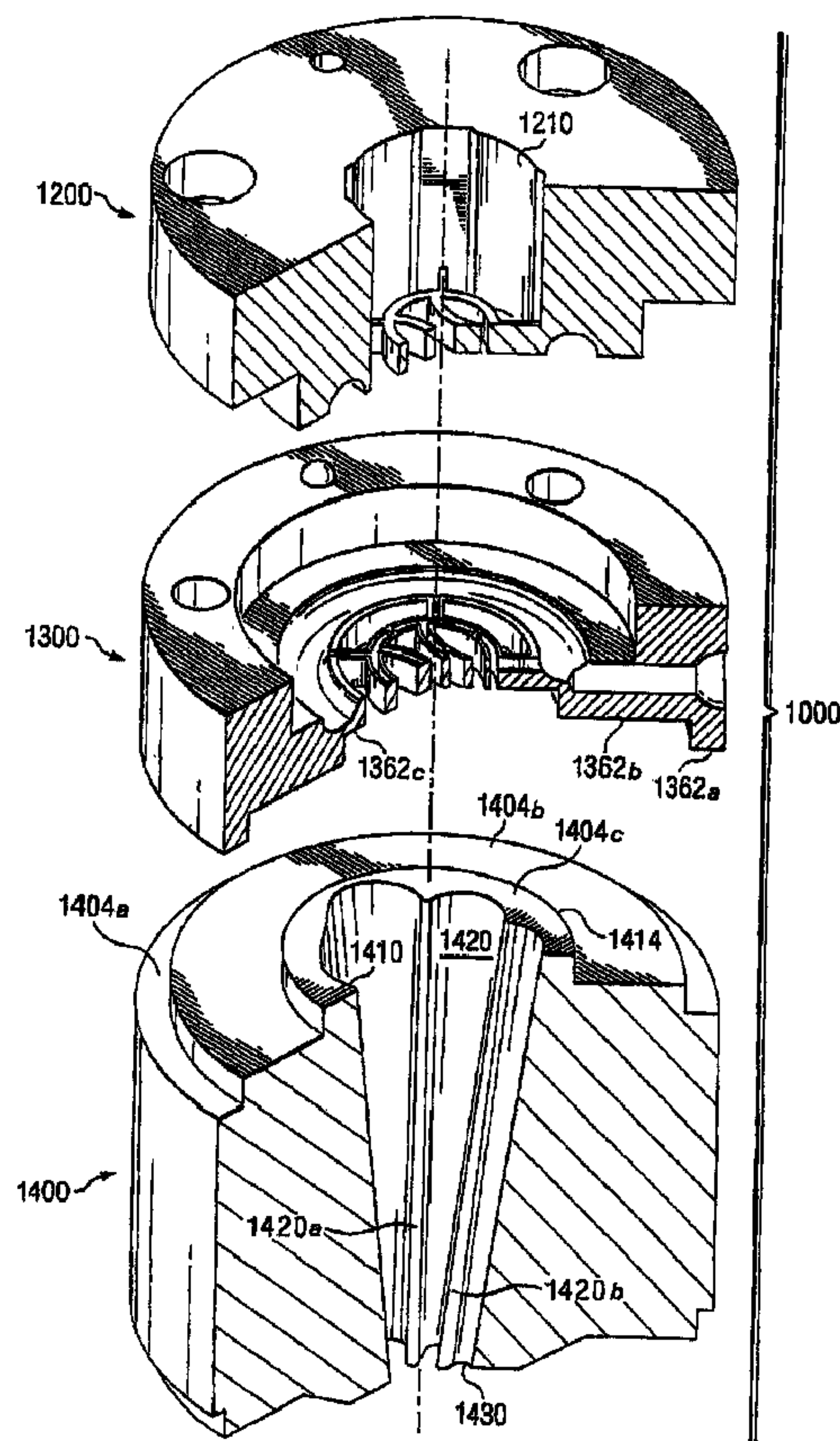




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PRODUITS ALIMENTAIRES A EXPANSION DIRECTE A FORMES COMPLEXES
(54) Title: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR IMPROVING DIMENSIONAL QUALITY OF DIRECT-EXPANDED FOOD
PRODUCTS HAVING COMPLEX SHAPES



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The present invention comprises an improved extruder die assembly and method for using same to impart a distinct colored and/or flavored pattern into an extrudable food mass during the extrusion process. The extruder die assembly includes a forming section

(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

(1200) and an injection section (1300) for imparting the distinct colored and/or flavored pattern into an extrudable food mass. The resulting food mass is compressed through a converging nozzle bore in the nozzle section (1400) to produce an extruded food product. The converging nozzle section may also include axially aligned ridgelines (1420a, 1420b) which gradually project into the bore of the nozzle as the nozzle converges to gradually disrupt the axial flow of an extrudate at specific peripheral points thereby altering the extrudate's velocity profile, which improves the quality of dimensional design aspects of the resulting extruded, complexly shaped, direct expanded food products.

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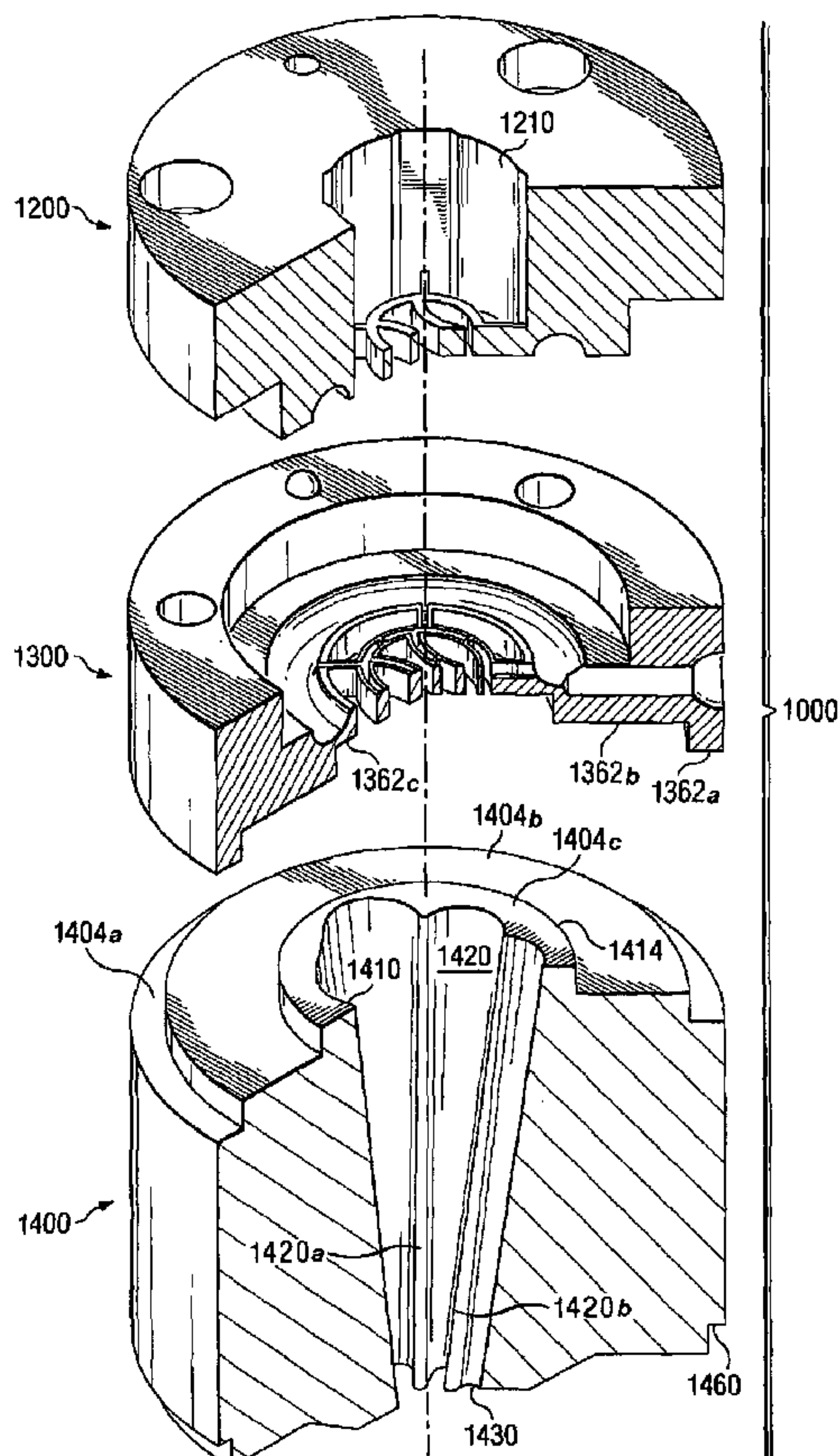
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(54) Title: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR IMPRINTING LINES ON DIRECT-EXPANDED FOOD PRODUCTS HAVING COMPLEX SHAPES WITH IMPROVED DIMENSIONAL QUALITY



(57) Abstract: The present invention comprises an improved extruder die assembly and method for using same to impart a distinct colored and/or flavored pattern into an extrudable food mass during the extrusion process. The extruder die assembly includes a forming section (1200) and an injection section (1300) for imparting the distinct colored and/or flavored pattern into an extrudable food mass. The resulting food mass is compressed through a converging nozzle bore in the nozzle section (1400) to produce an extruded food product. The converging nozzle section may also include axially aligned ridgelines (1420a, 1420b) which gradually project into the bore of the nozzle as the nozzle converges to gradually disrupt the axial flow of an extrudate at specific peripheral points thereby altering the extrudate's velocity profile, which improves the quality of dimensional design aspects of the resulting extruded, complexly shaped, direct expanded food products.

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**APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR IMPROVING DIMENSIONAL
QUALITY OF DIRECT-EXPANDED FOOD PRODUCTS HAVING
COMPLEX SHAPES**

BY:

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Cross-Reference to Related Application:

This application claims filing priority rights with respect to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/623,048 filed on July 18, 2003 (now U.S. Patent No. 6,854,970), U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/622,400 filed on July 18, 2003 (now U.S. Patent No. 7,252,847) and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/891,381 filed on July 14, 2004 (U.S. Publication No. 20050019466).

2. Technical Field:

The present invention generally relates to the production of direct expanded (*i.e.*, puff extruded) farinaceous food products utilizing a novel extruder die apparatus. More specifically, the present invention is concerned with an improved extruder die assembly and method for using same to add a fluid additive into an extrudable food mass while improving the dimensional quality of the resulting direct expanded food products. In particular, the improved extruder die assembly of the present invention may impart a distinct colored and/or flavored pattern into the extrudable food mass during extrusion while also improving the dimensional quality of the resulting complexly shaped direct expanded food products. The present invention also includes a method and composition for producing a dried, flavored, direct-expanded food product requiring no post-extrusion drying or seasoning process by utilizing the improved extruder die assembly.

3. Description of the Related Art:

The use of extrusion devices is prevalent in a number of industries, especially the food industry. The use of extrusion devices in the preparation of direct expanded food products is long practiced. Utilized to produce a variety of products such as ready-to-eat (R-T-E) cereals, snack foods and confections, extrusion remains prominent among food processes because of its versatility and efficiency.

Food processes utilizing extrusion devices typically include an edible substance such as dough which is introduced into a device and conveyed via a screw pump to an inlet where the substance is forced through an extruder die assembly. The extruder die assembly may perform a variety of functions: it may form or shape the extrudate; it may divide the extrudate into a multiple extrudates; it may inject an additive substance into the extrudate; and it may compress and reduce the cross-sectional area of the extrudate. Examples of devices used for extrusion of food products are illustrated in U.S. Patents Nos. 2,858,217; 3,314,381; and 5,639,485. While extrusion dies have evolved over the years, the method by which an additive substance is supplied and injected into the extrudate has remained essentially unchanged.

For Example, in U.S. Patent No. 2,858,217 to Benson, the introduction of coloring matter, such as a colored liquid dye, is accomplished via a series of apertures 40, 42, 44 disposed in the bridging strips 32, 34, 36 and supplied by horizontal passages 52, 54, 55 which are in fluid communication with the dye reservoir 46. The supplying of the liquid dye from the dye reservoir 46 to series of apertures 40, 42, 46 is by means of gravitational force. According to the Benson '217 device, dough material 18 is extruded through a divider block 22 which forces the dough material 18 to divide or spread around the bridging strips 32, 34, 36 so that voids 38 are formed into which the coloring matter is introduced via the series of apertures 40, 42, 44.

Similarly, in U.S. Patent No. 3,314,381 to Fries *et al.*, the fluid injection assembly is comprised of a hollow tubular injection member 29 in a helical spiral configuration, which includes a bore 37 through which pressurized injection fluid is supplied from a source 25 to a plurality of longitudinally spaced bores 39 into a distributing channel 38. The fluid along the length of channel 38 is injected into the passing dough as a substantially longitudinally continuous spiral band extending from substantially the central axis of the dough to either the

outer face of the dough or a point short thereof. However, the Fries *et al.* '381 device is primarily adapted to relatively low pressure comestible extrusions.

Finally, U.S. Patent 5,639,485 to Weinstein *et al.* and its related patents, disclose a method and apparatus for adding additives in flowing dough to make complexly patterned multicolored extrudates. The Weinstein *et al.* '485 invention and its progeny all disclose a high pressure extrusion device comprising an extruder die insert 20 which includes means for imparting at least one interstitial gap in the flowing dough by means of a plurality of dividing passageways (*e.g.*, 44, 45, 46) formed by die dividing members 47. An additive (*e.g.*, a food color or a second colored dough) may be injected via a plurality or array of evenly spaced food color injection ports 48 formed on the downstream side of die dividing member 47. The injection ports 48 are in fluid communication with a pressurized color supply 18 by means of a supply ports 52, 54, 56 and supply passageway 50. The color fluid tends to fill the interstitial gaps in the flowing dough between passageways (*e.g.*, 44, 45, 46) formed by and behind the die dividing members 47 to create a line in the shape of dividing members 47 in the extruded dough. The die insert 20 also includes notches 57 which are used to isolate the color fluid injected into the interstitial gap from spreading to the interior surface wall of die insert 20 thereby reducing if not eliminating the leakage on color fluid onto the outside of the extruded dough. Additionally, the die insert 20 can further include a means for sealing (*e.g.*, "O" rings 60 and 62 as depicted) the color fluid supply reservoir 58 against premature admixture with dough.

In addition to the die insert element, the Weinstein *et al.* '485 invention also comprises a reducing passageway 25 whereby the extrudate's cross-sectional area is significantly reduced. At high operating pressures, the convergence of the passageway 25 inherently creates a significant back pressure on the downstream side of the extruder die insert 20 which, in turn, can contribute to and promote the clogging of the individual injection ports 48. Moreover, the utilization of notches 57, sealing means 60, 62 and multiple enclosed injection ports 48 further complicates the design of the die insert making it harder to clean and maintain. Finally, injecting color fluid at discrete locations into downstream voids or interstitial gaps to disperse the fluid in a generally uniform manner requires precise control of flow rates, internal pressures, and viscosity of the extrudate and various additives. Furthermore, the design of each die insert 20 is limited to the physical constraints imposed by the previously mentioned design elements.

What is needed is an extruder die assembly capable of operating at a variety of operating pressures which has improved seal characteristics and is simpler and easier to maintain and whose injection mechanism is less prone to clogging and blockages.

In addition, extrusion devices are increasingly utilized to impart heat to the base substance during its transit through the extruder device. Typically, a casing surrounding the extrusion chamber is adapted to impart heat to the substance in accordance with practices commonly known in the art. For example, cooker extruders are used to prepare cooked dough extrudates that may then be formed into individual cereal or snack pieces, and subsequently baked or fried.

One variation of cooker extruders that is increasingly popular comprises an extruder wherein the conditions of the extruder and the cooked cereal dough are such that the dough puffs immediately upon being extruded and is cut into individual puffed pieces at the die head. Such a process is referred to generally as "direct expansion" or "puff extrusion."

The flavoring of such extruded food products typically comprises either flavoring the base substance prior to its introduction to the extruder device (*i.e.*, adding a flavoring to the base substance within the extruder device wherein it is admixed utilizing a screw pump mechanism) or flavoring the resulting extruded food piece subsequent to the extrusion process. However, inducing heat to the base substance during an extrusion process adversely affects the flavoring of the resulting extruded food product. Many flavorings are particularly sensitive to heat induced during the manufacturing process. For example, spicy flavorings (*e.g.*, green pepper, chipotle, and jalapeño) and salty dairy flavors (*e.g.*, cheddar cheese and sour cream) are particularly susceptible to flavor diminishment or deterioration when exposed to heat for an extended period of time during a direct expansion extrusion process. Even sweet flavorings (*e.g.*, strawberry, chocolate, vanilla, *etc.*), while more heat tolerant than other flavorings, are, nevertheless, somewhat degraded when exposed to heat during the manufacturing process. Thus, the flavoring of direct expansion food products usually occurs during a separate seasoning step, which occurs subsequent to the direct expansion extrusion process. Flavorings are typically sprinkled on and admixed with a mass of direct expansion food product on a conveyor belt mechanism or in a tumbling drum mechanism. The tumbling mechanism ensures even coverage of the extruded product.

While the adverse effects caused by heat on flavorings can be avoided by utilizing an extruder mechanism which does not induce heat to the base substance during an extrusion process, the resulting flavored extruded pieces will typically still require a subsequent drying

process. Moreover, the dried, flavored, extruded pieces will also have to be subsequently baked or fried, which will similarly affect adversely the quality of the flavoring.

Thus, a need also exists for a more efficient system for flavoring extruded food products during a production run of a cooker extrusion device. In this regard, it would be particularly desirable if the seasoning or flavoring of direct expanded food products could be accomplished in a one-step extrusion process (*i.e.*, without a separate seasoning step subsequent to the extrusion process and without a substantial degradation of heat sensitive flavorings injected prior to the extrusion process).

Another problematic aspect of direct expansion or puff extrusion devices involves the dimensional quality of the resulting direct expanded food products. Upon exiting the extruder die assembly of a puff extrusion device, the extruded mass is directly expanded (*e.g.*, via flash puffing) and typically cut into individual pieces using a reciprocating blade mechanism. The resulting individual pieces typically have a uniform, puffed shape with a cross-sectional shape generally corresponding to the outline of the forming die's exit port. While the characteristics of the resulting individual pieces are satisfactory for simple geometric shapes (*e.g.*, spheres, ovoids, and crescents), the design details of more complex shapes tend to be obscured or eliminated.

For example, Figure 1a shows the exit face 12 of a forming die 10 used in prior art extruder die assembly. Included within the periphery of the exit face 12 is a complexly shaped exit port 14. The outline 16 of exit port 14 is designed to resemble a hand with four distinct appendages or fingers. When the forming die 10 is utilized in conjunction with a conventional direct expanded food process, the resulting product is a uniformly puffed food piece 18 as shown in Figure 1b. While the shape of the outline 16 of exit port 14 is somewhat discernable in food piece 18, the design details of the four distinct appendages is generally diminished and obscured. The individual dimensional aspects of the four distinct appendages are simply absorbed by the dimensional aspects of the palm area of the outline 16 of exit port 14.

A need, therefore, exists for an improved apparatus and method for imparting a distinct colored and/or flavored pattern into an extrudable food mass during the extrusion process while enhancing the quality of dimensional design aspects of extruded, complexly shaped, direct expanded food products.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention overcomes many of the shortcomings inherent in prior art apparatus and methods addressing extruder die assemblies. The present invention comprises an improved extruder die assembly and method for using same to impart a distinct colored and/or flavored pattern into an extrudable food mass during the extrusion process while improving the quality of dimensional design aspects of the resulting extruded, complexly shaped, direct expanded food products.

In one embodiment, the system comprises an extruder die assembly and method for using same which includes a forming section and an injection section fabricated as a matching set. When properly aligned and coupled, the matching set forms a peripheral reservoir manifold, internal to the die assembly, through which a fluid additive may be supplied via a supply port to at least one and more preferably a plurality of capillary channels which in turn impart a distinct cross-sectional design into a flowing mass of a first extrudate.

In another embodiment, the system and method for using the present invention includes partitioning the internal peripheral reservoir manifold so that a plurality of supply ports may be used to allow different colors and/or flavors to be injected at different locations in the distinct cross-sectional design.

In another embodiment, the system and method for using same utilizes multiple matched sets of forming sections and injection sections in tandem to impart multiple pattern designs into an extrudable food mass.

In another embodiment, the system and method for using same utilizes multiple matched sets of forming sections and injection sections in tandem to impart multiple pattern designs of differing colors and/or flavors into an extrudable food mass.

In another embodiment, the system and method for using same utilizes a converging nozzle to decrease the extrudate's cross-sectional area while maintaining the distinct cross-sectional design pattern imparted into the extrudate.

Thus, in accordance with one feature of the invention, the present invention is comprised of an extruder die assembly capable of operating at a variety of operating pressures which has improved seal characteristics and is simpler and easier to maintain. Moreover, the performance of the extruder die assembly of the present invention is more stable in that surging of the fluid additive is inhibited thereby resulting in a continuous well defined pattern being injected into the extrudable food mass.

In accordance with another feature of the invention, the present invention is comprised of an extruder die assembly whose injection mechanism is less prone to clogging and blockages. The system of the present invention allows the flow of the extrudable food mass to be momentarily halted without permanently plugging the supply passageways or injection section(s).

A novel feature of the invention is an injection nozzle which supplies fluid additives from an exterior pressurized source to a supply port formed in the extruder die assembly. The subject injection nozzle exhibits superior sealing qualities in conjunction with simplicity and flexibility. The minimal affected space required to receive the subject injection nozzle allows a single extruder die assembly to have more than one supply port fashioned therein. Thus, multiple injection nozzles may be used to supply a single extruder die assembly with multiple colors and/or flavors. The injection nozzle of the present invention also exhibits a unique dual seal characteristic, which is particularly effective in conditions involving high temperature. The subject injection nozzle is also highly flexible in that one injection nozzle may be used interchangeably with another (*i.e.*, each injection nozzle is not unique to a particular supply port).

A novel food product may also be produced in accordance with another feature of the invention, wherein a known composition of a farinaceous food product is extruded through the extruder die assembly of the present invention to produce a flavored direct-expanded food product exhibiting enhanced flavor characteristics while requiring no post-extrusion drying or seasoning process. The injection section of the extruder die assembly is used to impart flavoring additives into the extrudate mass shortly before expansion, thereby preserving the flavoring characteristics of the additive by minimizing the heat exposure of the flavoring additive. The extruder die assembly may also include static mixing elements downstream from the injection section to homogenize the flavoring or seasoning media into the flowing mass of extrudate. In particular, the present invention may be used to combine heat sensitive flavorings into a farinaceous food mixture to produce a flavored, direct expanded, farinaceous food product without the use of a drying apparatus or a seasoning step subsequent to the extrusion process.

In yet another embodiment, the improved extruder die assembly of the present invention may also include a transition insert section, a plurality of spacer insert elements, an imprinting insert element, and a forming insert element, all of which are coaxially aligned and interlocking. The improved extruder die assembly of the present invention is designed

for adaptation to a wide variety of commercial-grade extrusion devices common in the food industry. The imprinting insert element includes at least one prong which, when properly configured, is aligned with a corresponding projection in the forming insert element, and momentarily disrupts the axial flow of an extrudate altering its velocity profile. By
5 disrupting the axial flow the extrudate in close proximity to the projections in the forming insert element prior to its extrusion, the dimensional quality of the resulting direct expanded food piece is greatly improved.

