



(11) (21) (C) **2,116,319**
(22) 1994/02/23
(43) 1994/08/25
(45) 2000/03/28

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(51) Int.Cl.⁵ A21D 13/08, H05B 6/80, F24C 7/02, B65B 31/00, A21D 15/00,
A21C 1/00

(30) 1993/02/24 (MI93 A 000355) IT

(54) **METHODE DE PRODUCTION DE PIZZAS REFRIGEREES
PRETES A LA CONSOMMATION**

(54) **A PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CHILLED
READY-TO-EAT PIZZAS**

(57) A process for the production of ready-to-eat pizzas provides for them to be treated after baking by microwaves and hot air at around 100 °C. This treatment ensures that all ingredients of the pizzas are pasteurised and that superficial moisture is removed from each pizza.

ABSTRACTA PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CHILLEDREADY-TO-EAT PIZZAS

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provides for them to be treated after baking by
microwaves and hot air at around 100°C. This treatment
ensures that all ingredients of the pizzas are
pasteurised and that superficial moisture is removed from
15 each pizza.

(Figure 2)

20

A PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CHILLEDREADY-TO-EAT PIZZAS

5 The present invention relates to a process for the industrial production of chilled ready-to-eat pizzas, that is to say pizzas which are prepared, packaged and stored at a low temperature for the entire period required to market them (the so-called cold chain for the
10 distribution, display and sale of products in general).

In the following description and in the subsequent claims, the term "pizza" is intended to define a well known and widely consumed food product which includes 1)
15 a base, generally a flattened disc, obtained by kneading a pre-leavened dough of flour and water which incorporates appropriate quantities of yeast and salt and 2) a topping which in general, in more traditional preparations, usually includes tomato, oil, chopped
20 cheese and oregano.

It is known that the topping for a pizza may vary greatly according to different consumer tastes and according to the imagination of the maker. Therefore, other
25 ingredients are often added to the basic topping, such as anchovies, tuna, seafoods, olives, artichokes, various chopped vegetables, appropriately sliced sausage products, mushrooms, pickles, cheeses, eggs.

The term "ready-to-eat pizza" is intended to refer to a pizza that, once removed from the container in which it had been packaged and stored, requires simply to be heated to be as tasty and appetising as when it was fresh
5 out of the oven.

For the industrial production of ready-to-eat pizzas as, in general, for the production of other items of ready-to-eat food products, it is necessary to comply with a
10 dual requirement, that is, on the one hand, to ensure that the pizza is non-toxic and keeps well and, on the other hand, to keep the physical and organoleptic properties of the pizza as close as possible to those of freshly prepared pizza straight from the oven.

15

In order to ensure that food products in general, and in particular cooked, ready-to-eat food products are non-toxic and keep well, prior art practices teach that the products should be sterilised or pasteurised by
20 appropriate heat treatments which, in some happy cases, may coincide with the cooking processes themselves.

In the case of pizza, non-toxicity and keeping capacity must be ensured for all components (base and toppings)
25 which, it is known, may each have very different natural characteristics and intrinsic behaviour patterns.

In order to prepare a good pizza, that is one which can

compare organoleptically with those prepared and eaten immediately in a pizzeria, it is necessary that the base be cooked (in an oven) at a high temperature ($350^{\circ}/400^{\circ}\text{C}$) for a very short time, about 2-3 minutes. When it is
5 taken out of the oven after such treatment, the pizza base has a crispy crust and a moist interior.

However the above heat treatment is not long enough to pasteurise the ingredients of the pizza topping which, as
10 is well known, for this purpose need to be heated throughout to about $90^{\circ}\text{--}95^{\circ}\text{C}$ for at least 10 minutes.

If a pizza prepared as in a pizzeria were to be cooled, packaged and kept at a low temperature, for example at
15 $8^{\circ}\text{C}\text{--}10^{\circ}\text{C}$ (chilled) it would be entirely unstable from a bacteriological point of view and would need to be disposed of after about 5-6 days owing to an unstoppable growth of bacterial flora.

20 However, should the above cooking process be lengthened in order to comply with the pasteurising requirements of the topping ingredients, the base would be too dry and organoleptically unacceptable.

