

- [54] Title: FOOD ACID DELIVERY SYSTEMS CONTAINING POLYVINYL ACETATE
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- [22] Filed: November 13, 1989
- [21] Application Serial No: 39524

FOREIGN APPLICATION PRIORITY DATA

- [31] Number (s) : 270892
- [32] Date (s) : November 14, 1988
- [33] Country (ies) : U.S.A.
- [52] PH Class 426/5, 426/96, 426/650
- [51] Int. Class A23 D 3/30
- [58] Field of Search 426/5, 426/96, 426/650
- [56] Reference (s) Cited and/or Considered: see attached sheet

[57] ABSTRACT

A CHEWING gum composition having prolonged sourness, flavor and juiciness duration through the incorporation of a delivery system comprising a food acid encapsulated in a low molecular weight polyvinyl acetate material.

Reference Cited

1. 3,527,647 9/1970
2. 1,795,744 3/1974
3. 3,867,556 2/1975
4. 3,976,794 8/1976
5. 4,088,788 5/1978
6. 4,122,195 10/1978
7. 4,139,639 2/1979
8. 4,151,270 4/1979
9. 4,293,572 10/1981
10. 4,329,369 3/1982
11. 4,374,855 2/1983
12. 4,382,974 5/1983
13. 4,384,004 5/1983
14. 4,465,654 8/1984
15. 4,485,113 11/1984
16. 4,515,769 5/1985
17. 4,597,970 7/1986
18. 4,711,784 12/1987

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PD-3591-P1-7-DAS

26138

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARKS OFFICE

APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

FOR

FOOD ACID DELIVERY SYSTEMS CONTAINING POLYVINYL ACETATE

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Related Inventions

26138

W.E.A.
This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S.S.N. 945,743, filed December 23, 1986. *ref. U.S. Patent No. 4,816,265.* Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to a delivery system for food acids designed to be incorporated into chewing gum and confectionery compositions to impart prolonged tartness, sourness and increased salivation. More particularly this invention relates to a method of protecting food acids from being adversely affected from 10 such factors as moisture, pH, temperature and other reactive chemical ingredients. While the inventive delivery system is particularly useful for delivering food acids and sweeteners, it may also have applications for flavors and drugs and the like.

15 Background of the Invention

In co-pending Application U.S.S.N. 945,743 filed December 23, 1986 the instant delivery system was used to deliver sweeteners. It has now been discovered that the delivery system also has the capability of delivery 20 food acids over an extended chewing period.

The art has disclosed food acids as being added to chewing gum compositions to achieve the desired sourness effect, particularly in citrus fruit flavors. Generally, the acids are added directly to the 25 water-soluble chewing gum portion of the chewing gum composition to ensure the release of the acid during mastication. For Example, U.S. Patents 4,088,788 and 4,151,270, both to Ream et al. disclose the addition of at least 3% by weight of one or more organic acids in 30 combination with a sweetener to achieve an alleged synergistic saliva stimulating effect. The acids disclosed are added directly to the gum composition in their free form without mention of coating or encapsulation.

Another example of the use of food acids being added directly in their free form to a chewing gum composition is disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,085,227 to Mackay et al. This patent disclosed both poorly water-soluble and water soluble food acids being added to the gum base portion of the chewing gum composition. According to the disclosure of this patent, the acids must be in the particle range of less than 150 microns. Numerous gum base materials are mentioned, among which is polyvinyl acetate. Gum base is disclosed as being present in amounts of about 10-50% by weight. No specific range of molecular weight is mentioned with regard to gum base elastomers in general or specifically to polyvinyl acetate.

Although the art has concentrated on direct addition of food acids to chewing gum rather than encapsulation of the acid, encapsulation is disclosed in U.S. Patent 3,795,744 to Ogawa et al. This patent discloses various "seasonings," among which are included acidifying agents, the "seasonings" being coated or encapsulated with high molecular weight compounds. Among the encapsulating compounds disclosed are: starches, cellulose, proteins, gums, polyvinyl alcohol, low molecular weight polyethylene and polyvinyl esters such as polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl propionate, a graft-copolymer of polyvinyl propionate and polyvinyl acetate, a copolymer of vinyl acetate and ethylene, propylene, acrylic and methacrylic acid, crotonic acid, maleic acid and esters of unsaturated acids thereof. The polymers are to have a polymerization degree of 200-1500 and their mixtures are disclosed as being useful.

The claims of the Ogawa reference are directed to a method of preparing a chewing gum which can variably release different flavors due to the encapsulated

"seasoning" particles comprising the steps of:
dissolving about 2-30% by weight polyvinyl ester in a
solvent selected from the group consisting of ethanol,
ethylacetate and mixtures thereof, and homogeneously
dispersing a flavor agent in the amount of 1-20 times
the weight of the polyvinyl ester content; adding to
this first solution a second solvent which is miscible
with said first solvent but is a nonsolvent for said
polyvinyl ester, said second solvent being selected from
the group consisting of hexane, whereby said polyvinyl
ester precipitates out in the form of discrete particles
which encapsulate the "seasoning," e.g. food acids.
These encapsulated particles are added to a chewing gum
composition.

