



# Functional Analyzers for Grain, Flour and other Food applications



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# Complete Analysis



## Functional Properties

Gluten determination, testing  
functional properties of protein  
Flour & Dough testing – hydration,  
stickiness, elasticity, etc.  
Enzyme activity, Starch pasting  
Texture, mouth-feel  
Hardness  
Volume



## Composition

Moisture  
Ash  
Protein  
Starch  
Fiber  
Sugars  
Oil/Fat



**Complete analysis  
of flour means  
knowing both:**

What's in the flour  
(composition)

How will the flour  
perform its required  
duties (functional)

# Perten Analyzers

## Compositional



**DA 7250**  
NIR



**DA 7300**  
In-line NIR



**AM 5200**  
Grain Moisture  
Meter



**IM 9500**  
NIR Grain  
Analyzer



**IM 8800**  
Portable  
NIR Grain

## Functional



**doughLAB/mdL**



**Falling  
Number®**



**Glutomatic**



**RVA**



**Texture  
Analyzers**



**Volume  
Analyzers**



**SKCS**



# Falling Number®



- 1. Rain** at harvest can cause grain to sprout
- 2. Sprouting** increases alpha-amylase



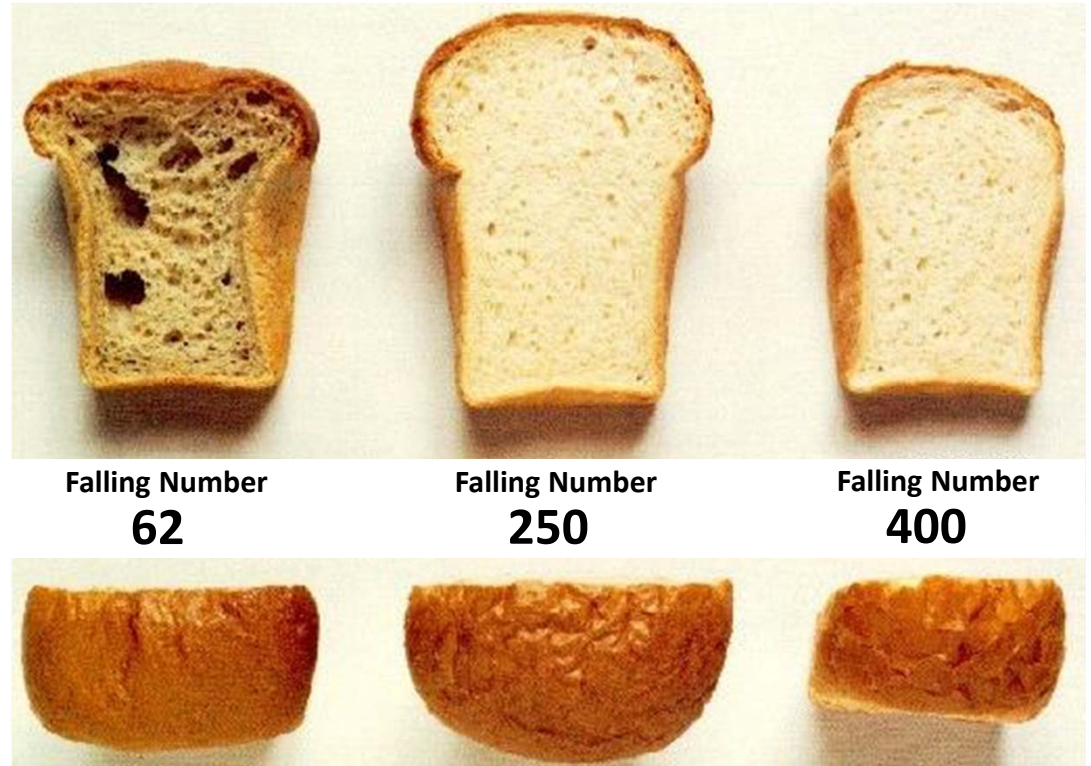




# Falling Number®



- 3. Alpha-amylase** breaks down starch during baking
- 4. Falling Number®** is the world standard method for detection



# Falling Number<sup>®</sup> World Standards



**Only Perten Falling Number<sup>®</sup>**  
instrument models follow all  
international standards.



AACCI 56-81.03



ISO/DIS 3093



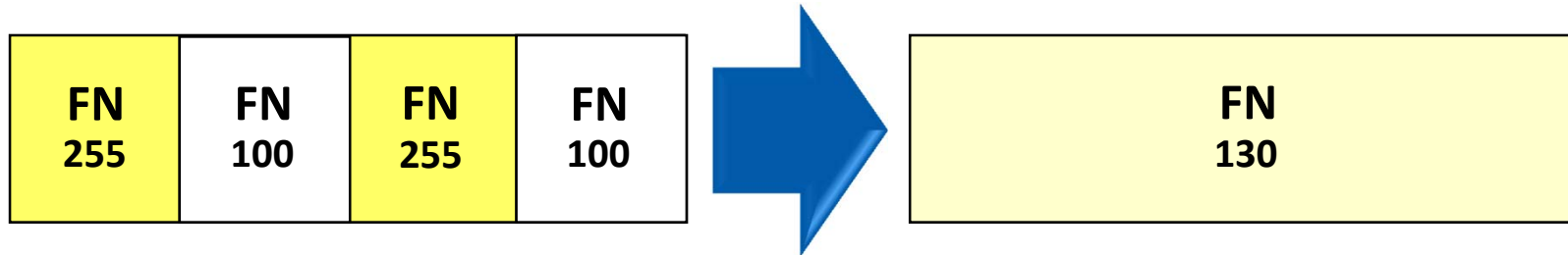
ICC 107/1



EEC 689/92



# Effect of blending wheat or flour



**When mixing** wheat/flour with different FN values, the FN value of the mix will be lower than the average of the original batches.

**Capture** the value of high FN wheat – segregate at intake



# The Falling Number Test



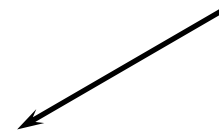
**Whole wheat grain**



**Laboratory Mill  
3100 or 120**



**Wheat flour**



**Falling Number**



# The Falling Number® Models



NEW!



**Falling Number® 1000**  
Dual analysis model  
with many automated  
features



**Falling Number® 1500**  
Automatic single  
analysis system



**Falling Number® 1310**  
Value priced single  
analysis model

# Falling Number<sup>®</sup> 1000

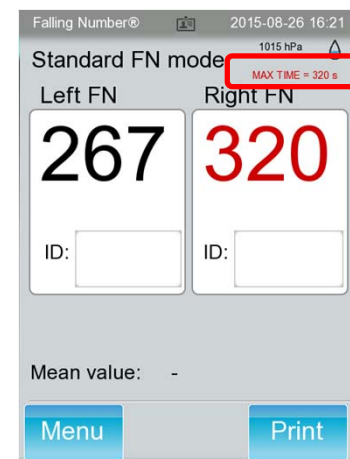
## Faster, Safer and Easier to use

- And also
  - More accurate
  - Versatile
  - Better connected
  - Full range of accessories
  - Approved & trusted



# Falling Number® 1000

- **Faster**
  - **Set a stop time for the test**  
At high sample load times, like during the harvest, set your target maximum FN test time. When reached the instrument will stop automatically, push down the stirrers and report the results, e.g. "320" in red.
  - **Automatic water level control**  
A built in pump keeps the water bath at optimum fill level allowing the instrument to be operational immediately.



