip flooring.

One of the most popular floor plans for commercial kitchens. This type of layout features an open area with all the necessary equipment arranged in a Ushape or linear fashion. This allows for easy access to all the necessary equipment while still providing a comfortable working environment. This type of layout is ideal for restaurants that are focused on serving quick meals or buffets.

CLOSED SPACE LAYOUT

02

It is ideal for restaurants that specialize in more complex dishes or require longer preparation times. Each area of the kitchen is separated by walls or partitions. This provides more privacy and allows for better organization of the equipment and staff. This type of layout allows for better control over noise levels and more efficient use of space.

ISLAND STYLE LAYOUT

03

It is an ideal option for larger kitchens that need to accommodate multiple staff members. equipment is arranged in an island style formation with separate cooking and prep areas. It allows for easy access to all the necessary equipment while still providing a comfortable working environment. It allows for better control over noise levels and more efficient use of space.

WORD SEARCH





Foodservice Design and Layout.

R	K	I	Т	С	Н	E	N	D	Α	L	U	I	P
U	Р	Ε	S	K	N	S	U	Υ	E	М	R	Р	L
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D	E	R	E	0	S	S	٧	E	0	N	R	Α	F
M	0	Н	I	Α	Т	U	I	S	С	Т	N	Р	L
Т	E	G	D	U	В	D	С	S	L	E	S	Ε	0
R	F	N	Р	Т	D	U	E	Α	R	R	R	0	W

LABOUR MENU LAYOUT FOODSERVICE **ENERGY** U SHAPE DESIGN SANITATION COST KITCHEN ASSEMBLY LINE BUDGET WORKCENTER G SHAPE FLOW **PATTERNS**

Play this puzzle online at : https://thewordsearch.com/puzzle/7894078/

Foodservice Design and Layout. Word Search

All is about the terminology for design and layout foodservice facilities.





COMMON FLOW PATTERNS IN KITCHEN DESIGN

Straight Line Arrangement

Also called "assembly-line" kitchen; food and materials passed from one work center to another in a straight line

Parallel Flow Configuration

i. G Shape

ii. L Shape

iii. U Shape

iv. Zone

v. Island

vi. Galley

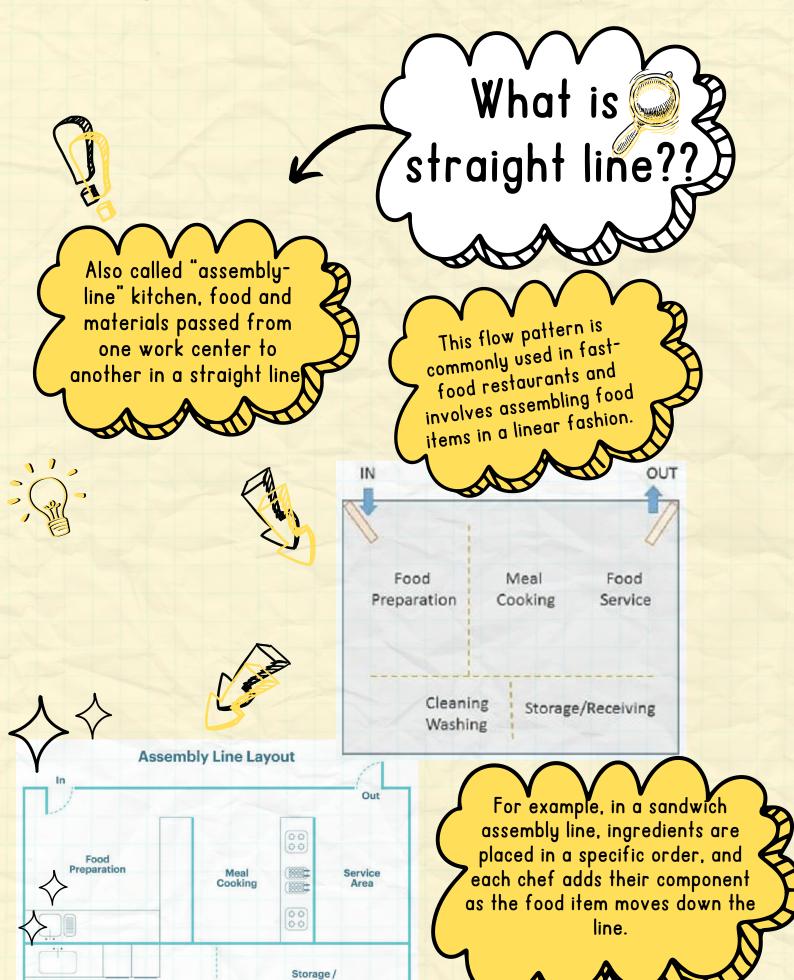
vii. Single Wall

STRAIGHT LINE ARRANGEMENT

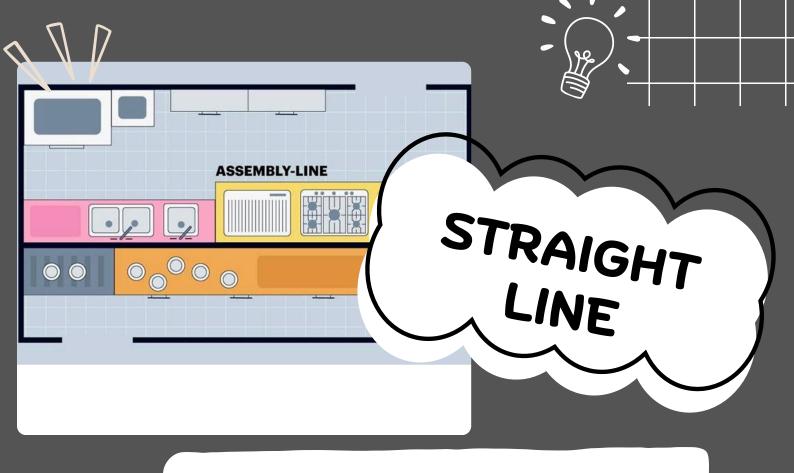
Straight Line Arrangement

Also called "assembly-line" kitchen; food and materials passed from one work center to another in a straight line

Straight Line/ Assembly Line



Cleaning /

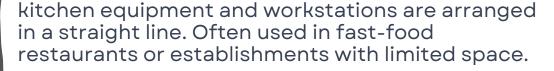




It features three main areas of food production. Raw food runs in parallel lines and passes through each station from prep, cooking, to plating and then out the server pickup area and onto the customer's table top.