25 The problem at the root of the present invention is therefore to devise a process for the industrial production of chilled ready-to-eat pizzas having such functional characteristics that the pizzas obtained

thereby are, on the one hand, more than satisfactorily stable from the point of view of health and hygiene over at least the entire period of their chilled storage so as to satisfy well known marketing requirements (distribution, display and sale) and, on the other hand, when heated so as to be eaten are entirely comparable with freshly prepared pizzas just out of the oven (pizzeria pizzas) as far as their organoleptic properties and aroma are concerned.

According to the present invention, there is provided a
10 process for the industrial production of chilled ready-to-eat pizzas including the continuous preparation of pizza bases from an adequately leavened dough of flour and water, incorporating yeast and salt, the arrangement on each base of a respective topping of several ingredients and the baking of the pizzas thus prepared in an oven at 350°-600°C for a period of 1-1.5 minutes, characterised in that it includes the following steps:

- pasteurising the baked pizzas in a continuous process, by subjecting them simultaneously microwaves and
20 of flows of hot air at 90°-100°C,

- chilling the pasteurised pizzas to a temperature between 0°C and 8°C in a sterile environment and

- packaging the chilled pizzas while maintaining them at the above chilling temperature.

Preferably, in the pasteurisation step is followed by a step of treating the pasteurised pizzas with a flow of hot air at 90°-100°C, without microwaves.

Preferably, the steps of pasteurising the pizzas and treating them with hot air without microwaves are carried

out in a single tunnel environment, the air being sterile and overpressured.

Preferably, the pasteurisation step is carried out for a period of between 1 and 2.5 minutes, with the subsequent step of treatment with sterile hot air being carried out for 1-3 minutes.

The hot air treatment without microwaves may last 1-3 minutes.

The baking period of the pizzas at 350° - 600°C may be 0.5 to 2 minutes.

- 10 On leaving the baking oven, the pizzas have a crispy crust and a moist interior.

The temperature of the pizzas just out of the oven varies according to the ingredients and components used. Generally, it may vary from 50°C to 80°C . It should also be noted that the temperature in the middle of the topping components is just as variable, depending on their nature and the size to which they are chopped. In the case of artichokes, for example, the temperature in their middle may average about 60°C .

- 20 The subsequent microwave treatment ensures the pasteurisation of the toppings without altering the structure and consistency of the base which retains substantially the same properties it had on leaving the baking oven as far as organoleptic properties of aroma and crispness are concerned.

The duration of the microwave treatment varies within the above period according to the nature, consistency and "chopping" of the topping.

The microwaves cause moisture to diffuse, though only to a small extend, from the interior of the base to the surface; however the possible risk of making the pizza itself "rubbery" is countered, and even cancelled, by the flow of hot air which blows onto the pizza from all sides. In order to make sure this result is obtained, the hot air treatment
10 is, as above mentioned, preferably continued without microwaves.

According to the present invention, there is also provided a plant for carrying out the process, characterised in that it includes, arranged in line:

- a pizza-baking oven,
- a pasteurising tunnel traversed by a mesh conveyor belt and provided with a suction-blower assembly having its suction end opening into the tunnel and its delivery end in fluid communication, through respective
20 ducts, with the intake end and the output end respectively of the tunnel itself, the suction end of the suction-blower assembly defining two sections within the tunnel, a first section, intended for the pasteurisation of the baked pizzas by microwave and hot air, provided with a plurality of microwave sources, the second section intended for the treatment of the pasteurised pizzas with hot air alone,
- a sterile environment provided with cooling and packaging equipment of known type, suitable for operation in sterile conditions.