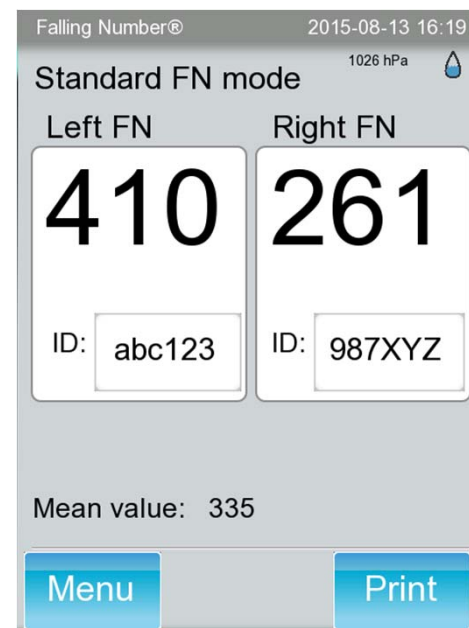
# Falling Number<sup>®</sup> 1000

- Safer
  - **Isolated water bath and lid**  
FN 1000 is designed with an isolated water bath and a cooling lid with a plastic outer part, protecting operators from hot surfaces
  - **Reduced steam**  
Briefly turns off the bath heaters at the end of the test letting operators remove cassette under reduced steam
  - **Water bath auto refill**  
No need for the operator to open the steam flaps to top up water in the bath



# Falling Number® 1000

- Easier to use
  - **Touch screen**  
Easy user interface for the operator  
Tilt adjustable
  - **Atmospheric pressure measurement**  
Alerts user to apply altitude correction
  - **Auto-start & stop**  
Test starts automatically  
Auto-stop at user set time
  - **Results averaging and storage**  
Left & Right FN results averaging  
USB & ethernet ports for printer and LIMS connectivity  
Old results stored in instrument





# Falling Number® 1000

- Versatile and Better connected

- **All applications**

- Standard FN testing of grain and flour

- Blending and Malt addition

- Moisture correction of sample weight or results

- Fungal amylase method

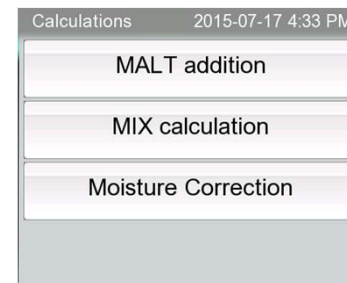
- **Multi connectivity**

- 4 USB ports and 1 Ethernet port enables simultaneous use of printers, bar code readers, data capture connection and more