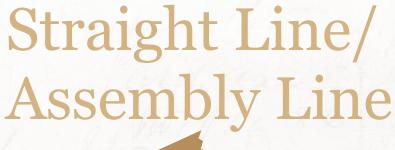


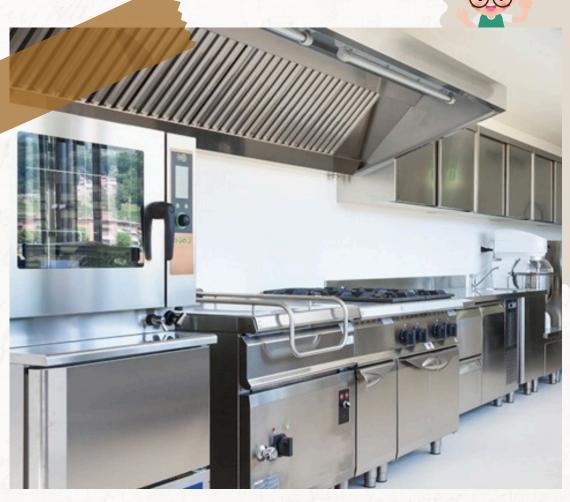
This layout keeps staff in their designated stations, meaning there isn't much movement between stations and roles; everyone has a delegated role.





Food preparation progresses linearly from one station to another, starting with raw ingredients and ending at the serving counter.





This layout is the best design for a high-volume operation, like a large, busy restaurant. But it works just as well for smaller restaurants, especially if the menu is different variations of the same product like burgers, pizza, or sandwiches.

Straight Line/ Assembly Line Flow





Clear Division of Labor
 Optimized Space
 Utilization
 Reduced Cross-Traffic
 Efficient Workflow
 Limited Flexibility
 Potential Bottlenecks
 Limited interaction

PARALLEL FLOW CONFIGURATION

Parallel Flow Configuration

- i. G Shape
- ii. L Shape
- iii. U Shape
- iv. Zone
- v. Island
- vi. Galley
- vii. Single Wall

L-Shape Flow

TThe L-shape flow pattern involves arranging kitchen stations in an L- shaped configuration. This layout is suitable for smaller kitchens where space is limited. It allows for a continuous flow of work from one station to the next, with minimal wasted movement.

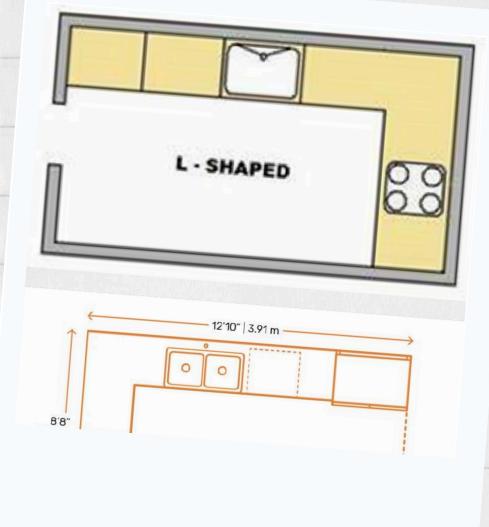




Kitchen equipment and workstations are arranged in an L shape, typically along two adjacent walls. It maximizes corner space and provides a logical workflow.

Suitable for smaller foodservice establishments, such as cafes.

L-Shape Flow



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L-shaped kitchens feature cabinets and countertops along two perpendicular walls, forming an "L" configuration. This design is popular for its open layout and flexibility. This layout is very rarely used, though it is ideal for a small space with one or just two employees, for example a pantry or salad preparation area. The kitchen designs are also circular and square, but their very limited flow patterns makes them not practical. Avoid wasting space if you can by making your kitchen rectangular, using his entrance in one of the longer walls to save the steps.

L-Shape Flow



versatility



Challenges

Open Layout:

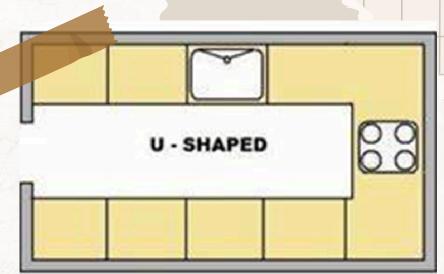
Defined Zonese
Open Layout:
Open Layout:
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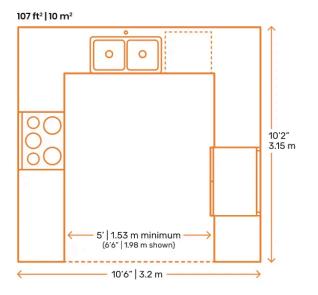
U-Shape Flow

This layout features a U-shaped configuration with workstations and equipment placed along the three sides of the U. It allows for efficient movement and interaction among kitchen staff. Commonly used in mid-sized restaurants and catering kitchens.