In addition to the above-mentioned art concerning
the addition of food acids, the use of encapsulated
sweeteners and flavors in chewing gum compositions is
well known. Numerous patents have disclosed coatings
for sweeteners in an attempt to delay or prolong sweet-
ness, as well as to stabilize those sweeteners, such as
aspartame, which are sensitive to moisture, temperature
and pH. U.S. Patent 4,384,004 to Cea et al., discloses
solid particles of aspartame encapsulated by a coating
material selected from the group consisting of cellu-
lose, cellulose derivatives, arabinogalactin, gum
arabic, polyolefins, waxes, vinyl polymers, gelatin,
zein and mixtures thereof, wherein the amount of said
coating material to said methyl ester is from 1:1 to
1:10. More particularly, the coating materials include
cellulose, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, cellulose
nitrate, cellulose acetate phthalate, carboxymethyl
cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl
cellulose, arabinogalactan; polyethylene, polymeth-
acrylates, polyamides, ethylenevinyl acetate copolymers,
polyvinylpyrrolidone; gum arabic; paraffin wax, carnauba

wax, spermaceti, beeswax; stearic acid, stearyl alcohol, glyceryl stearate; gelatin, zein and mixtures thereof.

5 The method of coating employed in this reference includes suspending the aspartame particles in a stream of air that passes through a zone of atomized liquid droplets of the coating material, so that the coating material is deposited on the surface of the aspartame. More than one coating may be used whereby the inner coating is water-soluble and the outer coating is water-insoluble.

10 U.S. Patent Nos. 4,122,195 and 4,139,939, both to Bahoshy et al., fix aspartame by preparing it with a material such as gum arabic or the reaction product of a compound containing a polyvalent metallic ion, with an ungelatinized starch acid-ester of a substituted dicarboxylic acid, by a spray drying technique, where the aspartame and a film former are prepared in an emulsion.

15 U.S. 4,374,858, to Glass et al., discloses an aspartame sweetened chewing gum having improved sweetness stability wherein the chewing gum piece has aspartame coated on its surface, as opposed to incorporating it in the chewing gum mix.

20 EPA 81110320.0, published June 16, 1982 (Publication No. 0053844), to Ajinomoto Co., Inc., discloses a stabilized depeptide-based sweetening composition comprising (a) from 20 to 60% by weight of sold fat, (b) from 10 to 30% by weight emulsifier, (c) from 10 to 30% by weight polysaccharide and (d) not more than 30% by weight of dipeptide sweetener. The compositions are prepared by heating the mixture of the ingredients, cooling, and pulverizing to obtain powder or granules of the composition to obtain a ASTM mesh size of smaller than 12. Spray drying the mixture is also disclosed.

U.S. 4,105,801 to Degliotti, discloses a confectionery comprising a core portion and a shell adheringly enveloping the core portion, whereby the shell is formed by an intimate mixture of microcrystals of xylitol with a solid fatty substance in a proportion of 0.5 to 15 parts by weight of fatty substance to each 100 parts by weight of xylitol. The fatty substance is preferably a mono-, di- or triglyceride having a melting range of between 20° and 60°C.

U.S. 3,389,000 to Toyonaka et al., discloses protective coatings for granular nucleoside-5-phosphates, the coatings being edible fats melting between 40-100°C and derived from plants and animals. Examples of hydrogenated oils used are soybean oil, cottonseed oil, almond oil, castor oil, linseed oil, mustard oil, olive oil, grapefruit seed oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil, rapeseed oil, rice bran oil and the like and mixtures thereof. This reference discloses a process of preparing the granular product from a liquid mixture of fats and nucleoside-5-phosphates which are sprayed from a pressure nozzle and the resultant granules cooked and recovered.

U.S. 4,382,924, to Berling, discloses liquid oral dosage forms for vitamins or pharmaceutical materials comprising an edible oil, a high potency lipid soluble sweetener such as saccharin and a lipid soluble flavorant. The edible oil may be a polyol fatty acid ester having at least four fatty acid ester groups and each fatty acid having from about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms. The oil, sweetener and flavor oil are mixed and heated and then cooled to provide a palatable liquid dosage form.

For a general discussion of spraying fatty materials onto sweeteners and the like see U.S. Patents 3,949,094 and 3,976,794 both to Johnson, and U.S.

3,867,556 to Darragh. U.S. 4,293,572 to Silva et al.,
discloses the application of a dispersion of an emulsi-
fied fat with a solution of dextrin, saccharin or a
polysaccharide to a food product as a barrier against
moisture. U.S. patent 3,527,647 discloses a process of
5 agglomerating particles by randomly scattering and
spraying moistened particles to cause them to collide
and form agglomerates.

The problem relating to stabilization of certain
10 core materials relates to the surface wettability of the
material as well as to its morphological configuration.
For example, in the case of certain sweeteners, this is
of particular importance. Aspartame is known to be
rod-like, needle-like or dendritic in shape. As a
15 result it is very difficult to coat aspartame using
ordinary mixing or spray coating techniques. To be
effective as protective barriers, coatings must be able
to wet and adhere to the crystalline surface, including
the needle-like tips and other shape variations of the
20 aspartame. Additionally, the coating must be capable of
being applied in a film with a uniform thickness
sufficient to provide a barrier against degradative
factors such as moisture, pH changes, temperature
changes and reactive chemicals. The coatings, in
25 addition to being protective barriers, must be flexible
enough to conform to the surface irregularities and
geometrical configuration without cracking due to
mechanical stresses which it is subjected to during
incorporation of the sweetener into specific product
30 applications. Attempts to coat aspartame using spray
techniques to apply simple mixtures of fat and lecithin
have resulted in poor wetting, spotty coating and
inadequate protection against moisture and other
potentially degradative factors.