- **Data security**

- Review results for past results from the database

- Results include traceability information



# Falling Number<sup>®</sup> accessories



**Shakematic**



**Recirculation  
cooler**



**Automatic  
dispenser**

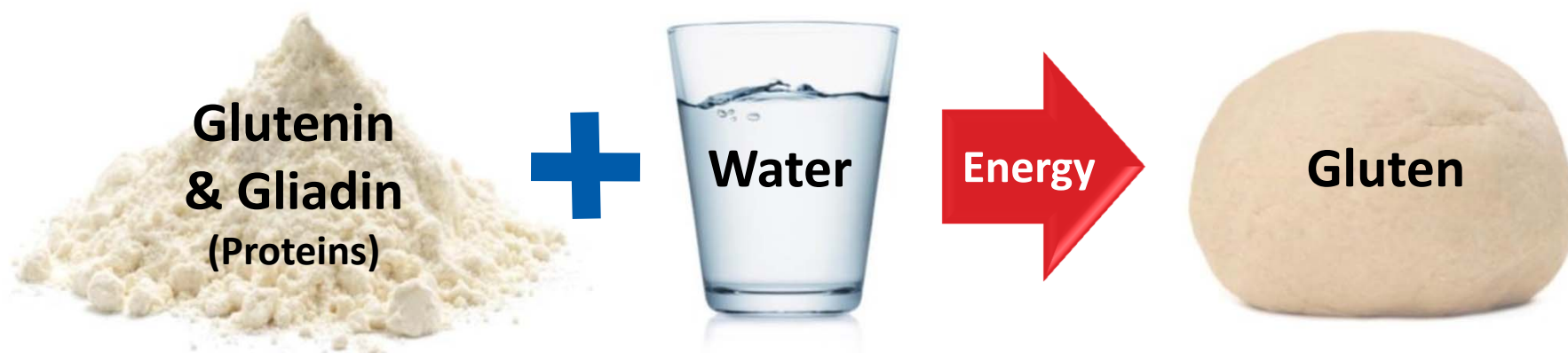


**Spolett tube  
cleaner**

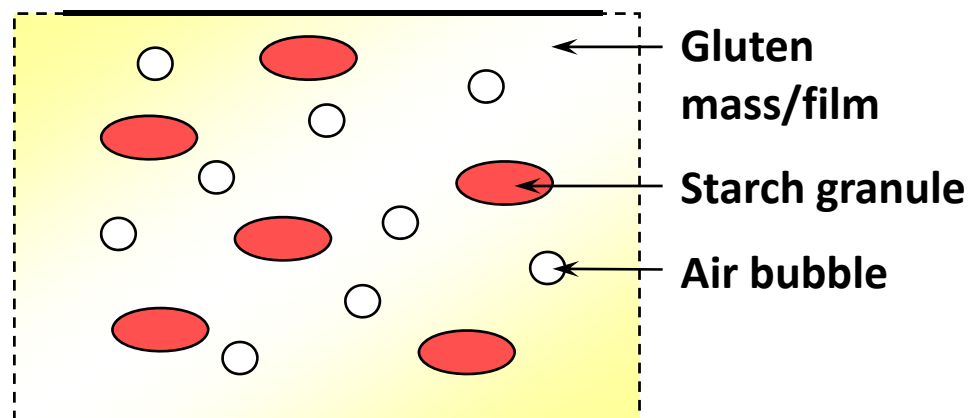


**Printer**

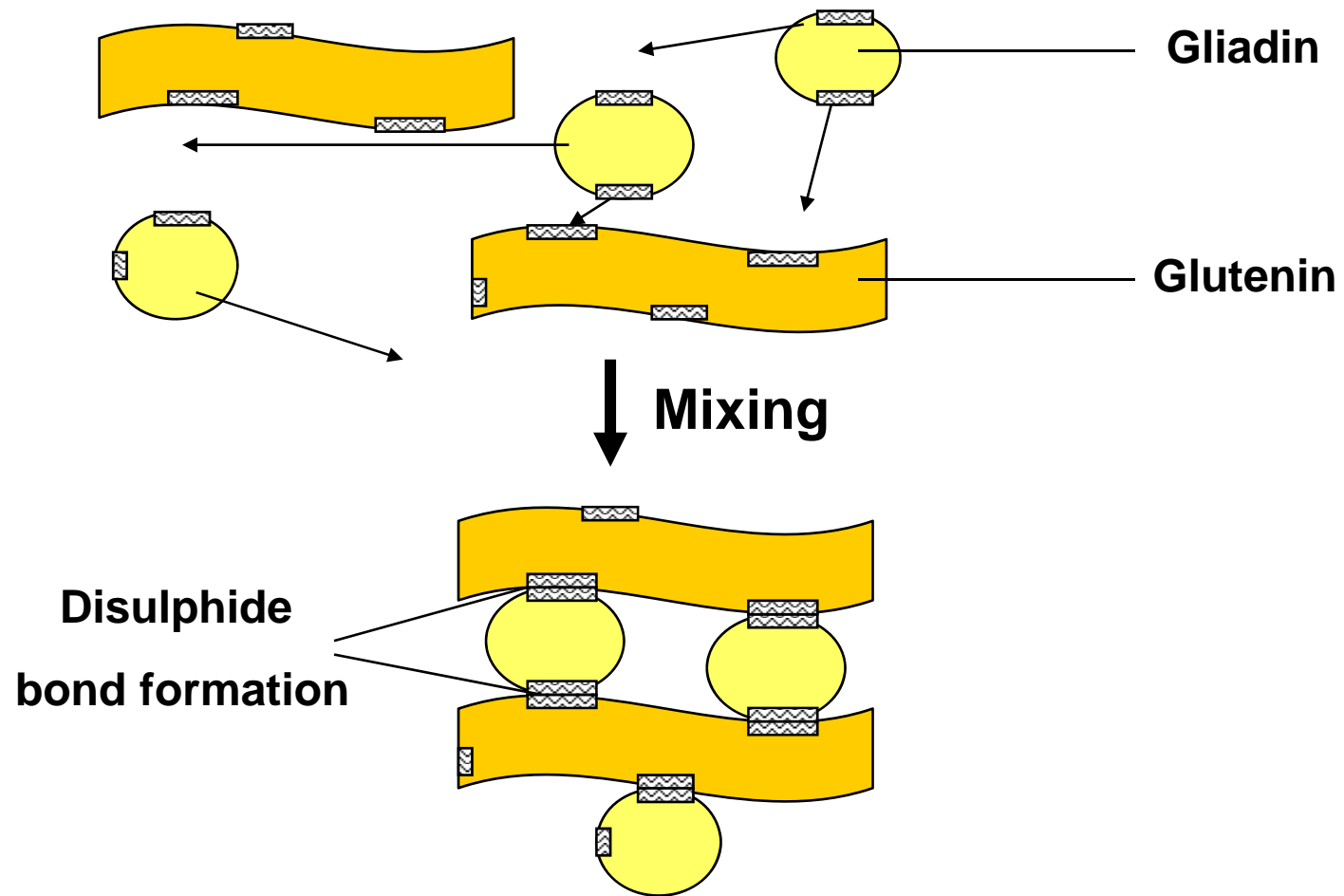
# Glutomatic - Protein functionality



- Form an elastic dough
- Gas retention during fermentation and baking
- Allows and carries expansion
- Retain form of bread loaf

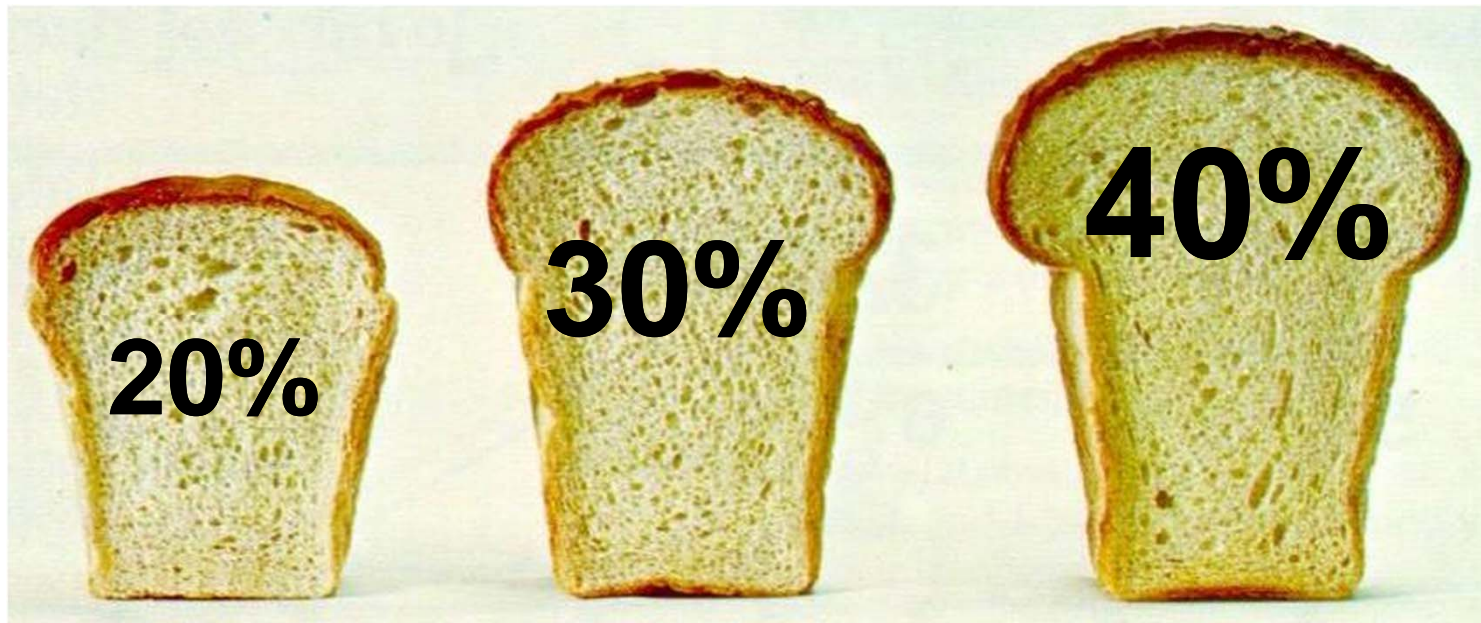


# Tentative model of the gluten matrix



## Effect of Gluten quantity

- Gluten quantity and quality influence product quality
- Different products require different gluten levels
- Glutomatic is objective and reproducible
- Internationally standardized





# Gluten Strength & Durum Quality

Gluten Index a standard for Durum quality

- Gluten strength affects
  - pasta texture - “al dente” bite
  - cooking quality - cooking residue
  - cracking or stretching of strands during drying





# Glutomatic world standards

**International standard methods  
for gluten content and Gluten Index:**



**ICC 137/1**

Approved 1982, revised 1994

**ICC 155**

Approved 1994 (revised 2001)