A U-shaped kitchen is a go-to solution for those who want their kitchens to be perfectly furnished. With cabinetry running on three adjacent walls, it provides ample room for storage space. The U shape allows for an uninterrupted work triangle, and cooking space for more than one person.





Although U-shaped kitchens give you ample space that allows for all the kitchen indulgence, they come with a downside: The U shape can feel a bit enclosed.

U-Shape Flow



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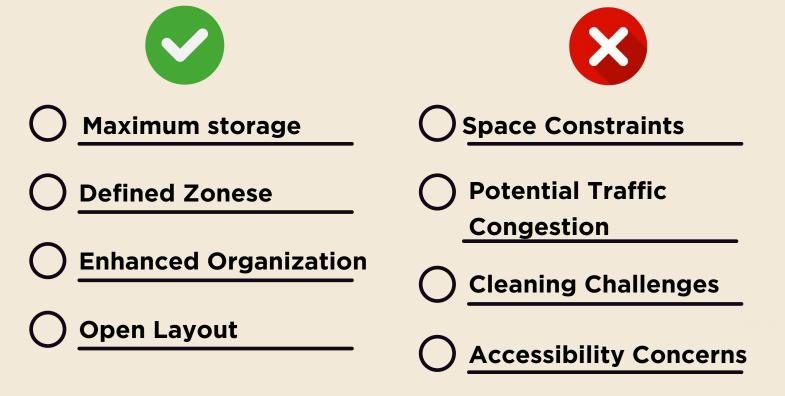
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1

Similar to the L-shape flow, the U-shape flow pattern involves arranging kitchen stations in a U-shaped configuration. This layout is ideal for larger kitchens with ample space. It allows for efficient movement between stations and provides ample workspace for multiple chefs to work simultaneously.