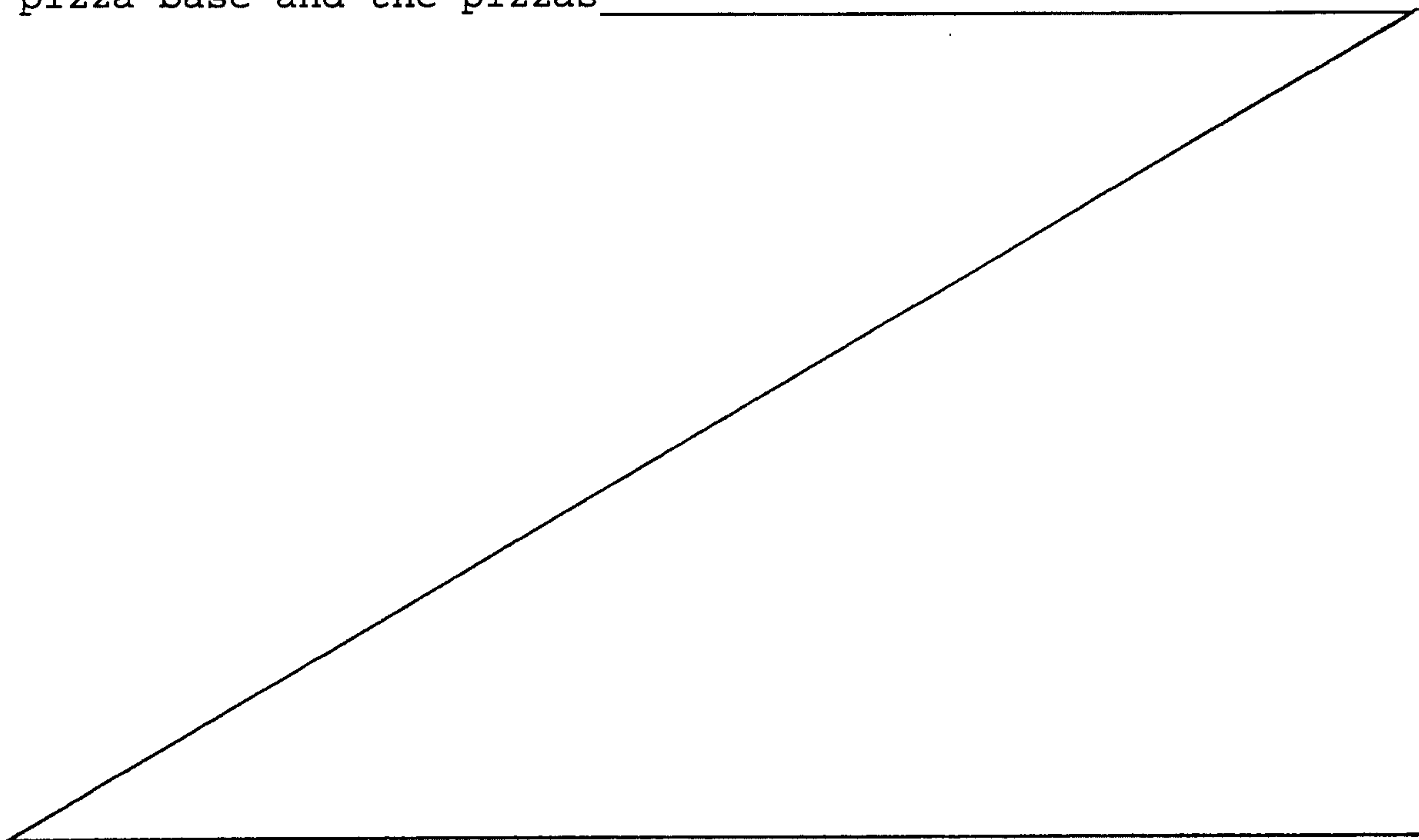
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The advantages and characteristics of the invention will become clearer from the description which follows, with reference to the appended drawings, provided purely by way of non-limitative example in which:

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a chilled pizza-production line for carrying out the process of the invention, and

Figure 2 is a schematic perspective view, on an enlarged scale, of a detail of the chilled pizza-production
10 line of Figure 1.

A pre-leavened pizza dough, made in an entirely conventional manner from flour and water and incorporating yeast and salt, is divided into rounded shapes of a predeter-mined weight which are fed, successively at a predeter-mined rate, to a dough rolling assembly, leaving it in the traditional shape and dimensions of pizza bases. Subsequen-tly, preselected toppings are arranged on each pizza base and the pizzas



thus composed are fed continuously to a pizza-baking oven

1. Baking in the oven takes place at a temperature of 350°-500°C and the pizzas remain in the oven for between 0.5 and 2 minutes (baking time), the temperature and time
5 varying within the respective periods according to the type and sizing of the topping.

On leaving the oven 1, the baked pizzas 2 are fed continuously through a tunnel 3 for pasteurisation by
10 microwaves and hot air.

To advantage, a synchronisation device 19 of known type is arranged between the oven 1 and the tunnel 3, to help ensure the continuity of the passage of the baked pizzas
15 from the oven to the tunnel.