**ICC 158**

Approved 1995



**AACCI 38-12.02** Approved 1995, revised 2001



**ISO 21415-2/4** Approved 1990



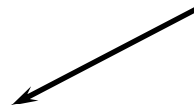
**GAFTA 34:2**



# Glutomatic method



**Laboratory mill  
LM 3100 or  
LM 120**



**Glutomatic system**



# The Glutomatic System



**Glutomatic 2200  
and Centrifuge 2015**  
For Wet Gluten Content  
and Gluten Index.



**Glutork 2020**  
For Dry Gluten Content.

# Sample Preparation

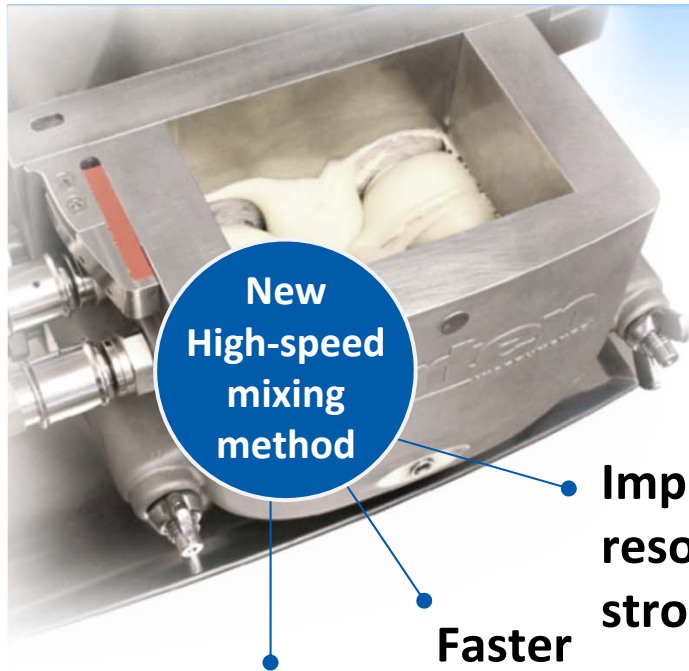
Two types of Laboratory Mills from Perten:

- For fine, homogeneous grind:  
Hammer mill with sieve.  
LM 3100 & LM 120
- For milling without moisture loss:  
Disc mill.  
LM 3310 & LM 3610





# doughLAB – flour testing



New  
High-speed  
mixing  
method

Improved peak  
resolution in  
strong doughs

Faster

Better emulates  
modern commercial  
dough mixers

**Determine flour properties:**  
Water absorption, Dough  
Development Time and more

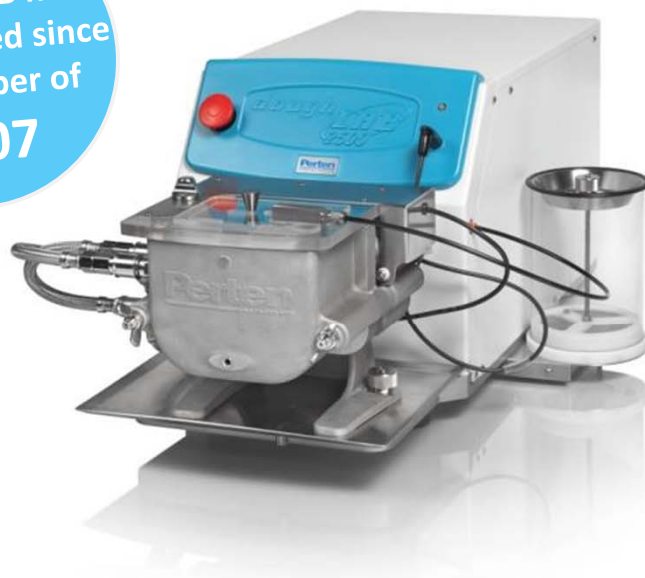
10min



# Standard Flour Rheological Measurements

**AACCI and BIPEA** check sample services for flour water absorption, dough development time & others, following AACCI method 54-21.02

doughLAB has  
participated since  
September of  
**2007**



**The Perten doughLAB** has never been an outlier within the population of instrumentation  
**Majority** of the instruments tested are Farinographs

# Shortfalls of AACCI 54-21.02 method

**Slow**

**Slow**

1 – 2 samples / hour

**Not  
process  
relevant**

**Not process relevant**

63 rpm = 1 watt.hr/kg, 20 min mix

Modern mixers = 2 – 4 watt.hr/kg,  
2 – 5 min mix

Poor correlation to baking  
requirements

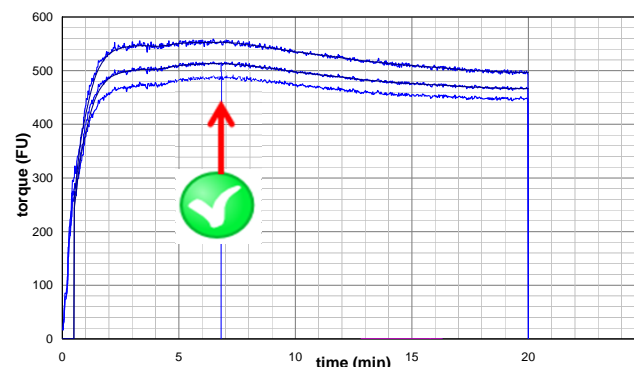
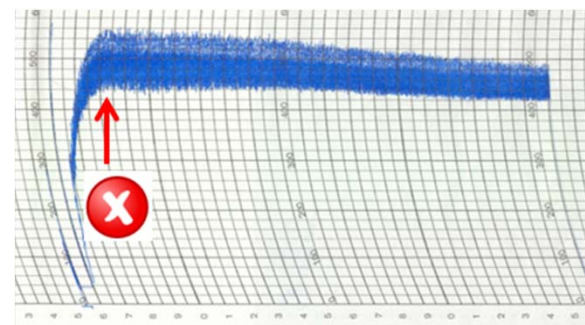
**Produces  
misleading  
results**

**Produces misleading results**

Wrong peak detected for strong  
flours and reduction flour streams  
used in breadmaking