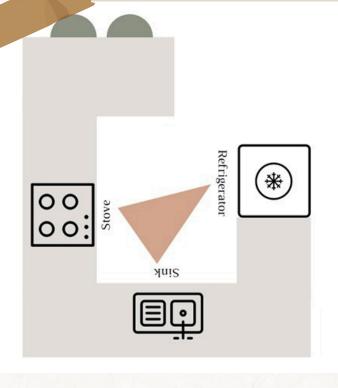
U-Shape Flow

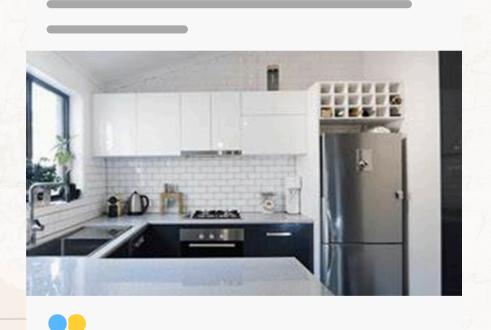


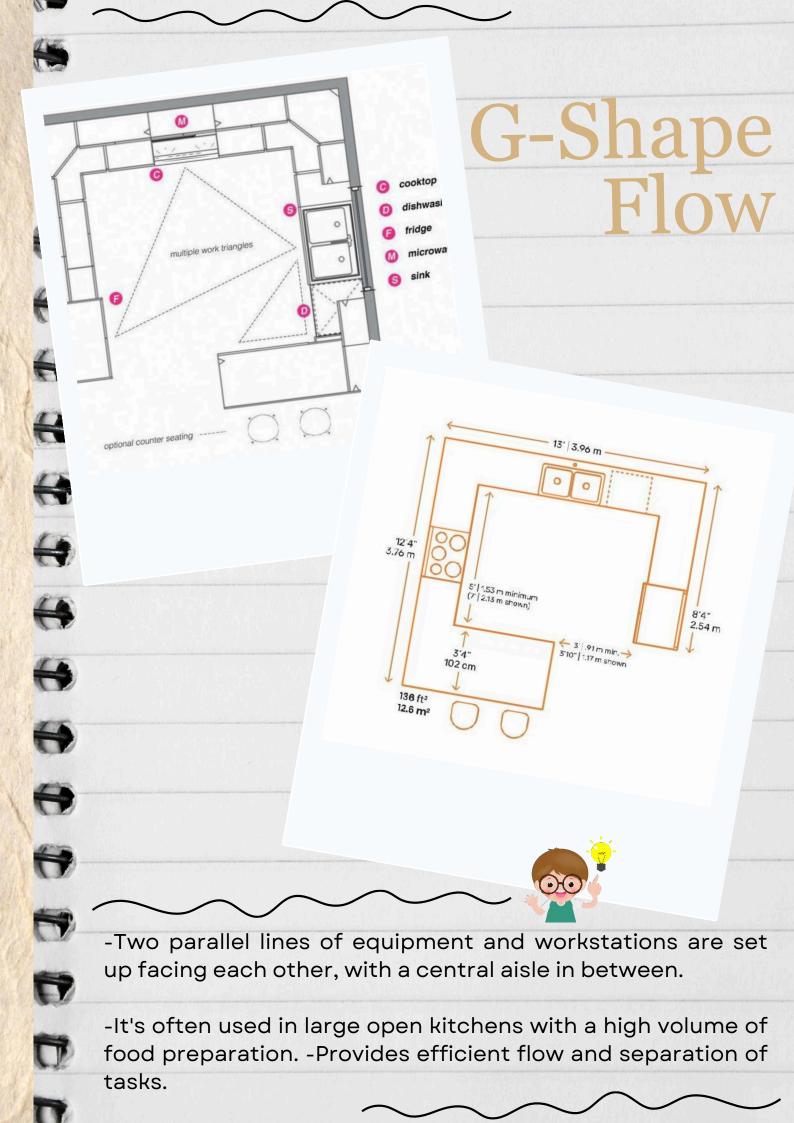
G-Shape Flow

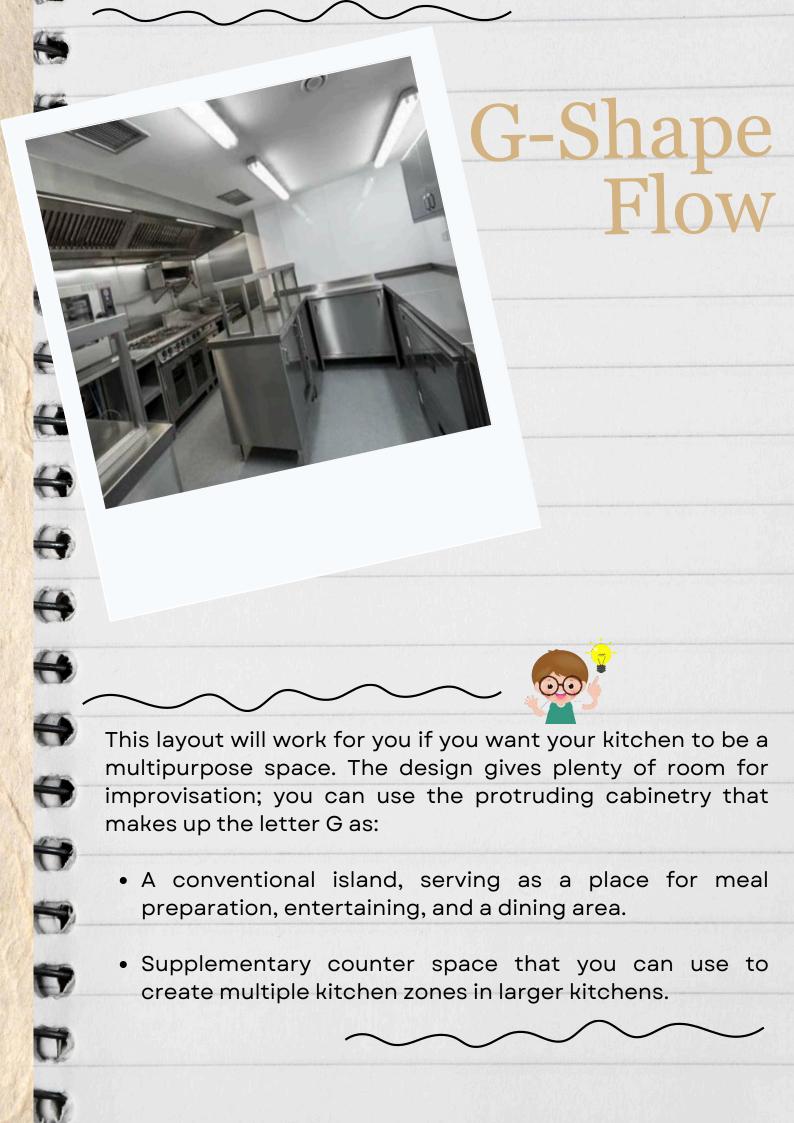


Known as peninsula kitchen layout, it forms an extended U shape that features a peninsula at one side.









G-Shape Flow





- Flexibility/efficient

 workflow

 Ample Counter Space

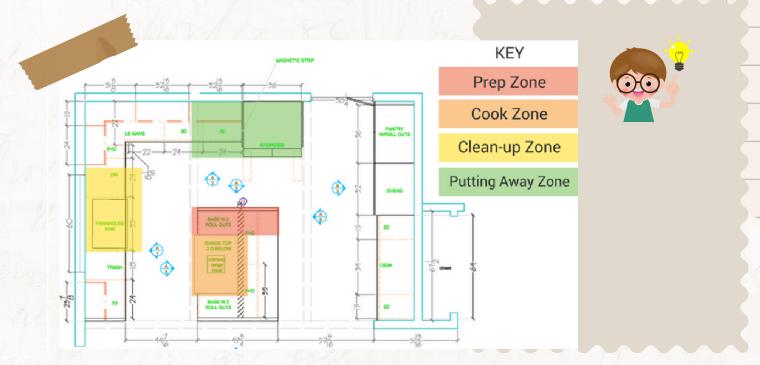
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 Protection Chetwestics

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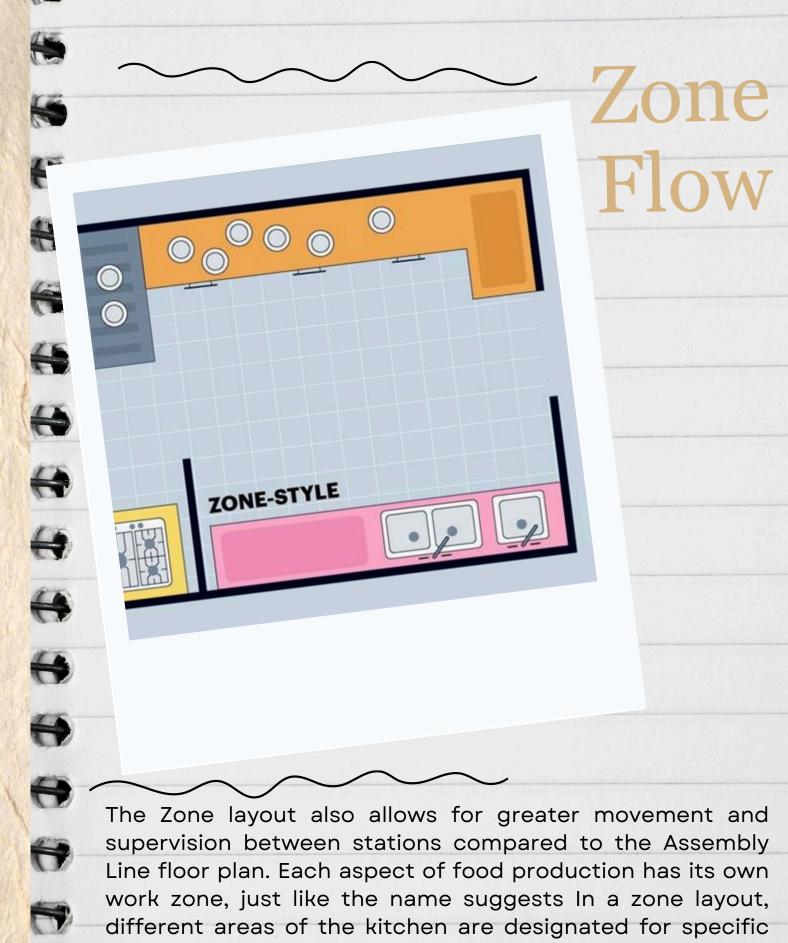
 D
 - Ample Counter Space Potential Obstruction
 - Enhanced Organization Cleaning Challenges
- Enhance the kitchen's Limited Seating functionality.