With reference to Figure 2, the tunnel 3 is traversed by the upper pass 4a of a mesh conveyor belt 4 of an appropriate plastics material. Two successive sections
20 are defined in this tunnel 3: a first section equipped with a plurality of microwave sources, all indicated 5; a second section without microwave sources. A suction end 6 of a suction-blower assembly, generally indicated 7, supported outside the tunnel 3 in a conventional
25 manner which is not shown, opens into the tunnel 3 between the first section and the second section. A delivery 7a of the assembly 7 is divided into two ducts 8, 9 which are in fluid communication with the interior

of the tunnel 3, near its intake region 10 and near its output region 11 respectively. These regions 10, 11 are shaped so as effectively to absorb the microwaves.

5 The air heating means provided in the assembly 7 are schematically and generally indicated 12, while a total filter arranged at the opening of a reintegrating air duct 14, in communication with the suction side of the assembly 7, is generally indicated 13.

10

The air sucked from the tunnel 3 is heated and blown into the tunnel itself at the start of the microwave treatment section and at the end of the section without microwaves respectively. The air speed is about 7-15 metres per
15 second so that inside the tunnel 3 there is always a minimum overpressure of 2-3mm of water. The air blown into the tunnel 3 is preferably sterile air at a temperature which ensures that there is a temperature of 90-100°C in the heating chamber.

20

In the first section of the tunnel, the baked pizzas are subjected simultaneously to a flow of sterile hot air and microwaves. In this first section the pizzas are heated to the pasteurisation temperature and the pasteurisation
25 process begins, in particular the pasteurisation of the topping ingredients. At the same time, the moisture is blown from the surface of the pizzas so as to maintain the crust crunchy and crisp, as it was on leaving the

baking oven. In the subsequent section of the tunnel 3, without microwave sources, the further treatment with hot sterile air completes the removal of moisture and the desired pasteurisation process. The humid air sucked up
5 by the assembly 7 is discharged into the atmosphere through the duct 9a which is provided with appropriate valve means, schematically indicated 15.

From the pasteurisation tunnel the baked and pasteurised
10 pizzas are fed continuously to a sterile chamber 16 where they are first cooled in sterile conditions, for example by conventional temperature reducers, schematically indicated 17, and then passed for so-called primary packaging by a packaging machine 18, of a conventional
15 type, suitable for operation in a sterile environment.

The pizzas are then chilled to a temperature in the range 0°C to 4°C and packaged, ready for final storage at the above temperature.

20

Under these conditions, the pizzas will keep more than satisfactorily both from the point of view of stability and non-toxicity and from the point of view of their organoleptic properties for between 20-25 days, a period
25 which is more than long enough for them to be marketed through a so-called cold chain.

Once warmed in a domestic oven at a temperature of

between 150°C-180°C for 5-8 minutes, the pizzas are entirely comparable to freshly prepared ones just out of the oven.

CLAIMS

1. A process for the industrial production of chilled
5 ready-to-eat pizzas including the continuous preparation
of pizza bases from an adequately leavened dough of flour
and water, incorporating yeast and salt, the arrangement
on each base of a respective topping of several
ingredients and the baking of the pizzas thus prepared in
10 an oven at 350°-600°C for a period of 1-1.5 minutes,
characterised in that it includes the following steps:

- pasteurising the baked pizzas in a continuous
process, by subjecting them simultaneously microwaves and
of flows of hot air at 90°-100°C,
- 15 - chilling the pasteurised pizzas to a temperature
between 0°C and 8°C in a sterile environment and
- packaging the chilled pizzas while maintaining them
at the above chilling temperature.

20 2. A process according to Claim 1, characterised in
that the pasteurisation step is followed by a step of
treating the pasteurised pizzas with a flow of hot air at
90°-100°C, without microwaves.

25 3. A process according to Claim 2, characterised in
that the steps of pasteurising the pizzas and treating
them with hot air without microwaves are carried out in
a single tunnel environment, the air being sterile and

overpressured.

4. A process according to Claim 2, characterised in that the pasteurisation step is carried out for a period
5 of between 1 and 2.5 minutes, with the subsequent step of treatment with sterile hot air being carried out for 1-3 minutes.