Misleads bakers on water addition and mixing time

Lower bread quality and loss of production



# New and improved AACCI method

## Correct information

Resolves and detects the true dough development peak

Gives the baker the correct water addition and mix time information

## Twice as fast

10 minute test

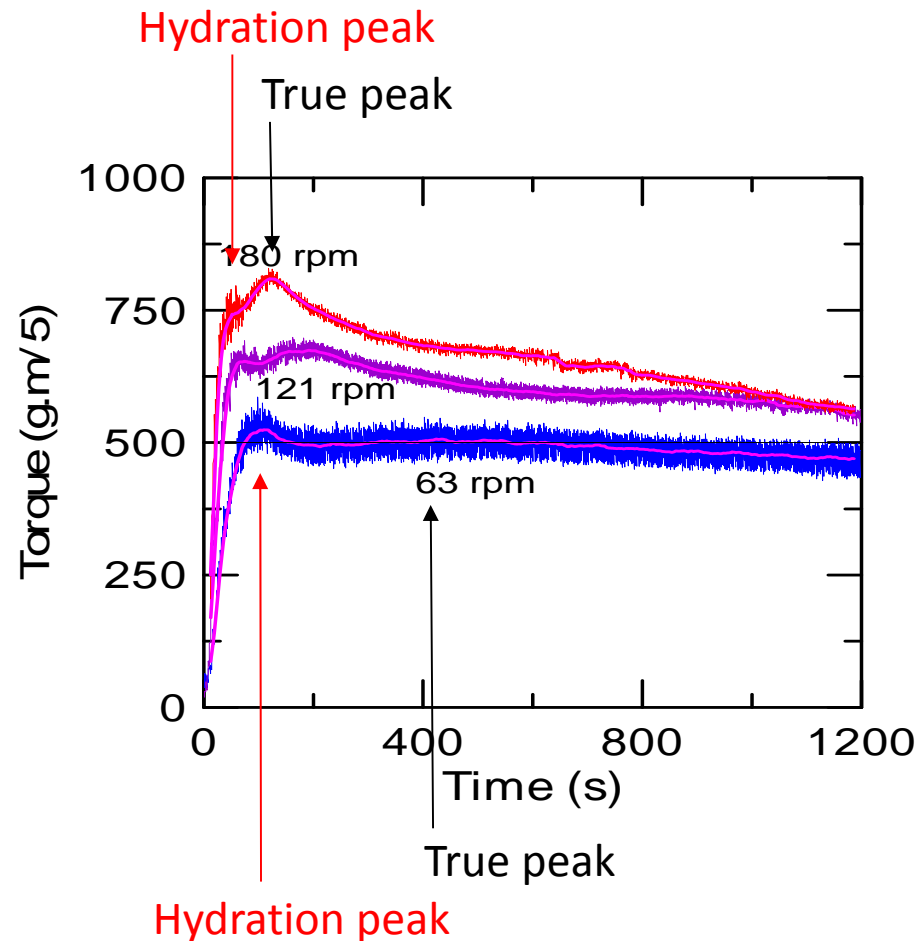
## Process relevant

Work rate 3 watt.hr/kg

Similar to modern bakery mixers

## Approved

AACCI Method 54-70.01



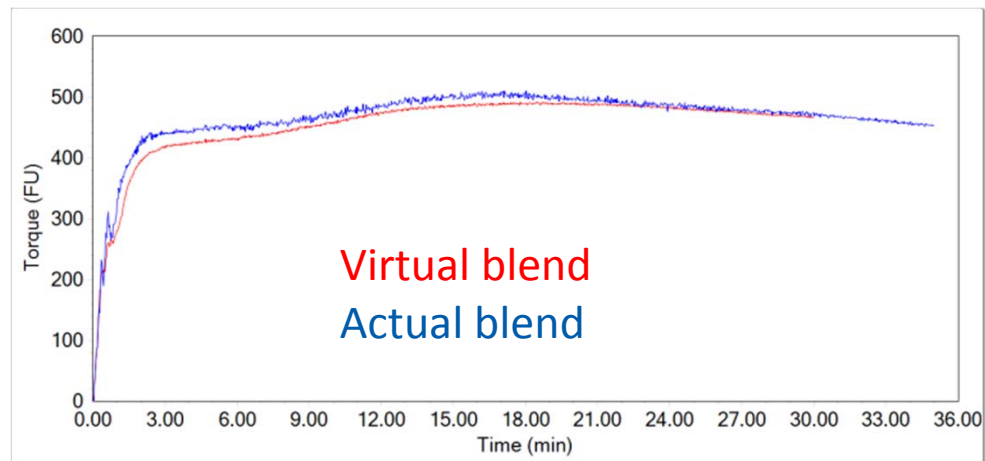
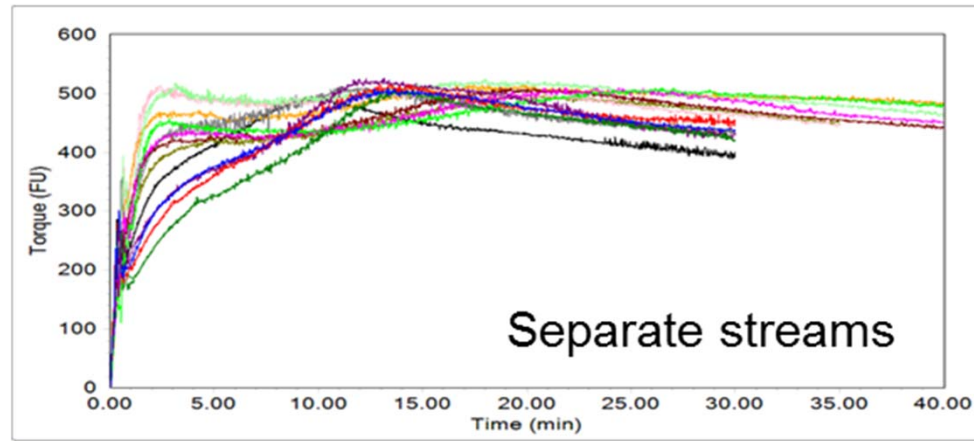
# Blending Decisions

**Blend streams** virtually in doughLAB software

**Try out** different mix ratios and instantly see results

**Identify** optimal mix ratio to meet end-use requirements

**Save lab time** and reduce the risk of blending mistakes





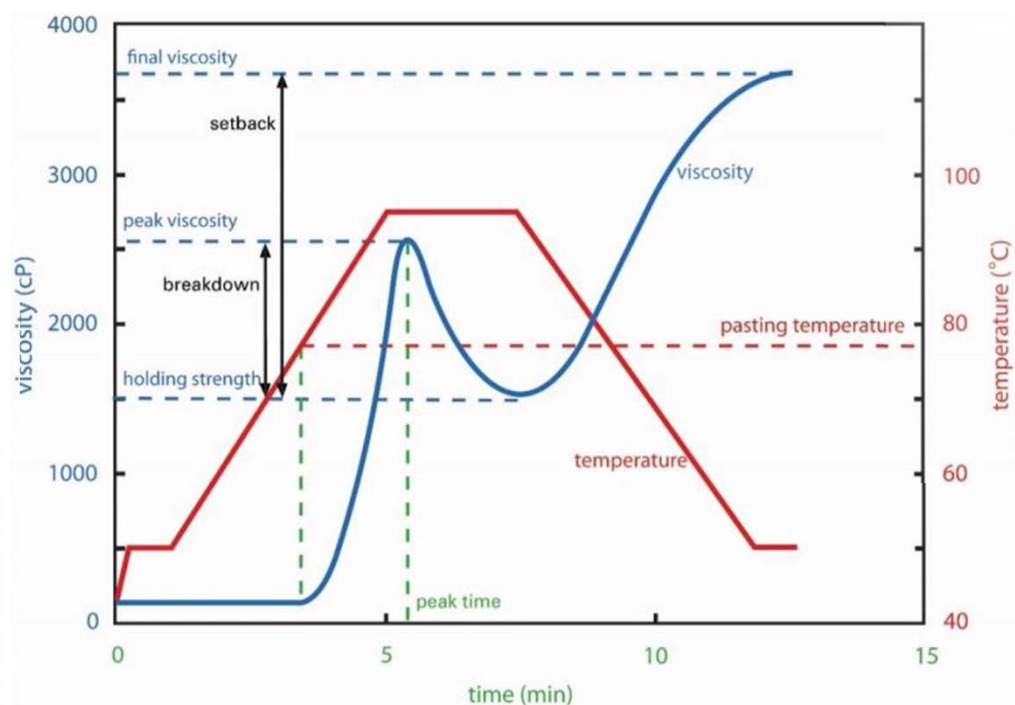
# micro-doughLAB

- Wheat breeders need simple and rapid methods using small samples to screen large numbers of early generation material
- Cereal researchers need flexibility and innovation
- Flour mills need new methods that provide better measures of flour quality



# Rapid Visco Analyser

- Rapid heating & cooling rotational viscometer
- Determines starch pasting properties
- Temperature control/Shear control