The axial distance between the one or more prongs and its corresponding projection may be adjusted as necessary using spacer insert elements to optimize the dimensional
10 qualities of the resulting food piece depending upon the particular flow characteristics of each extrudate.

In another embodiment of the present invention, the extruder die assembly includes a converging nozzle section having axially aligned ridgelines which gradually project into the bore of the nozzle as the nozzle converges to gradually disrupt the axial flow of an extrudate
15 at specific peripheral points thereby altering the extrudate's velocity profile. By gradually disrupting the axial flow the extrudate in close proximity to the projecting ridgelines in the converging nozzle prior to its extrusion, the dimensional quality of the resulting direct expanded food piece is greatly improved. Moreover, by carefully positioning the capillary channels of the injection section into that portion of the flowing extrudate not affected by the
20 axially aligned ridgelines, a distinct colored and/or flavored pattern may be imparted into the extrudable food mass during the extrusion process while improving the quality of dimensional design aspects of the resulting extruded, complexly shaped, direct expanded food products.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete understanding of the method and apparatus of the present invention may be had by reference to the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

- 5 **Figure 1a** is an exit face view of a forming die used in prior art extruder die assembly;
- Figure 1b** depicts the resulting direct expanded food piece formed by utilizing the forming die shown in Figure 1a in a conventional direct expanded food process;
- Figure 2a** is a cut-away perspective view one embodiment of the extruder die assembly of the present invention;
- 10 **Figure 2b** is a cut-away exploded perspective view of the extruder die assembly of the present invention shown in Figure 2a;
- Figure 3a** is an overhead view of the forming section of the extruder die assembly of the present invention shown in Figure 2a;
- 15 **Figure 3b** is a cut-away perspective view of the forming section of the extruder die assembly of the present invention shown in Figure 3a (for the cut-away location refer to line 3b – 3b of Figure 3a);
- Figure 4a** is an overhead view of the injection section of the extruder die assembly of the present invention shown in Figure 2a;
- 20 **Figure 4b** is a cut-away perspective view of the injection section of the extruder die assembly of the present invention shown in Figure 4a (for the cut-away location refer to line 4b – 4b of Figure 4a);
- Figure 5** is a perspective in partially exploded view of the exit face of a die plate assembly attached to a food cooker extruder showing an embodiment of the extruder die assembly of the present invention and associated injection nozzle assemblies;
- 25 **Figure 6a** is a partial sectional view of the die plate assembly taken along lines 6–6 in Figure 5, showing an embodiment of the extruder die assembly and injection nozzle of the present invention properly aligned and inserted therein;
- Figure 6b** and **6c** are enlarged sectional views of the interface between the extruder die assembly and associated injection nozzle shown in Figure 6a;
- 30 **Figure 7** is perspective in partially exploded view of an alternate embodiment of the extruder die assembly of the present invention illustrating an integral static mixer element;

Figure 8a is cross-sectional view of an embodiment of the extruder die assembly of the present invention;

Figure 8b is cross-sectional view of an alternate arrangement of an embodiment of the extruder die assembly of the present invention;

5 **Figure 9** is an exit face view of a spacer insert element used in an embodiment of the extruder die assembly of the present invention;

Figure 10 is an exit face view of the imprinting insert element used in an embodiment of the extruder die assembly of the present invention;

10 **Figure 11** is an exit face view of the forming insert element used in an embodiment of the extruder die assembly of the present invention;

Figure 12 is an exit face view of an embodiment of the extruder die assembly of the present invention;

Figure 13 depicts the resulting direct expanded food piece formed by utilizing an embodiment of the extruder die assembly of the present invention;

15 **Figure 14a** is a cut-away perspective view of yet another alternate embodiment of the extruder die assembly of the present invention, which includes a converging nozzle section featuring a complexly shaped axial bore having axially aligned ridgelines;

Figure 14b is a cut-away exploded perspective view of the embodiment of the extruder die assembly of the present invention shown in Figure 14a;

20 **Figure 15a** is an overhead view of the inlet face of the forming section of the extruder die assembly of the present invention shown in Figure 14a;

Figure 15b is a cut-away perspective view of the forming section of the extruder die assembly of the present invention shown in Figure 15a (for the cut-away location refer to line 15b – 15b of Figure 15a);

25 **Figure 16a** is a cut-away perspective view of the injection section of the extruder die assembly of the present invention shown in Figure 14a;

Figure 16b is an overhead view of the outlet face of the injection section of the extruder die assembly of the present invention shown in Figure 14a;

30 **Figure 17a** is an overhead view of the inlet face of the converging nozzle section of the embodiment of the extruder die assembly of the present invention shown in Figure 14a;

Figure 17b is an overhead view of the outlet face of the converging nozzle section of the embodiment of the extruder die assembly of the present invention shown in Figure 14a; and

Figure 18 depicts a perspective view of the resulting direct expanded food piece formed utilizing the embodiment of the extruder die assembly of the present invention shown in Figure 14a.

Where used in the various figures of the drawing, the same numerals designate the same or similar parts. Furthermore, when the terms “top,” “bottom,” “first,” “second,” “upper,” “lower,” “height,” “width,” “length,” “end,” “side,” “horizontal,” “vertical,” and similar terms are used herein, it should be understood that these terms have reference only to the structure shown in the drawing and are utilized only to facilitate describing the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

An extruder die assembly, generally indicated by reference character **100** in **Figures 2a** and **2b**, includes a forming section **200**, an injection section **300**, and a nozzle section **400**. The three sections comprising the die assembly **100** are coaxially aligned and interlocking. Additionally, means for coupling the forming section **200** to the injection section **300** are also included.

The extruder die assembly **100** is designed for adaptation to a wide variety of commercial-grade extrusion devices common in the food industry. The extruder die assembly **100** is inserted into an appropriate compartment within an extrusion device (not shown) such that a first extrudate (*e.g.*, a paste or a cereal dough) is directed down a coaxially aligned passageway **210** within the forming section **200** and combined with a fluid additive (*e.g.*, a food coloring dye or a flowable colored and/or flavored food material) in the injection section **300** via supply port **340** and annular reservoir **R**, whereupon the resulting food mass is compressed through a converging nozzle bore **420** in the nozzle section **400** to produce an extruded food product containing a distinct colored and/or flavored pattern.

While the embodiment illustrated is shown as being generally cylindrical in shape, the exterior housing of the die assembly **100** may be of any shape necessary for adaptation to commercial-grade extrusion devices common in the food industry. Similarly, while passageway **210** and bore **420** are depicted as having a circular cross sectional area, in other embodiments, passageway **210** and bore **420** can be fabricated with a more complex peripheral configuration to define or define in part the exterior shape or configuration of the finished piece, including both regular shapes (*e.g.*, stars, rings, geometric shapes) as well as irregular shapes (*e.g.*, animals, vegetables, objects such as trees, cars, *etc.*).

Referring to the figures, and in particular **Figures 3a** and **3b**, the forming section **200** is a generally tubular flange element having a central bore defining a passageway **210**. The inlet **212** of the passageway **210** is adapted to receive a conduit (not shown) supplying a pressurized first extrudate from an extrusion device (not shown). A plurality of counter-sunk coupling holes **202**, equally spaced around the periphery of the entrance face **204** of forming section **200**, are provided for receiving screws (not shown) for removably coupling the forming section **200** to threaded holes **302** in the injection section **300**. An alignment hole **206** extends through the forming section **200** in parallel alignment with the passageway **210** to receive an alignment knob **306** on the entrance face **304** of the injection section **300**. When

properly seated into the alignment hole 206, the alignment knob 306 ensures that the axial angular alignment of the injection section 300 in relation to the forming section 200 is correct.

The outlet portion of the passageway 210 includes a forming die element 220 which divides the flow of the first extrudate into at least two, and more preferably a plurality of adjacent flowing extrudate passageways such as passageways a-g respectively formed by forming die element 220.

The forming section and injection section are fabricated as a matching set. In general, the outlet portion of the forming section is designed to mate and seal with the inlet portion of the injection section. In one embodiment, an inner peripheral rim formed in the outlet portion of the forming section is specifically designed to slidably couple and align with a central bore in the inlet portion of the injection section. The inner peripheral rim is defined by a peripheral notch formed in the outlet face of the forming section. The peripheral notch is characterized by a peripheral rim wall which is parallel with and generally equidistant from the outer periphery of the central passageway. The inner peripheral rim includes a peripheral groove with a semicircular cross-section. A matching peripheral groove with a semicircular cross-section is formed in the base of the central bore of the inlet portion of the injection section such that when the forming section and injection section are slidably coupled and aligned, an internal peripheral reservoir manifold with a circular cross-section is formed.

Thus, as shown in the figures, and in particular Figures 3b, 4a, and 4b, when the present invention is realized in an embodiment having a generally circular cross section, the inner peripheral rim formed in the outlet portion of the forming section 200 is an annular rim defined by an annular notch, characterized by the annular rim wall 242 and the annular outer ring seal face 240, around the outer periphery of the outlet face of the forming section 200. The annular rim in the outlet portion of the forming section 200 slidably fits into a central bore in the inlet portion of the injection section 300 defined by the annular bore wall 308 such that the forming section's annular outer ring seal face 240 seats and seals with the injection section's annular outer seal face 304, the forming section's intermediate annular seal face 244 seats and seals with the injection section's annular intermediate ring seal face 310, and the forming section's inner annular seal face 246 and the exit face 248 of the forming die element 220 seat and seal with the entrance face 322 of the injection section's co-injection die insert 320. Moreover, the matching annular peripheral grooves 230 and 330 form an annular internal peripheral reservoir manifold R into which a fluid additive may be supplied by means of outlet 344 of supply port 340. When properly aligned and coupled, the respective annular seals between the forming section 200 and the

matching injection section **300** effectively seal and isolate the fluid additive supplied to the reservoir manifold **R** from inadvertent leakage to the upstream side of the forming die element **220** and the outer periphery of the extruder die assembly **100**.

5 The injection section **300** includes a co-injection die insert **320** which has profile such that when properly aligned with the forming die element **220**, passageways **a'-g'** are respectively adjoined with passageways **a-g** formed by forming die element **220**. When properly aligned and coupled, the seal between the exit face **248** of the forming die element **220** and the entrance face **322** of the injection section's co-injection die insert **320** ensures that the respective adjacently flowing extrudate passageways are unobstructed and contiguous and
10 that the fluid additive contained in the reservoir manifold **R** does not inadvertently leak to the upstream side of the forming die element **220**.

The co-injection die insert **320** includes at least one and more preferably a plurality of capillary channels **352** in the space between the plurality of passageways. The capillary channels **352** are fluidly connected to the reservoir manifold **R** via channel ports **350**. The
15 reservoir manifold **R** is fluidly connected to a pressurized source of fluid additive (not shown) via supply port **340**.

When properly aligned and coupled, the seal between the exit face **248** of the forming die element **220** and the entrance face **322** of the injection section's co-injection die insert **320** ensures that the pressurized fluid additive supplied to the annular internal peripheral reservoir manifold **R** continually charges the capillary channels **352** via channel ports **350** whereupon
20 each capillary channel **352** emits at its downstream exit face a continuous discharge of fluid additive in the general cross-sectional shape of the capillary channel **352** resulting in a continuous band of fluid additive being injected into the transient clefts formed in the first extrudate as it exits the adjacent flowing extrudate passageways such as passageways **a'-g'**.
25 Upon exiting from the individual adjacent flowing extrudate passageways (*e.g.*, passageways **a'-g'**), the individual adjacently flowing columns of first extrudate coalesce to enclose the injected bands of fluid additive within a single flow mass thereby imparting a distinct colored and/or flavored pattern into the food mass.

In an alternative embodiment of the present invention, the injection section **300** may
30 include multiple supply ports **340** fluidly connected to separate pressurized sources of fluid additive. In such an embodiment, the annular internal peripheral reservoir manifold **R** may be divided into multiple segregated quadrants fluidly connecting individual pressurized sources

of fluid additive to specific capillary channels **352** allowing a distinct pattern of multiple colors and/or flavors to be imparted into the food mass.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the exit face **362** of the injection section **300** is generally designed to mate and seal with the inlet face **404** of the nozzle section **400**.
5 With the exception of the co-injection die insert **320**, the inlet face **404** of the nozzle section **400** is essentially a mirror image of the exit face **362** of the injection section **300**. In general, the nozzle section **400** includes an inlet with a periphery matching the periphery of the forming section's passageway. The nozzle section further includes a passageway coaxially aligned with the forming section's passageway which converges to an outlet. As the
10 passageway converges, the passageway's cross-sectional decreases while its aspect ratio is generally maintained. Thus as shown in the figures, and in particular **Figures 2b** and **4b**, when the present invention is realized in an embodiment having a generally circular cross section, the nozzle section **400** includes an inlet **410** with an inner annular periphery which matches the periphery of the forming section's passageway **210**. The nozzle section further
15 includes a passageway **420** coaxially aligned with the forming section's passageway **210** which converges to an outlet **430**.

In an actual embodiment having a circular cross section as illustrated in **Figure 2b**, the diameter of passageway **420** is reduced from 0.664 inches at inlet **410** to 0.332 inches at outlet **430**. In another such embodiment, the diameter of passageway **420** is further reduced
20 from 0.664 inches at inlet **410** to 0.153 inches at outlet **430**.

Alternatively, in another embodiment of the present invention, multiple sets of matching forming/injection sections may be adjoined in a tandem or series arrangement. In such an embodiment, the inlet face of a second set's forming section is designed to mate and seal with the exit face of a first set's injection section. Arranging multiple sets of matching
25 forming/injection sections in tandem allows multiple pattern designs of differing colors and/or flavors to be imparted into an extrudable food mass.

As previously noted, the extruder die assembly **100** of the present invention is designed for adaptation to a wide variety of commercial-grade extrusion devices common in the food industry. The extruder die assembly **100** is typically inserted into a sealable
30 compartment attached to or within an extrusion device (not shown), such that the inlet **212** of the forming section **200** of the extruder die assembly **100** is connected via a conduit to an output port of the extrusion device. For example, as illustrated in **Figure 5**, such a

compartment may comprise a die plate assembly **500** attached to the outlet section of a conventional cooker extruder device. The die plate assembly **500** includes a main die plate **510** having a main bore **512** defined therethrough for receiving an extruder die assembly **100**. The circumferential dimensions of the main bore **512** is complementary to that of the extruder die assembly **100**, so as to ensure a snug fit and minimal extrudate leakage therebetween. When an extruder die assembly **100** is inserted into the main bore **512** of the main die plate **510**, the outlet **430** of the nozzle section **400** protrudes slightly past the exit face **514** of the main die plate **510**.

The main die plate **510** also includes an injection port **520** formed in the sidewall **516** of the main die plate **510** for receiving an injection nozzle **600**. The injection port **520** extends through the sidewall **516** to the main bore **512** at an angle generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of main bore **512**. The injection port **520** is further positioned such that when an extruder die assembly **100** is inserted into and properly aligned with the main die plate **510**, the injection port **520** aligns with a corresponding supply port inlet **342** formed in the injection section **300** of the extruder die assembly **100**. The main die plate **510** may further include additional injection ports (e.g., **522**) for receiving additional injection nozzles (e.g., **602**), for use with an extruder die assembly **100** having multiple supply port inlets **342** formed in the injection section **300** thereof. When not required, the additional injection ports (e.g., **522**) may be sealed with a suitable plug device (not shown).

In addition, the die plate assembly **500** also typically includes a conventional feed plate (not shown) which seals the entrance face of the main die plate **510** and has a passageway defined therethrough which acts as a conduit between the output port of the extrusion device and the inlet **212** of the forming section **200** of the extruder die assembly **100**. The feed plate may also provide attachment points for connecting the die plate assembly **500** to the outlet section of the extrusion device.

Referring now to the Figures, and in particular to **Figures 6a, 6b** and **6c**, which depict various cross-sectional views of the die plate assembly illustrated in **Figure 5**, a novel feature of the invention is shown, which comprises an injection nozzle **600** that supplies fluid additives from an exterior pressurized source to a supply port **340** formed in the injection section **300** of the extruder die assembly **100**. The injection nozzle **600** of the present invention exhibits enhanced sealing characteristics while supplying pressurized fluid additives to an extruder die assembly **100** inserted in a die plate assembly attached to a conventional cooker-extruder device.

The injection nozzle 600 generally comprises an inlet section 610, a mid-section 620, and an outlet section 630. The inlet section 610 is designed to receive and couple with a pressurized additive supply line 670, 672 so as to establish fluid communication with the exterior pressurized source. In the embodiment shown in the Figures, the inlet section 610
 5 comprises a standard hexagonal NPT threaded female fitting which is designed to engage a conventional threaded male fitting 660, 662 attached to the pressurized additive supply line 670.

The mid-section 620 comprises an externally threaded barrel having a smooth-bore interior passageway 616 in fluid communication with an inlet space 612 defined in the inlet
 10 section 610. The threaded mid-section 620 allows the injection nozzle 600 to be securely mounted into the threaded injection port 520 formed in the main die plate 510, thus forming a leak-proof assembly.

The outlet section 630 comprises a smooth, tapered end having a discharge port 618 at its distal end which is in fluid communication with the interior passageway 616. The
 15 diameter of the discharge port 618 is typically less than the diameter of the supply port 340. The outlet section 630 is generally paraboloididal shaped having a spherical tip of a given radius r_1 . The spherical tip of the outlet section 630 is complementary with the spherical concavity of a given radius r_2 which defines the supply port inlet 342 formed in the injection section 300 of the extruder die assembly 100. The complementary shapes of the spherical tip
 20 of the outlet section 630 and the supply port inlet 342 provide a relatively larger contact area per unit volume of perforation inside the injection section 300 of the extruder die assembly 100, thereby resulting in an enhanced sealing mechanism. The resulting increase in the metal-to-metal contact between the outlet section 630 of the injection nozzle 600 and the supply port inlet 342 thereby facilitates a non-invasive fluid connection with robust sealing
 25 characteristics.

Thus, in addition to the threaded portion 614 of the inlet section 610, which effectively seals the connection between the injection nozzle 600 and the pressurized additive supply line 670, the injection nozzle 600 of the present invention exhibits a unique dual seal characteristic. First, the threaded mid-section 620 effectively seals the injection port 520
 30 preventing extrudate from leaking out from the interior main bore 512. Second, the complementary shapes of the spherical tip of the outlet section 630 and the supply port inlet 342 effectively seals the pressurized fluid additives from leaking out to the outer periphery of the extruder die assembly 100.

The dual seal characteristic is particularly effective in conditions involving high temperature. In such conditions, components of the die plate assembly **500** typically expand, oftentimes resulting in a corresponding increase in the gap between the extruder die assembly **100** and the interior main bore **512**. The dual seal characteristic of the injection nozzle **600** allows both sealing mechanisms to be adjusted, independent of one another, in response to changes induced by high temperature conditions.

Furthermore, the injection nozzle **600** of the present invention promotes a simpler and more flexible injection system. For example, while in theory a sealing thread mechanism could be extended along the entire length of the nozzle, this would require a much larger volume of perforation inside the injection section of an extruder die assembly to achieve an equivalent contact and sealing area. Moreover, to insure a continuous threaded seal, the bore of the injection port and the supply port inlet would have to be threaded concurrently, thereby dictating a matched set arrangement comprised of an injection nozzle, an injection section, and a die plate.

On the other hand, the reduced injection section perforation requirement of the injection nozzle **600** of the present invention allows greater flexibility in the number of nozzles used and the positioning of the nozzles in a particular application. Moreover, the injection nozzle **600** of the present invention allows greater simplicity while improving the flexibility of the entire system in that generic components may be fashioned so as to be essentially interchangeable with like generic components. For example, the injection nozzle **600** may be standardized so as to be interchangeable with any other generic injection nozzle. The dimensions and position of the supply port inlet **342** formed in assorted injection sections may also be standardized allowing a generic injection nozzle having a standardized tip to be used with all of them. In addition, the dimensions of the threaded injection ports on the main die plate may be standardized so as to accommodate all injection nozzles having a generic threaded barrel mid-section. Likewise, the position of the threaded injection ports on the main die plate may be standardized so as to align with the supply port inlet **342** on all extruder die assemblies having a generic injection sections. Thus, by standardizing the injection nozzle **600**, the injection port **520**, and supply port inlet **342**, extruder die assemblies having different forming die elements **220** and co-injection die inserts **320** are easily interchangeable with one another.

While the embodiment of the injection nozzle **600** illustrated in the Figures is shown as a unitary component, it is understood that other variants of the injection nozzle **600** of the

present invention may be comprised of separate sections which are selectively coupled to one another.

In yet another embodiment of the present invention, a known extrudate composition of a farinaceous food product is extruded through the extruder die assembly 100 to produce a
 5 flavored direct-expanded food product that exhibits enhanced flavor characteristics requiring no post-extrusion drying or seasoning process. The production of a flavored extruded food product requiring only minimal post-extrusion processing for drying and seasoning is very appealing because of the obvious simplification in the manufacturing process. An essential feature of this embodiment of the invention is the ability to add a flavoring additive in a one-
 10 step, direct-expanded extrusion process without substantially degrading the flavoring characteristics of the additive.

U.S. Patent No. 4,869,911 to Keller, discloses a composition of farinaceous food product that is well suited for use as the flowing mass of a first extrudate in the present invention. Such an extrudate composition comprises a fluid farinaceous food mixture
 15 containing from about 5 weight percent to about 17 weight percent of at least one plasticizer selected from monosaccharides, polysaccharides, and edible alcohols, including ethanol and glycerol, and having a moisture content from about 9 weight percent to about 17 weight percent.

The food material which may be used in the process of the invention can be any
 20 farinaceous material. The material will generally be in granular or powdered form such as meal, flour, or starch derived from corn, wheat, rice, oats, barley, potatoes, rye, tapioca, and other cereal crops, legumes or tubers. The preferred farinaceous material is corn meal. The granular or powdered farinaceous food mixture used in the process contains between about 9 weight percent and about 17 weight percent moisture, based on total weight of the mixture.
 25 The farinaceous material, as it is provided from a flour milling operation, usually contains sufficient moisture to provide this level. However, if necessary, a small amount of water can be added to achieve the desired level.

The plasticizer is selected from the group consisting of monosaccharides, polysaccharides, edible alcohols and mixtures thereof. Mixtures of polysaccharides
 30 employed preferably have a substantial portion of this mixture consisting of mono-, di-, and tri-saccharides. Useful monosaccharides include, for example, glucose (dextrose) and fructose. The useful polysaccharides include disaccharides, such as sucrose and maltose, and

mixtures of various chain length saccharides, such as corn syrup solids, maltodextrins, and polydextrose. The useful edible alcohols include ethanol and glycerol.

It is preferred to use plasticizers selected from the group consisting of sucrose, corn syrup solids, maltodextrin, polydextrose, and glycerol. Corn syrup solids of varying dextrose equivalents (DE) have been used successfully. One embodiment of the subject invention uses Maltrin® M365 (DE 36) manufactured and sold by Grain Processing Corporation of Muscatine, Iowa which contains about 50% saccharides of chain length of 3 saccharide units or less. However, other polysaccharide mixtures having other dextrose equivalents may be used. For example, FRO-DEX® Z 24 (DE 28) manufactured by American Maize-Products Company of Hammond, Ind. contains about 25% mono-, di-, and tri-saccharides and FRO-DEX® 42 (DE 42) contains about 45% mono-, di-, and tri-saccharides. Both of these have performed similarly when compared with the Maltrin® M365. The particular choice of plasticizer may depend on a number of practical factors, including cost and the flavor desired in the end product. Since the expanded farinaceous product may be combined with a salty flavoring (*e.g.*, a savory cheese flavoring), it is often desired that the farinaceous product have a minimal amount of sweetness. Large amounts of sucrose, dextrose, or fructose should be avoided in such case. Corn syrup solids or maltodextrins, on the other hand, are only slightly sweet and polydextroses are essentially non-sweet. Glycerol has a slight sweetness, but its flavor is generally not considered agreeable when used at relatively high concentrations.