5. A plant for carrying out the process of Claims 1 to
10 4, characterised in that it includes, arranged in line:

- a pizza-baking oven,
- a pasteurising tunnel traversed by a mesh conveyor belt and provided with a suction-blower assembly having its suction end opening into the tunnel and its delivery
15 end in fluid communication, through respective ducts, with the intake end and the output end respectively of the tunnel itself, the suction end of the suction-blower assembly defining two section within the tunnel, a first section, intended for the pasteurisation of the baked
20 pizzas by microwaves and hot air, provided with a plurality of microwave sources, the second section intended for the treatment of the pasteurised pizzas with hot air alone,

- a sterile environment provided with cooling and
25 packaging equipment of known type, suitable for operation in sterile conditions.

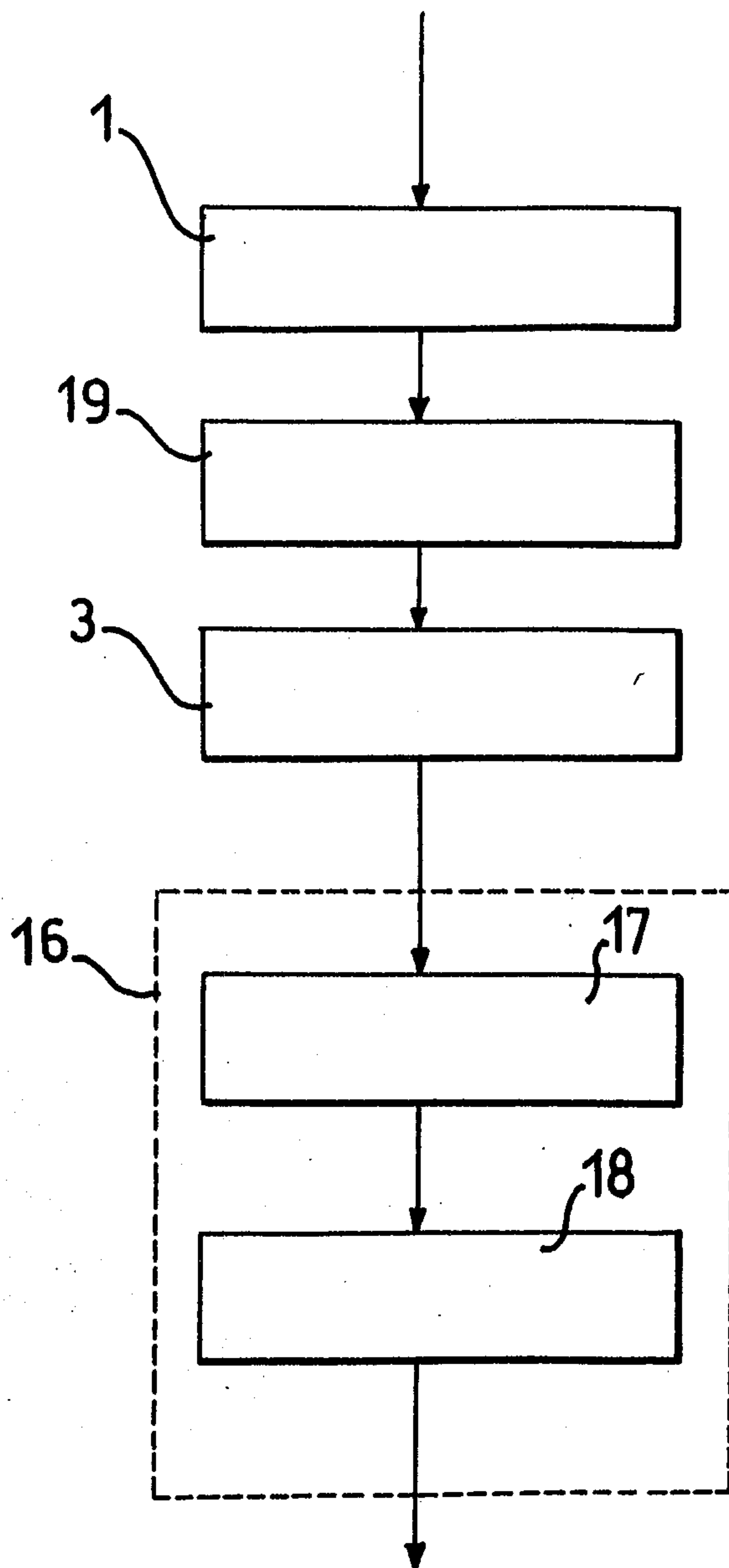


FIG.1