# RVA - What it measures

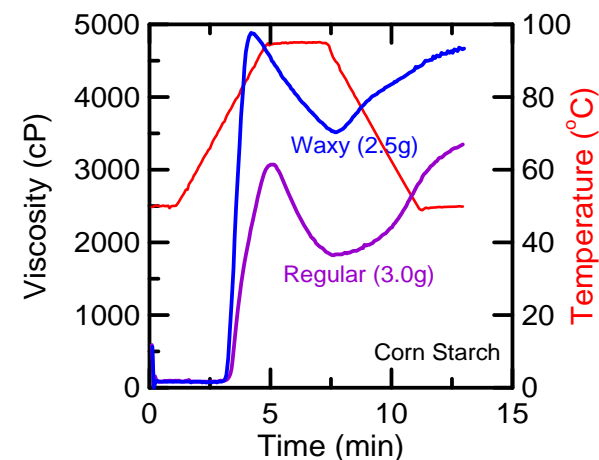
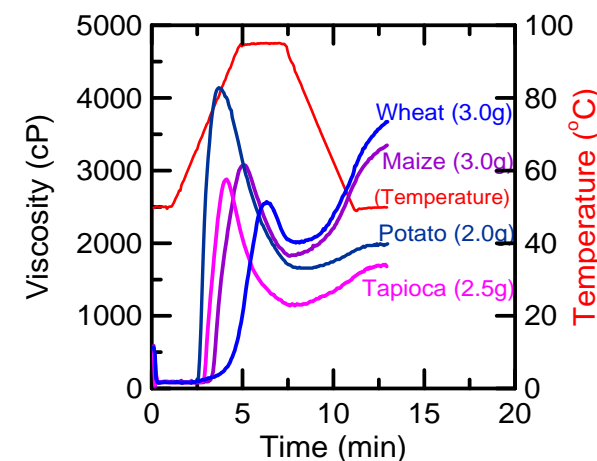
- Pastes of plant polymers and associated enzymes
- Starch and starchy products eg. grains, flour
  - Food (thickener, binder, stabilizer)
  - Industrial (paper, adhesives, textiles)
  - Alpha-amylase (sprouting, malting, fungal)
- Protein
  - Dairy, soy, gluten, gelatine
  - Protease, TG
- Gum
  - Carrageenans, Xanthan, Pectin, Arabinoxylan
  - Xylanase

# RVA - What it measures

- The RVA measures and characterizes ingredient performance.
- By subjecting a sample to a reproducible program of heating, cooling, and shear, the RVA provides an apples-to-apples comparison of different samples within each product type.
- Easily and quickly characterize *ideal* ingredients for a given product, and compare all future samples directly to that standard.

# Native Starches

- STD1 most commonly used
- Cereal
  - Higher pasting temp re lipids
  - Strong setback due to amylose
- Root & tuber
  - Higher peaks, lower PT
  - Inhibited setback – phosphorylation in potatoes
- Waxy
  - Lower PT, no lipid binding
  - Low setback, no amylose network
- High amylose
  - Require temp  $>100^{\circ}\text{C}$  to paste



# RVA for cookie, cake and noodle flours



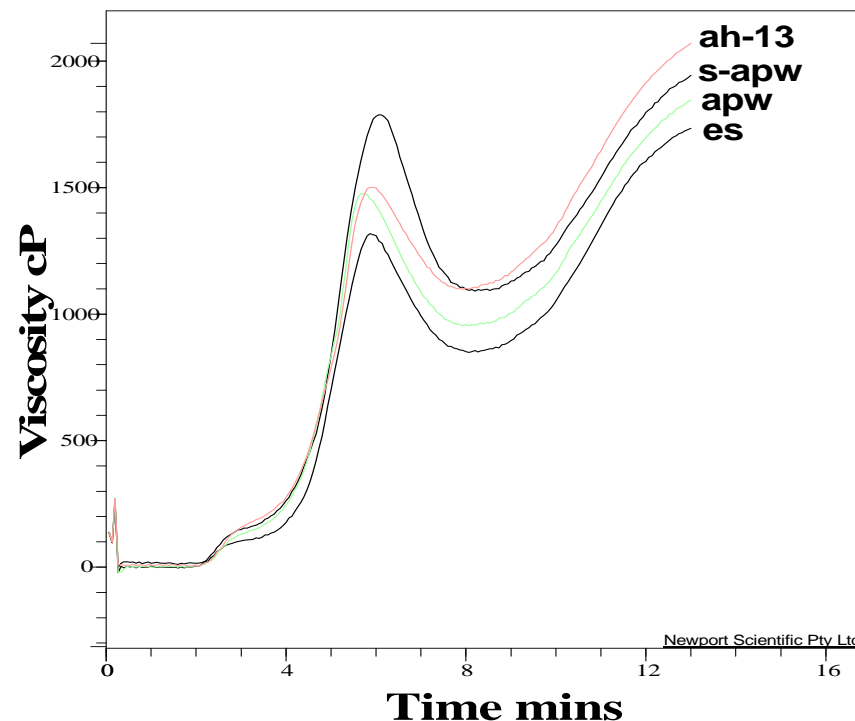
**Starch** pasting characteristics of flour are key to its suitability for cookies, crackers and noodles



**The RVA** clearly distinguishes flours with different starch properties



**Verify flour quality** prior to load-out with a simple test

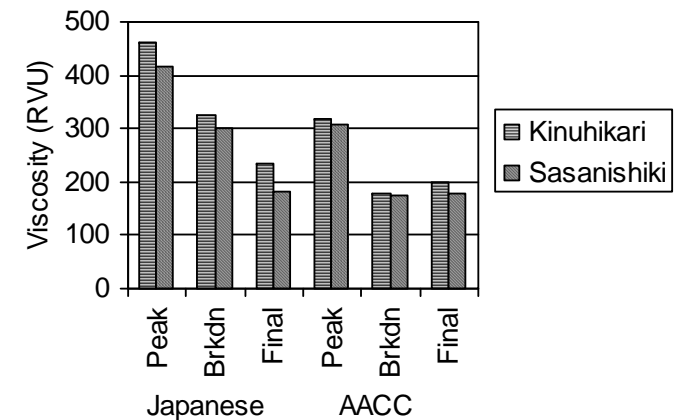
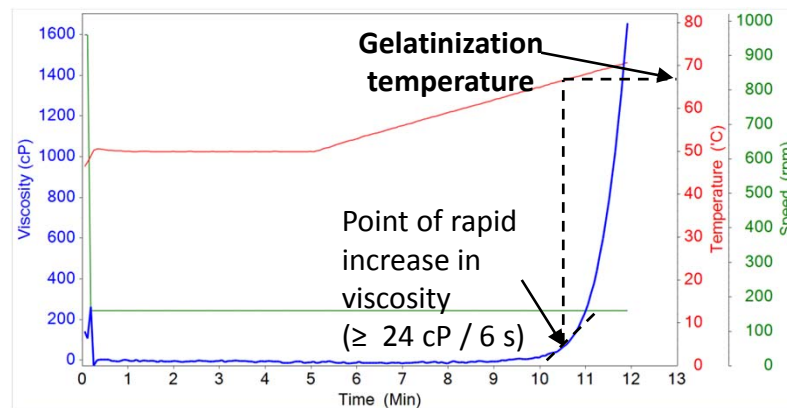
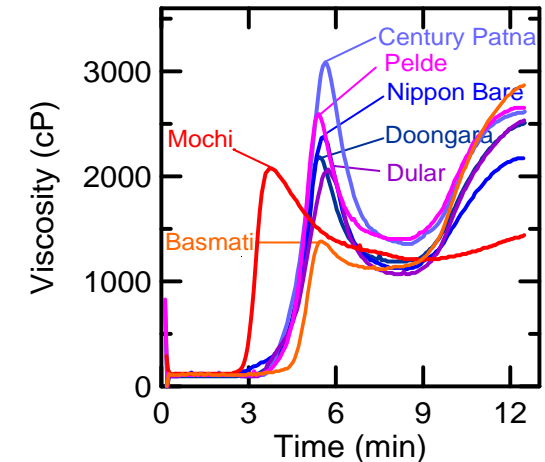