5 It has been discovered that simple mixing of known coating materials such as fats, with certain other core materials such as food acids does not provide adequate protection to keep the core material in a stabilized state. Fats do not provide adequate coating materials, nor do such coating materials as starch, and certain other materials such as waxes. Many of these materials require solvents and moisture for application, which have adverse effects on the stability of hydrophilic instable core materials. For example, simple mixing of 10 food acids in liquid mixtures of traditional coating materials, e.g., fat and lecithin has resulted in poor wetting, spotty coating and inadequate protection against moisture and chemicals. The result was degradation of the aspartame upon exposure to these 15 conditions. Changes in pH and temperature catalyze these degradative conditions.

20 The process of EPA 81110320.9 (Publication No. 0053844) filed December 10, 1981, discussed above, is an example of simple admixing of coating materials with aspartame. This publication discloses the simple melting and admixing of from 20 to 60% of solid fat, 10 to 30% of emulsifier, 10 to 30% of polysaccharide and not more than 30% dipeptide sweetener. The mixture is 25 then cooled and pulverized or spray dried. The pulverizing into fine powder, however, results in rupturing of the coating, leaving the aspartame exposed. Spray drying is normally associated with the driving off of moisture or solvents.

30 U.S. Patent 4,597,970 discloses a delivery system wherein a sweetener is coated with a mixture of fatty acid or wax, lecithin and monoglyceride.

The instant invention seeks to provide coating compositions which eliminate the need for the fatty acid or wax component, yet still provides adequate protection

and delayed release of the sweetener, food acid or other actives contained therein.

5 The prior art techniques for coating difficult to coat materials such as aspartame, has focused on two methods. The first method involves the formation of a molten mixture of the coating material with the sweetener. The mixture is then solidified by cooling and pulverized. The resultant particles represent a random attempt at completely coating or enrobing the sweetener. In the case of aspartame, this coating does not provide adequate protection against moisture or aldehyde-containing flavor oils and instability of the aspartame results.

10 The second conventional prior art technique for coating materials involves fluidized bed spray coating. This technique involves suspending a mass of the material to be coated into a stream of atomized droplets of coating material. In the case of materials such as aspartame, this method is very difficult. Aspartame is a low density material, has a large surface to weight ratio and poor wetting characteristics. For these reasons, spray coating of aspartame in a fluidized bed system is difficult.

15 The instant process is an improvement over spray congealing techniques and includes additional coating steps. The resultant product exhibits a marked improvement in the effectiveness of the coating as a protective barrier. The result is a significant improvement in the stability of the core material.

20 Thus, the delivery systems of the invention and process of preparation provide an improved protective coating for core materials. The delivery systems have a variety of other advantages including the controlled release of materials such as sweeteners and flavoring agents. Other advantages will become apparent herein.

Summary of the Invention

5 It has been discovered that a delivery system for food acids can be made using a coating formed from the combination of an emulsifier with low molecular weight polyvinyl acetate. This coating provides an effective barrier against moisture and other conditions such as reactive agents, pH changes and the like. When applied to food acids, these coatings effectuate sustained release of the acid, thereby extending the period of sourness perception, increased salivation and overall enjoyment of the chewing gum or confection.

10 This invention also concerns chewing gum compositions having prolonged acid release (sourness) during mastication comprising a gum base and a stable food acid delivery system capable of effecting a controlled release of the acid comprising:

15 A. At least one food acid selected from the group consisting of citric acid, malic acid, ascorbic acid, tartaric acid, adipic acid, fumaric acid, succinic acid, lactic acid and mixtures thereof;

20 B. An emulsifier selected from the group consisting of lecithin, stearates, ester derivatives of stearates, palmitates, ester derivatives of palmitates, oleates, ester derivatives of oleates, glycerides, ester derivatives of glycerides, sucrose polyesters, polyglycerolesters, and animal waxes, vegetable waxes, synthetic waxes, petroleum wax and mixtures thereof; and

25 C. Polyvinyl acetate present in amounts of about 30% to about 93% by weight of the total composition and having a molecular weight of about 2,000 to about 30 12,000.

Detailed Description of the Invention
and Preferred Embodiments

The combination of polyvinyl acetate and the aforementioned emulsifiers produces coatings which form

5 excellent films on the food acids. These coatings are
substantially poorly water soluble and protect the food
acid or other encapsulated material from hydrolytic
degradation. Yet, they possess sufficient hydrophilic
character to swell to some degree in the presence of
water, thereby slowly releasing the core material.
10 Glyceryl monostearate is the most preferred emulsifier
because it has been found to have the unexpected
property of inhibiting the hydrolysis of polyvinyl
acetate to acetic acid and polyvinyl alcohol. Other
advantages can be enumerated: For example, the coatings
are non-cariogenic; no cold flow of polyvinyl acetate is
encountered on prolonged storage; the method of making
the delivery system does not employ the use of solvents;
15 and the delivery system can be used in any food, chewing
gum, confectionery, personal product or pharmaceutical
application where it is desirable to protect a food acid
from moisture. Other advantages of the instant
invention will become apparent.

