

## Agenda.

- Optimal Flour
- Market Challenges and Their Drivers
- Solutions to Improve Flour Quality
  - Technology: Attrition Flour
  - Ingredients: Gluten functionality
- Food Security Local Crops (Cassava)
- Summary

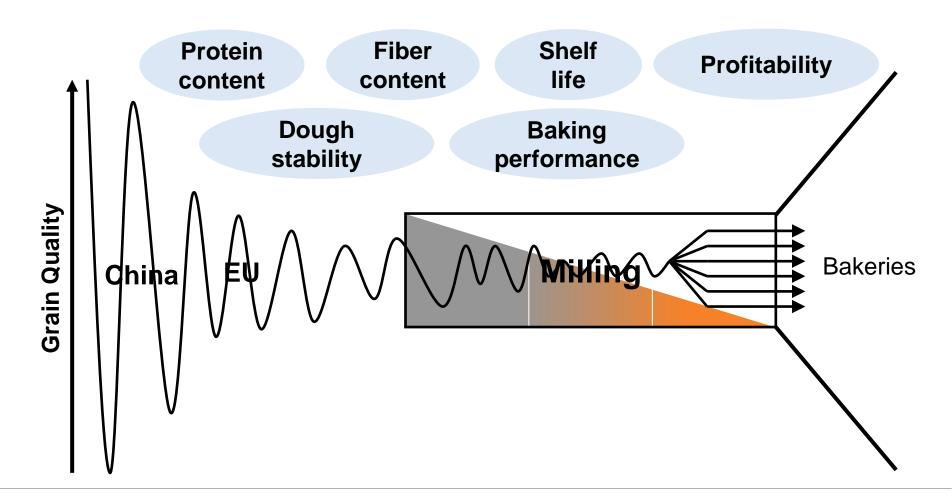




#### The Challenge of the Miller.

Constant Flour Quality

#### Constant flour quality in respect to what?





#### Topics in Western Markets.

#### Consumer's View

- Health (obesity, heart health, blood pressure)
- Convenience
- Clean Label
- Gluten (Celiac Disease)
- Salt Reduction
- Whole grain and Natural Fibers
- Food Safety Mycotoxins/Contaminants





## Topics in Emerging Markets.

#### Producer and Consumer Views

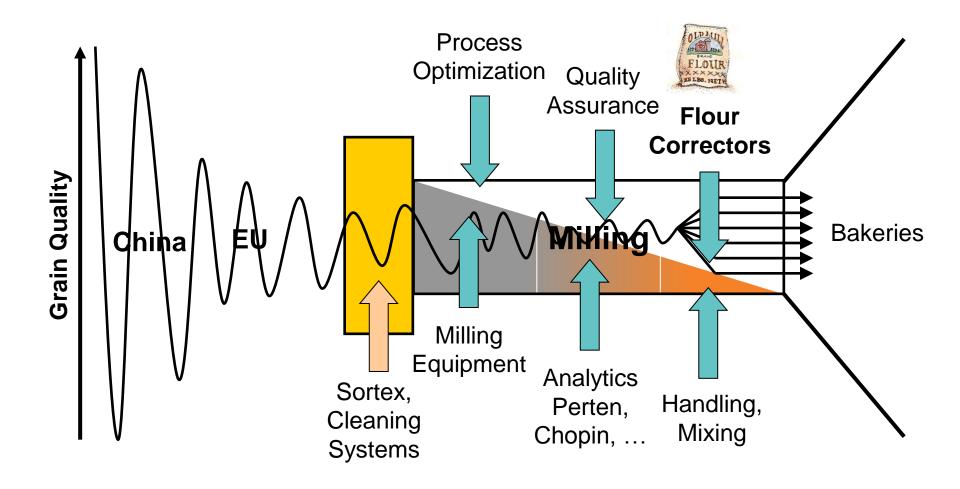
- Grain Prices Availability
- Supply Chain Logistics (Losses/wastes)
- Quality of Raw Materials
- Import Restrictions Legislation:
  Processing of local raw materials
  (Cassava)
- Malnutrition Hidden Hunger





## Constant Flour Quality to Meet Customer Specifications.

Different Approaches – From Technology to Ingredients





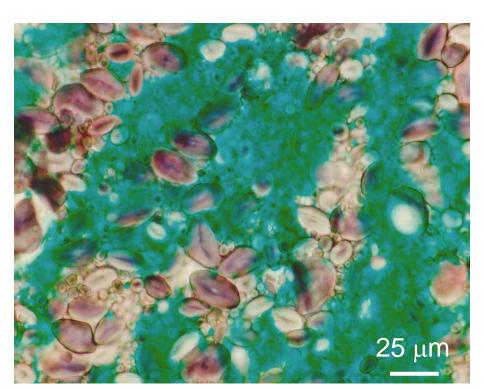
## Bread dough is a water swollen system based on gluten and starch.

