FULL COR PROTEIN TEXTURISATION



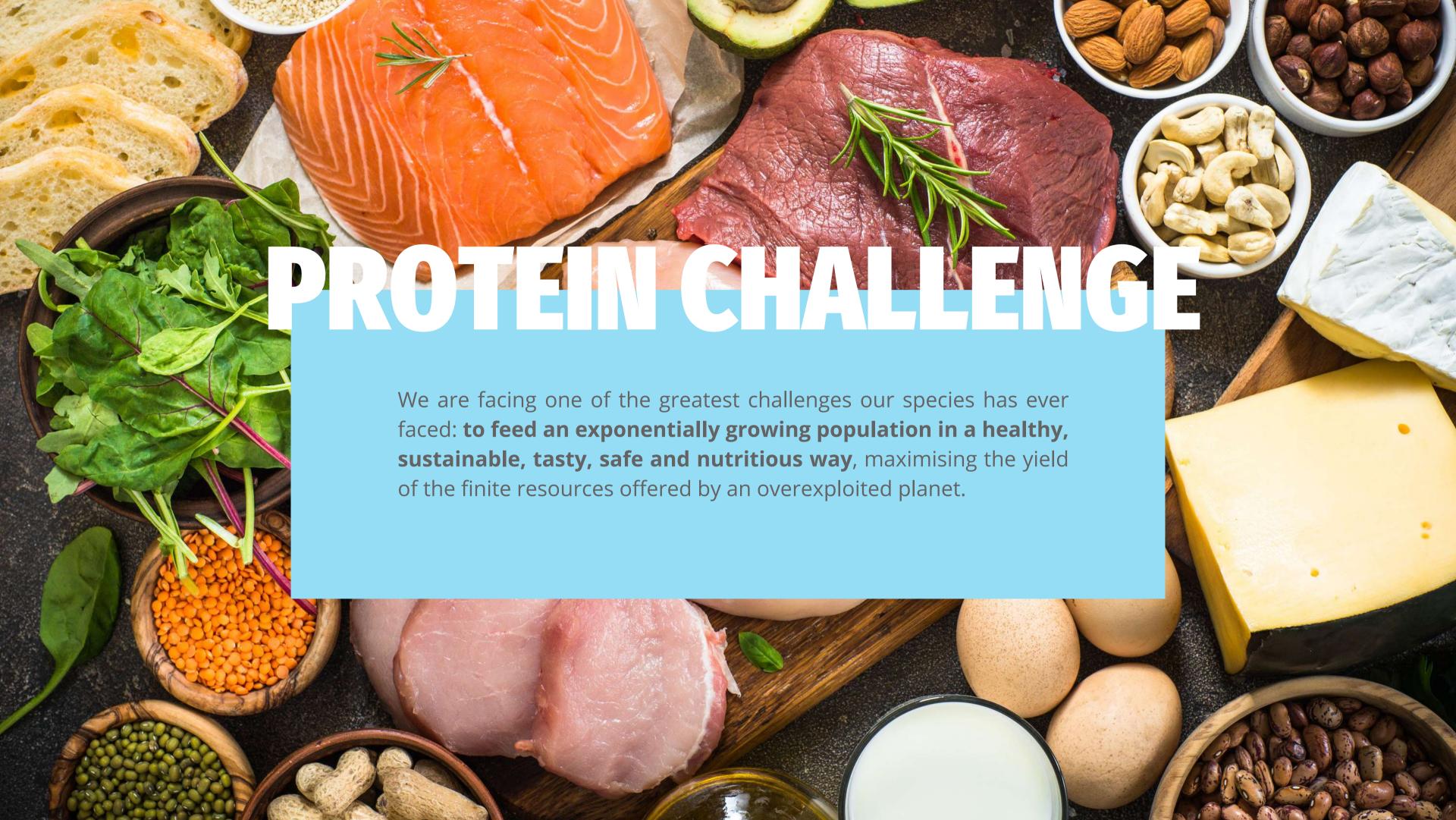
DO YOU NEED A STRATEGIC PARTNER TO INCREASE YOUR CHANCES OF SUCCESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW PRODUCT?

FUDin accompanies you through the entire innovation process: we study the market and the consumer to define an initial version of the idea, we elaborate the conceptual definition, prototyping and pre-series samples and we go back to the potential consumer to confirm and get to know in depth the niche you intend to conquer. We stay by your side in the industrial scaling and management of your intellectual property, to turn your idea into a market reality. So that your new products and processes end up in our homes, strengthening your turnover and your margins.

PROTOTYPE

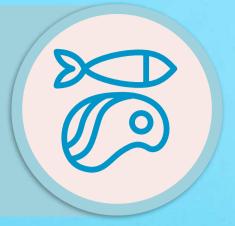
PRODUCT





NOT ENOUGH PROTEIN OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

We do not have enough animal protein to meet the increased demand from the 8 billion human beings on the planet.



CONVERSION EFFICIENCY OF AN ANIMAL IS SMALL

The conversion efficiency of an animal in terms of meat, milk or egg production can be relatively low compared to other ways of obtaining protein and nutrients.