Zone Flow



In this set up, the serving staff have more access to the food preparation. This can be a great option if your restaurant's menu features a significant portion of uncooked dishes that only use the food prep area. Zone layout is great because it can be easily adapted to fit different spaces, making it an especially viable option for smaller, limited kitchen spaces.





tasks, such as a prep area, a cooking area, and a plating area. Each zone is equipped with the necessary tools and equipment for its designated task. Common in high-end restaurants and large catering facilities.

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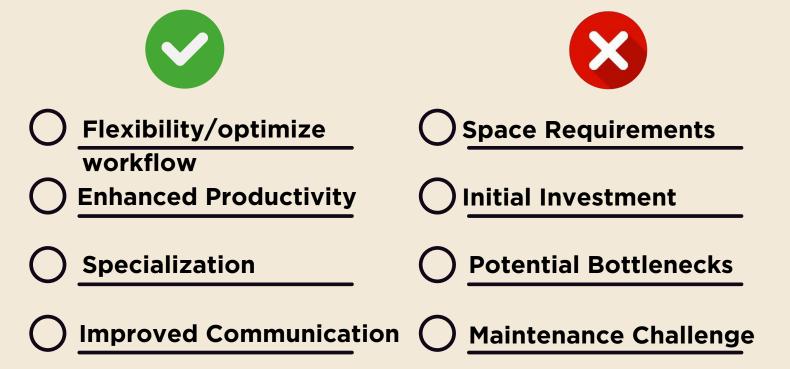
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The kitchen is divided into zones based on the different stages of food preparation. For example, there may be separate zones for receiving, storage, preparation, cooking, plating, and cleaning. This layout is commonly used in larger kitchens and allows for efficient workflow as each zone is dedicated to a specific task.