For producing a low-sweetness, direct-expanded farinaceous product, a mixture containing from about 4.0% to 6.0% corn syrup solids, from about 0.5% to 2.0% sucrose, from about 3.0% to 6.0% polydextrose and from about 0.5% to 2.5% glycerol, is preferred as the employed plasticizer component, based on the total weight of the farinaceous food mixture which is fed to the extrusion device.

The following example is intended to further illustrate the known extrudate composition of the invention and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any way.

EXAMPLE

A non-sweet, whole wheat flavored product was prepared from the following ingredients:

Ingredients	Parts By Weight
Whole Wheat Flour	58.09
Corn Cones (Corn Meal)	28.00
Corn Syrup Solids (Dextrose Equivalent = 34-38)	5.00
Polydextrose	3.70
Sucrose	1.20
Glycerol	2.50
Salt	0.50
Monoglycerides	0.30
Annatto Powder	0.01
Water	0.70
	100.00

Whereas the preceding is directed to the preparation of low sweetness expanded farinaceous products, this invention may also be used for the preparation of moderate to high sweetness expanded farinaceous products. This can be accomplished by using higher levels of the sweeter tasting plasticizers, such as sucrose, fructose, and glucose or other sweeteners known to those skilled in the art. In this case, the sweeter tasting plasticizers can be used alone or in combination with the less sweet plasticizers at levels of from about 6.0 weight percent to about 15.0 weight percent.

If desired, other conventional additives can be present in the farinaceous food mixture. For example, emulsifiers, salt, fats, food dyes and flavorings may be present in the mixture in the amounts necessary to provide a desired effect.

Thus, in accordance with the general parameters of the present invention, the known extrudate composition is extruded in a standard twin- or single-screw extrusion device fitted with the extruder die assembly **100**. A flowing mass of the known extrudate composition is directed to the inlet **212** of the passageway **210** within the forming section **200** and combined with a flavored fluid additive (*i.e.*, a flavoring and/or flavored food material) in the injection section **300**. The flavored fluid additive may comprise a heat sensitive flavoring (*e.g.*, spicy flavorings such as green pepper, chipotle, and jalapeño; or salty dairy flavors, such as savory cheese and sour cream) or a heat tolerant flavoring (*e.g.*, sweet flavorings such as strawberry, chocolate, vanilla, *etc.*). While heat tolerant flavorings are less susceptible to the adverse effects of heat induced during the manufacturing process, they can, nevertheless, benefit from the method of the present invention in that overall flavor loss is reduced producing a higher intensity of flavor at reduced concentrations.

While the extruder die assembly of the present invention is capable of imparting flavored fluid additive in a distinct flavor pattern in the flowing mass of the known extrudate composition, the extruder die assembly may be constructed so as to maximize the amount of flavored fluid additive that may be imparted into the flowing extrudate composition with no regard for any corresponding pattern. For example, as shown in **Figure 7**, in a preferred embodiment the extruder die assembly **100A** may comprise co-injection die insert **320A** featuring a cross-hatched design. The cross-hatch design maximizes the amount of flavored fluid additive imparted into the cross-section of the flowing extrudate. The extruder die assembly **100A** may also include static mixing elements (*e.g.*, **700A**, **700B**, **700C**) located downstream from the co-injection die insert **320A** of the injection section **300A**. The static mixing elements (*e.g.*, **700A**, **700B**, **700C**) serve to homogenize the flavoring or seasoning media throughout the flowing mass of extrudate. The inlet of the nozzle section **400A** may be adjusted to accommodate the inclusion of static mixing elements (*e.g.*, **700A**, **700B**, **700C**) within the extruder die assembly **100A**.

After passing through the injection section **300A** and any static mixing elements (*e.g.*, **700A**, **700B**, **700C**), the resulting flavored food mass is then compressed through a converging nozzle bore in the nozzle section **400A** such that the pressure in nozzle bore is equal to or in excess of the vapor pressure of the water in the flavored extrudate mixture, and flavored extrudate mixture through a profile die (*e.g.*, outlet **430A**) into a zone of ambient pressure below the vapor pressure of the water in the mixture. As the flavored extrudate mixture emerges from the die into the zone of reduced pressure, a portion of the water in the mixture is vaporized, thereby causing the product to expand. The resulting extruded flavored food product has a moisture content from about 4 weight percent to about 8 weight percent and a water activity (A_w) from about 0.30 to about 0.45.

The extrusion device of the present invention must be capable of generating super-atmospheric pressures and elevated temperatures in the material being extruded. Preferably, the extruder employed is a twin screw extruder. The twin screw extruder houses two adjacent, parallel screws which are operated in a co-rotating mode. Suitable twin screw extruders can be obtained commercially and include, for example, a Baker-Perkins model MPF-50D twin screw extruder.

In the practice of this invention, it is preferred to employ a screw configuration which imparts relatively low shear forces to the farinaceous food material. A preferred screw for use in conjunction with a Baker Perkins MPF-50D twin screw extruder has the following

configuration, proceeding from the inlet of the extruder barrel towards the extruder die assembly **100A**:

- First, a 10" long metering screw;
- Second, a 3 1/2" long 30° forward paddle section;
- 5 Third, a 3" long single lead screw;
- Fourth, a 2" long 60° forward paddle section;
- Fifth, a 6" long single lead screw;
- Sixth, a 2" long 60° forward paddle section;
- Seventh and last, a 3" long single lead screw.

10 The farinaceous food mixture is placed in a feed hopper which feeds the extruder barrel. As the mixture is moved through the extruder barrel by the action of the rotating extruder screws, the farinaceous food mixture becomes plasticized and flowable. The heat required to plasticize the mixture is generated by the shearing action of the screws. Heating and cooling devices can also be mounted along the extruder to impart or remove heat in order
15 to obtain the desired temperature profile.

As the farinaceous food material moves through the extruder barrel, the barrel pressure increases. The pressure in the extruder barrel equals or exceeds the vapor pressure of the water in the farinaceous food mixture at all times, thus preventing the water from vaporizing prior to emergence from the extruder.

20 The plasticized farinaceous food mixture exits the extruder barrel and is directed to the inlet of the passageway within the forming section **200A** and combined with a fluid additive (*i.e.*, a flavoring and/or flavored food material) in the injection section **300A** and extruded through outlet **430A** of nozzle section **400A**.

25 The hot, plasticized, farinaceous food mixture emerges from the outlet **430A** into a zone of ambient pressure below the vapor pressure of the water in the mixture; that is, normal atmospheric pressure. Upon emerging from the extruder die assembly **100A**, the now flavored plasticized, farinaceous food mixture is exposed to the reduced pressure environment, thus readily allowing a portion of the water in the mixture to vaporize so that there is formed a highly porous, puffed, cellular body. In the process of so doing, the residual
30 moisture in the farinaceous product is reduced to a level from about 4 weight percent to about 8 weight percent.

Any suitable die configuration can be employed, depending on the particular product which one desires to make by the process of the invention. For example, as shown in the **Figure 7**, the outlet **430A** of extruder die assembly **100A** may have a circular cross-sectional area or an "O"-shaped opening to produce a rod of extrudate or ball-shaped extrudate.

5 As previously indicated, the resulting extruded food product does not require the use of a drying apparatus such as an oven to remove moisture. As it emerges from the outlet **430A** of the extruder die assembly **100A**, the extrudate typically has a temperature from about 121° C. to about 163° C. and is soft, yet self-supporting. The product can be subjected to further processing, *e.g.*, segmenting and bagging, *etc.*, as soon as it has cooled sufficiently to
10 become rigid and dimensionally stable. If desired, air cooling or other means may be employed to assist in cooling the extrudate. By eliminating the drying and seasoning stage from the production process, the total length of a production line, excluding the extruder, for an expanded, farinaceous food product is typically reduced from about 130 feet to 30 feet or less.

15 The expanded product is usually cooled to near ambient temperature in about two minutes. The texture is crisp and crunchy, even though a drying oven was not used. Thus, the resulting extruded food product is suitable for providing a shelf-stable snack product.

While simple geometric shapes (*e.g.*, a spheres, ovoids, and crescents) may be produced using a simple extruder die outlet similar to that shown in **Figure 7**, producing a
20 suitable complexly shaped extruded piece requires further refinement of the extruder die outlet. As mentioned previously, a problematic aspect of direct expansion or puff extrusion devices involves the dimensional quality of the resulting direct expanded food products. The resulting individual pieces typically have a uniform, puffed shape with a cross-sectional shape generally corresponding to the outline of the extruder die outlet. While satisfactory for
25 simple geometric shapes, the dimensional design details of more complex shapes tend to be obscured or eliminated. Thus, the present invention includes an improved extruder die outlet assembly for improving the dimensional design quality of complexly shaped puff extruded pieces.

Referring now to **Figure 8a**, a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of the extruder die outlet assembly **20** of the present invention is shown. As shown in **Figure 8a**, the
30 improved extruder die outlet assembly **20** may include a transition insert section **26**, a

plurality of spacer insert elements 30, an imprinting insert element 40, and a forming insert element 50, all of which are coaxially aligned and interlocking.

The extruder die outlet assembly 20 of the present invention is designed for adaptation to a wide variety of commercial-grade extrusion devices common in the food industry. While the embodiment illustrated is shown as being generally cylindrical in shape, the exterior housing of the extruder die outlet assembly 20 may be of any shape necessary for adaptation to commercial-grade extrusion devices common in the food industry. The extruder die outlet assembly 20 is inserted into the appropriate compartment within an extrusion device (not shown) and connected to a coaxially aligned supply conduit 24 having a passageway 25 whereby an extrudate 22 (e.g., a paste or a cereal dough) is directed through the assembly 20. Upon exiting the improved extruder die outlet assembly 20, the extrudate 22 is thereupon directly expanded and cut into individual pieces in the conventional manner.

The transition insert section 26 attaches to the supply conduit 24 and directs the flow of extrudate 22 through passageway 28 to a passageway defined by apertures in each of the spacer insert elements 30. The cross sectional area of the passageway 28 defined through the transition insert section 26 may be reduced as necessary to smoothly transition the flow of extrudate 22 from the passageway 24 of supply conduit 24 to the passageway defined by apertures in each of the plurality of spacer insert elements 30. Of course, the transition insert section 26 may be dispensed with entirely if the supply conduit 24 may be attached directly to the plurality of spacer insert elements 30.

Figure 9 illustrates the exit face 32 of spacer insert element 30. Each of the plurality of spacer insert elements 30 includes a matching aperture 34 defined therethrough having a circumference 36, such that when coaxially aligned, the plurality of spacer insert elements 30 define a passageway through which the extrudate 22 may flow.

Referring now to Figure 10, an embodiment of the exit face 42 of the imprinting insert element 40 is illustrated. The imprinting insert element 40 includes an aperture 44 defined therethrough having a circumference 46 which generally corresponds to the circumference 36 of the aperture 34 defined in the spacer insert elements 30, with the exception that the aperture 44 of imprinting insert element 40 includes one or more prongs 48 projecting into the aperture 44.

Figure 11 shows an embodiment of a forming insert element 50 used in the present invention. The forming insert element 50 includes an aperture 54 defined therethrough having

a complexly shaped circumference 56. The complex shape of circumference 56 is defined by one or more projections 58 which extend into the center of aperture 54.

As shown in the exit face view 52 of an embodiment of the extruder die outlet assembly of the present invention illustrated in FIG. 12, when the improved extruder die outlet assembly 20 of the present invention illustrated in FIGS. 8a and 8b is properly assembled and configured, each of the projections 58 of the forming insert element 50 is aligned with a prong 48 of the imprinting insert element 40. The prongs 48 momentarily disrupt the axial flow of the extrudate 22 altering its velocity profile prior to its extrusion through the aperture 54 of the forming insert element 50. By disrupting the axial flow of the extrudate 22 in the vicinity of the projections 58 in the forming insert element 50 prior to its extrusion, the dimensional quality of the resulting direct expanded food piece is greatly improved. As shown in FIG. 13, the resulting food piece 70 exhibits an improved three-dimensional quality such that each of the appendages 72 a-d is more clearly defined and distinguishable from one another.

The axial distance between the one or more projections 58 and its corresponding prongs 48 may be adjusted as necessary to optimize the dimensional qualities of the resulting food piece depending upon the particular flow characteristics (e.g., flow velocity, viscosity, and texture) of each extrudate 22. For example, as shown in Figure 8a, in one configuration of an embodiment of the extruder die outlet assembly 20, the imprinting insert element 40 is positioned directly upstream of the forming insert element 50. Alternatively, as shown in Figure 8b, in another configuration of the embodiment of the extruder die outlet assembly 20a, two spacer insert elements 30 are inserted between the imprinting insert element 40 and the forming insert element 50. The thickness of each individual imprinting insert element 30 may be varied to allow incremental change of the axial distance between the imprinting insert element 40 and the forming insert element 50. The axial distance between the imprinting insert element 40 and the forming insert element 50 varies from 5mm – 55mm, but in a preferred embodiment is 10mm.

Those skilled in the art will recognize that the extruder die outlet assembly 20 shown in Figure 8a may also be incorporated into the extruder die assemblies shown in Figures 2a and 7 in a variety of configurations. For example, in one arrangement the converging nozzle section 400, 400A may be configured to incorporate a transition insert section 26 and its assorted insert elements either separately or as an integrated unit. While such a configured converging nozzle will produce a complexly shaped direct expanded food product having

improved dimensional qualities, the design of a distinct colored and/or flavored pattern imparted into the extruded food mass will often be disturbed by the a prong 48 of the imprinting insert element 40. Thus, it is necessary to further refine the design of the converging nozzle so that a distinct colored and/or flavored pattern imparted into the extruded food mass is not disturbed by the mechanism which improves the dimensional quality of the resulting direct expanded food piece.

Referring now to Figures 14a and 14b, a preferred embodiment of the extruder die assembly of the present invention is shown. The extruder die assembly, generally indicated by reference character 1000 includes a forming section 1200, an injection section 1300, and a nozzle section 1400. As with the previous embodiments, the three sections comprising the die assembly 1000 are coaxially aligned and interlocking. Additionally, means for coupling the forming section 1200 to the injection section 1300 are also included. While the illustrated preferred embodiment is shown as being generally cylindrical in shape, the exterior housing of the die assembly 1000 may be of any shape necessary for adaptation to commercial-grade extrusion devices common in the food industry.

As with the previous embodiments, the preferred embodiment of the extruder die assembly 1000 is designed for adaptation to a wide variety of commercial-grade extrusion devices common in the food industry. The extruder die assembly 1000 is inserted into an appropriate compartment within an extrusion device (not shown) such that a first extrudate (e.g., a paste or a cereal dough) is directed down a coaxially aligned passageway 1210 within the forming section 1200 and combined with a fluid additive (e.g., a food coloring dye or a flowable colored and/or flavored food material) in the injection section 1300 via supply port 1340 and annular reservoir R', whereupon the resulting food mass is compressed through a complexly shaped converging nozzle bore 1420 in the nozzle section 1400 to produce a complexly shaped extruded food product containing a distinct colored and/or flavored pattern and having improved dimensional qualities.

The forming section 1200 and injection section 1300 of the preferred embodiment 1000 are essentially identical in form and function as the previously described embodiments. Thus, as shown in FIGS. 15a and 15b, the forming section 1200 is a generally tubular flange element having a central bore defining a passageway 1210. The inlet 1212 of the passageway 1210 is adapted to receive a conduit (not shown) supplying a pressurized first extrudate from an extrusion device (not shown). A plurality of counter-sunk coupling holes 1202, equally spaced around the periphery of the entrance face 1204 of forming section 1200, are provided

for receiving screws (not shown) for removably coupling the forming section 1200 to threaded holes 1302 in the injection section 1300. An alignment hole 1206 extends through the forming section 1200 in parallel alignment with the passageway 1210 to receive an alignment knob 1306 on the entrance face of the injection section 1300. When properly seated into the alignment hole 1206, the alignment knob 1306 ensures that the axial angular alignment of the injection section 1200 in relation to the forming section 1200 is correct.

The outlet portion of the passageway 1210 includes a forming die element 1220 which divides the flow of the first extrudate into at least two, and more preferably a plurality of adjacent flowing extrudate passageways.

As with the previously described embodiments, the forming section 1200 and injection section 1300 of the preferred embodiment of the extruder die assembly 1000 are fabricated as a matching set. In general, the outlet face of the forming section is designed to mate and seal with the inlet face of the injection section. In one embodiment, an inner peripheral rim formed in the outlet face of the forming section is specifically designed to slidably couple and align with a central bore in the inlet face of the injection section. The inner peripheral rim is defined by a peripheral notch formed in the outlet face of the forming section. The peripheral notch is characterized by a peripheral rim wall which is parallel with and generally equidistant from the outer periphery of the central passageway. The inner peripheral rim includes a peripheral groove with a semicircular cross-section. A matching peripheral groove with a semicircular cross-section is formed in the base of the central bore of the inlet portion of the injection section such that when the forming section and injection section are slidably coupled and aligned, an internal peripheral reservoir manifold R' is formed.

Thus, as shown in the figures, and in particular Figures 14a, 15a, and 15b, the inner peripheral rim formed in the outlet face of the forming section 1200 is an annular rim defined by an annular notch, characterized by the annular rim wall 1242 and the annular outer ring seal face 1240, around the outer periphery of the outlet face of the forming section 1200. The annular rim in the outlet face of the forming section 1200 slidably fits into a central bore in the inlet face of the injection section 1300 defined by the annular bore wall 1308 such that the forming section's annular outer ring seal face 1240 seats and seals with the injection section's annular outer seal face 1304, the forming section's intermediate annular seal face 1244 seats and seals with the injection section's annular intermediate ring seal face 1310, and the forming section's inner annular seal face 1246 and the exit face 1248 of the forming die element 1220 seat and seal with the entrance face 1322 of the injection section's co-injection

die insert **1320**. Moreover, the matching annular peripheral grooves **1230**, **1330** form an annular internal peripheral reservoir manifold **R'** into which a fluid additive may be supplied. When properly aligned and coupled, the respective annular seals between the forming section **1200** and the matching injection section **1300** effectively seal and isolate the fluid additive
5 supplied to the reservoir manifold **R'** from inadvertent leakage to the upstream side of the forming die element **1220** and the outer periphery of the extruder die assembly **1000**.

As with the previously described embodiments, the injection section **1300** includes a co-injection die insert **1320** which has profile such that when properly aligned and coupled with the forming die element **1220**, the seal between the exit face **1248** of the forming die
10 element **1220** and the entrance face of the injection section's co-injection die insert **1320** ensures that the respective adjacently flowing extrudate passageways are unobstructed and contiguous and that the fluid additive contained in the reservoir manifold **R'** does not inadvertently leak to the upstream side of the forming die element **1220**.

The co-injection die insert **1320** includes at least one and more preferably a plurality
15 of capillary channels **1352** in the space between the plurality of passageways. The capillary channels **1352** are fluidly connected to the reservoir manifold **R'** via channel ports **1350**. The reservoir manifold **R'** is fluidly connected to a pressurized source of fluid additive (not shown) via supply port **1340**. Thus, as with the previously described embodiments, when properly aligned and coupled, the seal between the exit face **1248** of the forming die element
20 **1220** and the entrance face of the injection section's co-injection die insert **1320** ensures that the pressurized fluid additive supplied to the annular internal peripheral reservoir manifold **R'** continually charges the capillary channels **1352** via channel ports whereupon each capillary channel **1352** emits at its downstream exit face a continuous discharge of fluid additive in the general cross-sectional shape of the capillary channel **1352** resulting in a continuous band of
25 fluid additive being injected into the transient clefts formed in the first extrudate as it exits the adjacent flowing extrudate passageways. Upon exiting from the individual adjacent flowing extrudate passageways, the individual adjacently flowing columns of first extrudate coalesce to enclose the injected bands of fluid additive within a single flow mass thereby imparting a distinct colored and/or flavored pattern into the food mass.

As with the previously described embodiments, the injection section **1300** may include
30 multiple supply ports **1340** fluidly connected to separate pressurized sources of fluid additive. In such an embodiment, the annular internal peripheral reservoir manifold **R'** may be divided into multiple segregated quadrants fluidly connecting individual pressurized sources of fluid

additive to specific capillary channels **1352** allowing a distinct pattern of multiple colors and/or flavors to be imparted into the food mass.

Referring to the figures, and in particular **Figures 16a, 16b** and **17a**, the exit face of the injection section **1300** is generally designed to mate and seal with the inlet face of the nozzle section **1400**. An inner annular rim **1414** projecting from the inlet face of the nozzle section **1400** slidably fits into a central bore formed in the outlet face of the injection section **1300** and defined by the annular bore wall **1364**, such that the injection section's annular outer ring seal face **1362a** seats and seals with the nozzle section's peripheral outer seal face **1404a**, the injection section's intermediate annular seal face **1362b** seats and seals with the nozzle section's intermediate annular ring seal face **1404b**, and the injection section's inner annular seal face **1362c** seats and seals with the nozzle section's inner annular ring seal face **1404c**. Thus, with the exception of the co-injection die insert **1320** and the complexly-shaped inlet **1410**, the exit face of the injection section **1300** is essentially a mirror image of the inlet face of the nozzle section **1400**.

While the preferred embodiment's forming and injection sections are essentially identical in form and function as the previously disclosed embodiments, the nozzle section **1400** of the preferred embodiment **1000** differs in a number of aspects from the nozzle section **1400** shown in **Figures 2a** and **2b**. Whereas the nozzle section **400** of previously disclosed embodiments included an inlet with a periphery matching the periphery of the forming section's passageway, the nozzle section **1400** of the preferred embodiment **1000** includes an inlet **1410** having a complexly shaped periphery which is larger than the periphery of the extrudate passageway extending through the forming section and injection sections. Thus, in operation, that portion of the extrudate flow into which a colored and/or flavored pattern has been imparted is positioned within the periphery of the inlet **1410**. As with the previously described embodiments, the nozzle section **1400** further includes a passageway **1420** coaxially aligned with the forming section's passageway which converges to an outlet **1430**. However, whereas the previously disclosed embodiment of the nozzle section passageway **420** generally maintains its aspect ratio as its cross-sectional area is decreased, the nozzle section **1400** of the preferred embodiment **1000** includes a crucial modification. As shown most clearly in **Figure 17a**, the periphery of inlet **1410** does not have the same geometric shape as the periphery of outlet **1430**. Indeed, while the outermost portions of the periphery of inlet **1410** generally maintain their aspect ratio to one another as the passageway **1420** converges to outlet **1430**, those portions which essentially define the complex shape do not. Thus, as

shown best shown in **Figures 14b** and **17a**, the passageway **1420** includes axially aligned ridgelines (*e.g.*, **1420a**, **1420b**, **1420c**) positioned at specific peripheral points. The various peripheral points correlate to those geometric points which define the complex shape from a simple shape (*e.g.*, a circle). As the passageway **1420** converges to outlet **1430**, the axially aligned ridgelines (*e.g.*, **1420a**, **1420b**, **1420c**) gradually project into the bore of the nozzle passageway **1420**. Thus, as the flowing extrudate passes through the nozzle section **1400**, the axially aligned ridgelines (*e.g.*, **1420a**, **1420b**, **1420c**) gradually disrupt the axial flow of the extrudate at the specific peripheral points, thereby altering the extrudate's velocity profile. By gradually disrupting the axial flow of the extrudate in close proximity to the projecting ridgelines in the converging nozzle prior to its extrusion, the dimensional quality of the resulting direct expanded food piece is greatly improved. In addition, by carefully positioning the capillary channels **1352** of the injection section **1300** into that portion of the flowing extrudate not affected by the axially aligned ridgelines, a distinct colored and/or flavored pattern which may be imparted into the extrudable food mass during the extrusion process. Moreover, the distinct pattern maintains its aspect ratio as it is compressed in the converging nozzle prior to its extrusion. Thus, as shown in **Figure 18**, the resulting food piece **70A** not only exhibits an improved three-dimensional quality such that each of the appendages **72a'-72d'** is more clearly defined and distinguishable, but also includes a distinct colored and/or flavored pattern **76A** imparted in the center portion **74A** and the piece.

