# Cain Food Industries, Inc.



Presented:

October 21, 2015



### How To Make A Tortilla

Flour
Water
Fat
Leavening





#### How To Make A Tortilla



Not At 1500 Dozen Per Hour

Let Alone 4000 Dozen A Hour



# Processing aids + Functional Ingredients For Tortilla Production



# Processing Aids

- What Are They?
- Do We Label Them?
- Where Can I Find More Information?





# What Is A Processing Aid

## According to 21 CFR 101.100

 Incidental additives /Processing Aids are Foods exempt from Labeling by the FDA

 USDA has a preapproval process for processing aids which is not part of the CFR





#### Do We Label Them?

According to 21 CFR 101.100

The processing aid 'declaration' fulfills a 2 part criteria:

 In product at an insignificant level (if it remains in the food)

#### AND

2. Have no technical effect on the finished product.



#### Where Can I Find More Information

- 21 CFR 101 Food Labeling
- 21 CFR 101.100 a(3)
  - Incidental additives that are present in a food at insignificant levels and do not have any technical or functional effect on that food
- 21 CFR 101.4 Food Designation of ingredients
- 21 CFR 101.12 Reference amounts
- 21 CFR 102
  - Common or Usual Name for Nonstandardized Foods

http://www.gpo.gov/ AND http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/



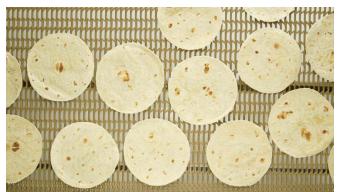


# Functional Ingredient Vs. Processing Aid



# Functions Provided By Functional Ingredients

- Dough Elasticity
- Dough Reduction
- Dough Strength
- Dough Hydration





- Tortilla Elasticity
- Tortilla Strength
- Softness
- Shelf Life



# Functional Ingredients For Tortillas

Chemicals

Acids

Gums

**Enzymes** 

Yeast

Vegetable/Fruit





# **Chemical Ingredients**



#### Chemical

#### Sodium Bisulfites

#### What:

Chemically produced – Bisulfite ion

#### Benefit:

Break disulfide bonds

Primarily works in the mixing bowl

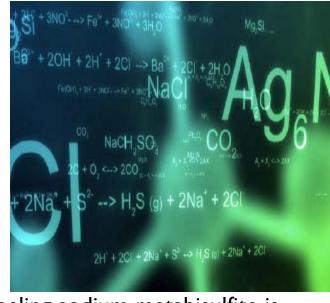
Fast acting – No waiting time

#### Notes:

Degrade the Vitamin Thiamine Large Use Can Cause Off flavors

#### Labeling: sodium bisulfite

101.100: is also where the citation for labeling sodium metabisulfite is found (10 ppm or greater in the finished food)





### Chemical

#### L-Cysteine

#### What:

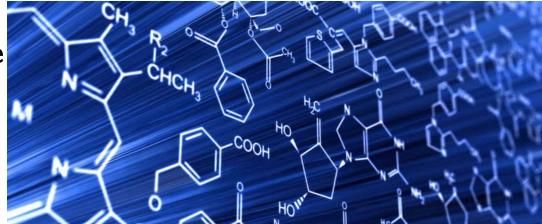
Protein based reducing agent – amino acid Sources may vary

#### Benefit:

Breaks peptide bonds

Fast acting

Labeling: L-Cysteine



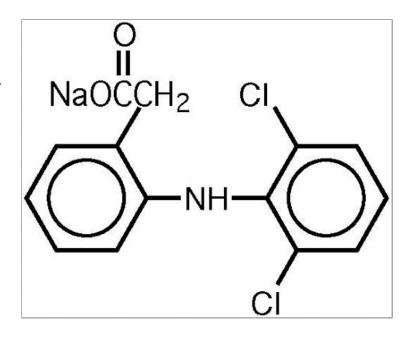


# Acids



### **Acids**

- Sorbic Acid
  - Limited functionality
- Fumaric Acid
  - Limited functionality
- Ascorbic Acid
  - Reducing action when present without oxygen







#### Most Common

- Guar
- Acacia (Gum Arabic)
- CMC
- Xanthan



#### Not as Commonly Used

- Carrageenan
- Locust Bean



Guar Gum

What is it:

The endosperm of a guar

seed

Found Mainly in India and Pakistan

Benefit:

Texture modification - mouth feel

Controls water in baked goods





ng Guar Gum

Acacia Gum or Gum Arabic

What is it:

Sap from Acacia trees found in Africa

Benefit:

Emulsifies and stabilizes flavors

Enhances mouth feel

Strong adhesive and binding properties

Excellent source of soluble dietary fiber

Labeling: Acacia Gum; Gum Arabic



CMC Gum (Carboxymethylcellulose)

What is it:

Cellulose

Benefit:

Provides mouth feel Controls moisture freeze/thaw stability to frozen dough



Labeling:

Carboxymethylcellulose



Xanthan Gum

What is it:

Bacterial fermentation - microbiological

Benefit:

Stabilizes and emulsifies

Controls moisture

Tolerant to extremes of heat

Labeling: Xanthan Gum





Carrageenan

What is it:

Seaweed extracts Red Seaweed from a Variety of Species

Benefit:

Controls syneresis – binds water

Labeling: Carrageenan

Locust Bean Gum

What is it:

Seeds from Ceratonia siliquia tree grown in the Mediterranean

Benefit:

Synergistic with xanthan and carrageenan Improves the texture In some Applications it can replace Guar

Labeling: Locust Bean Gum





#### What is an Enzyme?

A Protein – Long amino acid chains connected by peptide bonds. Produced by fermentation with primary sources:

- Fungal - Bacterial

Susceptible to varying conditions and environments.

- pH

- Temperatures

Processing Aid – Secondary Food Additives



#### **Proteases**

What's Its Function:

Hydrolyzes peptide linkages in protein

Breaking down gluten network into simpler

compounds

- peptides and amino acids

Benefit:

Reduce gluten elasticity, increasing dough

extensibility

Not a true reducing agent

Not reversible action to protein linkages

Improved flavor and color in finished goods

enzyme



#### **Xylanase**

#### What's Its Function:

Non-starch polysaccharides, pentosans

Degrades arabinoxylan – both water-extractable and non-extractable, freeing water

#### Benefit:

Frees water

Softer, extensible gluten network

Labeling: enzyme



#### Extended Shelf Life Enzymes (ESL)

#### What Are They

Amylases or Lipases

#### Benefit

- -Increasing Flexibility, Tinsel Strength
- -Softness

#### Additional Functions

- Lipases Dual Functions
- Strengthener in Dough



# Yeast



#### Yeast

#### Glutathione

- Peptide
- Contains cysteine
- Acts over a longer time period
- Yeast Non-Leavening
  - Natural Source of glutathione



Labeling: yeast; inactive yeast



# Vegetables and Fruits



# Vegetables and Fruits

Garlic Powder 21 CFR 101.22

Pineapple Stems – Bromelain

Papaya - Papain

Figs - Ficin

Ginger Root