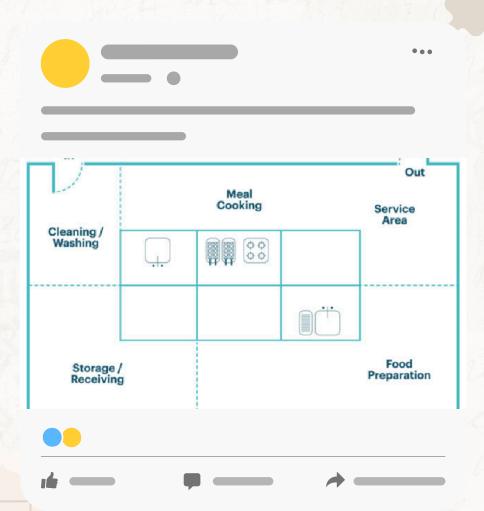
Zone Flow



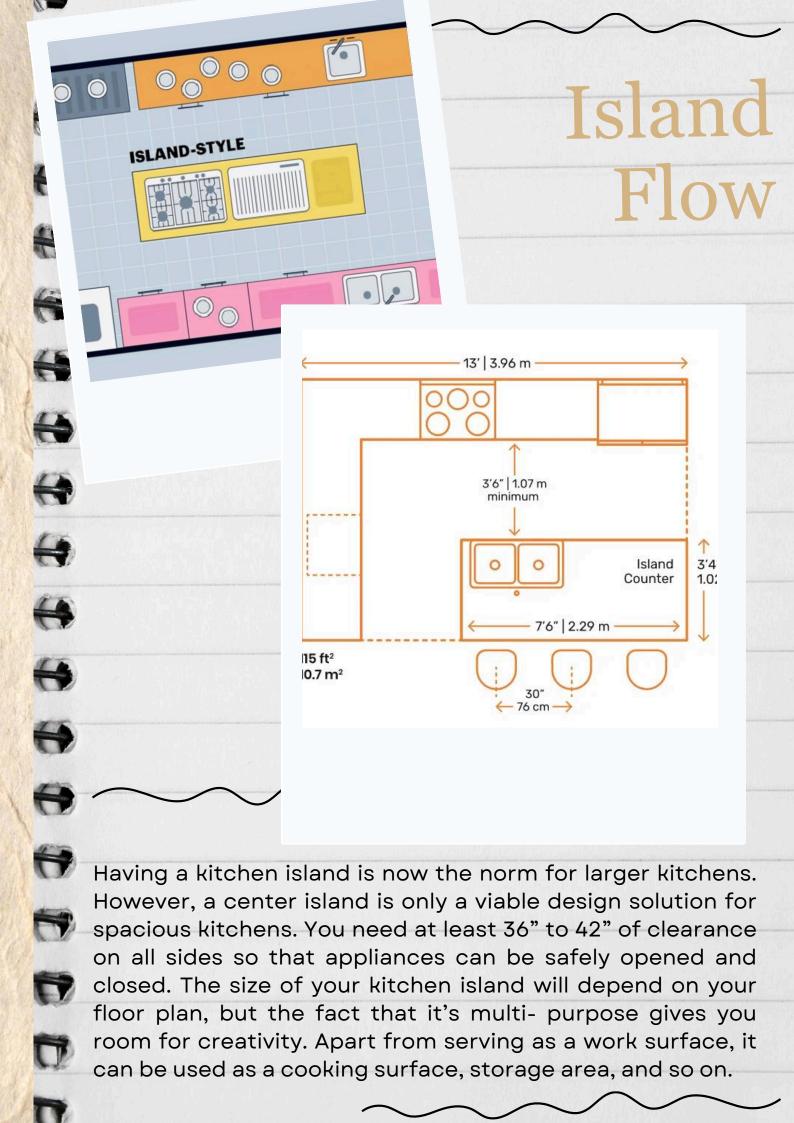
Island Flow

In this flow pattern, kitchen stations are arranged around a central island or worktable. This layout is commonly used in open kitchen designs, where customers can see the food being prepared. It allows for a circular flow of work, with chefs moving around the central island to access different stations.

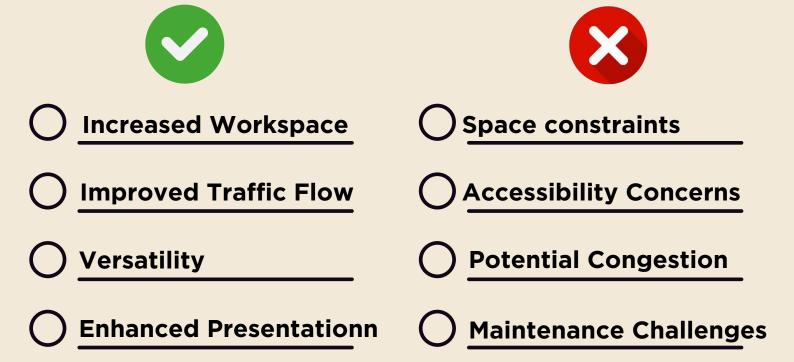


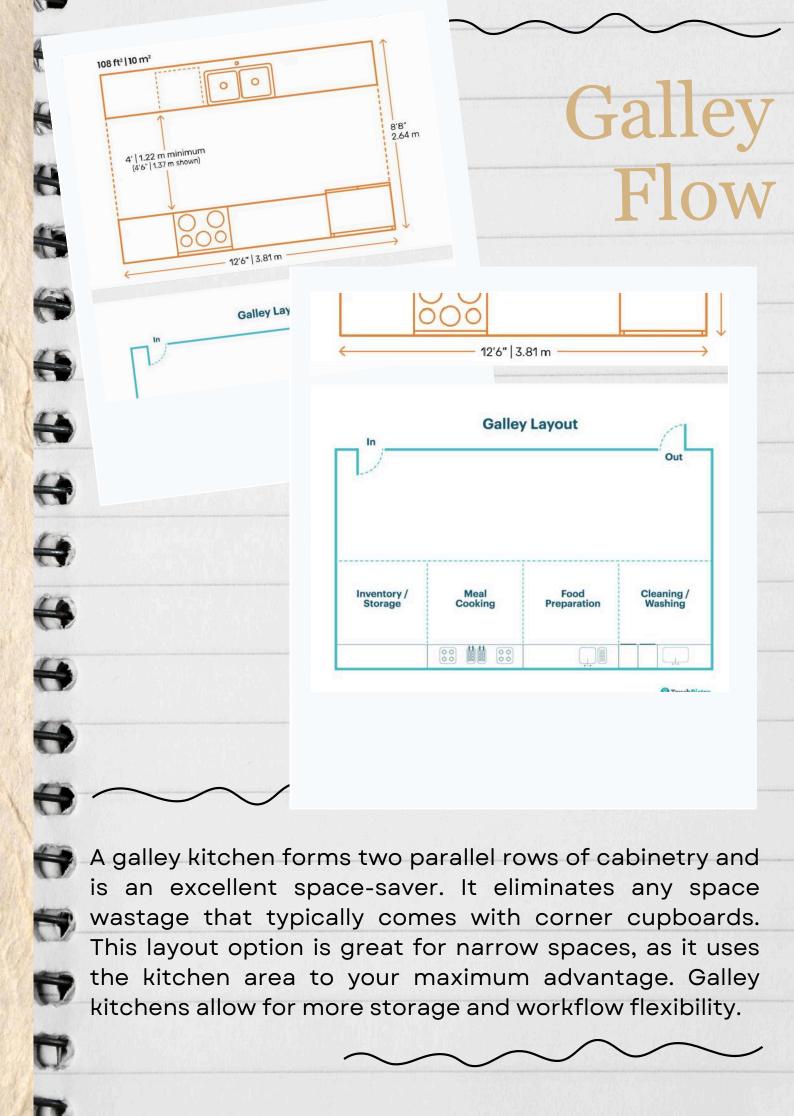


An island style layout provides more privacy and allows for better organization of the equipment and staff. Additionally, this type of layout allows for better control over noise levels and more efficient use of space.