It will now be evident to those skilled in the art that there has been described herein an improved extruder die assembly and method for using the same impart a distinct colored and/or flavored pattern into an extrudable food mass while during extrusion. The distinct pattern may remain intact during the extrusion process or may be subsequently homogenized without regard to any corresponding pattern. In addition, the quality of dimensional design aspects of extruded, complexly shaped, direct expanded food products may also be improved. Indeed, the improved extruder die assembly and method for using the same described herein may both impart a distinct colored and/or flavored pattern into an extrudable food mass while improving the quality of dimensional design aspects of the resulting extruded, complexly shaped, direct expanded food products.

In addition, a method for using the improved extruder die assembly with a farinaceous food composition to produce a dried, flavored, direct-expanded food product that exhibits improved flavor characteristics while requiring no post-extrusion drying or seasoning process has been described. Moreover, an injection nozzle having enhanced sealing characteristics

and facilitating a non-invasive fluid connection to the improved extruder die apparatus has also been described.

5 Although the invention hereof has been described by way of a preferred embodiment, it will be evident that other adaptations and modifications can be employed without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. The terms and expressions employed herein have been used as terms of description and not of limitation; and thus, there is no intent of excluding equivalents, but on the contrary it is intended to cover any and all equivalents that may be employed without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. An apparatus for improving the dimensional quality of complexly-shaped, direct
5 expanded food products having a distinct pattern imparted therein, comprising:
 - (a) means for supplying an extrudate flow having said distinct pattern imparted into a portion of its lateral cross-section, wherein said supplying means comprises a first passageway;
 - (b) an extrusion section having a nozzle bore formed therethrough and fluidly
10 connected to said first passageway, said nozzle bore having a complexly-shaped cross-sectional area that converges over its axial length from an inlet to an outlet, and includes at least one axially aligned ridgeline that gradually projects into the nozzle bore as said nozzle converges;

wherein said inlet has a periphery which circumscribes the first passageway.
- 15 2. The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein said axially aligned ridgeline disrupts the extrudate flow in close proximity to said ridgeline.
3. The apparatus of Claim 2, wherein said axially aligned ridgeline does not disrupt said portion of the extrudate flow having the distinct pattern imparted into its lateral cross-section.
4. The apparatus of Claim 3, wherein the complexly-shaped cross-sectional area resembles
20 a baseball glove.
5. The apparatus of Claim 4, wherein the distinct pattern imparted resembles a baseball.
6. The apparatus of Claim 5, wherein the cross-sectional area of the converging passageway is reduced by a factor less than 20:1 between the inlet and the outlet of the extrusion nozzle.
- 25 7. The apparatus of Claim 5, wherein the cross-sectional area of the converging passageway is reduced by a factor greater than 4:1 between the inlet and the outlet of the extrusion nozzle.

8. An apparatus for improving the dimensional quality of complexly-shaped, direct expanded food products having a distinct pattern imparted therein, comprising an extrusion nozzle having a passageway formed therethrough; said passageway having a complexly-shaped cross-sectional area that converges over its axial length from an inlet to an outlet, and
 5 includes at least one axially aligned ridgeline that gradually projects into the passageway as said passageway converges.

9. The apparatus of Claim 8, wherein the complex-shaped cross-section is resembles a baseball glove.

10. The apparatus of Claim 8, wherein the cross-sectional area of the converging
 10 passageway is reduced by a factor less than 20:1 between the inlet and the outlet of the extrusion nozzle.

11. The apparatus of Claim 8, wherein the cross-sectional area of the converging passageway is reduced by a factor greater than 4:1 between the inlet and the outlet of the extrusion nozzle.

15 12. A method for improving the dimensional quality of complexly-shaped, direct expanded food products having a distinct pattern imparted therein, comprising the following steps:

(a) supplying an extrudate flow having said distinct pattern imparted into a portion of its lateral cross-section to a first passageway;

(b) directing the extrudate flow through an extrusion nozzle comprising a nozzle
 20 bore having a complexly-shaped cross-sectional area that converges over its axial length from an inlet to an outlet, and includes at least one axially aligned ridgeline that gradually projects into the nozzle bore as said nozzle converges;

wherein said axially aligned ridgeline disrupts the extrudate flow in close proximity to said ridgeline but not the portion of the extrudate flow having the distinct pattern
 25 imparted into its lateral cross-section.

13. The apparatus of Claim 12, wherein said distinct pattern generally maintains a constant aspect ratio while being directed through said converging nozzle bore.

14. An extruder die assembly for improving the dimensional quality of a complexly shaped, direct expanded food product while imparting a distinct pattern therein, comprising :

- (a) a forming section comprising,
 - (i) an entrance face having an inlet,
 - 5 (ii) a central passageway having extending from the inlet to an outlet,
 - (iii) a forming die element traversing the central passageway, and
 - (iv) an exit face having a first peripheral groove which circumscribes the outlet;
- (b) an injection section comprising,
 - 10 (i) an entrance face having a second peripheral groove circumscribing a co-injection die insert; said co-injection die insert having at least one capillary channel in fluid communication with the second peripheral groove, wherein said capillary channel includes an upstream discharge and a downstream discharge,
 - 15 (ii) a supply port fluidly connecting the second peripheral groove to a fluid additive source; and
- (c) means for coupling and sealing the exit face of the forming section to the entrance face of the injection section thereby positioning and aligning:
 - 20 (i) the first and second peripheral grooves so as to form and isolate a peripheral reservoir manifold therebetween,
 - (ii) the forming die element and the co-injection die insert so as to seal the upstream discharge of the capillary channel.
- (d) a nozzle section comprising
 - 25 (i) an entrance face having a complexly-shaped inlet, said inlet having a periphery which circumscribes said central passageway;
 - (ii) a converging nozzle bore having at least one axially aligned ridgeline, wherein said ridgeline gradually projects into the nozzle bore as said nozzle bore converges; and

(iii) an outlet.

15. The apparatus of Claim 14, wherein the complexly-shaped cross-sectional area resembles a baseball glove.

16. The apparatus of Claim 15, wherein the distinct pattern imparted resembles a baseball.

5 17. The apparatus of Claim 14, wherein the cross-sectional area of the converging nozzle bore is reduced by a factor less than 20:1 between the inlet and the outlet of the extrusion nozzle.

18. The apparatus of Claim 14, wherein the cross-sectional area of the converging nozzle bore is reduced by a factor greater than 4:1 between the inlet and the outlet of the extrusion
10 nozzle.

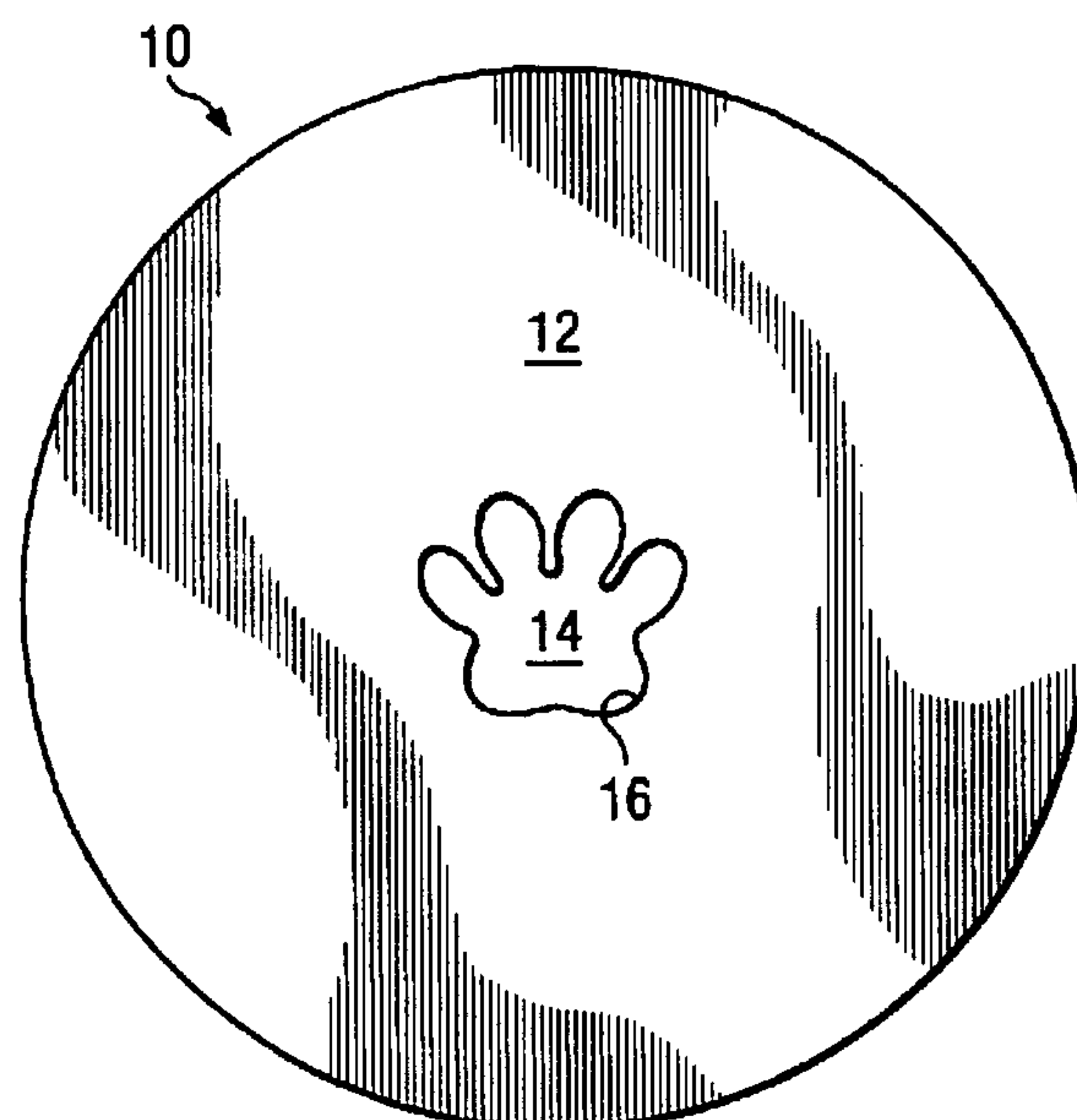


FIG. 1a
(PRIOR ART)

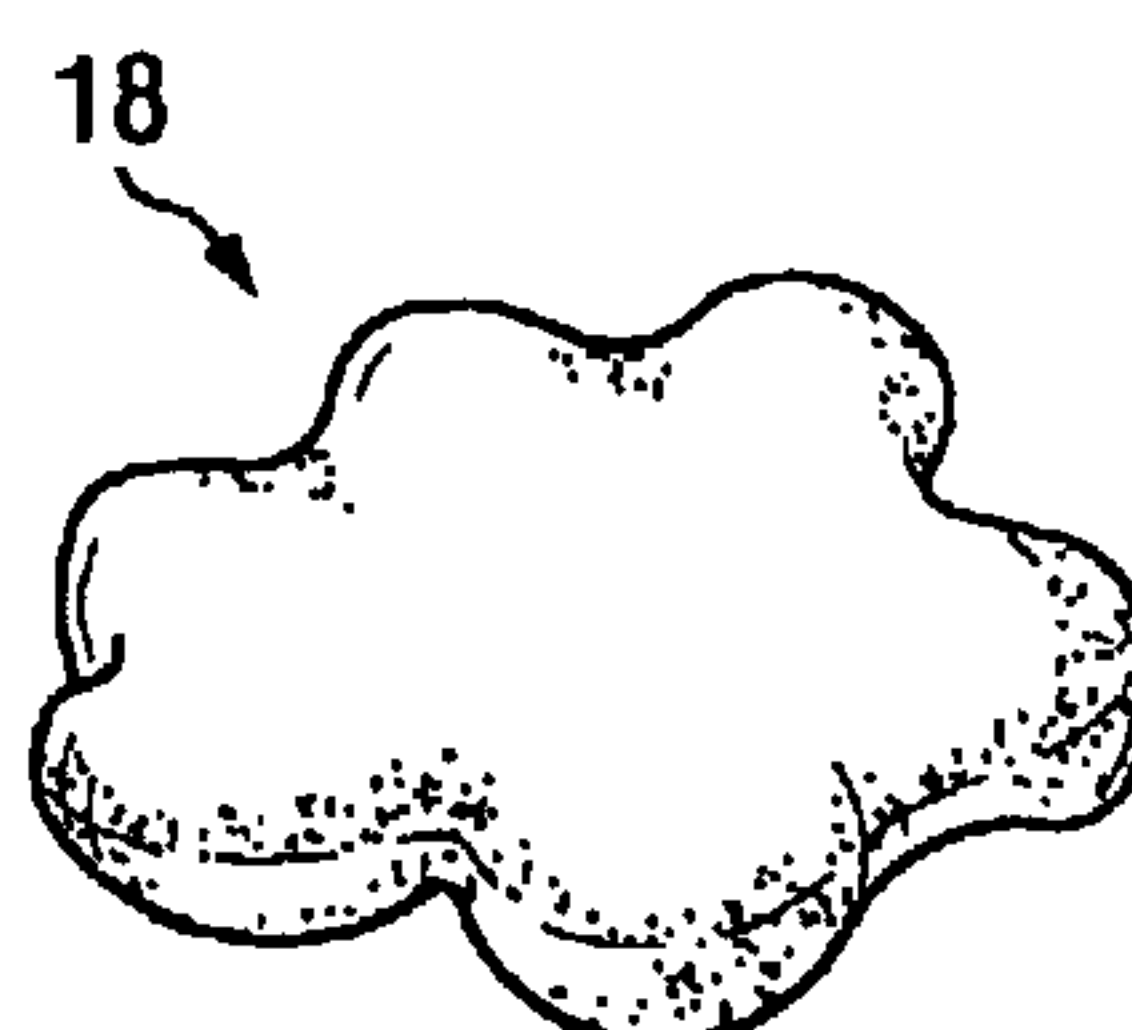


FIG. 1b
(PRIOR ART)

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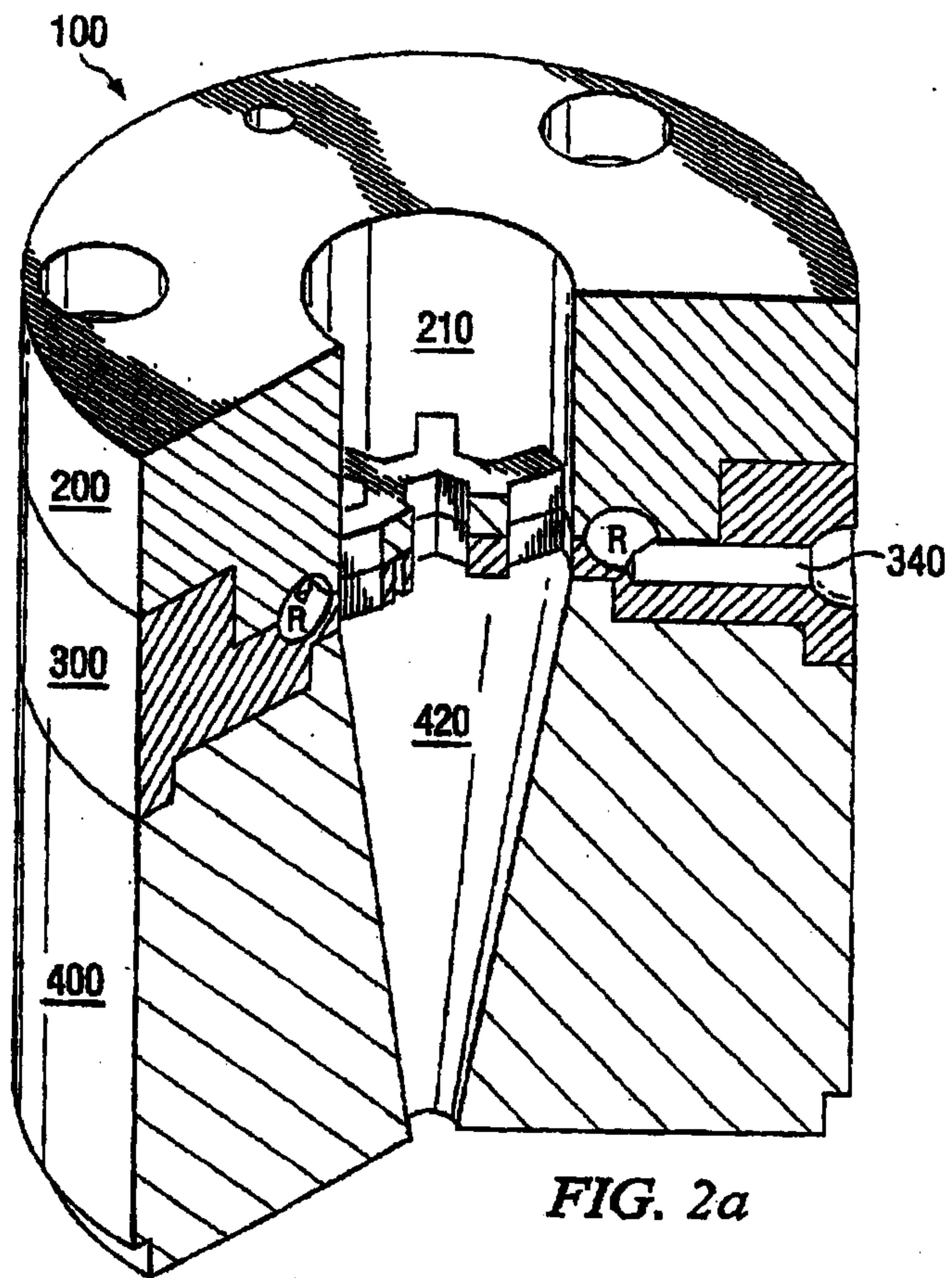
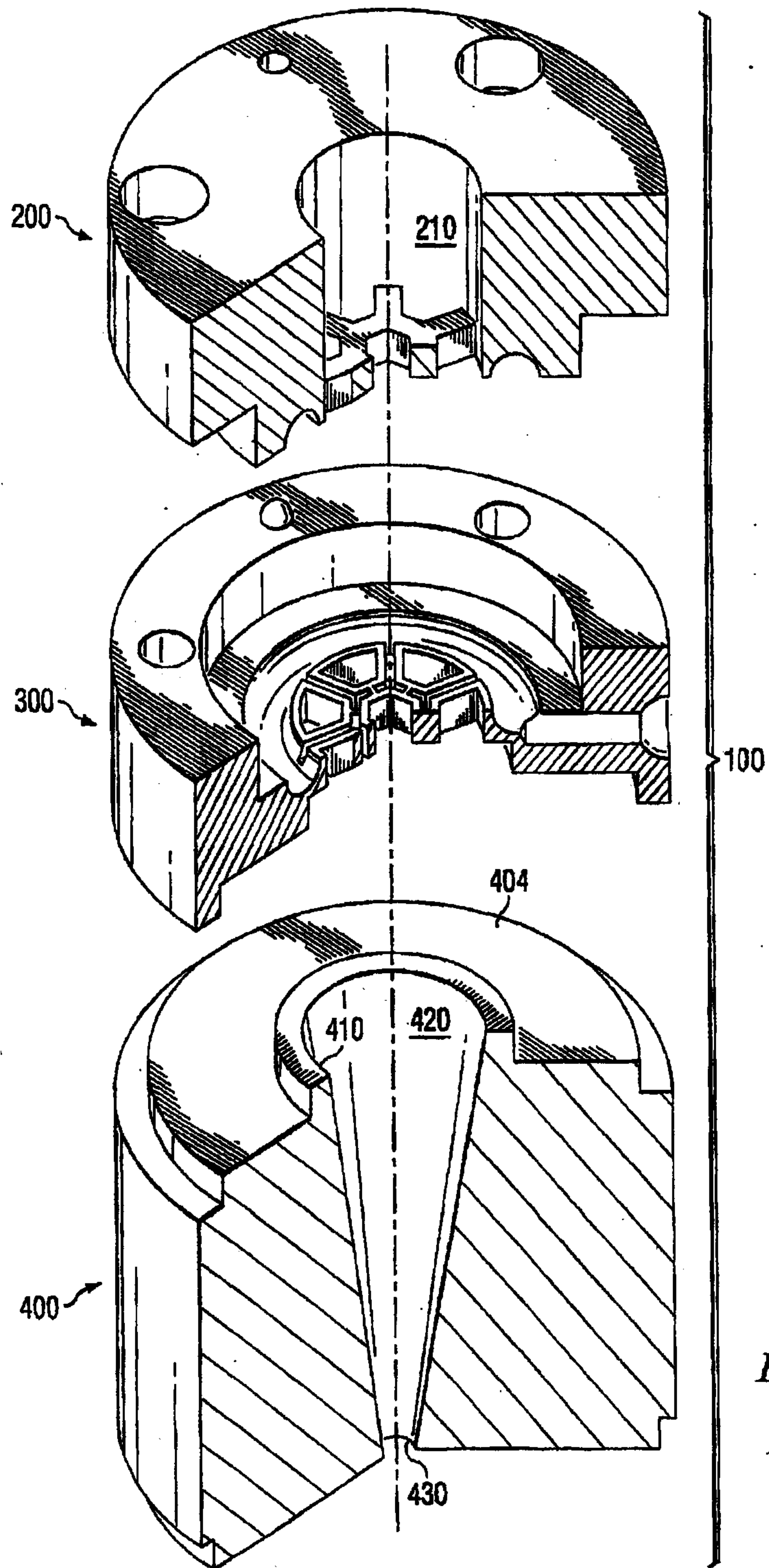