**Standard starch pasting methods:**  
AACCI 76-21.02, ICC 162



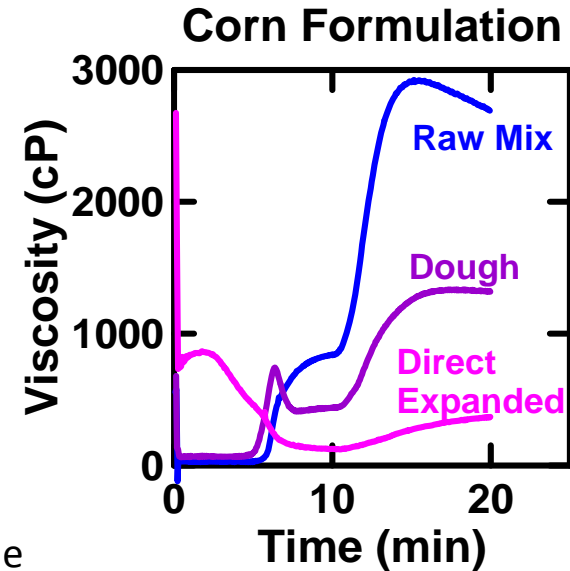
# Rice - Quality

- Rapid Rice method (AACCI 61-02)
  - 3.0 g, 12.5 min pasting profile
  - Setback correlates to cooked rice texture
  - Detect effects of variety, aging, particle size, lipid binding
- Japanese method
  - Japanese prefer soft, cohesive rice
  - 3.5g, 19 min method for greater discrimination
- Rice GT method (AACCI 61-04)
  - 6.0 g, slow temperature ramp (3°C/min)
  - More accurately determines gelatinisation temperature



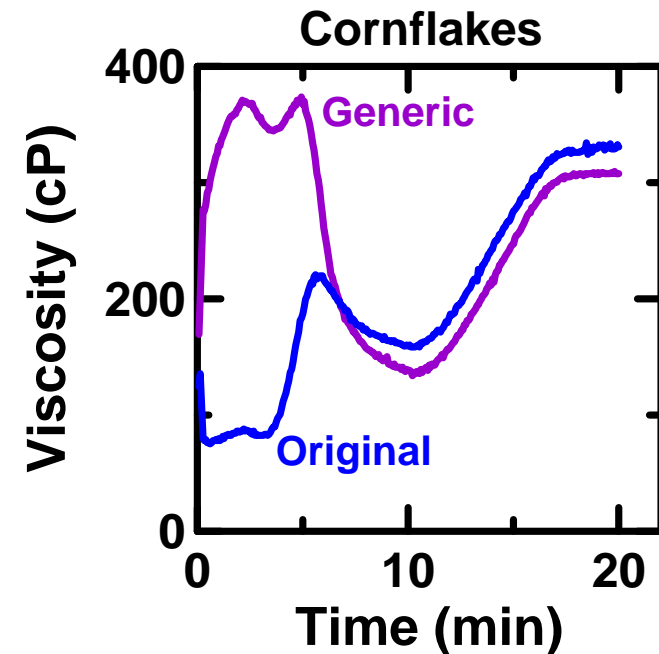
# Degree of Cook and RVA Curves

- As degree of cook increases
  - Cold viscosity first rises then falls
  - Peak viscosity and final viscosity decrease
- Interpreting RVA curves
  - More difficult than raw starch
  - Cold viscosity
    - First rises due to pregelling the starch, making it cold soluble
    - Then falls due to dextrinisation and retrogradation
  - Peak and final viscosity
    - Fall due to granule degradation and starch hydrolysis



# RVA - Application Example

- Reverse engineering
- Original cornflakes
  - Batch cook & flake process, slow & costly
  - Low cold viscosity – good bowl life
- “Copy” product
  - High shear process, ie. extrusion
  - Cold swelling – poor bowl life
  - Could be fixed eg. add surfactant!



# RVA - Approved Methods

- General pasting
  - AACCI 76-21, ICC 162, China FPS LS/T 6101-2002, GB/T 24853-2010
- Stirring Number
  - AACCI 22-08, ICC 161, RACI 05-05, ASBC Barley-12
- Rice pasting
  - AACCI 61-02, RACI 06-05, GB/T 24852-2010
- Rice gelatinisation temperature
  - AACCI 61-04
- Oat pasting
  - AACCI 76-22
- Brewing
  - Mebak II 2.7
- Heat damage in flour
  - FTWG 23

# RVA models



**RVA 4500**  
Widest viscosity range  
(10-25000 cP) and  
best precision (+/- 2%).  
TCW controlled



**RVA-TecMaster**  
Viscosity range (20-8000  
cP), precision (+/- 3%).  
TCW controlled or  
stand-alone



**RVA-StarchMaster2**  
Viscosity range (20-8000 cP),  
precision (+/- 3%).  
Stand-alone (3 methods)

# The RVA is the food labs best friend!





# TVT 6700 texture analyzer

- Test Hardness, Springiness, Stickiness, Fracturability, Crispness, Tensile test and much more.
- Monitor staling process