Approx. composition of 100 g dough

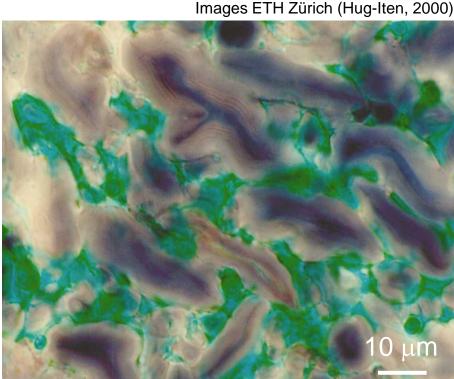
3 g other 8 g protein (gluten) Gluten is responsible for dough formation and gas holding properties 43 g starch Starch is responsible for bread texture formation 45 g water (bound by gluten ~ 30 %, and starch ~ 60 %)



## Starch plays a key role in bread as texturing agent

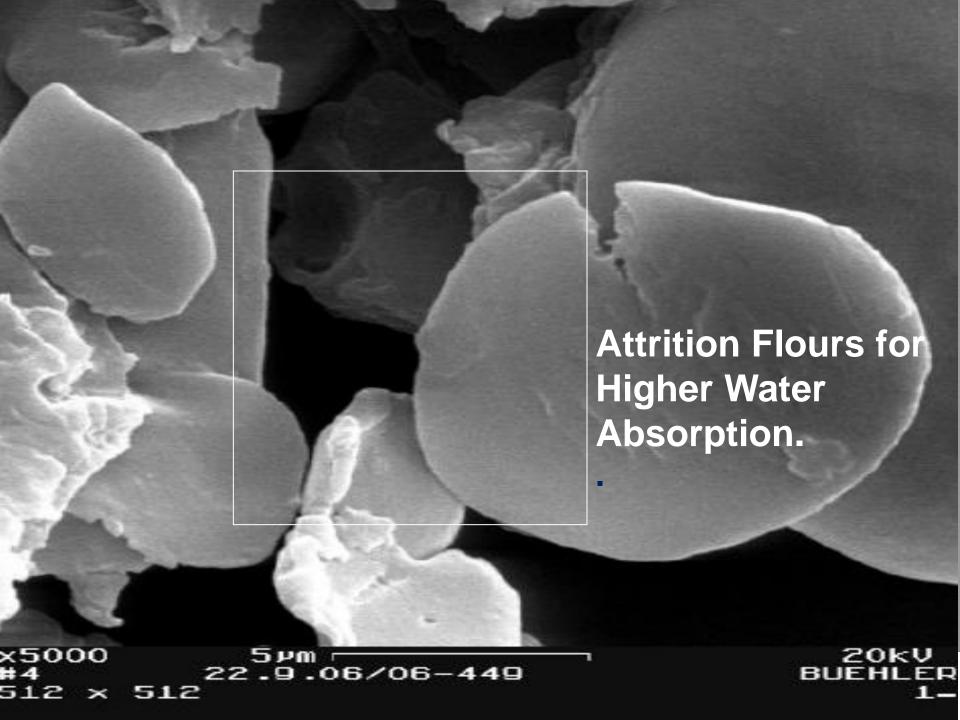


Dough: limited swelling capacity of native starch granules



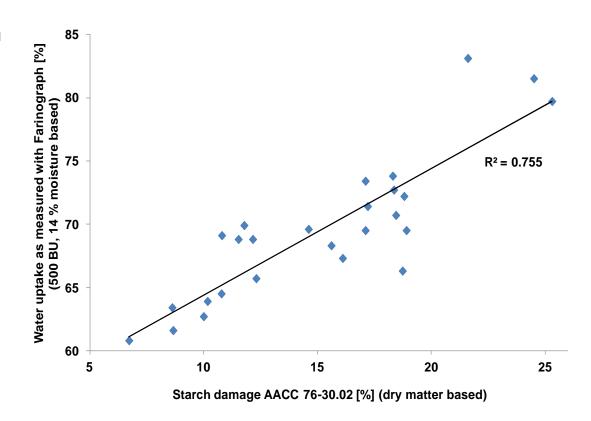
Bread: extensive swelling of starch granules leads to setting of bread texture