20 The delivery system is prepared by melting the
desired ratios of polyvinyl acetate and emulsifier and
mixing them at a temperature of about 85°C for a short
period of time, e.g., 5 minutes or more. Once these
materials are sufficiently melted and a homogenous
25 mixture is obtained, the proper amount of solid food
acid is added and blended into the molten mass
thoroughly for an additional short period of mixing. It
is preferred that the food acid particles are milled or
ground into a fine powder before encapsulating with the
polyvinyl acetate/emulsifier mixture. The resultant
30 mixture is a semi-solid mass which is then cooled to
obtain a solid, e.g., at about room temperature, and
ground to a U.S. standard mesh size of about 30 to about
200 (600-75 microns).

The instant delivery system can be incorporated in a number of ingestible products such as food products, confections and the like, as well as chewing gum compositions, pharmaceutical preparations, denture products, mouthwash and the like.

5 The resultant product of this invention is in powder or granulated form. The particle size is not critical to the delivery system and can be adjusted to accommodate a particular desired release rate and mouthfeel, depending on the vehicle, e.g., chewing gum
10 or confection, in which it is incorporated. The product can be used "as is" for various applications, e.g., as a topping on baked goods or as an additive in a denture adhesive or mouthwash. The coating matrix is useful for a variety of core materials in addition to food acids,
15 such as sweeteners, spray dried flavors, drug and other particulate materials which require a coating for protection, controlled release or for taste-masking. These core materials can be used either singly or in combination in either a single or multiple delivery
20 system. That is, one or more of these materials may be present within one coating matrix or coated individually by the matrix and employed alone or in combination in a final product. The food acids can be encapsulated with different amounts or thicknesses of coating such that
25 the acids release sequentially.

The food acids, also commonly referred to as acidulents in the food industry, may be present in amounts of about 0.1% to about 10% by weight of the total chewing gum composition, preferably in amounts of
30 about 0.5% to about 7.5% and most preferably in amounts of about 1% to about 2.5%. In terms of their presence in the delivery system per se, the acids are present in amounts of about 1% to about 50% and preferably about 10% to about 35% by weight of the delivery system. The

particular amount of acid present must be balanced with the desired amount of sourness desired. Too much or too little acid will not achieve the effect of extended flavor, desired tartness and pleasant taste.

5 The acids may be encapsulated alone or in combination with sweeteners, flavors or similar conventional chewing gum ingredients provided the ingredients are compatible. Alternatively, encapsulated sweetener or flavor can be added separately from the instant food acid delivery system, to provide a unique
10 combination of release properties. The combination of certain flavors, sweeteners and acids have been found to create synergistic effects of longer and more intense flavor, sweetness, sourness and juiciness (saliva stimulation). In particular, the prolongation of acid
15 release gives the chewer the distinct perception of longer taste. Although this phenomenon is not completely understood, it is clear from testing that such taste prolongation exists and can be perceived by the chewer as a substantial improvement over an extended
20 period of mastication.

If an encapsulated sweetener component is to be added, it may be selected from solid natural or synthetic sweeteners capable of imparting high intensity sweetness. A non-limiting list of these sweeteners
25 include amino acid-based sweeteners, dipeptide sweeteners, glycyrrhizin, saccharin and its salts, acesulfame salts, cyclamates, steviosides, talin, dihydrochalcone compounds chlorinated sucrose polymers such as sucralose, and mixtures thereof.

30 The sweeteners which are part of the delivery system may be used in amounts necessary to impart sweetness and preferably in amounts of about 0.01 to about 30% by weight of the delivery system. Aspartame, saccharin and its salts are the preferred sweeteners and

may be used in amounts of about 0.01% to about 50% and about 0.01% to 50% respectively, by weight of the delivery system. The preferred amounts of these sweeteners are about 2 to about 10%, most preferably about 4 to about 6% by weight of the delivery system. Auxiliary sweeteners may be used in the final product, i.e., in a chewing gum composition, in conventional amounts standard in the industry.

A particularly effective combination of sweeteners is aspartame, sodium saccharin and acesulfame K (potassium acesulfame). Saccharin and its salts and acesulfame salts may be employed in amounts of about 5 to about 50% by weight of the delivery system. Aspartame is used in amounts up to about 15% by weight when used in this combination. One or more of the sweeteners may be in the encapsulated form prior to incorporation in the delivery system, thus delaying the release of the sweetener and lengthening the perceptible sweetness and/or staggering their release. Thus, the sweeteners may be incorporated such that they release sequentially.

It has also been discovered that the incorporation of the combination of two or more sweeteners used alone or as part of the delivery system improves the sweetness intensity as a result of synergism. Exemplary examples of synergistic combinations are: saccharin/aspartame; saccharin/potassium acesulfame; saccharin/aspartame/potassium acesulfame. These sweeteners can also be added to the final food confectionery, drug or personal product independently of the delivery system. Thus, a good product may have sweetness imparted thereto attributable to the delivery system sweetness as well as those auxiliary sweeteners independent of the delivery system. These combinations of sweeteners have also been

discovered to impart a long lasting flavor effect to the food product such as chewing gum.

Useful flavoring agents may be chosen from synthetic flavoring liquids and/or liquids derived from plants, leaves, flowers, fruits and so forth, and combinations thereof. Representative flavoring liquids include: spearmint oil, cinnamon oil, oil of wintergreen (methysalicylate) and peppermint oils. Also useful are artificial, natural or synthetic fruit flavors such as citrus oil including lemon, orange, grape, lime and grapefruit and fruit essences including apple, strawberry, cherry, pineapple and so forth.