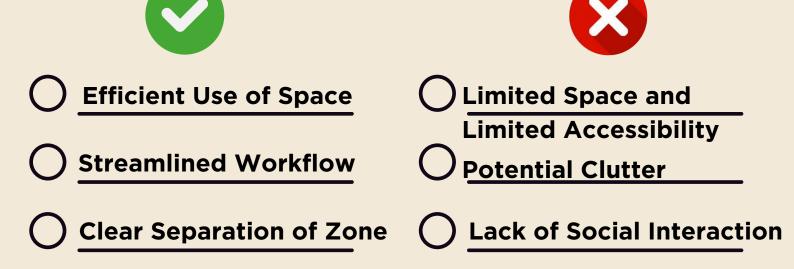


Island Flow





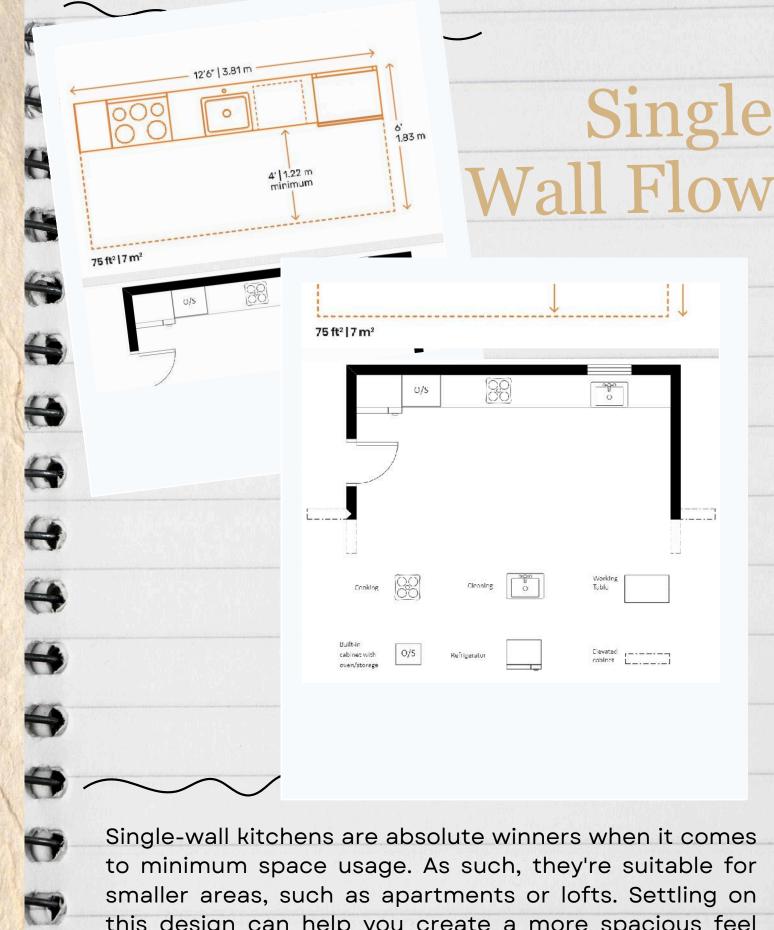
Galley Flow



Potential Traffic

Congestion

Cost-Effectiveness



Single-wall kitchens are absolute winners when it comes to minimum space usage. As such, they're suitable for smaller areas, such as apartments or lofts. Settling on this design can help you create a more spacious feel even in a small space. The single-wall, or I-shaped layout, places appliances, fixtures, and cabinets on a single wall. The space-saving advantage it comes with is something not many other layouts can give you.

Single Wall Flow





Space Efficiency

Limited Space

Streamlined Workflow

Potential Clutter

Limited of Social Interaction

Cost-Effectiveness and versatility

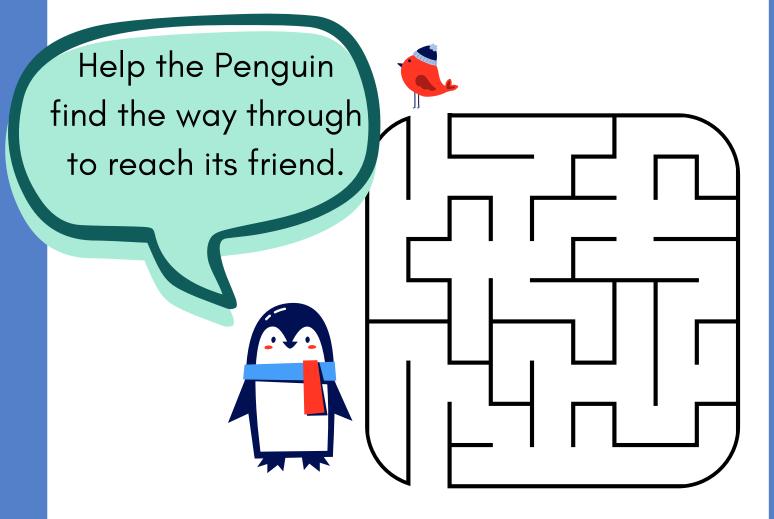
Potential Traffic

Congestion

Mix and Match Puzzle



https://puzzel.org/en/matching-pairs/play?p=-OEnW4lww2bham6JSKqp





REVISION QUIZIZZ

https://quizizz.com/join?gc=291015



Notes

Holidays

Quote of the Day



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LIFE HACK QUIZ QUESTIONS



Answer the following questions

- Which of the following is NOT a key component of the work triangle in kitchen design?
 - a) Sink
- b) Stove
- c) Refrigerator
- d) Dishwasher
- Which zone in a foodservice kitchen is primarily dedicated for activities like chopping vegetables and assembling ingredients?
 - a) Cooking Zone
 - b) Cleaning Zone
 - c) Storage Zone
 - d) Preparation Zone
- Which kitchen layout allows for the most efficient use of space in a small foodservice facility?
 - a) Open-plan
 - b) Galley
 - c) L-shaped
 - d) U-shaped
- In a foodservice facility, what is the main purpose of creating separate zones for different activities (e.g., preparation, cooking, cleaning)?
 - a) To enhance aesthetic appeal
 - b) To improve workflow and hygiene
 - c) To reduce equipment costs
 - d) To increase dining area size
- **9** Which kitchen layout is commonly used in high-volume foodservice facilities due to its efficiency and space utilization?
 - a) L-shaped
- b) U-shaped
- c) Galley
- d) Open-plan