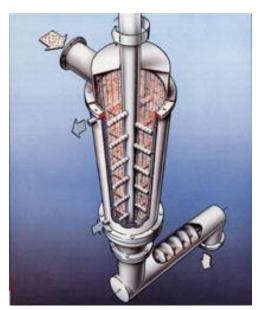
### Higher water absorption through mechanically damaged starch.

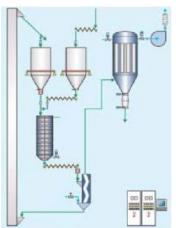
- Damaged starch through roller mills.
- Grinding pressure deforms the starch granule and partly destroys the crystalline structure.
- Damaged starch
   granules possess a
   higher water retention
   capacity





## System comparison of ball mill system versus roller mill.





Ball mill system



Fine Grinding Impact Mill MJPB



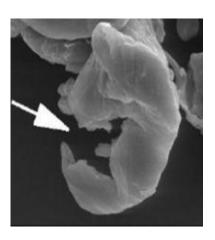


#### Attrition flour from coarse semolina.

- Semolina reduction with high grinding pressure.
- Fine Impact Mill MJPB for detaching flakes.
- Mechanically damaged starch absorbs five times more water than intact starch!









Increase of water absorption by addition of attrition flour.

Product	Water absorption [14% Basis]	Starch damage [%]
Standard flour type 550	62.6	9.9
Attrition flour processed with roller mill and Fine Grinding Impact Mill Type MJPB	87.8	25.5
Blend of 92% standard flour 550 and 8% attrition flour	65.1	11.0



#### Formulations – Attrition Flour

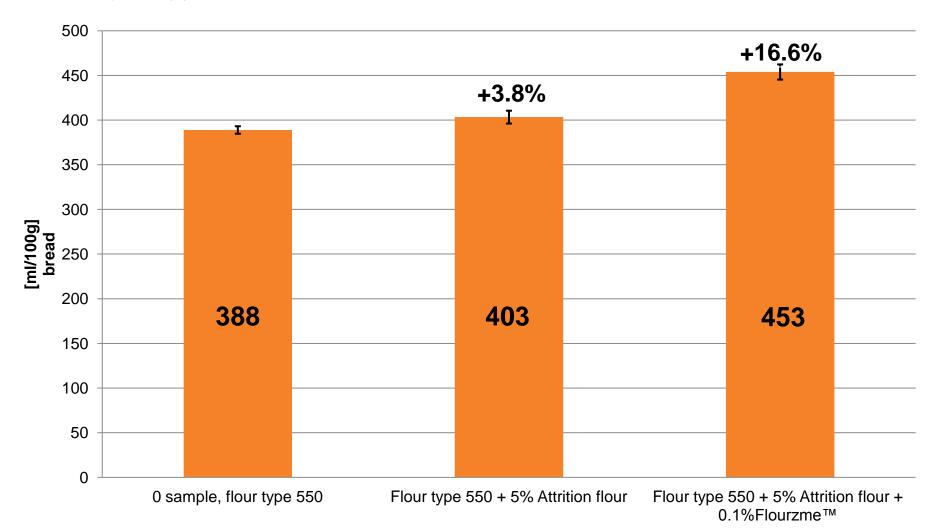
#### Positive Effects on Bread Production

Ingredients	Trial 1 [g]	Trial 2 [g]	Δ [%]	Trial 3 [g]
Flour type 550	1000	950		950
Attrition flour	-	50	5	50
Water	650	660	1.5	660
Salt	20	20		20
Yeast	30	30		30
Flourzyme™	-	-		1.00
Total	1700	1710	0.6	1711



## Specific Volume

#### Attrition Flour





## Specific Volume – Texture

#### Breads with 5% Attrition Flour





2: Flour Type 550 + 5% attrition flour

3: Flour Type 550 + 5% attrition flour

+ 0.1% Flourzyme™







# Attrition Flours for Higher Water Absorption. Summary.

- Attrition passages increase flexibility and can add value to your flour by
  - Increased water absorption
  - Higher dough yield
  - Improved bread volume
  - Extended shelf life
- Attrition process via roller mill is an economical solution. It is user-friendly and requires little maintenance.