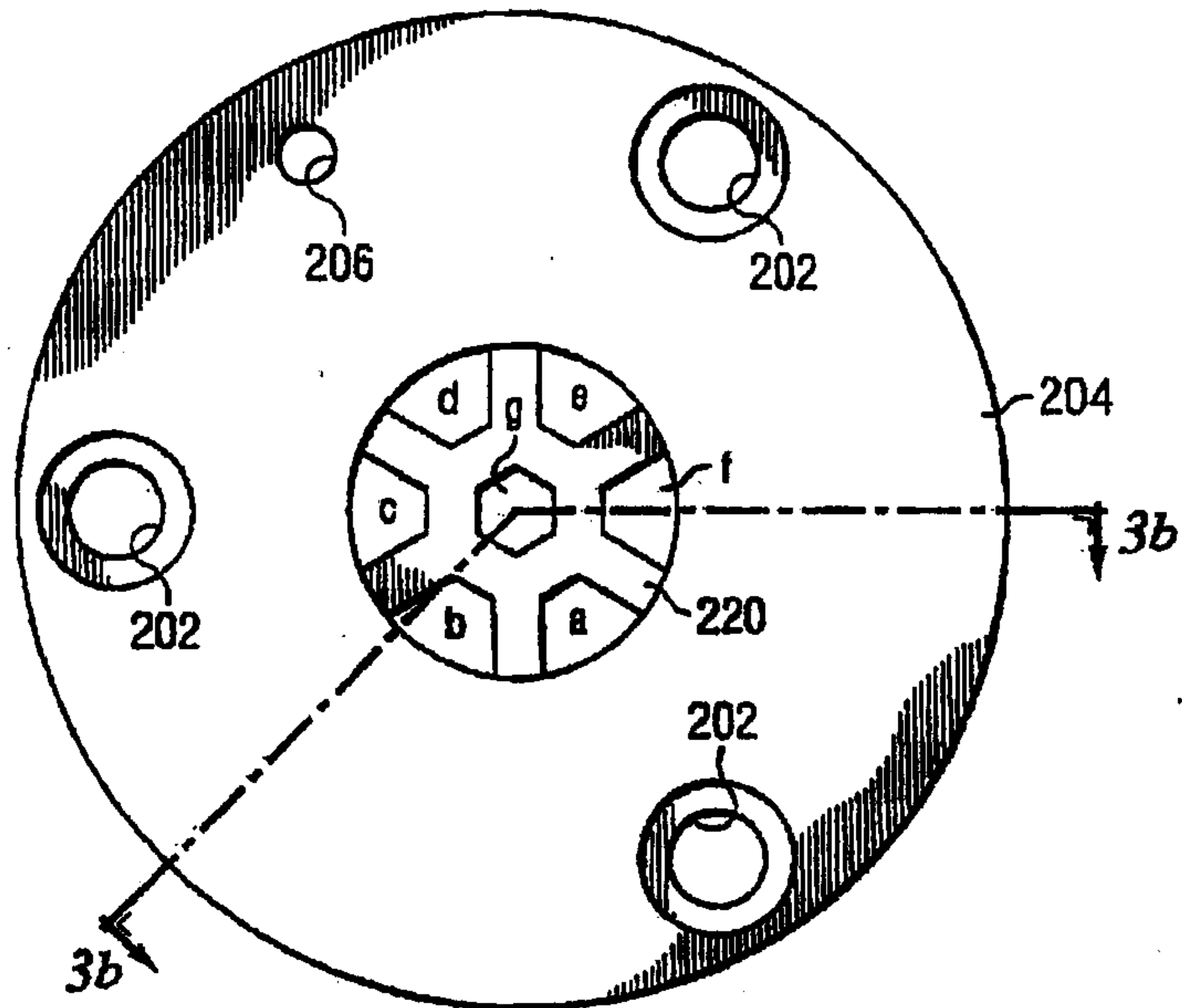
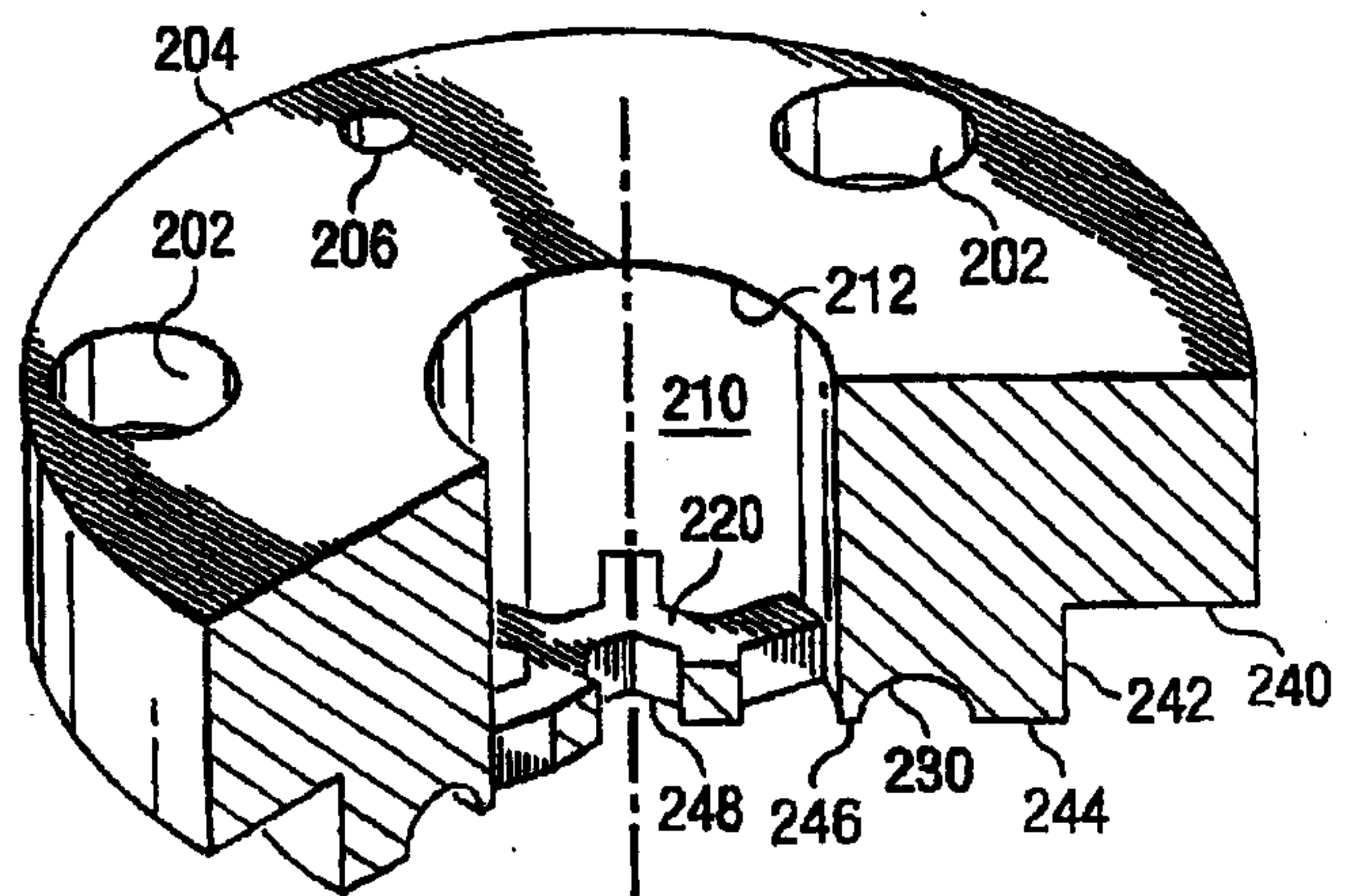
FIG. 2a

PRIOR ART

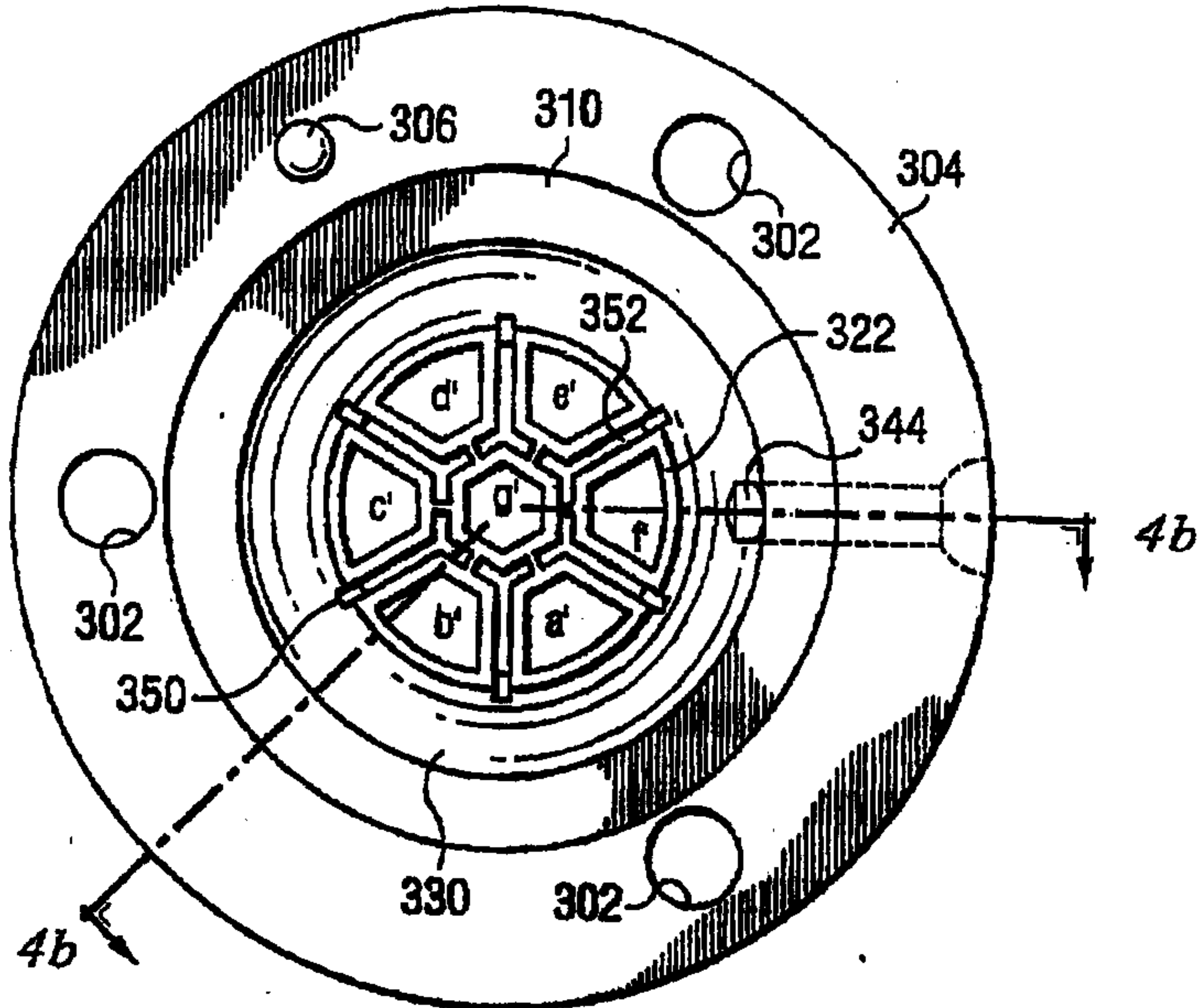
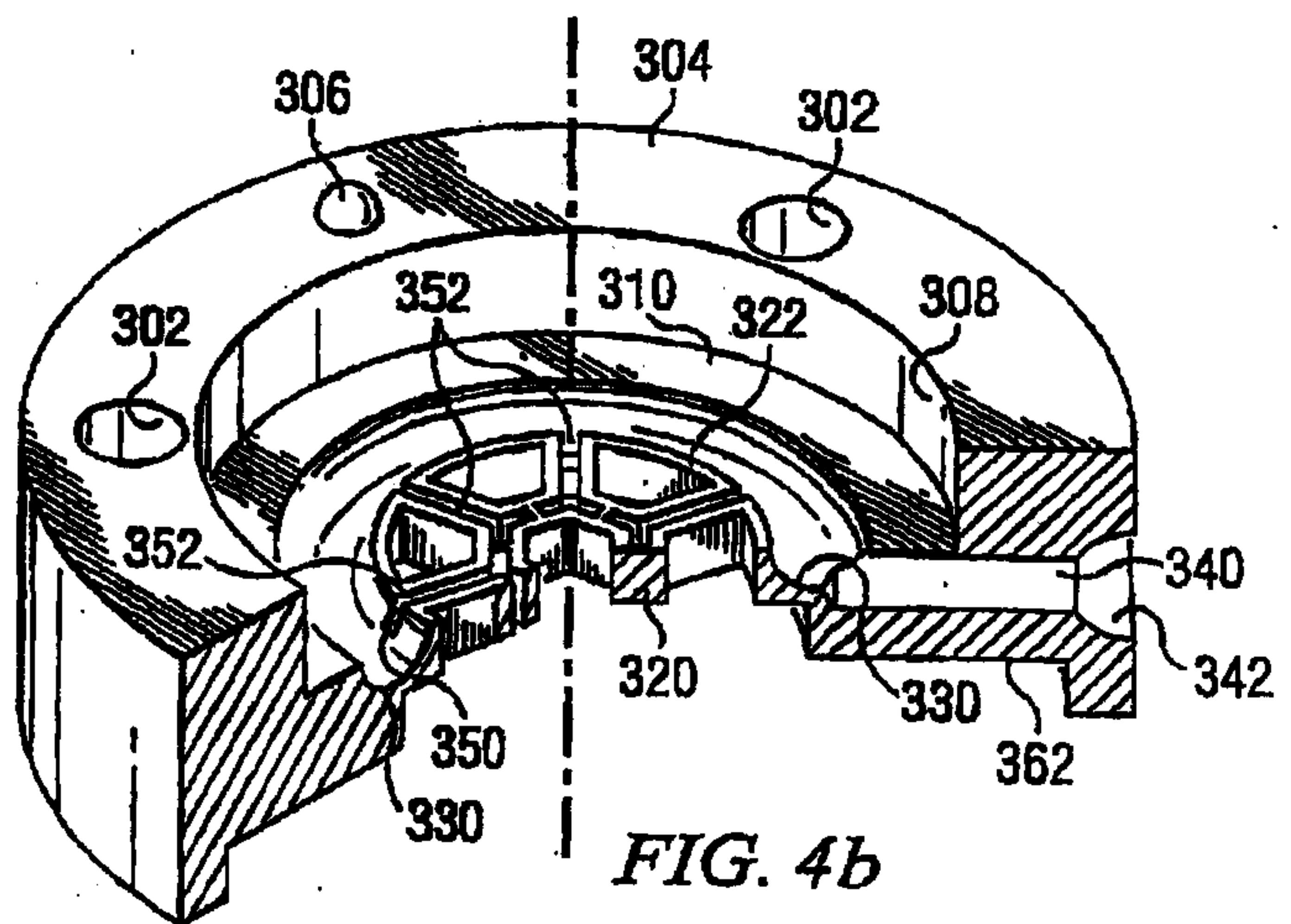
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*FIG. 2b**PRIOR ART*

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FIG. 3a*PRIOR ART**FIG. 3b**PRIOR ART*

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**FIG. 4a****PRIOR ART****FIG. 4b****PRIOR ART**