The amount of flavoring agent employed is normally a matter of preference subject to such factors as flavor type, base type and strength desired. In general, amounts of about 0.05% to about 3.0% by weight of the final chewing gum composition are usable with amounts of about 0.3% to about 1.5% being preferred and about 0.7% to about 1.2% being most preferred.

With regard to chewing gum formulations in which the novel delivery system is employed, the amount of gum base employed will vary greatly depending on various factors such as the type of base used, consistency desired and other components used to make the final product. In general, amounts of about 5% to about 45% by weight of the final chewing gum composition are acceptable for use in chewing gum composition with preferred amounts of about 15% to about 25% by weight. The gum base may be any water-insoluble gum base well known in the art. Illustrative examples of suitable polymers in gum bases include both natural and synthetic elastomers and rubbers. For example, those polymers which are suitable in gum bases, include, without limitation, substances of vegetable origins such as chicle, jelutong, gutta percha and crown gum. Synthetic

elastomers such as butadiene-styrene copolymers, isobutylene-isoprene copolymers, polyethylene, polyisobutylene and polyvinylacetate and mixtures thereof, are particularly useful.

5 The gum base composition may contain elastomer solvents to aid in softening the rubber component. Such elastomer solvents may comprise methyl, glycerol or pentaerythritol esters of rosins or modified rosins, such as hydrogenated, dimerized or polymerized rosins or mixtures thereof. Examples of elastomer solvents
10 suitable for use herein include the pentaerythritol ester of partially hydrogenated wood rosin, pentaerythritol ester of wood rosin, glycerol ester of wood rosin, glycerol ester of partially dimerized rosin, glycerol ester of polymerized rosin, glycerol ester of
15 tall oil rosin, glycerol ester of wood rosin and partially hydrogenated wood rosin and partially hydrogenated methyl ester of rosin, such as polymers of alpha-pinene or beta-pinene; terpene resins including polyterpene and mixtures thereof. The solvent may be
20 employed in an amount ranging from about 10% to about 75% and preferably about 45% to about 70% by weight of the gum base.

Standardly used plasticizers or softeners such as lanolin, stearic acid, sodium stearate, potassium
25 stearate, glyceryl triacetate, glycerine may be used in the gum base composition. Natural waxes, petroleum waxes, such as polyurethane waxes, paraffin waxes and microcrystalline waxes may also be incorporated into the
30 gum base to obtain a variety of desirable textures and consistency properties. These individual additional materials are generally employed in amounts of up to about 30% by weight and preferably in amounts of from about 3% to about 20% by weight of the final gum base composition.

The chewing gum composition may additionally include the conventional additives of flavoring agents, coloring agents such as titanium dioxide; emulsifiers such as lecithin; and additional fillers such as aluminum hydroxide, alumina, aluminum silicates, calcium carbonate, and talc and combinations thereof. These fillers may also be used in the gum base in various amounts. Preferably the amount of fillers when used will vary about 4% to about 30% by weight of the final chewing gum.

In the instance where auxiliary sweeteners are utilized in addition to those in the delivery system, the present invention contemplates the inclusion of those sweeteners well known in the art, including both natural and artificial sweeteners. Thus, additional sweeteners may be chosen from the following non-limiting list: sugars such as sucrose, glucose (corn syrup), dextrose, invert sugar, fructose, and mixtures thereof; chlorinated sucrose derivatives such as sucralose; saccharine and its various salts such as the sodium or calcium salt; cyclamic acid and its various salts such as the sodium salt; the dipeptide sweeteners such as aspartame; dihydrochalcone compounds; glycyrrhizin; Stevia Rebaudiana (Stevioside); and sugar alcohols such as sorbitol, sorbitol syrup, mannitol, xylitol, and the like. Also contemplated as an additional sweetener is the nonfermentable sugar substitute (hydrogenated starch hydrolysate) which is described in U.S. Reissue patent 26,959. Also useful is the synthetic sweetener 3,6-dihydro-6-methyl-1,1,2,3-oxathiazin-4-one-2,2-dioxide particularly the potassium (Acesulfame-K), sodium and calcium salts thereof as described in Germany patent No. 2,001,017.7.

Suitable flavorings include both natural and artificial flavors. Mints such as peppermint, menthol,

artificial vanilla, cinnamon, various fruit flavors, used individually or in admixture, are contemplated. The flavorings are generally utilized in amounts that will vary depending upon the individual flavor, and may, for example, range in amounts of about 0.5% to about 3% by weight of the final chewing gum composition weight. The flavorings may be present in the delivery system, in the chewing gum composition itself, or both.

The colorants useful in the present invention, include the pigments such as titanium dioxide, which may be incorporated in amounts of up to about 1% by weight, and preferably up to about 6% by weight. Also, the colorants may include other dyes suitable for food, drug and cosmetic applications, and known as F.D. & C. dyes and the like. The materials acceptable for the foregoing spectrum of use are preferably water-soluble. A full recitation of all F.D. & C. and D. & C. and their corresponding chemical structure may be found in the Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, in Volume 5, at Pages 857-884.

The chewing gums of the invention may be in any form known in the art, such as stick gum, slab gum, chunk gum, shredded gum, hard coated gum, tabletted gum, as well as center-filled gum.