→ The simple value-added process for a flexible milling operation



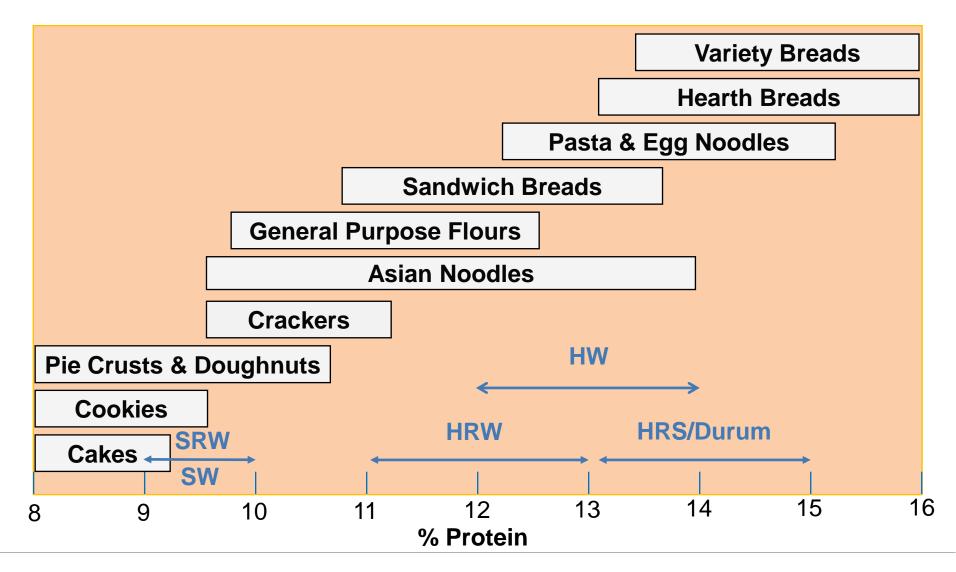
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Approx. composition of 100 g dough

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#### Wheat Protein Content for Different Applications

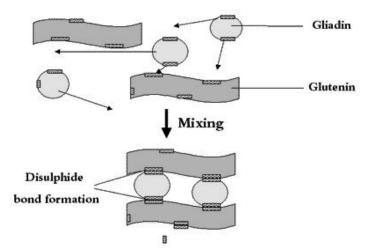




#### Improvement of Gluten Quality and Performance

- Wheat of a good gluten quality resulting in an optimal baking performance is expensive.
- The addition of vital wheat gluten can deliver a better baking performance, but can be costly

- ✓ Flourzyme<sup>™</sup> improves the baking performance of low–protein flours and
- ✓ Flourzyme™ Omits the use of vital wheat gluten





