



Your path to consistent quality





# **Bakery**



Some simple guidelines for texture testing...

# Spectronic CamSpec Ltd

## What does Texture Analysis mean to the Bakery Industry?

The textural profile of bakery products is critical to consumer selection and perception. Bakery products have a narrow range of associated textural characteristics recognized and anticipated by the consumer. The consumer often interprets any deviation from this ideal as a loss in quality. Prime objectives of the commercial bakery are to develop products; which fit within this narrow textural spectrum, maintain these characteristics consistently throughout production, and ensure that textural quality does not deteriorate during the products' specified shelf-life.

Instrumental texture analysis combined with sensory expertise are invaluable tools for the measurement of bakery texture.

- From a manufacturer's perspective, a biscuit producer may want to optimize the texture of the dough fed to a rotary molder - they want it hard enough not to stick to the mold, but soft enough to fill it!
- From a customer's perspective, this could be the springiness of fresh bread; the consumer wants it springy to appear fresh while the ready-made sandwich producer needs it strong enough to withstand mechanical handling.

# Some Texture Analysis Experiences with the Total Quality Loop

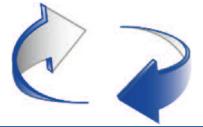
#### **RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT**

- "...texture profile analysis enabled us to investigate the effect of amylases on the extension of bread shelf-life"
- "...we used it to investigate the effect of microbial transglutaminase on puff pastry and croissant tenderness"

#### **QUALITY DEPARTMENT**

- "...texture analysis gave us an objective means to measure crumb texture of our bread so that it was firm enough to go through the slicer"
- "...texture testing gave us a way to check the hardness of shortening before we added it to our puff pastry"

# Total Approach to Quality



#### PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

- "...texture analysis helped us to measure the effect of shortening substitution in a low fat muffin product"
- "...we used it in the development of a pastry pie lid suitable for the microwave"

#### PROCESS DEVELOPMENT

- "...texture testing helped us to optimize the oven profile used in the baking of our digestive biscuits"
- "...we used simple penetration testing to perfect the mixing and handling conditions of our short textured dough in relation to behaviour in the rotary molder"

## How do I know that I need to measure the texture of bakery products?

Food texture analysis is primarily concerned with how food material feels, behaves and performs. There are two approaches that can be taken to measure food texture:



#### Sensory based

Texture treated as a perception or human experience, which is correlated to what we feel.

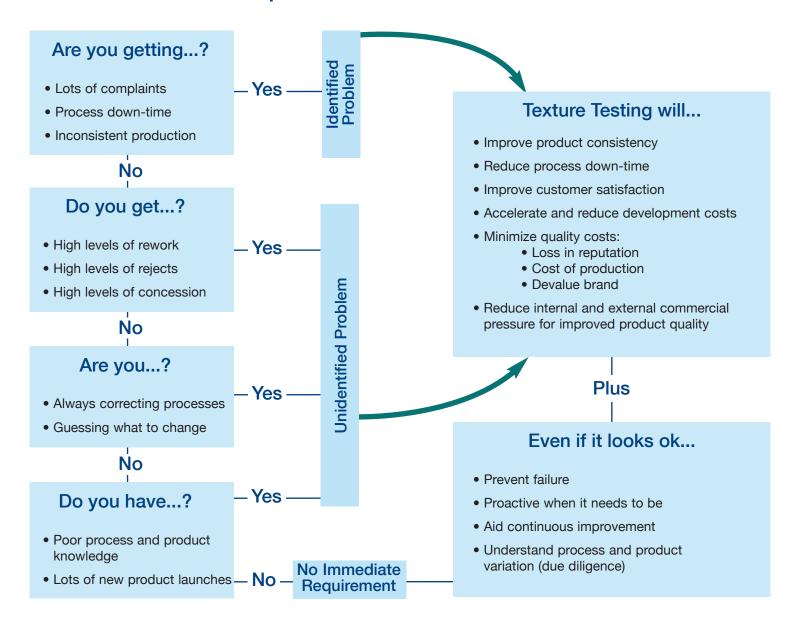


#### Engineering based

Texture treated as a condition, which can be monitored and manipulated during manufacture.

Whatever approach is taken, the methods followed should be simple, practical and, most importantly, generate information of "real" value on the product being tested.

## Do I have a texture related problem?



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#### **Product**

#### Viscous Liquids

Sugar Syrups & Glazes **Batters** Purées & Concentrates Custards, Creams & Spreads

## **Description**

Thick and viscous concentrated liquids with unsupported structures and high soluble solids content. Made from processed fruits, sugars, fats or blends of ingredients to form pumpable semi-solid slurries, which must be tested within holding containers.

#### **Core Characteristics**

- Deposit tailing (stringiness)
- Whipped strength and aeration
- Flow and structural recovery
- Mouthfeel and coating
- Consistency thickness
- Gelling profile

#### **Particulates**

**Biscuit Pieces** Croutons Mixed Peel & Dried Fruit **Chocolate Chips** Fruit Preparations Pie Fillings

Small, irregular and non-uniform particulate pieces.