The process of preparing the inventive chewing gum compositions is as follows. The gum base is melted (about 85° to about 90°), cooled to 78°C and placed in a pre-warmed (60°C) standard mixing kettle equipped with sigma blades. The emulsifier is then added and mixed in. Next, a portion of the bulk sweetener and the softener (e.g. glycerin) is added and mixed in for an additional 3 to 6 minutes. The mixing kettle is cooled and the remainder of the sweetener and softener are then added and mixing is continued. At the time, the unflavored chewing gum temperature is about 39-42°C.

Flavor oil is then added and incorporated into the base and the mixing is continued. Finally, the delivery system containing the food acid is added and mixed for an additional 1 to 10 minutes. The delivery system is added as the last ingredient, along with artificial high intensity sweeteners, if any. The final gum temperature is about 39°C-43°C. The chewing gum composition is then discharged from the kettle, rolled, scored and formed into chewing gum pieces.

More generally, this invention relates to a method of preparing a chewing gum composition having improved sustained sweetener release properties which comprises:

(1) Preparing a food acid delivery system wherein the food acid is protected by an encapsulation prepared by the process comprising:

(A) entrapping a particulate food acid in a polyvinyl acetate coating comprising the steps of melting and blending the polyvinyl acetate with an emulsifier and dispersing the food acid uniformly therein; cooling the mixture at ambient temperature while continuing to mix;

(B) grinding the resultant mixture to the desired particle size;

(2) Adding the resultant delivery system to a homogeneous mixture of a gum base and remaining chewing gum ingredients; and

(3) Forming the resultant mixture into suitable chewing gum shapes.

Optionally, the delivery system particles can be coated with an additional hydrophobic coating comprising a fat or wax blended with an emulsifier. Conventional, fluidized bed techniques can be used for obtaining these additional coatings.

The following examples serve to provide further appreciation of the invention but are not meant in any

way to restrict the effective scope of the invention.
All percentages throughout the specification are by
weight % of the final delivery system unless otherwise
indicated.

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Examples

The following compositions A-F are representative of the inventive delivery systems. These compositions were prepared in accordance with the method previously described.

5

TABLE I
Delivery Systems

	% by weight					
<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>
10 Citric acid	5	10	5.00	16.67	24.67	32.67
Fat*	-	-	9.00	10	10	10
Emulsifier**	2	7	2.00	10	10	10
PVA***	93	83	84.00	63.33	55.33	47.33

15 * hydrogenated cottonseed oil

** glyceryl monostearate

*** polyvinyl acetate M.W. 2,000-14,000

20 Once the delivery systems were prepared, they were further ground to obtain the desired mesh size, i.e., about 30 to about 200 U.S. standard mesh (600-75 microns). A second coating of fat or wax and glycerol monostearate blend was applied on some of the above compositions using conventional fluidized bed granulation techniques. This second coating, although not required, is useful in applications where prolonged exposure to acid pH, water or high temperature is likely. The second coating also assures that rod-like or irregularly shaped core materials such as aspartame are adequately coated.

25 Each of the inventive delivery systems in Table I were incorporated into the chewing gum compositions of Table II and chewing gum product was produced therefrom using conventional processing techniques common to the art.

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Table II, below, shows chewing gum compositions using the Inventive Food Acid Delivery System as well as free, unencapsulated acid (Control IV).

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TABLE II
Chewing Gum Compositions

% by weight of Total Gum Composition

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>VI</u>	<u>VII</u>
	(Control)						
10 Delivery System D	6.00	-	-	-	9.00	-	6.00
E	-	4.05	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	3.06	-	-	1.53	-
Free acid (citric)	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-
Gum base	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	23.00
15 Bulk sweetener*	69.15	71.10	72.09	74.15	66.15	73.62	-
Polyol**	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.15
Glycerin	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	12.00
Flavor	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.00
Emulsifier**	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.60
20 Color	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.09
High intensity sweetener	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16

I-IV: Total acid in each formulation is 1% by weight of the total gum formulation

25 V: Total acid is 1.5% by weight of the total gum formulation

VI: Total acid is 0.5% by weight of the total gum formulation

* corn syrup and pulverized sugar

** sorbitol/mannitol combination

30 *** lecithin; in VII the emulsifier is a combination of lecithin and vegetable oil

Control IV - free acid (unencapsulated acid)

Inventive Food Acid Delivery Systems D,E, and F were chosen for use in the final chewing gum compositions as those which were believed to produce the most commercially accepted sourness range.

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Figure I graphically demonstrates the results of an expert chew panel which tested Composition I (inventive) and compared it against the control composition IV (free acid). The panel was conducted as a blind study and the panelists were asked to rate the sourness intensity at intervals of 30 seconds, 2 minutes, 6 minutes and 10 minutes. Both compositions contained a total of 1% citric acid by weight of the total gum composition. As the graph of Figure I indicates the inventive delivery system demonstrated substantially higher intensity about 25% higher in the average than the gum containing only free acid through the 10 minute chew. The higher intensity of the sourness indicated a slower release of the encapsulated acid over the free acid. This slower release results in an extension of sourness and concomitant flavor and juiciness without adding a greater amount of acid. Thus, using the inventive food acid delivery system, traditional amounts of acid can be added to achieve greater perceived effects.