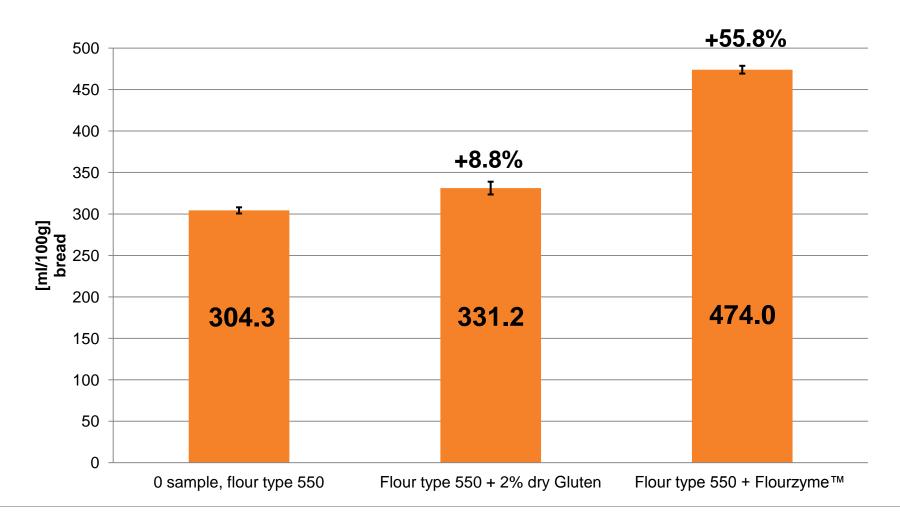


#### **Formulations**

Ingredients	Trial 1 [g]	Trial 2 [g]	Trial 3 [g]
Flour type 550	2000	1960	2000
Water	1250	1250	1250
Yeast	60	60	60
Salt	40	40	40
Dry Gluten	-	40	-
Flourzyme™	-	-	2
Total	3350.00	3350.00	3352.00

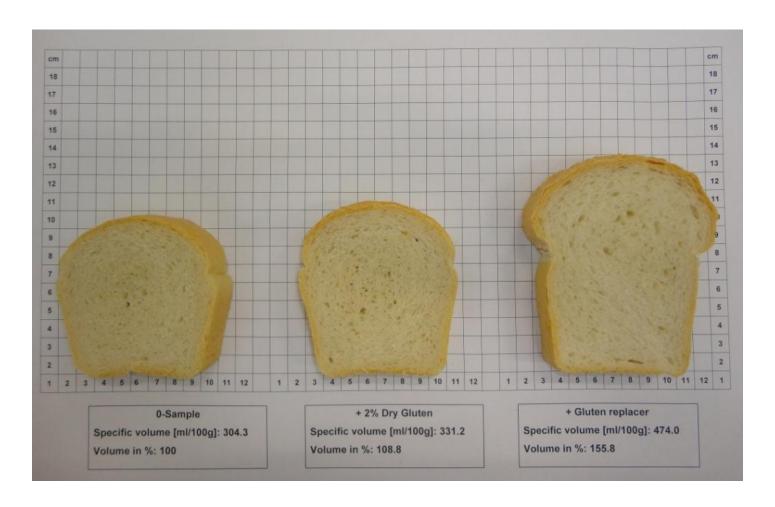


## Specific Volume



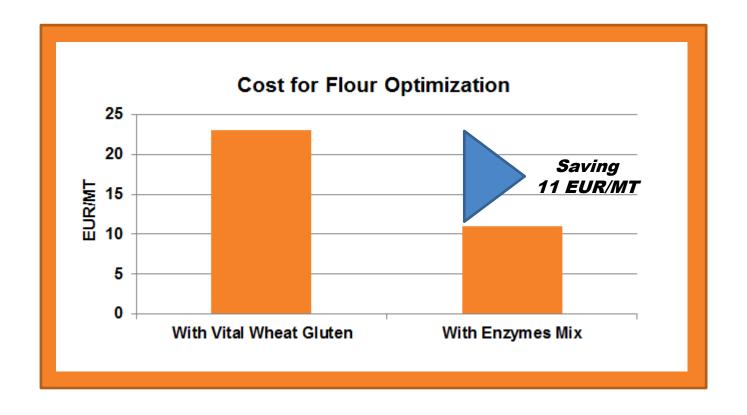


## Specific Volume - Texture





#### Cost Benefit





#### Food Security

#### Policies to substitute Cassava Flour for Wheat Flour in Nigeria

- The Government of Nigeria plans to cut wheat imports by introducing a new policy **compelling** cassava flour inclusion in wheat flour.
- Their plan is to impose a levy of 15% on wheat imports, increasing the duty from 5% to 20%.
- A fiscal incentive is introduced to stimulate domestic production and processing of cassava.
- Implementation has started in March 2012 with 10% cassava flour inclusion in wheat flour.
- The inclusion rate is expected to increase steadily to 40% cassava by 2015.