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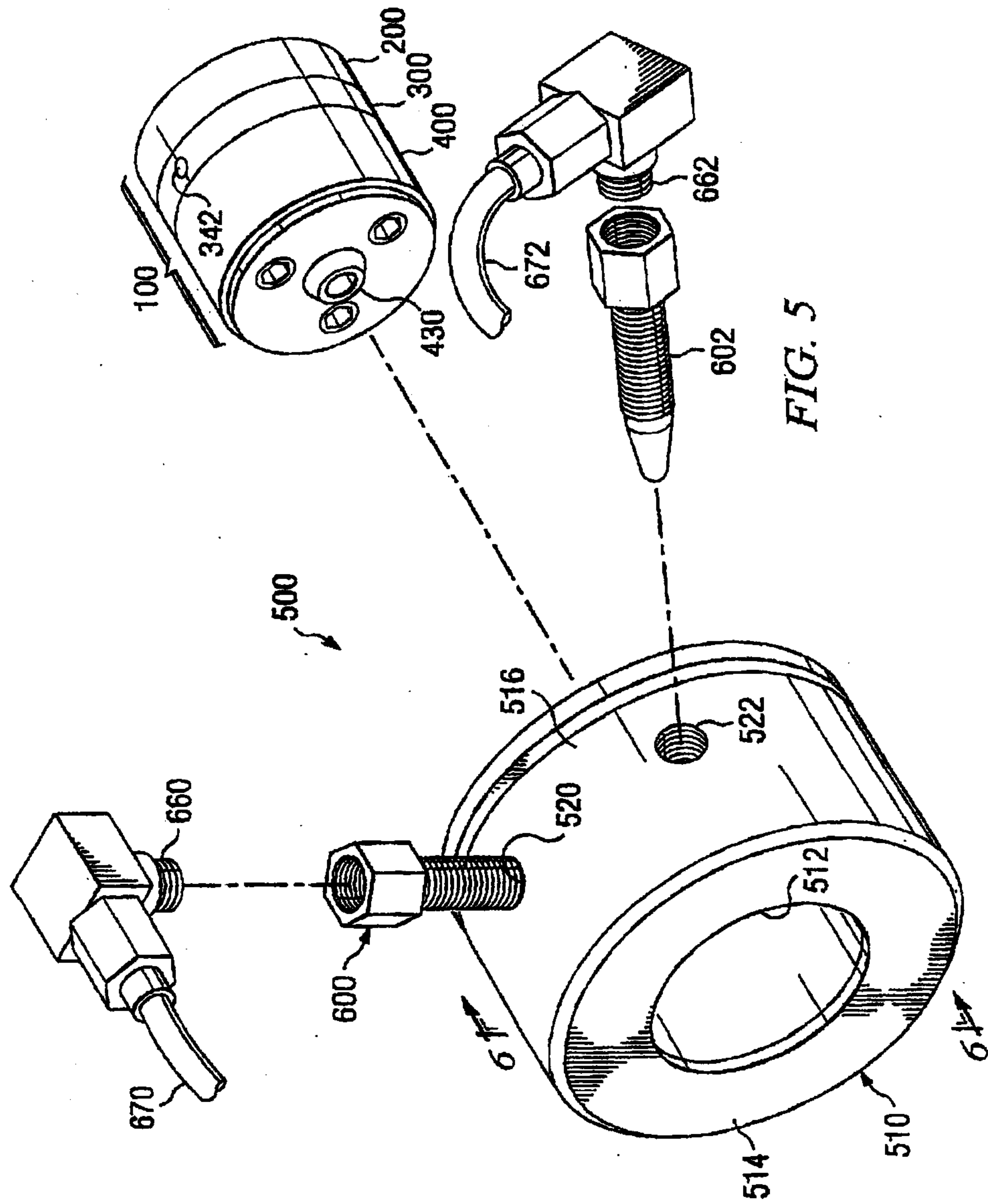
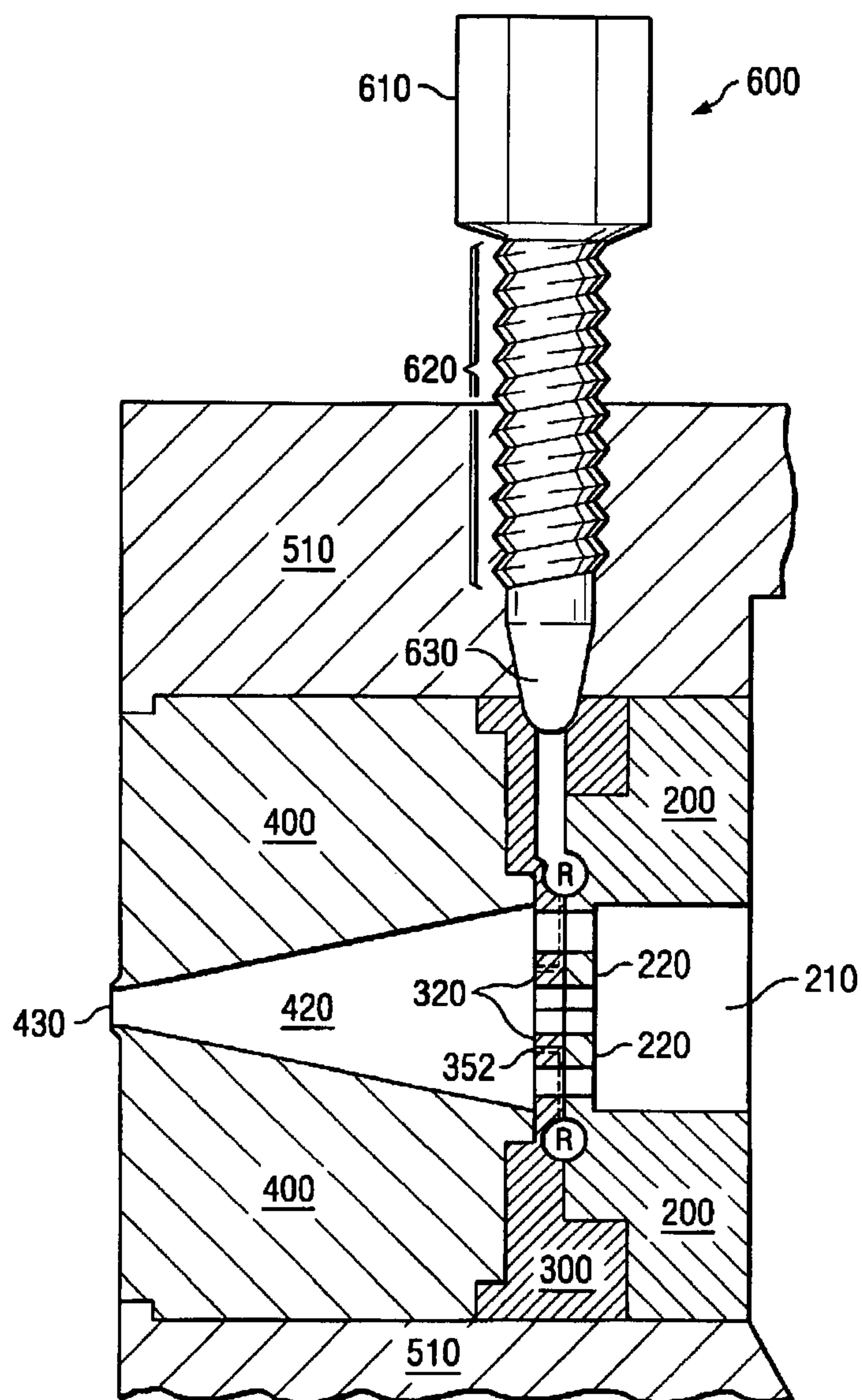
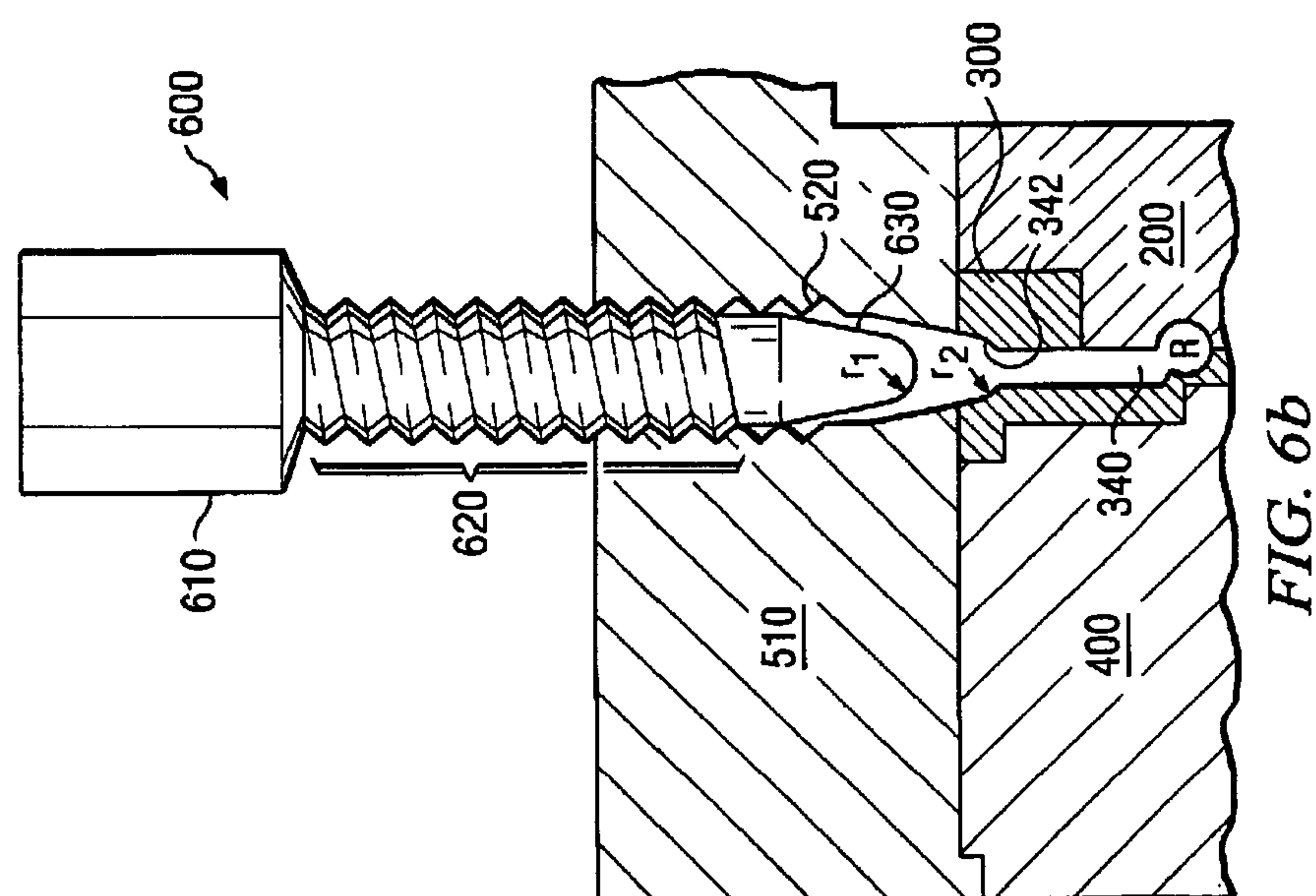
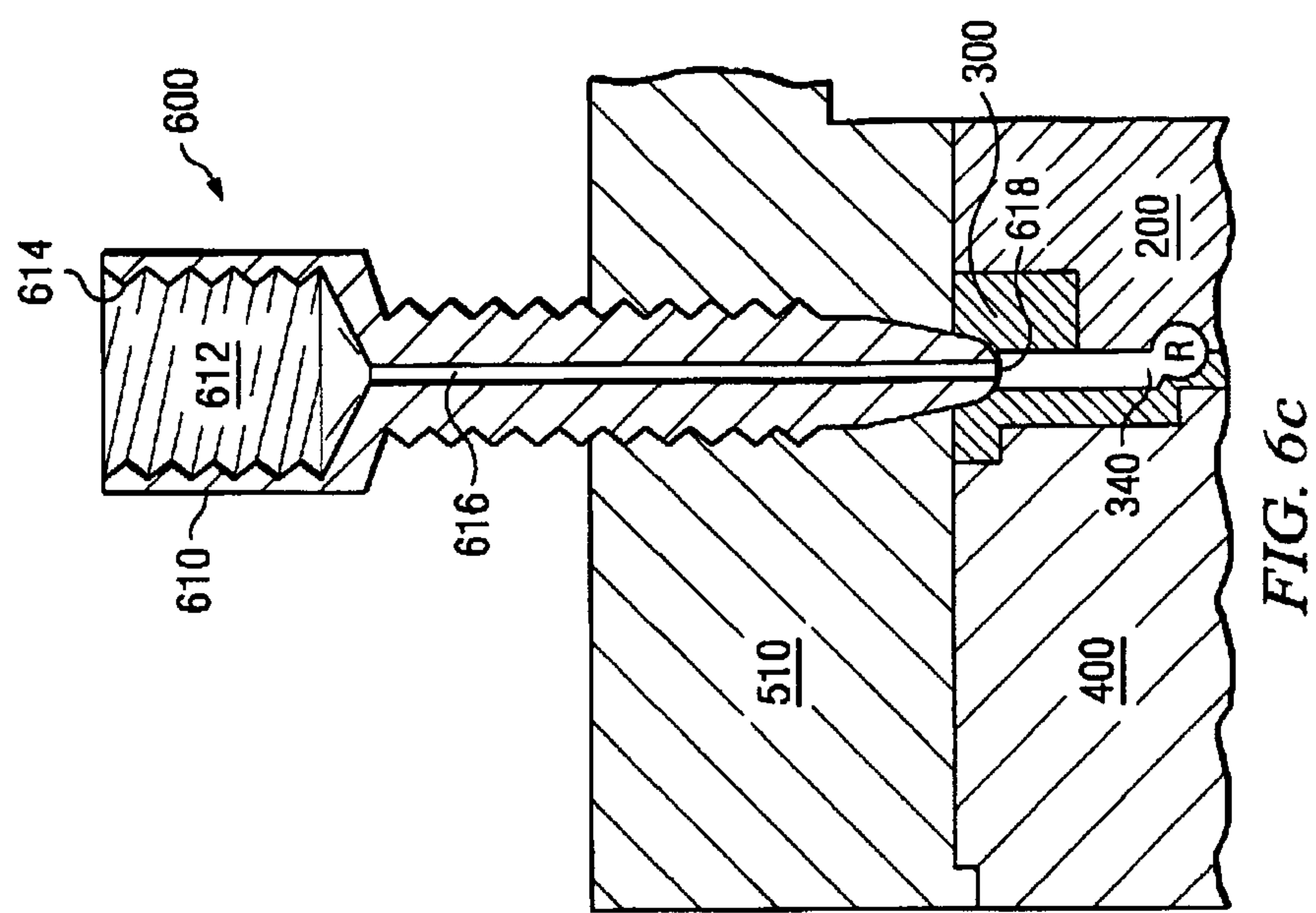
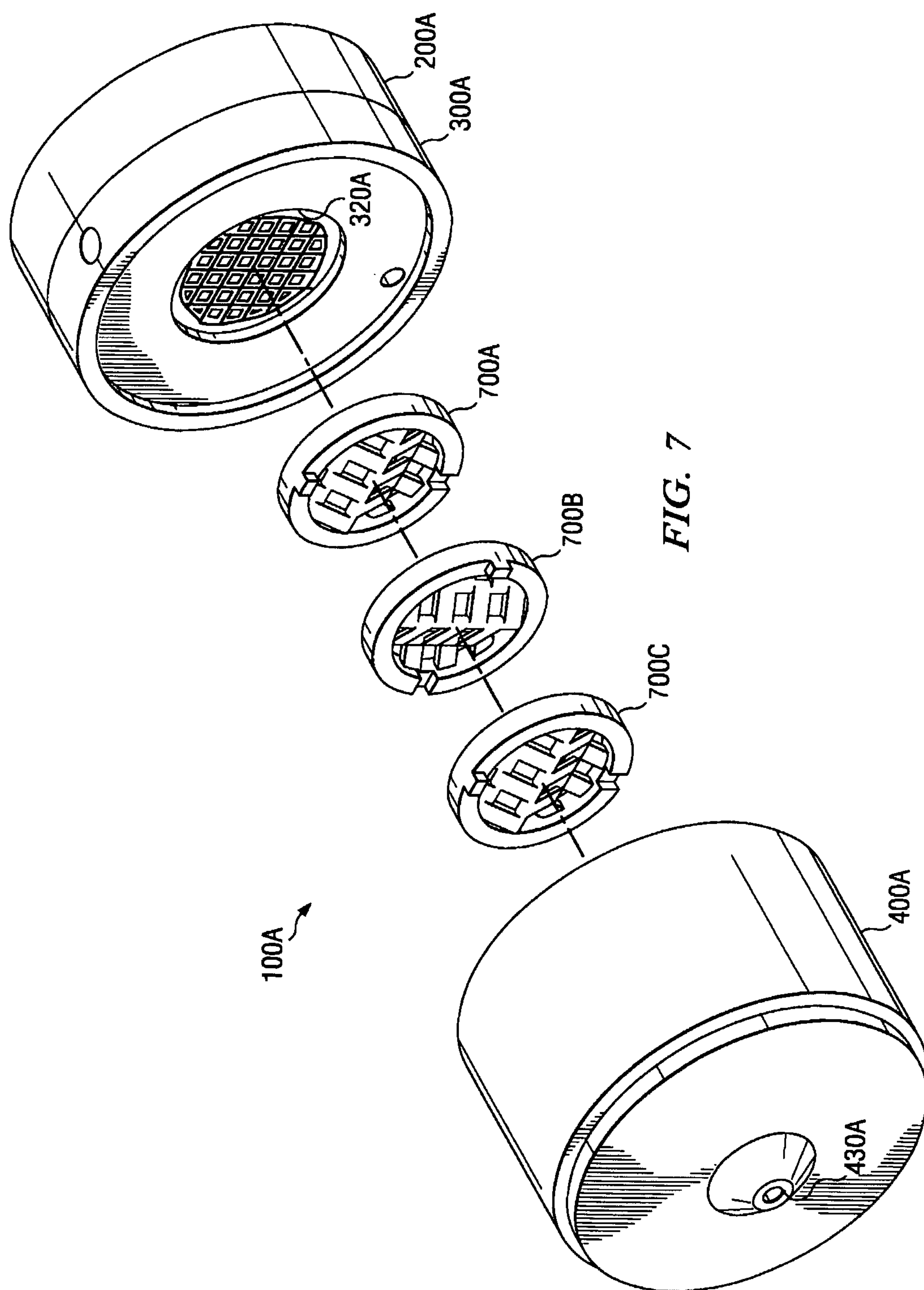
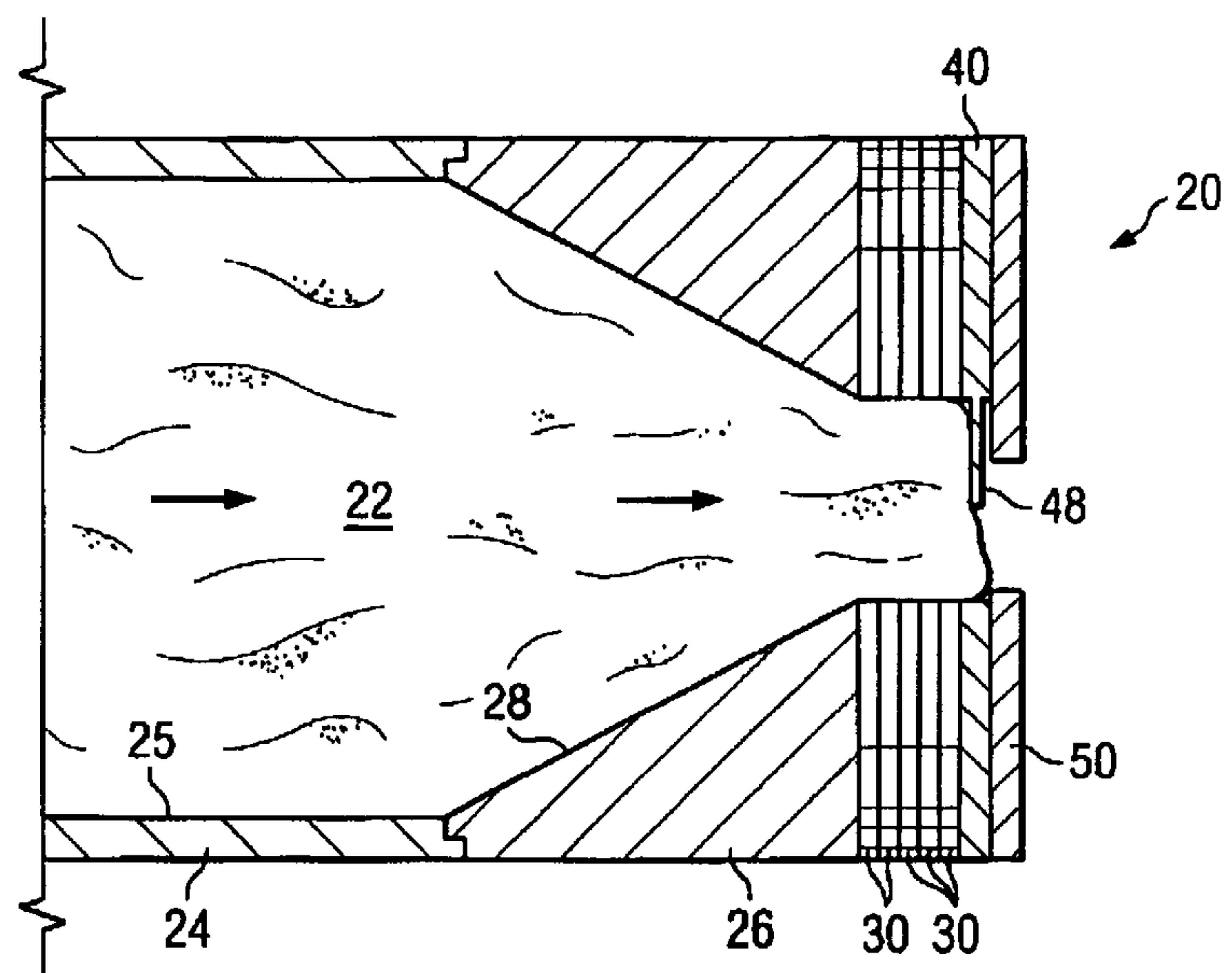
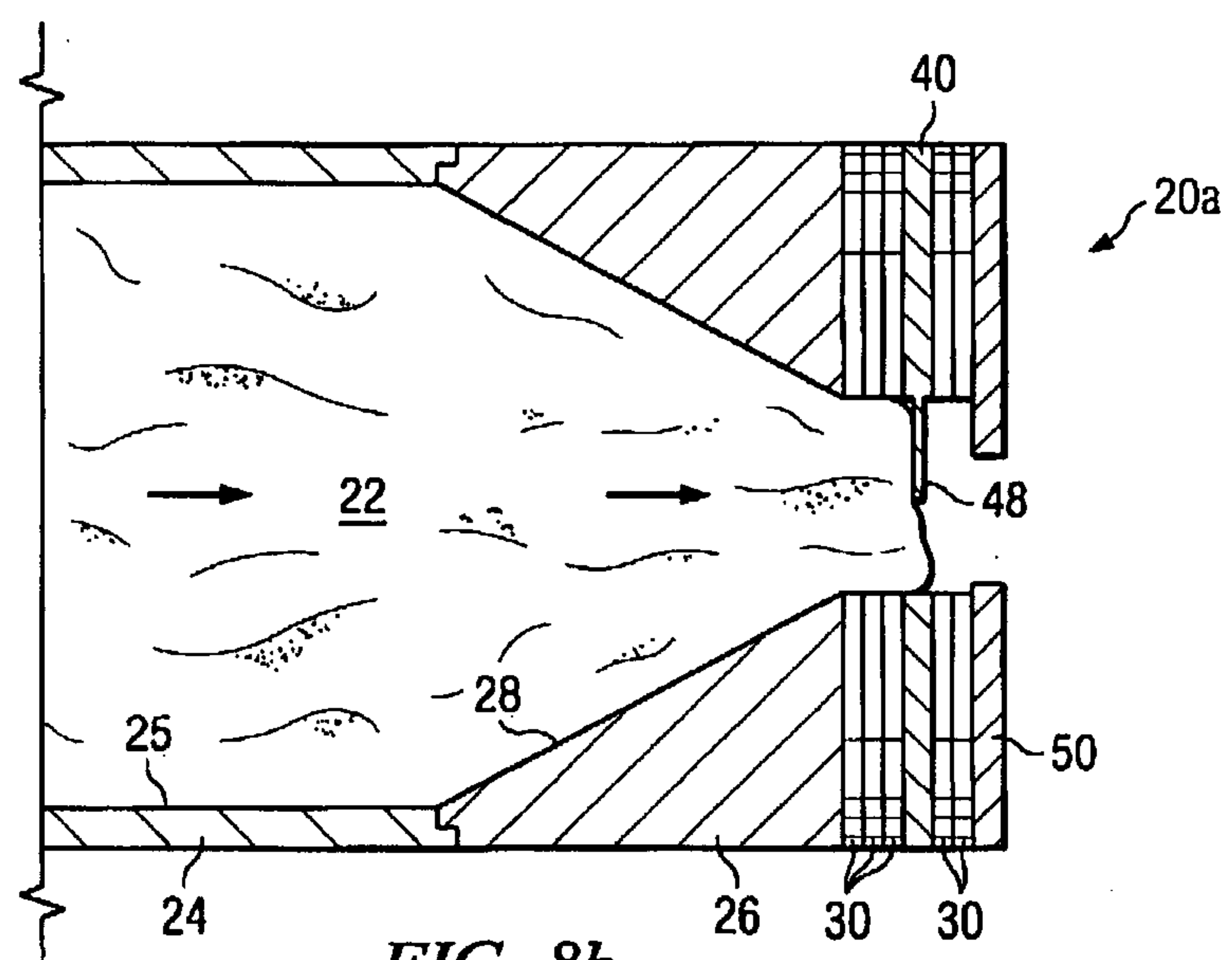


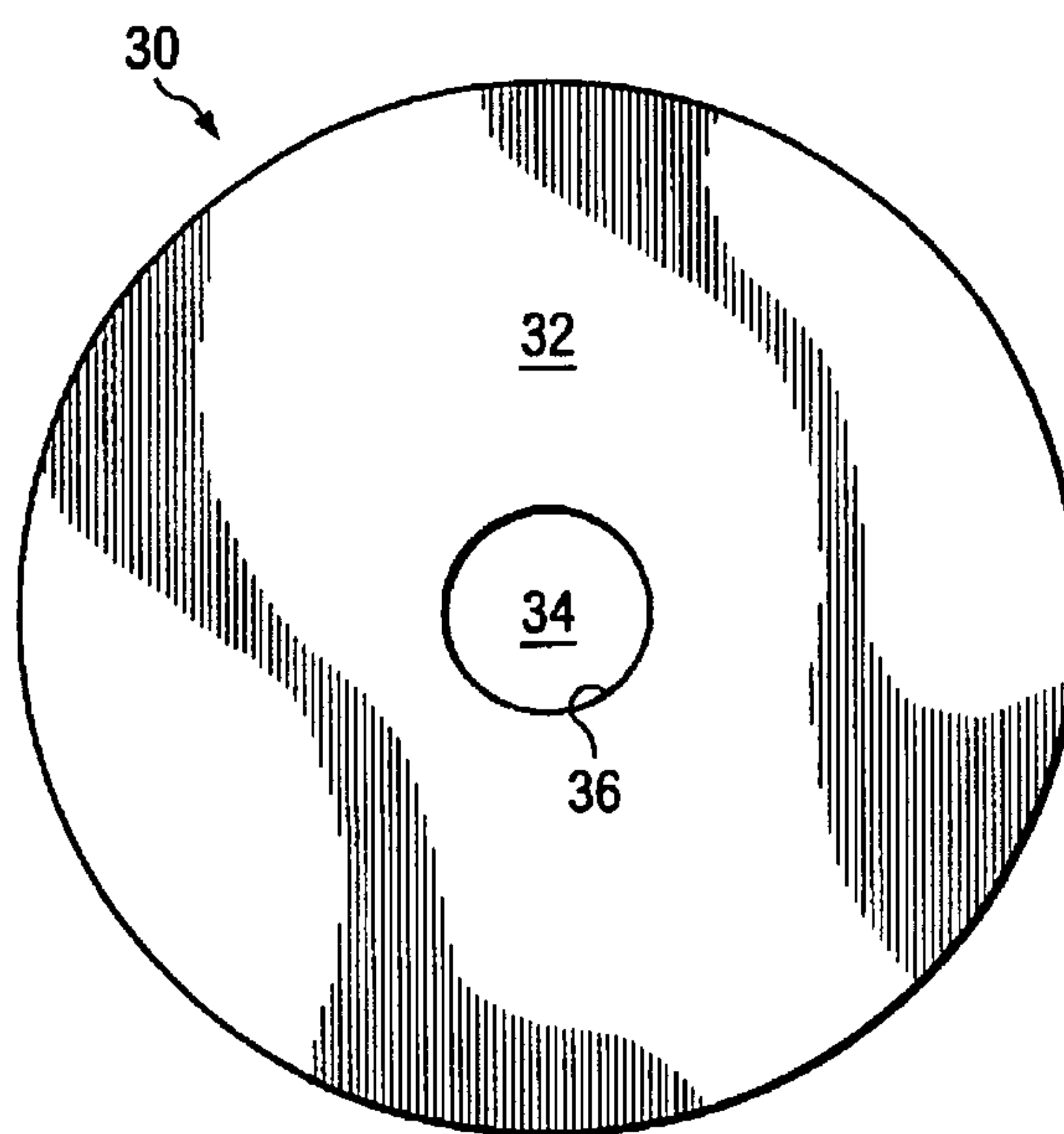
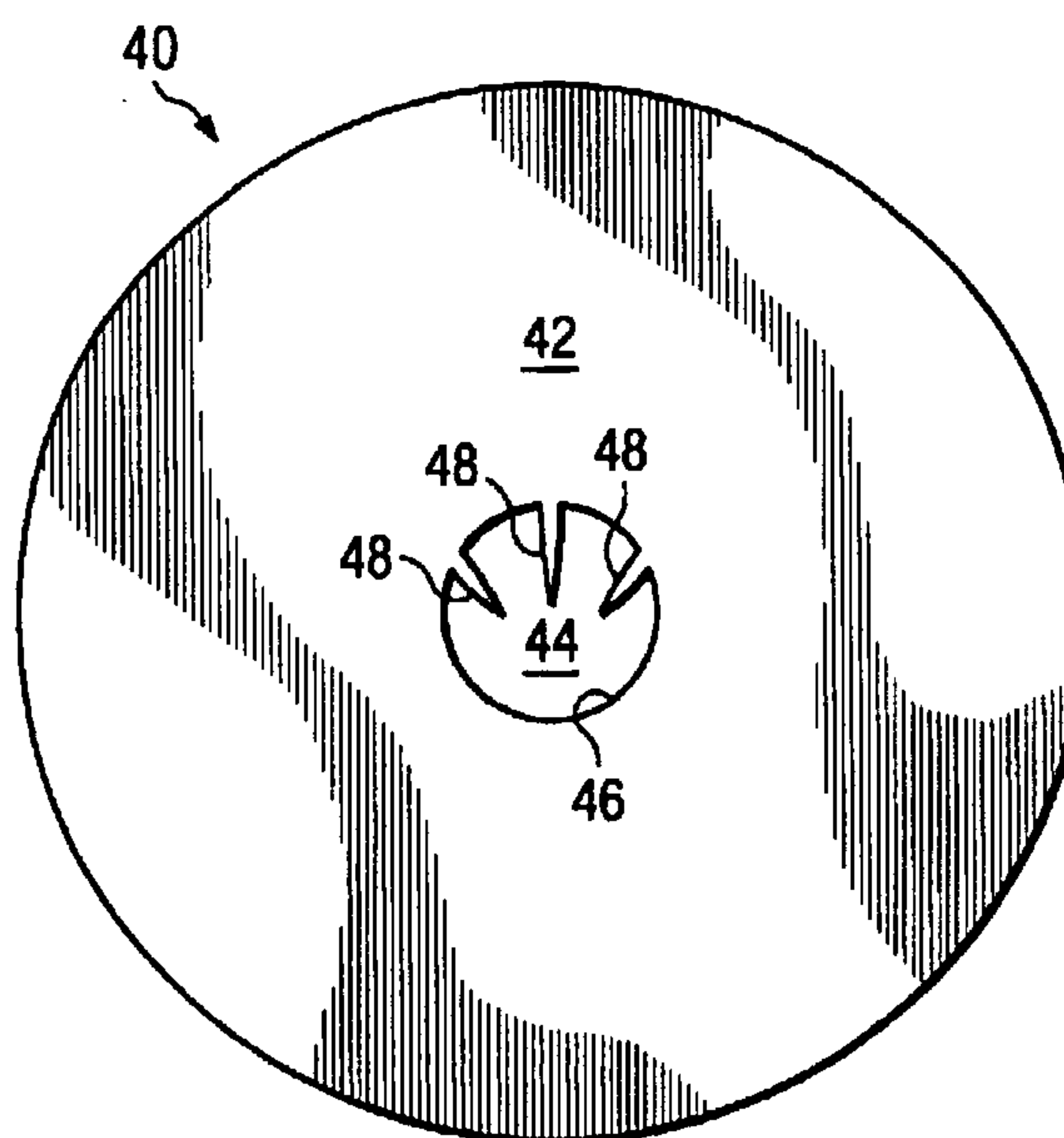
FIG. 5