Figure II graphically demonstrates the results of analytical chewout studies. Panelist were asked to chew separate samples of composition I (Inventive) and IV (Control, free acid) for intervals of 2, 7, and 15 minutes. At the end of each interval the panelists submitted that particular sample, now in gum bolus form, to be analyzed for citric acid content. The graph plots the results of the amount of acid released during mastication at the various time intervals. The amount released was determined from subtracting the amount of acid left in the bolus from the amount originally incorporated in the chewing gum composition. At the 2 minute interval, the Control Sample had released 64% of the acid originally present, whereas the Inventive Food Acid Delivery System released only 42%. Thus, the

amount of acid still available for later release in the Inventive Sample is 58%, 22% more acid than the Control. This demonstrates that the Inventive Food Acid Delivery System delayed the release of its acid.

5 Between the 2 and 7 minute intervals, the Control Sample released an additional 29% of its acid. The Inventive Sample, however, released 41% additional acid during this interval, which is 12% more acid released than the Control Sample. This demonstrates that the
10 encapsulation of the Inventive Food Acid Delivery System continued to hold back the release of the food acid until later in the chew period.

 Between the 7 and 15 minute intervals, the Control Sample released only an additional 6% of its acid as compared to 13% released by the Inventive Sample. The
15 Inventive Food Acid Delivery System delivered more than double the amount of acid during the 7 to 15 minute interval as compared to the Control Sample. Once again, this demonstrates the ability of the encapsulating
20 systems of this invention to prolong acid release during mastication, thereby allowing for the perception of longer lasting sourness and acid flavor as well as increased juiciness.

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We claim:

1. A chewing gum composition having prolonged sourness flavor and juciness duration comprising a gum base and a stable food acid delivery system capable of effecting a controlled release of the acid comprising:

5 A. At least one particulate food acid selected from the group consisting of citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, adipic acid, fumaric acid, succinic acid, ascorbic acid, lactic acid and mixtures thereof; and

10 B. An emulsifier selected from the group consisting of lecithin, stearates, esters derivatives of stearates, palmitates, ester derivative of palmitates, oleates, ester derivatives of oleates, glycerides, ester derivatives of glycerides, sucrose polyesters, polyglycerol esters, animal waxes, vegetable waxes, synthetic waxes, petroleum wax and mixtures thereof; and

15 C. Polyvinyl acetate present in amounts of about 30% to about 93% by weight of the total composition of the delivery system and having a molecular weight of about 2,000 to about 14,000.

20 2. The chewing gum composition of Claim 1 wherein the food acid is present in amounts of about 0.1% to about 10% by weight of the chewing gum composition.

25 3. The chewing gum composition of Claim 1 wherein the food acid comprises citric acid in the amount of about 1.0% to about 7.5% by weight of the chewing gum composition.

30 4. The chewing gum composition of Claim 1 wherein the food acid is combined with an artificial sweetener prior to encapsulation in the delivery system.

5. The chewing gum composition of Claim 5 wherein the sweetener is present in amounts of about 0.01% to about 50% by weight of the delivery system and is selected from the group consisting of artificial high

intensity sweeteners and natural sweeteners and mixtures thereof.

5 6. The chewing gum composition of Claim 1 wherein emulsifier is present in amounts of about 0.5% to about 20% by weight of the delivery system.

 7. The chewing gum composition of Claim 7 wherein the emulsifier is glyceryl monostearate present in amounts of about 2% to about 15% by weight of the delivery system.

10 8. The chewing gum composition of Claim 1 wherein the polyvinyl acetate has a molecular weight range of about 2,000 to about 12,000.

15 9. The chewing gum composition of Claim 9 wherein the polyvinyl acetate is blended with a material selected from the group consisting of resins, rosins, terpenes, elastomers, waxes and mixtures thereof.

20 10. The chewing gum composition of Claim 1 wherein the gum base comprises an elastomer selected from the group consisting of resins, rosins, terpenes, elastomers, waxes and mixtures thereof.

25 11. The chewing gum composition of Claim 11 wherein the gum base elastomer is selected from the group consisting of chicle, jetutong, balata, gutta-percha, lechi-capsi, sorva, butadiene-styrene copolymers, polyisobutylene, isobutylene-isoprene copolymers, polyethylene, polyvinylacetate, and mixtures thereof.

30 12. The chewing gum composition of Claim 12 wherein the gum base is present in amounts of about 5% to about 45% by weight of the final chewing gum composition.

 13. The chewing gum composition of Claim 1 wherein there is additionally included fillers, coloring agents, flavoring agents, softeners, plasticizers, elastomers,

elastomer solvents, sweetening agents and mixtures thereof.

14. A method of preparing a chewing gum composition having improved sustained sourness, flavor and juciness release properties which comprises:

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(1) Preparing a food acid delivery system wherein the food acid is protected by a matrix coating prepared by the process comprising:

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(A) entrapping a particulate food acid in a polyvinyl acetate coating comprising the steps of melting and blending the polyvinyl acetate with an emulsifier and dispersing the food acid uniformly therein; cooling the mixture at ambient temperature while continuing to mix;

15

(B) grinding the resultant mixture to the desired particle size;

(2) Adding the resultant delivery system to a homogeneous mixture of a gum base and remaining chewing gum ingredients; and

20

(3) Forming the resultant mixture into suitable chewing gum shapes.