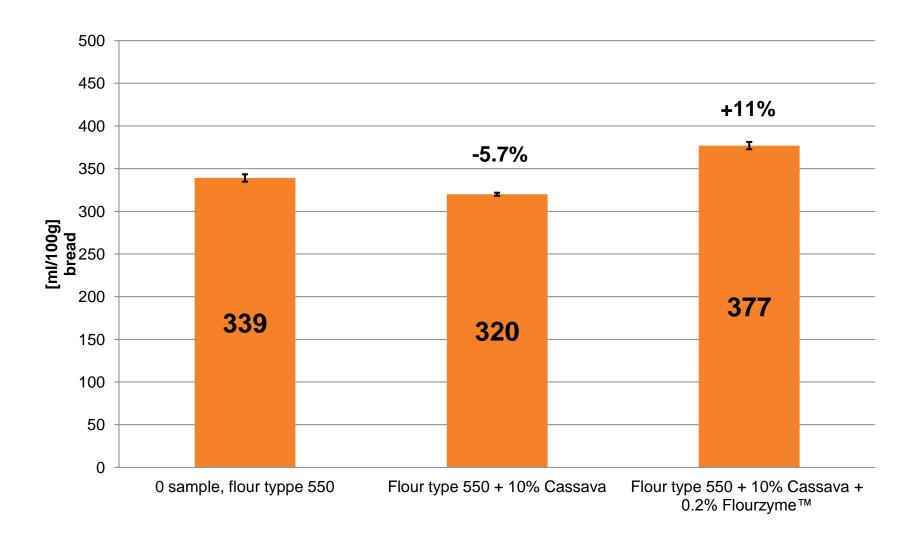
**Formulation**Bread without and with 10% Cassava Flour

Ingredients	Trial 1 [g]	Trial 2 [g]	Trial 3 [g]
Flour type 550	1000	900	900
Cassava flour	_	100	100
Water	640	640	640
Yeast	30	30	30
Salt	20	20	20
Sugar	100	100	100
Vegetable Fat	10	10	10
Flourzyme™	-	-	2
Total	1800	1800	1802



#### Specific Volume

#### Volume development without and with 10% Cassava Flour





## **Product Applications**

#### Bread with 10% Cassava Flour

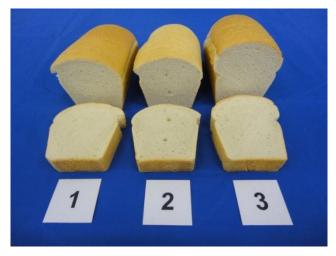


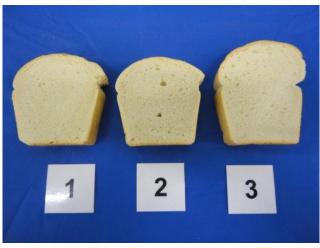


2: Flour Type 550 + 10% cassava

3: Flour Type 550 + 10% cassava

+ 0.2% Flourzyme™







## Product Applications

#### Bread with Cassava

Inclusion of cassava flour into wheat flour up to about 20% could still give an acceptable fresh loaf depending on the source of wheat flour.



Bread on display for sale in Nigeria

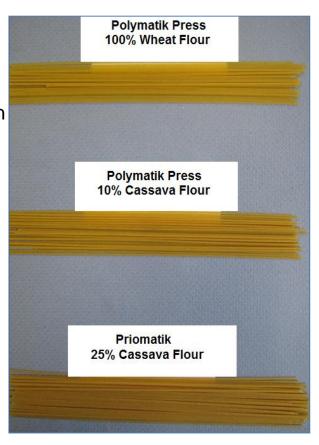


#### **Product Applications**

#### Pasta with Cassava

- Wheat flour blended with 10% native cassava flour had no negative effect on cooking properties or texture firmness
- The sample with 10% cassava had a **less sticky surface** when compared with 100% wheat flour
- Cooking loss as well as firmness of the texture were significantly influenced by addition of 25 or 40% cassava flour.

Trials	Cooking loss	Texture analysis
Tashnalagy Cample	Starch release	E-value
Technology - Sample	[%]	[mJ]
Polymatik - 0% Cassava	4.7	0.7380
Polymatik - 10% Cassava	4.6	0.7380
Priomatik - 25% treated Cassava	5.6	0.5350





#### Summary

### Optimization of Flour Quality

- Optimal and constant flour quality requires know-how in:
  - Technology
  - Processes
  - Biochemistry and
  - Applications

#### Customer Value

- Innovations for the marketplace.
- Higher-value products through new processes or ingredients.
- Upgrading of by-products.
- Development of new market segments.