*FIG. 6a*





*FIG. 8a**FIG. 8b*

*FIG. 9**FIG. 10*

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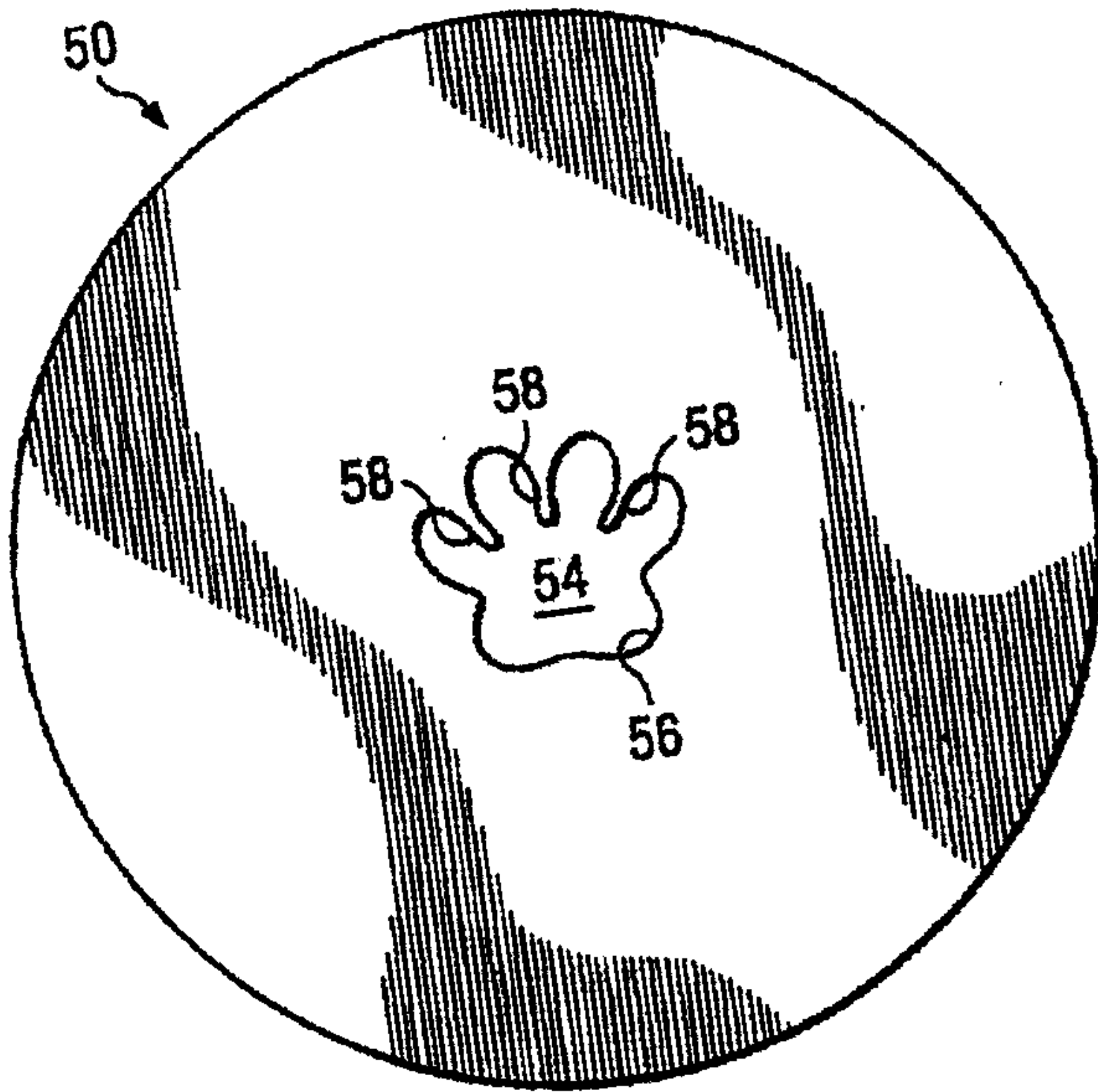


FIG. 11

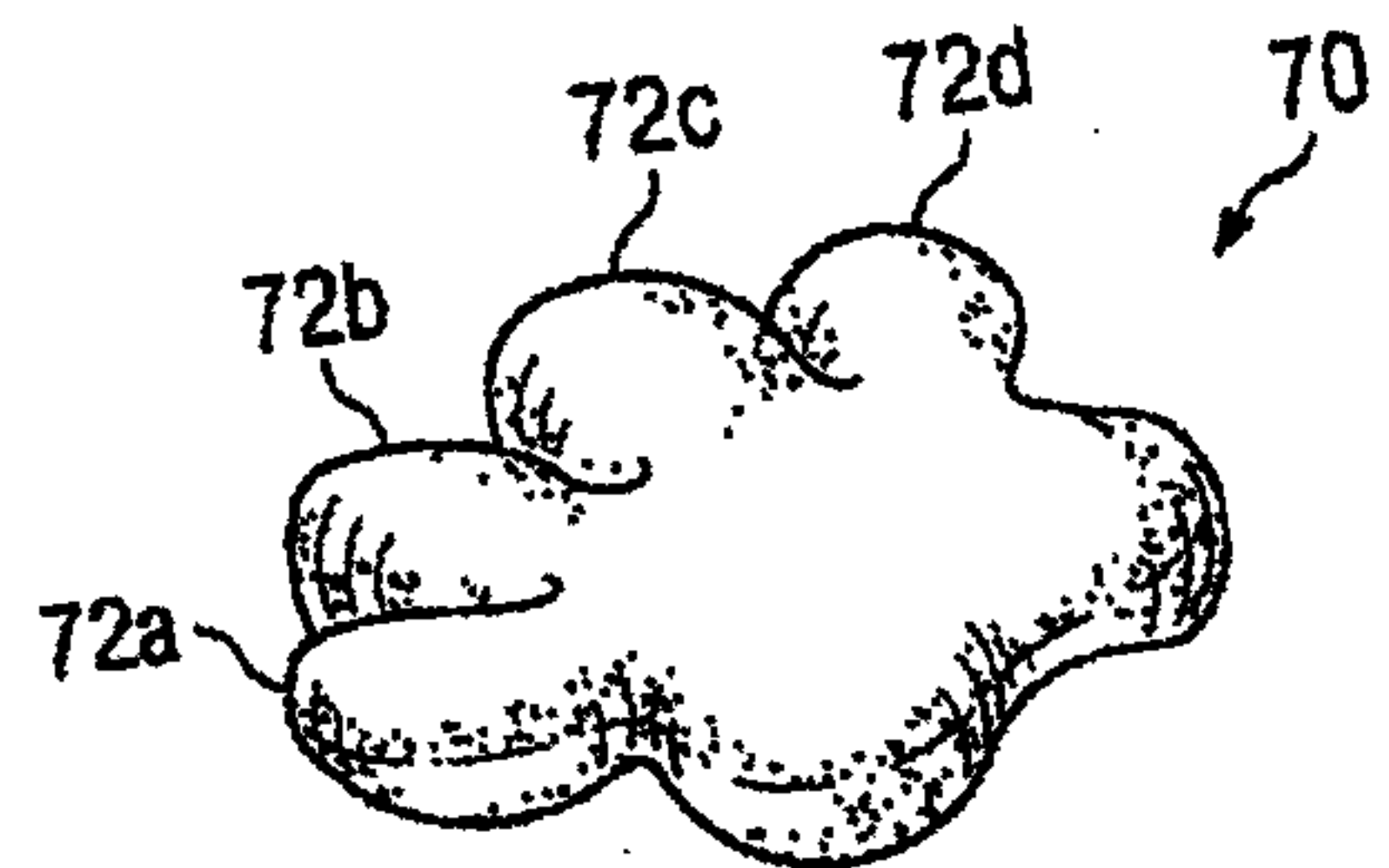


FIG. 13

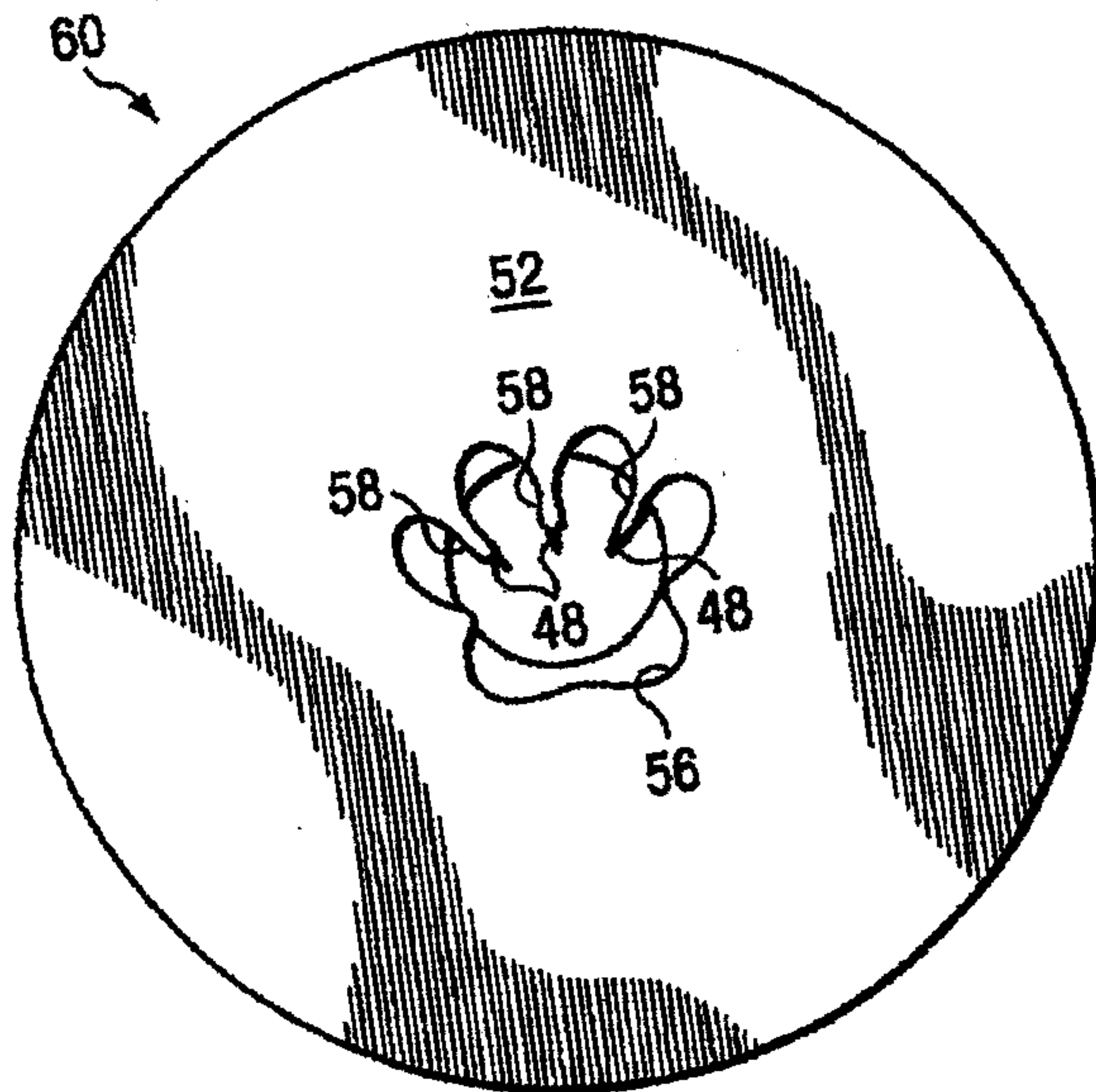
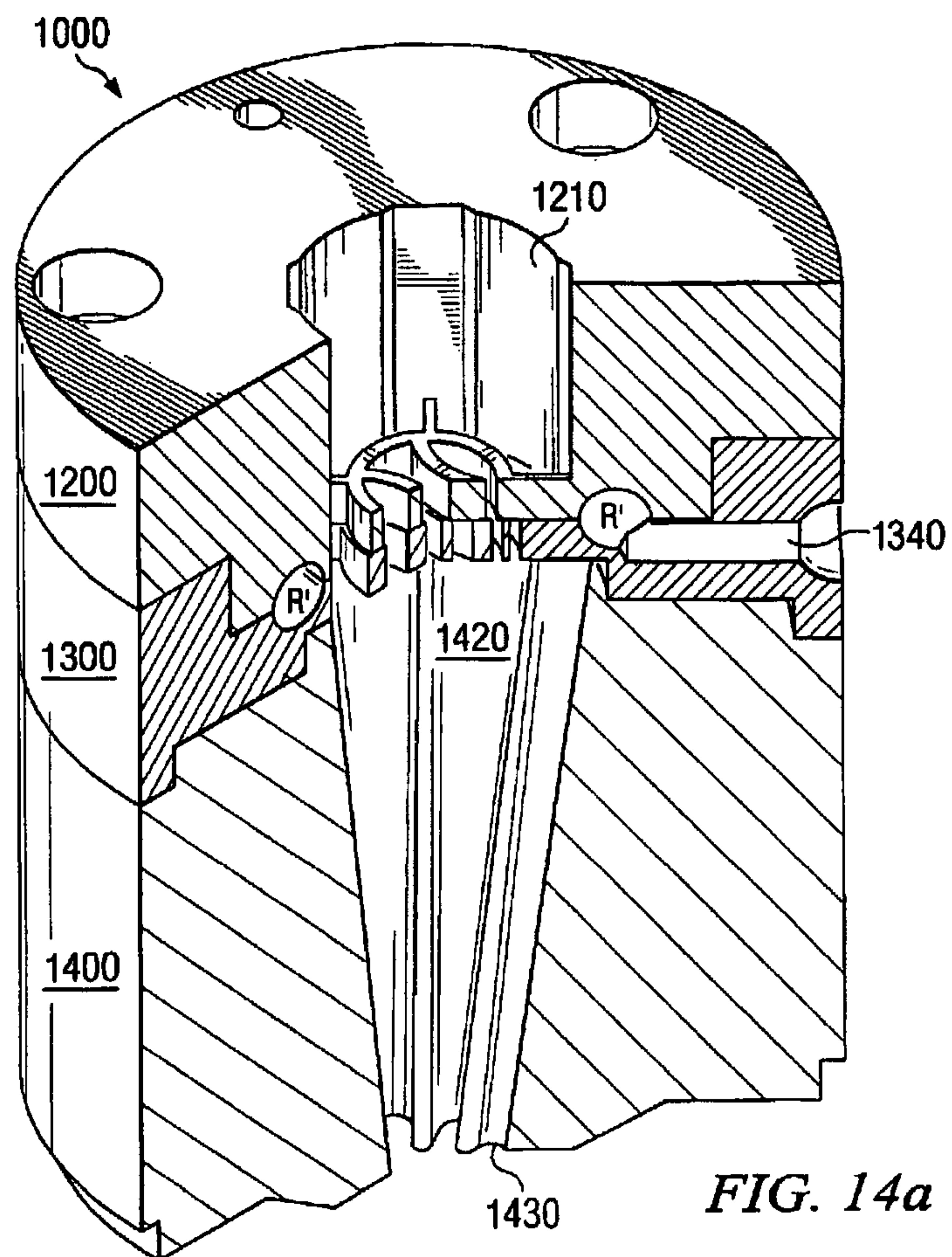