- In a high-efficiency commercial kitchen, which layout is often considered ideal due to its parallel workstation setup?
 - a) L-shaped
- b) U-shaped
- c) Galley
- d) Island
- What is the primary purpose of maintaining separate zones for preparation, cooking, and cleaning in a commercial kitchen?
 - a) To enhance the visual appeal
 - b) To improve workflow and hygiene
 - c) To reduce energy consumption
 - d) To maximize storage space
- Which principle in kitchen design is crucial for minimizing unnecessary movement and increasing efficiency?
 - a) Color coordination
 - b) Work triangle
 - c) Lighting design
 - d) Flooring choice
- In a foodservice kitchen, where should the bulk of dry storage be ideally located?
 - a) Near the cooking area
 - b) Adjacent to the preparation zone
 - c) Close to the receiving area
 - d) Next to the dishwashing station
- What is the recommended range for the total distance of the work triangle in a commercial kitchen?
 - a) 10 to 20 feet
- b) 12 to 27 feet
- c) 15 to 30 feet
- d) 18 to 35 feet

LIFE HACK 2 TRUE FALSE QUESTION

Are the sentences T (true) or F (false)?

1- In a commercial kitchen, the cooking zone should be directly adjacent to the cleaning zone to facilitate quick clean-up.	True	False
2- An open kitchen layout is often preferred in high-end restaurants because it allows customers to see the cooking process and enhances the dining experience.	True	False
3- The work triangle concept in kitchen design refers to the ideal placement of the sink, stove, and refrigerator.	True	False
4- An island can be a good addition to a small kitchen to enhance workflow.	True	False
5- The galley kitchen layout features two parallel countertops with a walkway in between.	True	False
6- In kitchen design, it is recommended to place the dishwasher directly next to the refrigerator for convenience.	True	False
7-The U-shaped kitchen layout is often preferred in commercial kitchens because it provides three walls of counter space and storage, maximizing efficiency.	True	False
8- A galley kitchen layout, with two parallel workspaces and a central walkway, is ideal for high-volume commercial kitchens due to its compact and efficient design.	True	False
9-A peninsula kitchen layout is similar to an island layout but has one side attached to a wall, providing additional counter space and storage.	True	False
10-An L-shaped kitchen layout provides three walls of counter space and storage, making it ideal for large-scale foodservice operations.	True	False





LIFE HACK QUIZ QUESTIONS



Answer key

- Which of the following is NOT a key component of the work triangle in kitchen design?
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- c) Refrigerator
- d) Dishwasher
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 - c) Storage Zone
 - d) Preparation Zone
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 - b) Galley
 - c) L-shaped
 - d) U-shaped
- In a foodservice facility, what is the main purpose of creating separate zones for different activities (e.g., preparation, cooking, cleaning)?
 - a) To enhance aesthetic appeal
 - b) To improve workflow and hygiene
 - c) To reduce equipment costs
 - d) To increase dining area size
- **9** Which kitchen layout is commonly used in high-volume foodservice facilities due to its efficiency and space utilization?
 - a) L-shaped
- b) U-shaped
- c) Galley
- d) Open-plan

- In a high-efficiency commercial kitchen, which layout is often considered ideal due to its parallel workstation setup?
 - a) L-shaped
- b) U-shaped
- c) Galley
- d) Island
- What is the primary purpose of maintaining separate zones for preparation, cooking, and cleaning in a commercial kitchen?
 - a) To enhance the visual appeal
 - b) To improve workflow and hygiene
 - c) To reduce energy consumption
 - d) To maximize storage space
- Which principle in kitchen design is crucial for minimizing unnecessary movement and increasing efficiency?
 - a) Color coordination
 - b) Work triangle
 - c) Lighting design
 - d) Flooring choice
- In a foodservice kitchen, where should the bulk of dry storage be ideally located?
 - a) Near the cooking area
 - b) Adjacent to the preparation zone
 - c) Close to the receiving area
 - d) Next to the dishwashing station
- What is the recommended range for the total distance of the work triangle in a commercial kitchen?
 - a) 10 to 20 feet
- b) 12 to 27 feet
- c) 15 to 30 feet
- d) 18 to 35 feet

LIFE HACK 2 ANSWER SCHEME

1- In a commercial kitchen, the cooking zone should be directly adjacent to the cleaning zone to facilitate quick clean-up.		False
2- An open kitchen layout is often preferred in high-end restaurants because it allows customers to see the cooking process and enhances the dining experience.	True	
3- The work triangle concept in kitchen design refers to the ideal placement of the sink, stove, and refrigerator.	True	
4- An island can be a good addition to a small kitchen to enhance workflow.		False
5- The galley kitchen layout features two parallel countertops with a walkway in between.	True	
6- In kitchen design, it is recommended to place the dishwasher directly next to the refrigerator for convenience.		False
7-The U-shaped kitchen layout is often preferred in commercial kitchens because it provides three walls of counter space and storage, maximizing efficiency.	True	
8- A galley kitchen layout, with two parallel workspaces and a central walkway, is ideal for high-volume commercial kitchens due to its compact and efficient design.	True	
9-A peninsula kitchen layout is similar to an island layout but has one side attached to a wall, providing additional counter space and storage.	True	
10-An L-shaped kitchen layout provides three walls of counter space and storage, making it ideal for large-scale foodservice operations.		False



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