- Baked products have brittle or expanded structures Baking resilience
- Dried fruits have sticky, fibrous dense consistencies Effect of moisture migration
- Fruit and vegetables are fleshy with soft moist textures
- Chocolate and confectionery pieces are hard and
- Meats have non-uniform fibrous, solid structures

- Freshness and crunchiness

- Hydration and bowl life studies
- Moisture-related toughness
- Roasting properties
- Meat toughness
- Fruit integrity

#### **Homogenous Solids**

Bread & Bagels Muffin & Sponge Cakes Doughnuts American Style Pancakes Crumpets

Homogenous, highly elastic products baked to form rigid aerated structures. High degree of elasticity is expected when fresh, which reduces as product becomes stale.

Viscous element becomes apparent when tested beyond elastic memory or as moisture content decreases.

- Staling
- Crumb hardness
- Elasticity and recovery comparisons
- Crust toughness
- Consistency & failure properties over
- Shelf-life prediction & changes
- Baking & oven profile

#### Multilayered

**Puff Pastry** Croissants Danish Pastries Multilayered and expanded or risen textures made up from lots of thin, laminated layers. Products have a high fat content, which coats individual layers during cooking.

- Lift properties
- Breakdown resilience
- Toughness
- Staling changes

#### **Brittle Solids**

**Biscuits Bread Sticks** Wafers Tacos Crackers

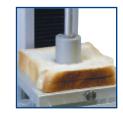
Very hard, brittle and open textures that fracture easily when deformed, e.g. cut, snapped, penetrated • Checking potential and prediction or squashed.

Exhibit a single massive failure, almost like an explosion when small amount of stress is created.

- Storage softening
- Fracture force
- Brittleness and friability characteristics
- Shortness and breakdown











#### **Product**

# Plastic / Viscous Solids

Fondants & Fillings Icing & Marzipan **Bakery Fats** Short Dough

# **Description**

Smooth viscous pastes or weak gels supporting emulsion of particulates. Selfsupporting in structure, they can be squeezed, and squashed, cut and spread when exposed to forces beyond their yield or failure point.

#### **Core Characteristics**

- Fat hardness and tempering changes
- · Work softening during mixing and processing
- Sheeting properties
- Flow yield force and strength
- · Gel strength, break and elasticity
- Surface stickiness, dough hardness and mold adhesion

#### Semi-solid

Flows if unsupported, poured, pumped, extruded or spread during handling or consumption

### Unhomogenous **Solids**

Fruited Loaves & Cakes **Christmas Puddings** Jams Flans & Quiches

Rigid foams or set gels containing large amounts of suspended particulates. This could be dried fruits, nuts, meats and vegetables, all of which will influence texture measurements if single test location is used.

- Bake profile
- Freshness
- Gelled strength & elasticity
- Crumb variation
- Fruit toughness
- Crust hardness

#### **Extensible Solids**

Dough Tortillas & Pancakes Pizza Bases Pitta Breads

Thin and/or elastic products that are torn or Laminated Or Developed stretched during handling or consumption.

- Process consistency
- Extension and gluten development
- Rollability and toughness
- Dough hardness, elasticity & stickiness

#### Flexible Solids

Ginger Bread Flapjacks American Style Soft Cookies

Flexible rigid structures with soft malleable textures. These products bend readily and tend to sag if snapped. High particulate and moisture content, which directly influences texture.

- Oven profile
- Flexibility over life
- Storage hardening
- · Chewiness and moisture uptake
- Stickiness and tooth compaction

#### **Particulate Solids**

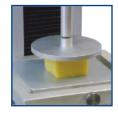
Crisp Breads Rice Cakes Oat Cakes Muesli Bars

Molded or re-formed self-supporting structures with mixed physical characteristics. Made up from small expanded particulates with crisp outer shell and hollow centres or dense pressed particles.

- Crispness over time
- Hardness from bake
- · Flexibility and softening
- Expansion and extruded characteristics



Self-supporting structure, deformed, squashed, sheared or snapped during handling or consumption