FIG. 12



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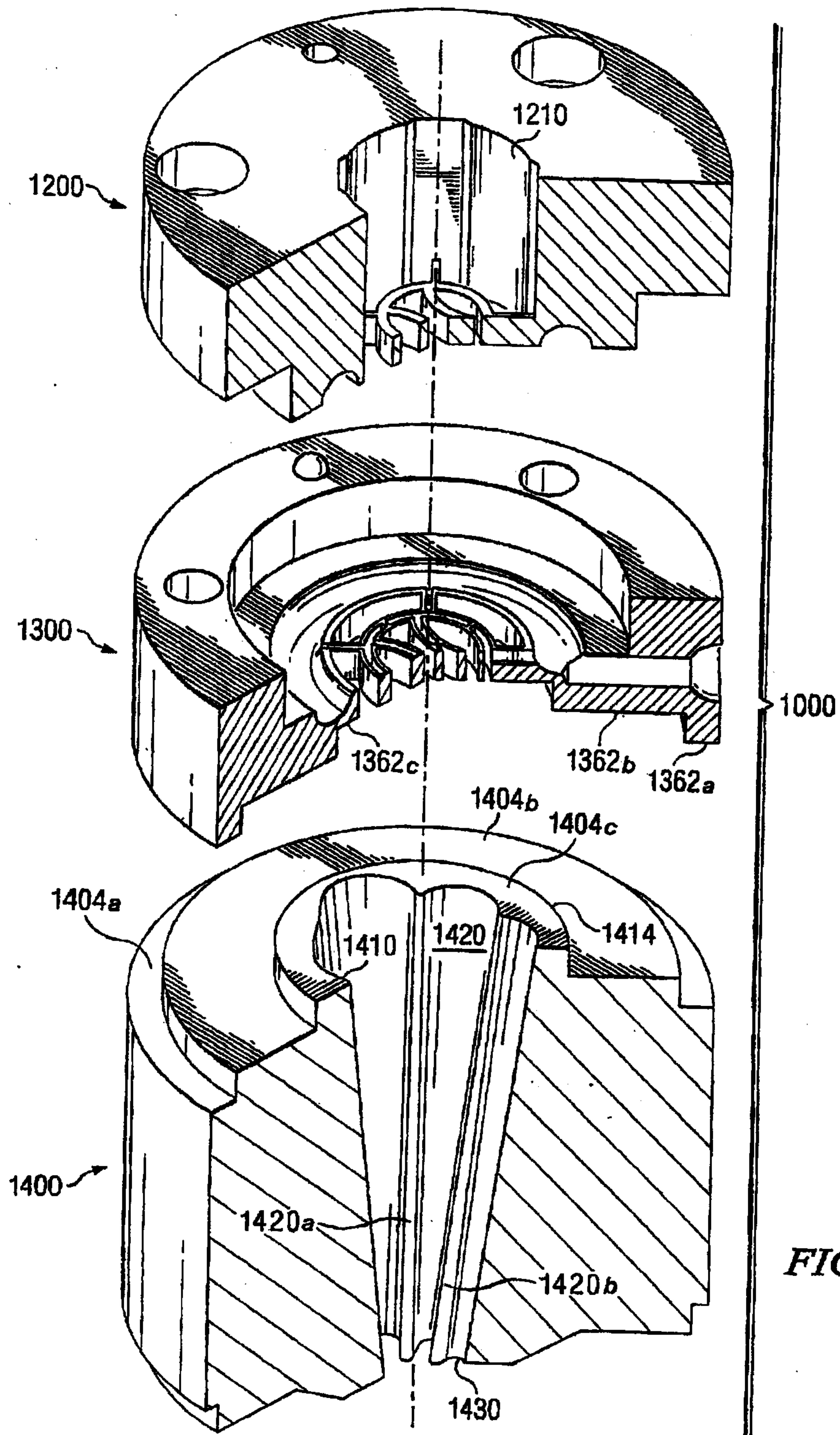
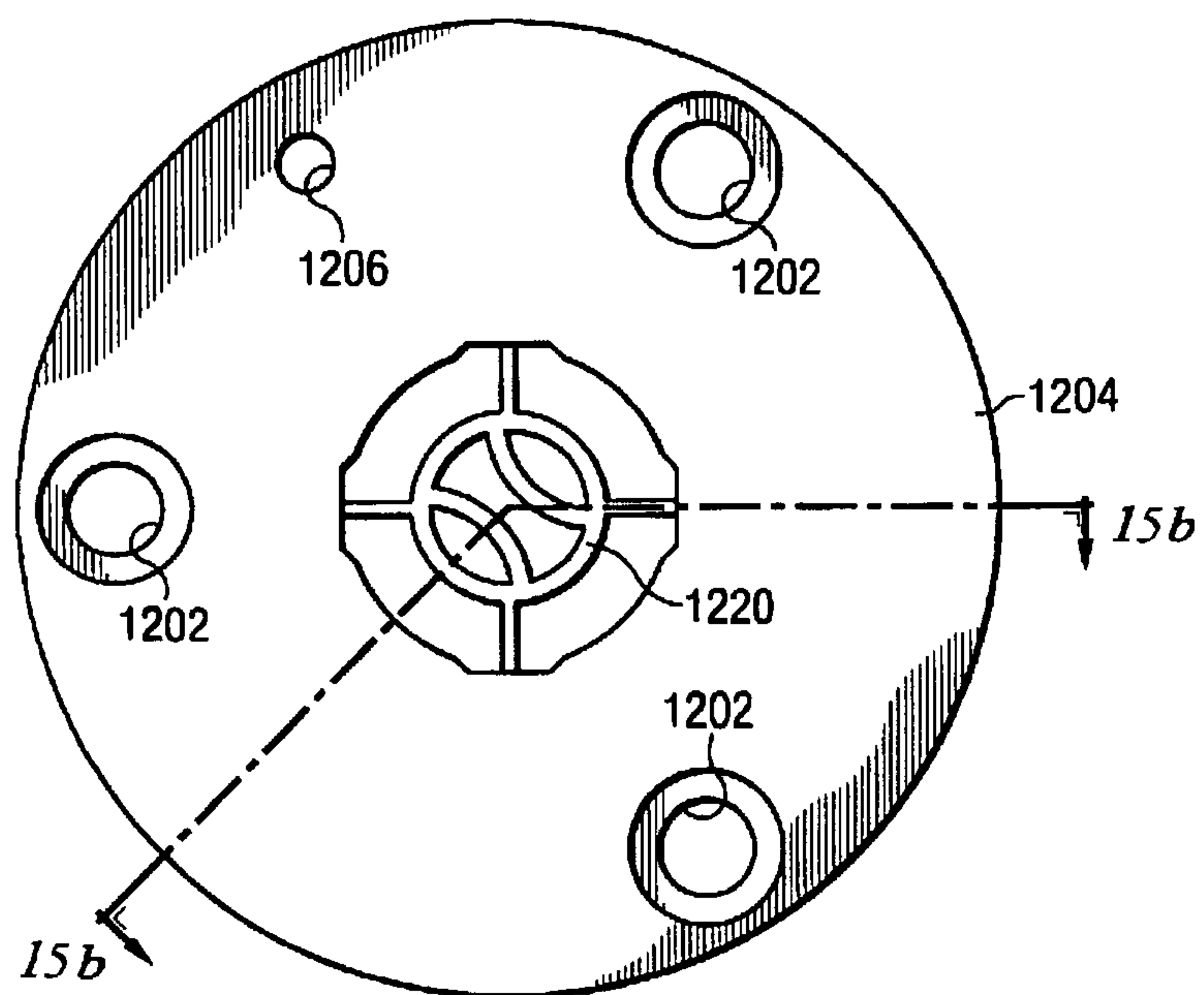
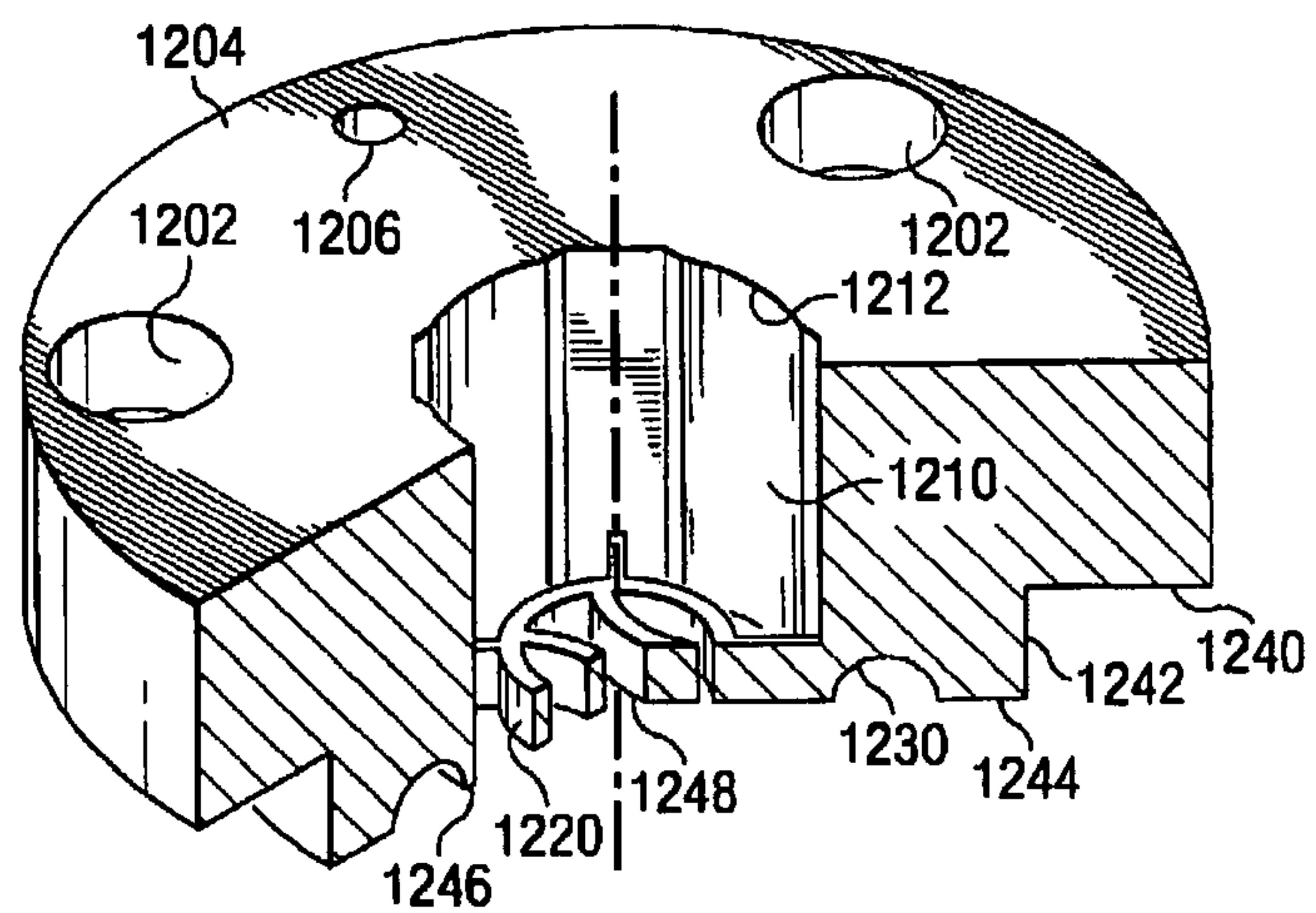
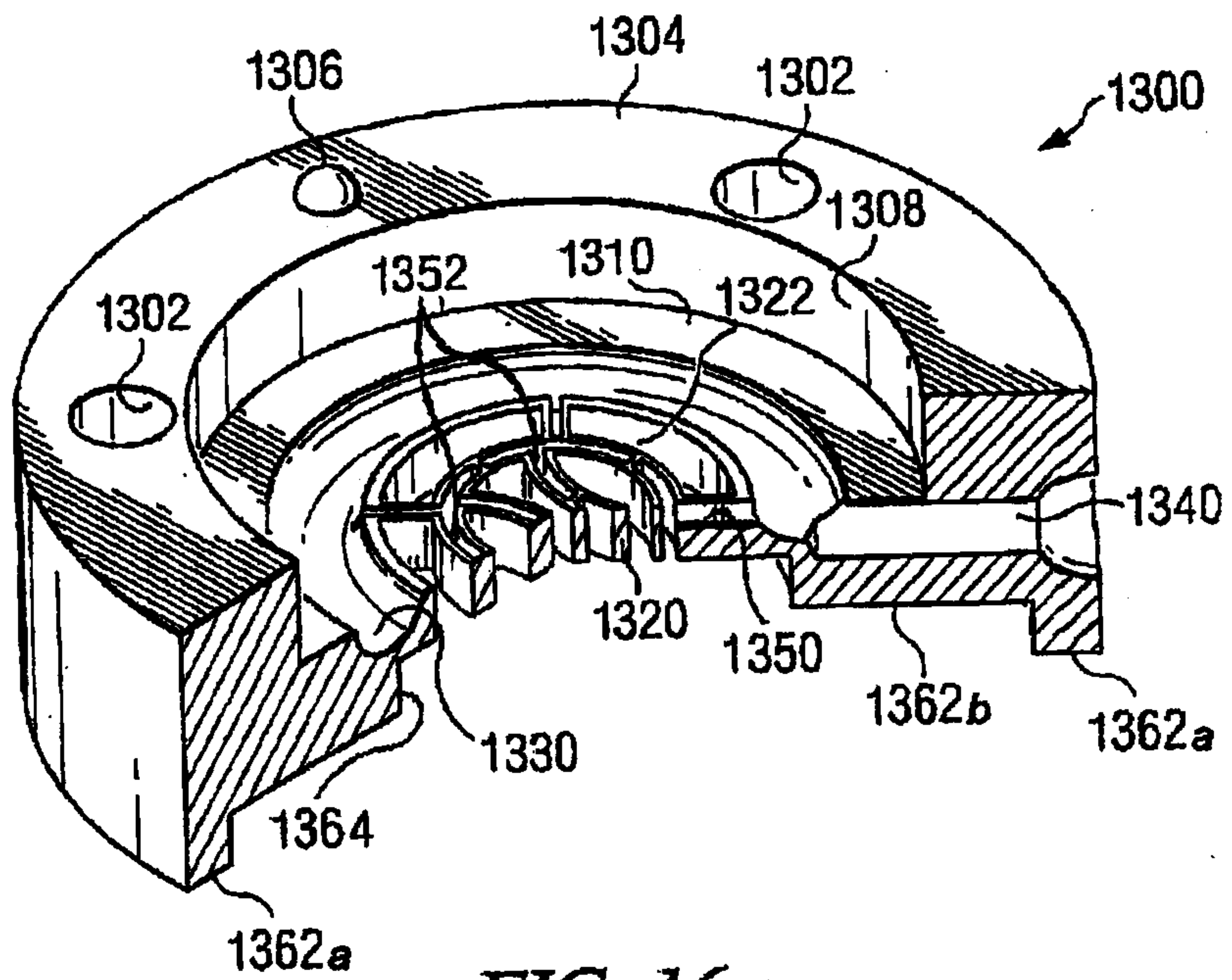
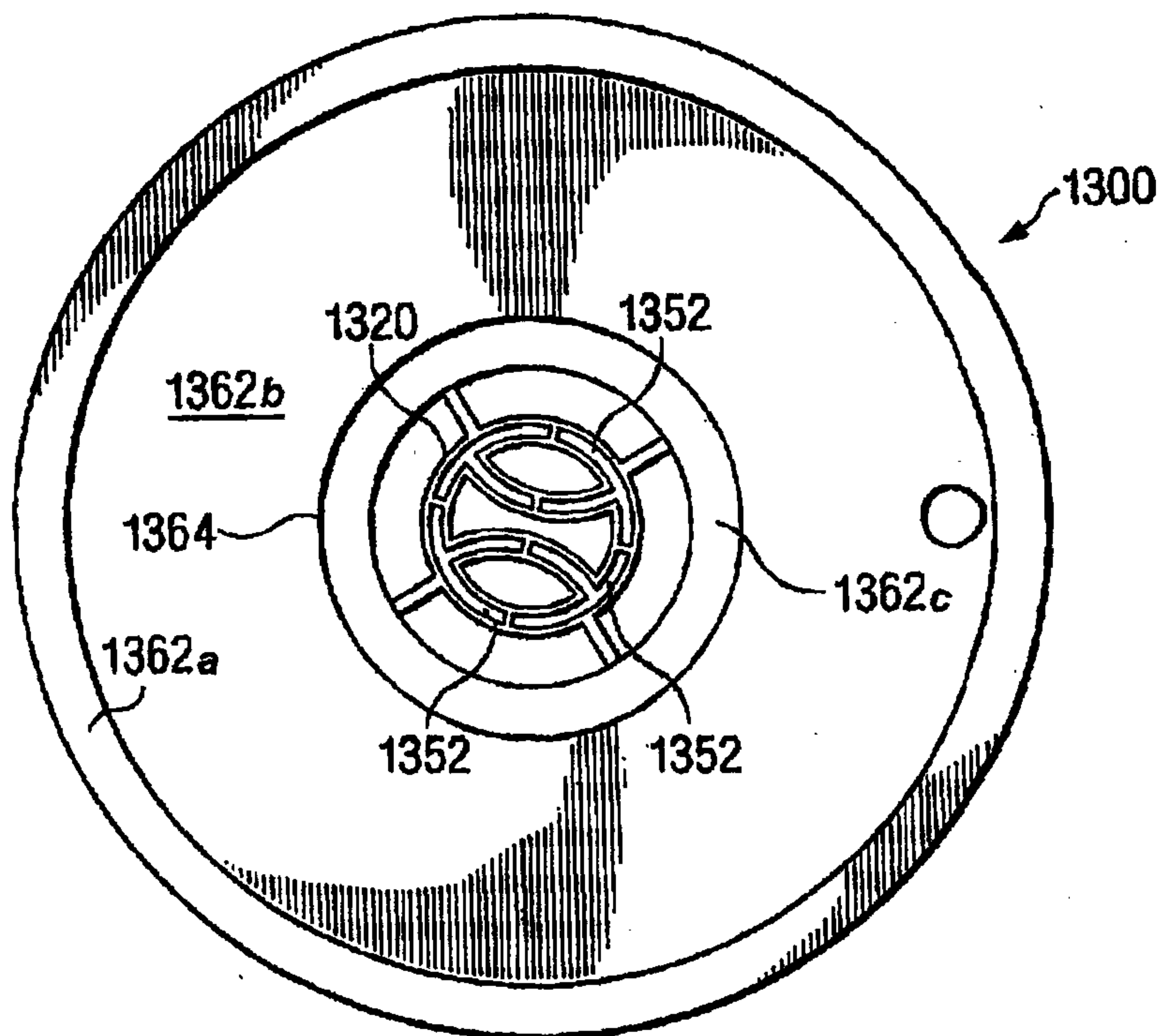
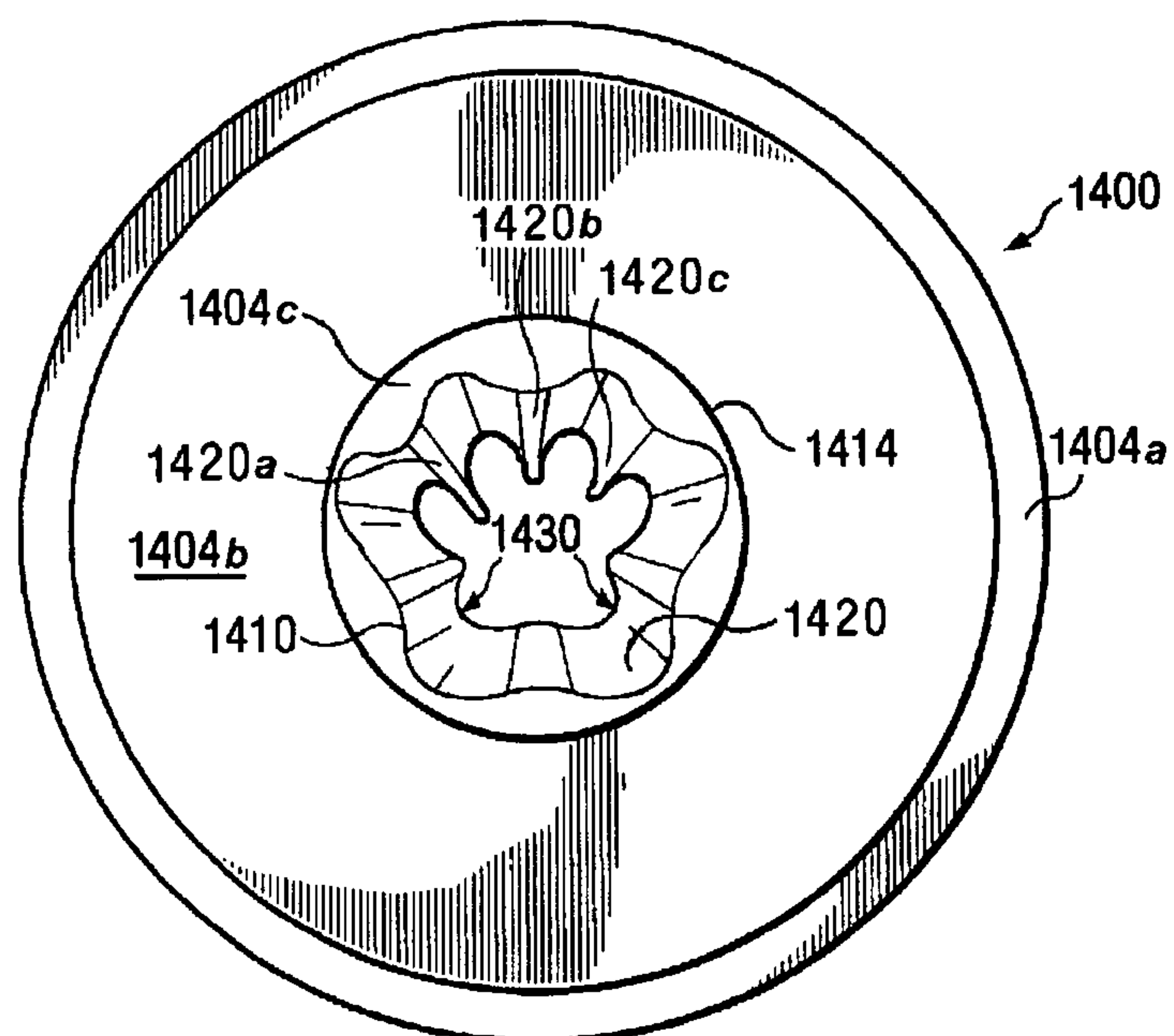
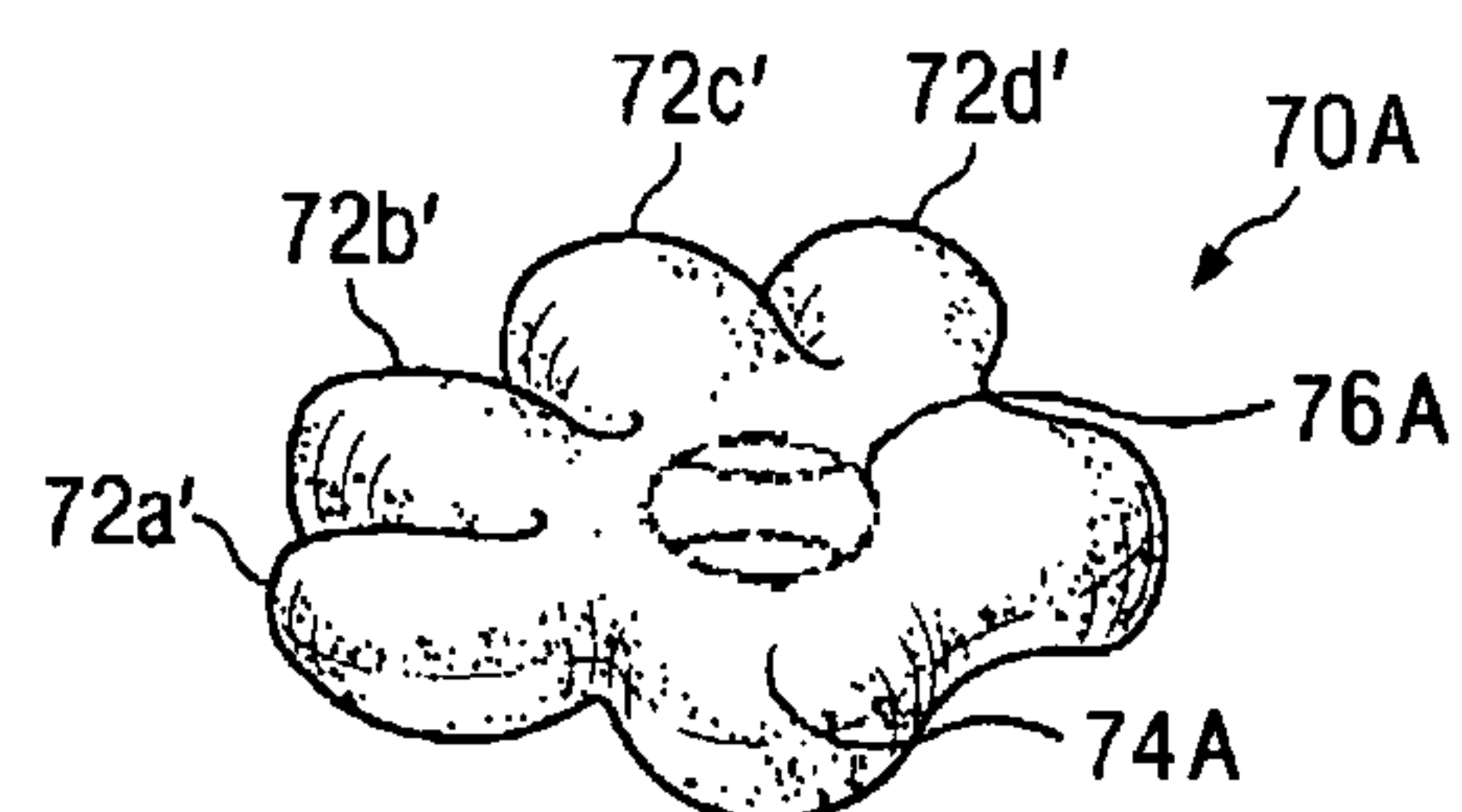
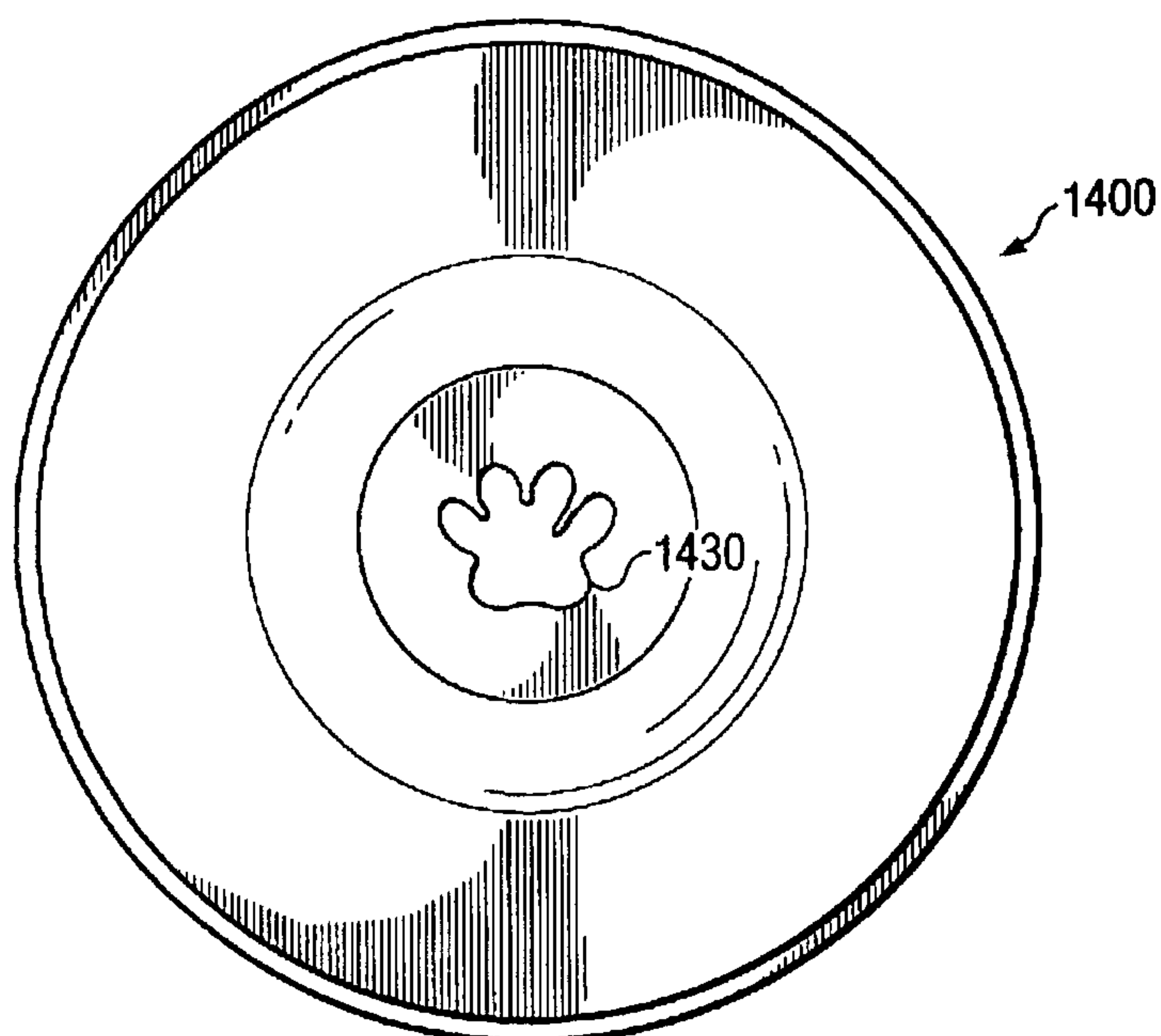


FIG. 15a*FIG. 15b*

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*FIG. 16a**FIG. 16b*

*FIG. 17a**FIG. 18**FIG. 17b*