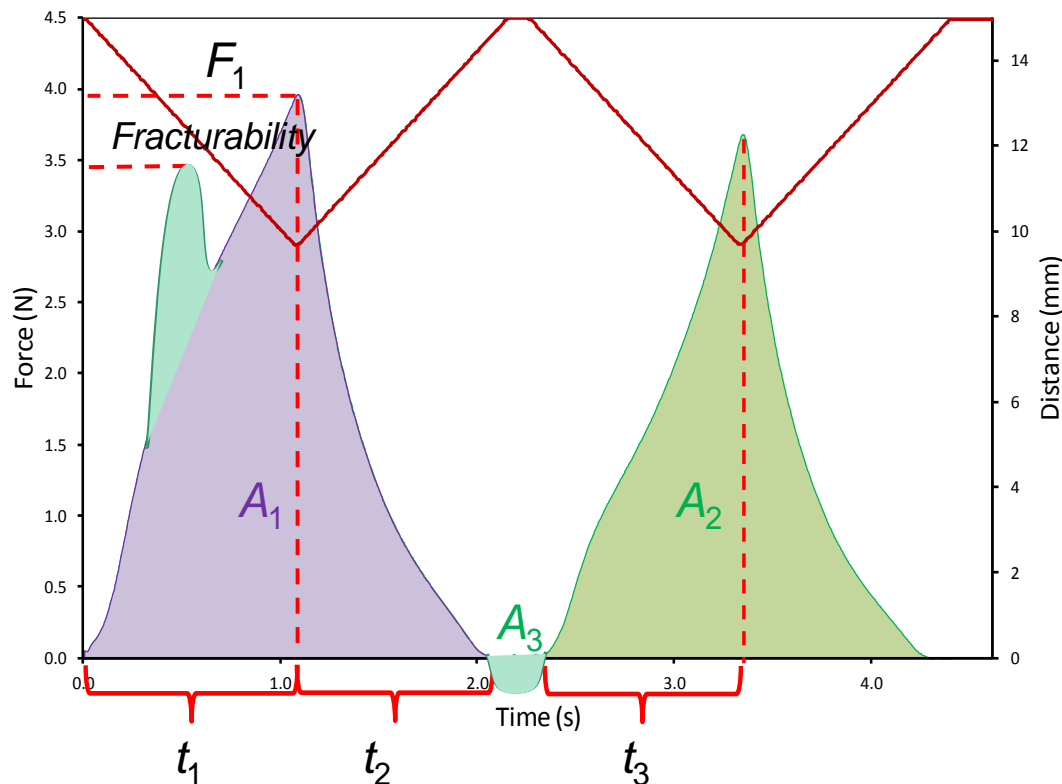
# Texture

**Fracturability** =  $F_1$  break (brittle products)

**Adhesiveness** =  $A_3$  (sticky products)

**Gumminess** = hardness  $\times$  cohesiveness (solids)

**Chewiness** = gumminess  $\times$  springiness (semi-solids)



**Hardness** =  $F_1$

**Cohesiveness** =  $A_2/A_1$

**Springiness** =  $t_3/t_1$

*Graph and definitions courtesy of  
Dr. Martin Whitworth – Campden BRI*

# Starter Methods & Method descriptions

## Perten Instruments Method Description TVT Method 01.01

### AACC 74-09 Bread Crumb Compression Method

#### Scope

- Bread crumbs are compressed to measure the firmness.

#### TVT Texture Analyzer

The TVT Texture Analyzer offers rapid and objective analysis of key characteristics, including firmness, crispness, cutting force and elasticity. The instrument includes international standard methods as well as full flexibility for customer tailor-made profiles.

Combining speed, precision, flexibility and automation, the TVT is a unique tool for product development, quality and process control and quality assurance.

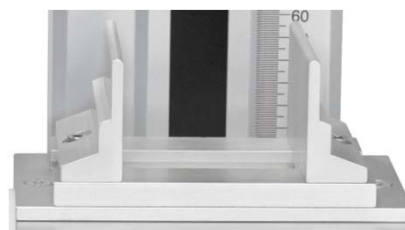
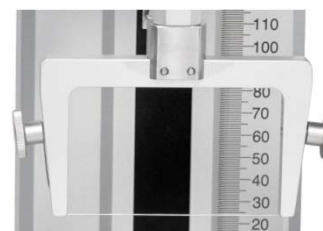


#### Description

The bread crumbs are compressed to measure the firmness. When the probe reaches the trigger force the test commences. The probe will compress the sample to 40% of its height and then the compression stops. The irregularity in the slope of the graphs shows that there have been harder parts in the slices.



# TVT – Large range of Probes and Rigs for a large variation of applications



# BVM volume measurement



**BVM:** Laser topography analyzer for volume and dimensions of bread and other products.

**Official Method:** AACCI 10-14.01



# BVM volume measurement



Length  
Width  
Depth  
Weight  
Volume  
Density



# Comparison trial between Water Displacement – BVM - Seed

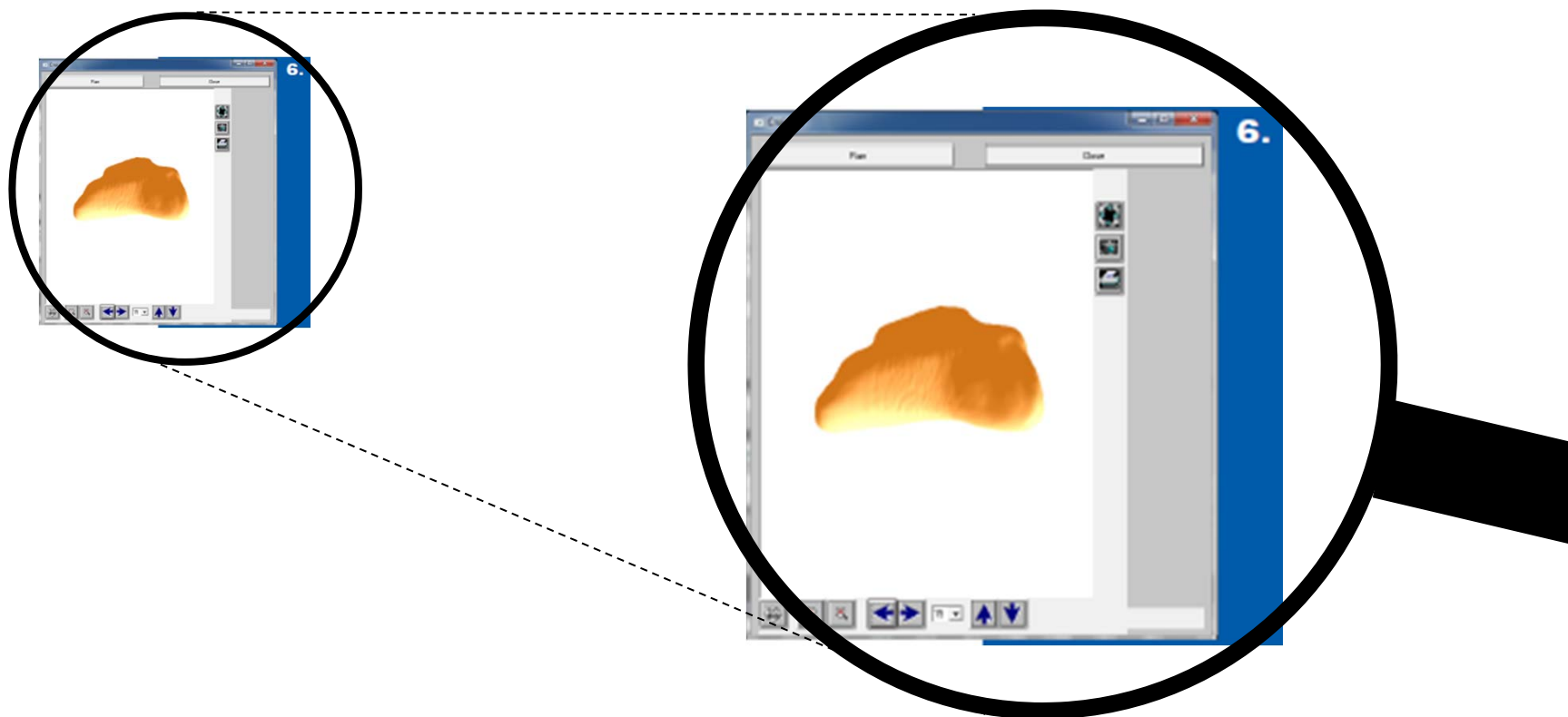


Averages (ml)

Sample	BVM			
	Water	10 sec	60 sec	Seed
<b>A1-A10</b>	1319	1319	1323	1173
<b>B1-B5</b>	1855	1847	1856	1773
<b>B6-B10</b>	1993	1984	1994	1860
<b>C1</b>	1745	1715	1747	1650
<b>C2</b>	2466	2422	2465	2380

## Software – VolCalc

The diagram and the results are displayed on screen after the measurement and as 3-D Graph. It is possible to rotate and zoom in and out the diagram.



# Questions



**Thank you!**