15. A method of preparing a delivery system useful for delivering food acids comprising the steps of:

25

(A) entrapping a food acid in a polyvinyl acetate coating comprising the steps of melting and blending the polyvinyl acetate with an emulsifier and dispersing the food acid uniformly therein; cooling the mixture at ambient temperature while continuing to mix;

30

(B) grinding the resultant mixture to the desired particle size;

(C) optionally coating the particles formed in (B) with a hydrophobic mixture comprising a fat or wax blended with an emulsifier to form an additional protective layer on the delivery system particles.

16. A stable food acid delivery system useful in edible products and capable of effecting a controlled release of the acid comprising:

5 A. At least one solid food acid selected from the group consisting of citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, adipic acid, fumaric acid, succinic acid, ascorbic acid, lactic acid and mixtures thereof;

10 B. An emulsifier selected from the group consisting of lecithin, stearates, esters derivatives of stearates, palmitates, ester derivative of palmitates, oleates, ester derivatives of oleates, glycerides, ester derivatives of glycerides, sucrose polyesters, polyglycerol esters, animal waxes, vegetable waxes, synthetic waxes, petroleum wax and mixtures thereof; and

15 C. Polyvinyl acetate present in amounts of about 30% to about 93% by weight of the total composition of the delivery system and having a molecular weight of about 2,000 to about 14,000.

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Abstract of the Disclosure

A chewing gum composition having prolonged sourness, flavor and juciness duration through the incorporation of a delivery system comprising a food acid encapsulated in a low molecular weight polyvinyl acetate material.

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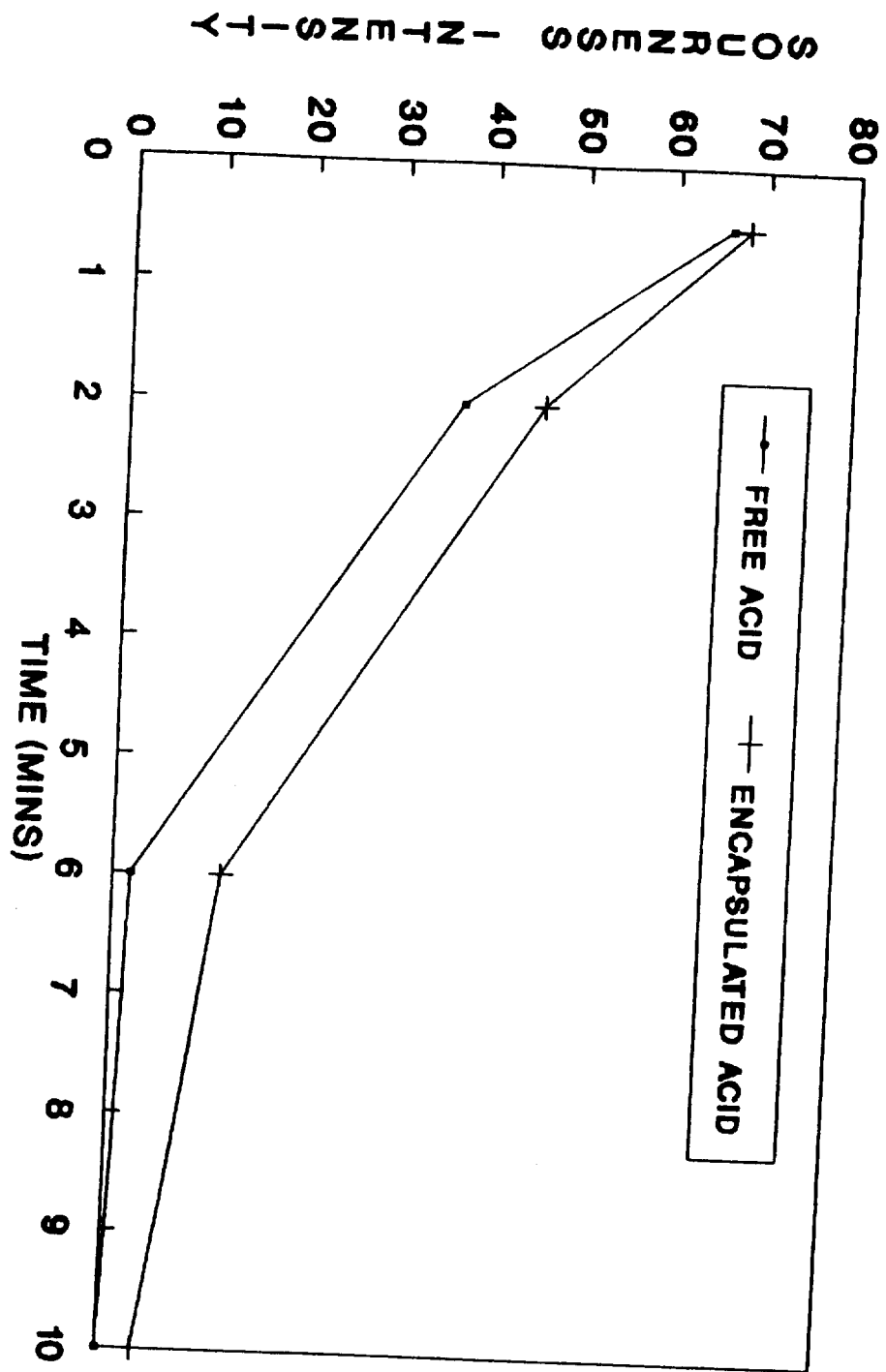
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CITRIC ACID ENCAPSULATION CHEW PANEL

FIGURE 1



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CITRIC ACID ENCAPSULATION CHEWOUT STUDIES