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#### **Multiple Point Analysis Extrusion Bulk Analysis Choosing The Right** Multiple site tests are used Make a thick liquid flow, Measure individual pieces like getting into a bath of in bulk like eating a to measure products with **Fixture** water or pouring a cake spoonful of croutons or variable textures like batter into a tin biting into an apple pie pushing a fork into a fruit cake Viscous Liquids • TMS Extrusion Cell (432-026) Sugar Syrups & Glazes • TMS Extrusion Cone (432-027) Allow decanted samples • TMS Extrusion Platen Set **Batters** to recover structure (432-029)Purées & Concentrates before testing Custards, Creams & Spreads consistency Plastic / Viscous Solids Fondants & Fillings Icing & Marzipan Bakery Fats Short Dough **Particulates** • FTC Standard Shear Use multiple blades of **Biscuit Pieces** Compression Cell (432-240) Kramer Shear Cell to Croutons measure crouton Mixed Peel & Dried Fruit hardness **Chocolate Chips** Fruit Preparations Pie Fillings • TMS Multiple Needle Probe **Unhomogenous Solids** (432-249)Fruited Loaves & Cakes Christmas Puddings Jams Flans & Quiches **Homogenous Solids** Bread & Bagels Large cylinders can be Hold containers in place Muffin & Sponge Cakes used to press into the when carrying out extrusion Doughnuts centre of sliced bread to tests with the TMS American Style Pancakes measure thickness Container Grips (432-038) Crumpets **Extensible Solids** Laminated Or Developed Dough Tortillas & Pancakes Pizza Bases Pitta Breads Multilayered Puff Pastry Croissants **Danish Pastries** Flexible Solids • TMS Multiple Needle Probe (432-249)Make hardness measures Ginger Bread • TMS Junior Multiple Probe from cross-section of Flapiacks Fixture (432-252) American Style Soft Cookies biscuit to assess checking potential **Brittle Solids** • TMS Multiple Needle Probe (432-249)**Biscuits** • TMS Junior Multiple Probe **Bread Sticks** Fixture (432-252) Wafers Tacos Crackers

• TMS Multiple Needle Probe

• TMS Junior Multiple Probe

Fixture (432-252)

(432-249)

Particulate Solids

Crisp Breads

Rice Cakes

Oat Cakes Muesli Bars

| Penetration  | Shearing  | Compression  | Snapping  | Tension  |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| Use small cylinders, balls, needles and cones to push into a sample like pushing your finger into soft icing                             | Cut across a section of the sample just like biting into a croissant or cutting marzipan                          | Squash a small sample with<br>a flat or rounded probe like<br>squeezing fresh bread in<br>your hand or squashing<br>with your tongue | Snap bar-type samples with rigid structures to measure their break flexure properties, just like breaking a biscuit in half | Stretch or pull a sample to<br>see how it extends and<br>stretches like pushing<br>your thumb through puff<br>pastry   |
| <ul><li>1" Perspex Hemispherical<br/>(432-096)</li><li>1" Ball Probes (432-088)</li></ul>  |   |  | Compress cored samples of viscous pastes to measure deformability   |  |
| <ul> <li>10mm ø and Smaller S.S.<br/>Cylinders (432-066 to 432-<br/>074)</li> <li>TMS FMBRA Dough Pots<br/>(432-034)</li> </ul>          | <ul> <li>TMS Lightweight Blade Set<br/>(432-245)</li> <li>TMS Wire Shear Probe And<br/>Plate (432-242)</li> </ul> | • TMS 75mm ø Compression<br>Platen (432-010)   |   |  |
| • 2mm ø Needle Probe<br>(432-087)  |   | Shear across sample to measure cutting consistency of particulate products like fruit cake   |   |  |
|  |   |  |   | Burst strength testing can be used to measure  |
|  | TMS Lightweight Blade Set (432-245) TMS Large Craft Knife (432-295)   |  |   | rollability of flour tortillas   |
| <ul> <li>1" Perspex Hemispherical Or<br/>Ball Probe (432-096 or 432-<br/>088)</li> <li>TMS AACC 36mm Ø Cylinder<br/>(432-036)</li> </ul> |   | TMS 75mm ø Compression<br>Platen (432-010)      Measure flexure<br>properties and storage  |   |  |
|  |   | hardening of soft bake products  |   | <ul> <li>TMS Extensibility Fixture (432-046)</li> <li>TMS Large Wedge Grip Kit (432-297)</li> </ul>  |
|  | TMS Large Craft Knife (432-295)  Precision shearing with  |  |   | Bend products to assess bonding strength of  |
| <ul> <li>2mm ø Cylinder (432-076)</li> <li>15° S.S. Cone (432-085)</li> </ul>  | large craft blade gives a good measure of croissant toughness   |  | • TMS Lightweight Three Point Bend (432-248)  | particulate components in rice cakes   |
| <ul> <li>2mm ø Cylinder (432-076)</li> <li>15° S.S. Cone (432-085)</li> </ul>  |   |  | • TMS Lightweight Three Point Bend (432-248)  |  |
|  | <ul> <li>TMS Lightweight Blade Set<br/>(432-245)</li> <li>TMS Large Craft Knife<br/>(432-295)</li> </ul>          |  | • TMS Lightweight Three Point Bend (432-248)  | Please Note: Accessories listed in each category are examples of those most suited to the application. Only one accessory is normally required per application to perform the majority of tests. |



# Who is Food Technology Corporation?

Founded in 1966, Food Technology Corporation is the industry's longest standing provider of quality texture measurement systems. With over 40 years experience evolving from the groundbreaking Kramer Shear Press, our company is able to provide systems for the field, factory and laboratory test environments. Our extensive experience in practical food texture measurements, combined with our cost-effective solutions makes us the ideal partner for your texture instrumentation needs.

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