CONSUMERS HAVE CHANGED

Today's consumer is very different from that of past decades. On the one hand, we see **an active population with an increasingly faster pace of life**, and on the other, **a growing ageing population**.

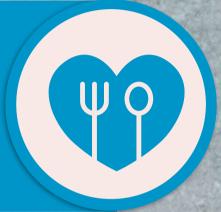






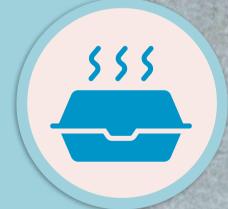
DEMOCRATISING THE CONSUMPTION OF TEXTURISED PRODUCTS

Offer foods with a high nutritional density and with their own consumption moments. It is not a question of replacing, but of adapting formats to the needs of today's consumer to complement the offer.



COEXISTENCE

The key is the coexistence of **all types of protein**, which configures a wide range of **attractive**, **affordable and healthy food possibilities for all** segments of the population.

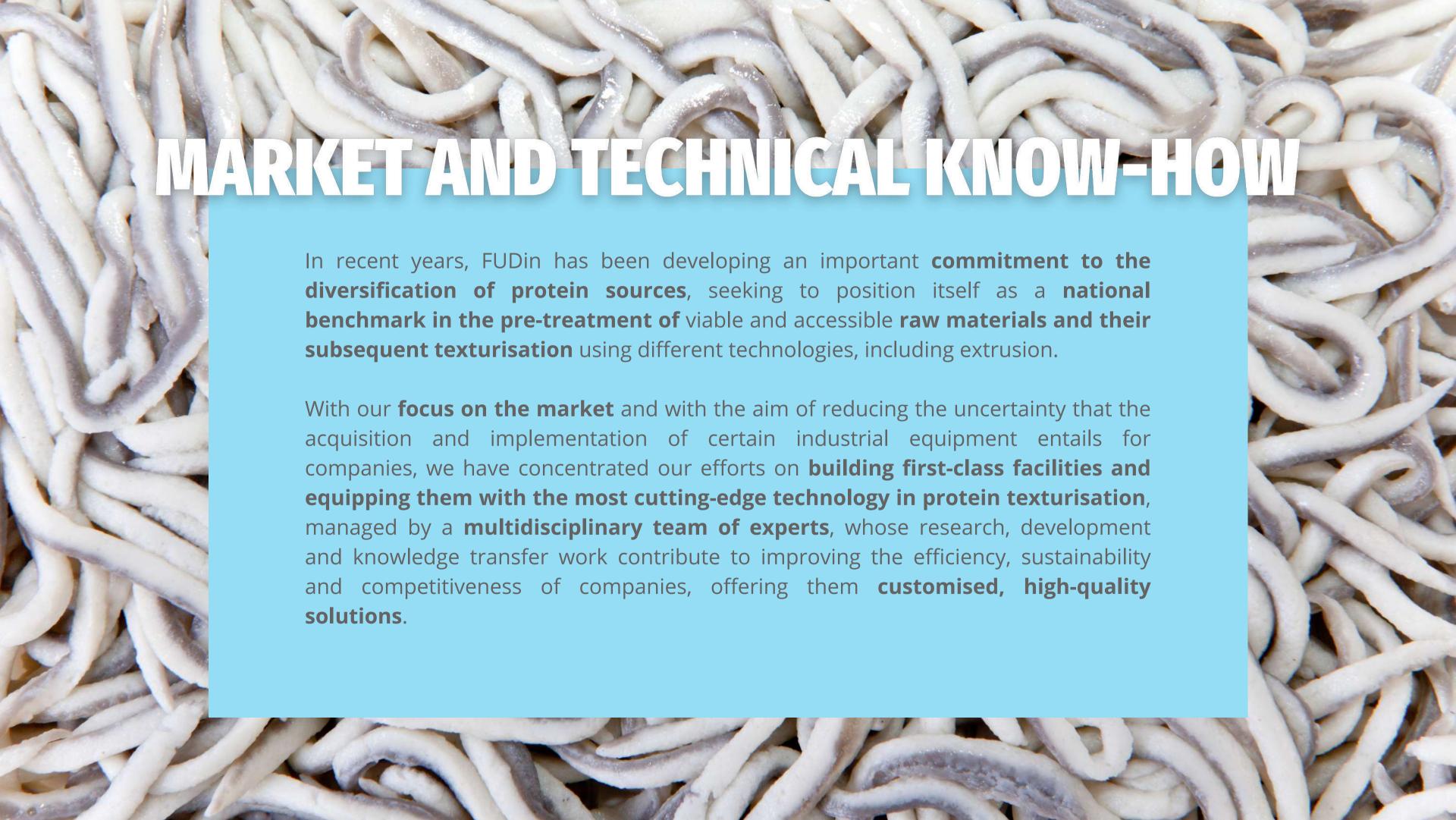


MODERNISING THE MEAT INDUSTRY

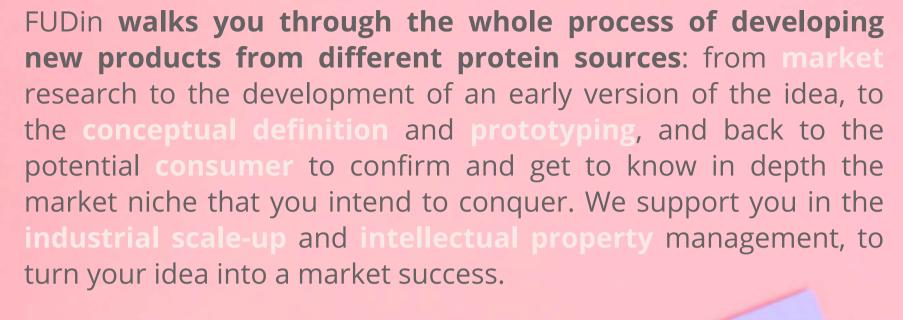
The meat industry needs to explore the texturisation segment to adapt its offer to the different experiences that the population is demanding.







NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT



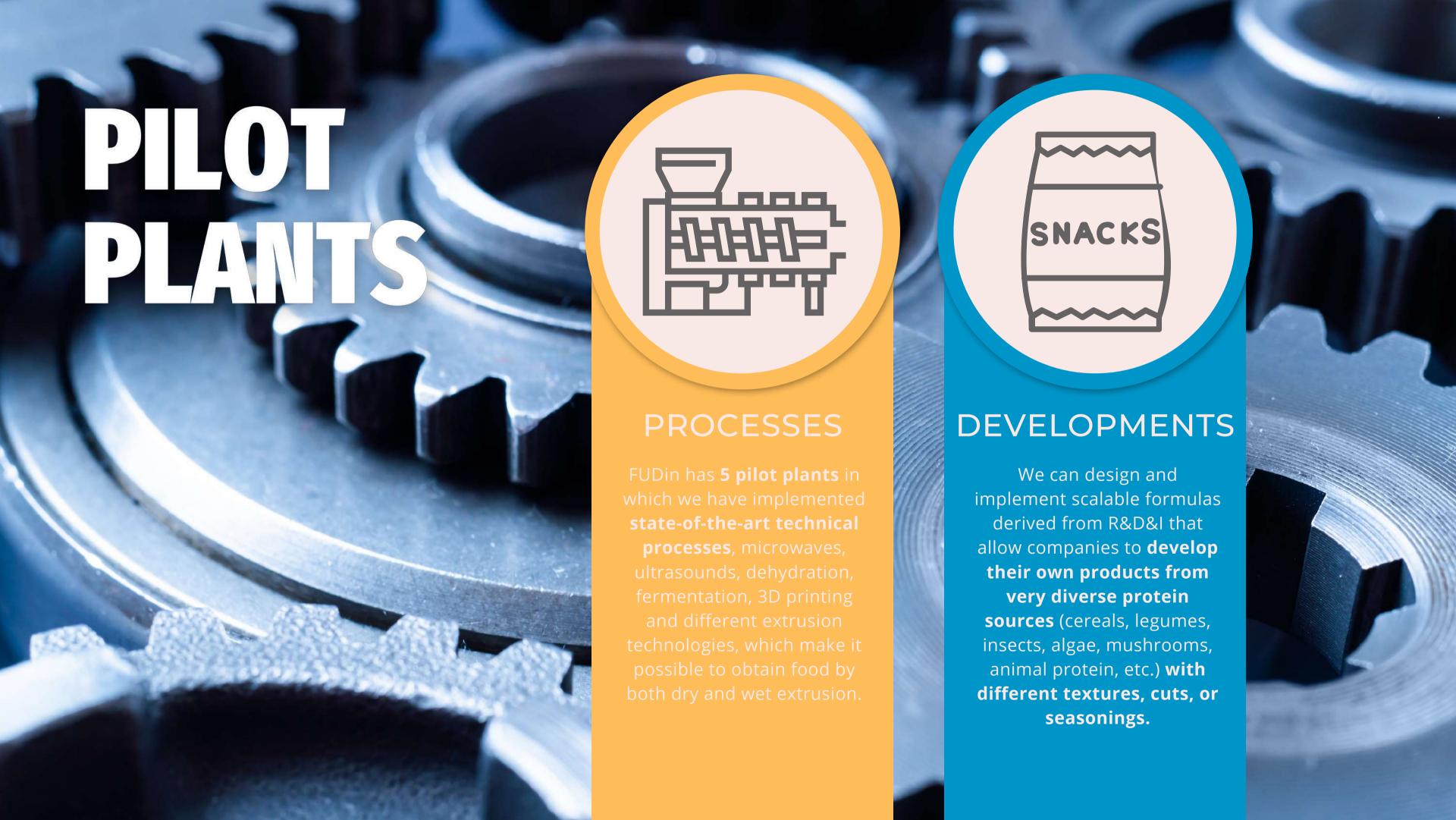
We offer you complete pilot-scale solutions for protein transformation into healthy, tasty, safe and sustainable products, with innovative textures, formats, colors, and novel flavors designed to amaze your consumers. Our equipment allows us to build 100% customized products, being able to develop in our facilities pre-series samples to test with your customers so as to adapt the product to the needs of your target market.

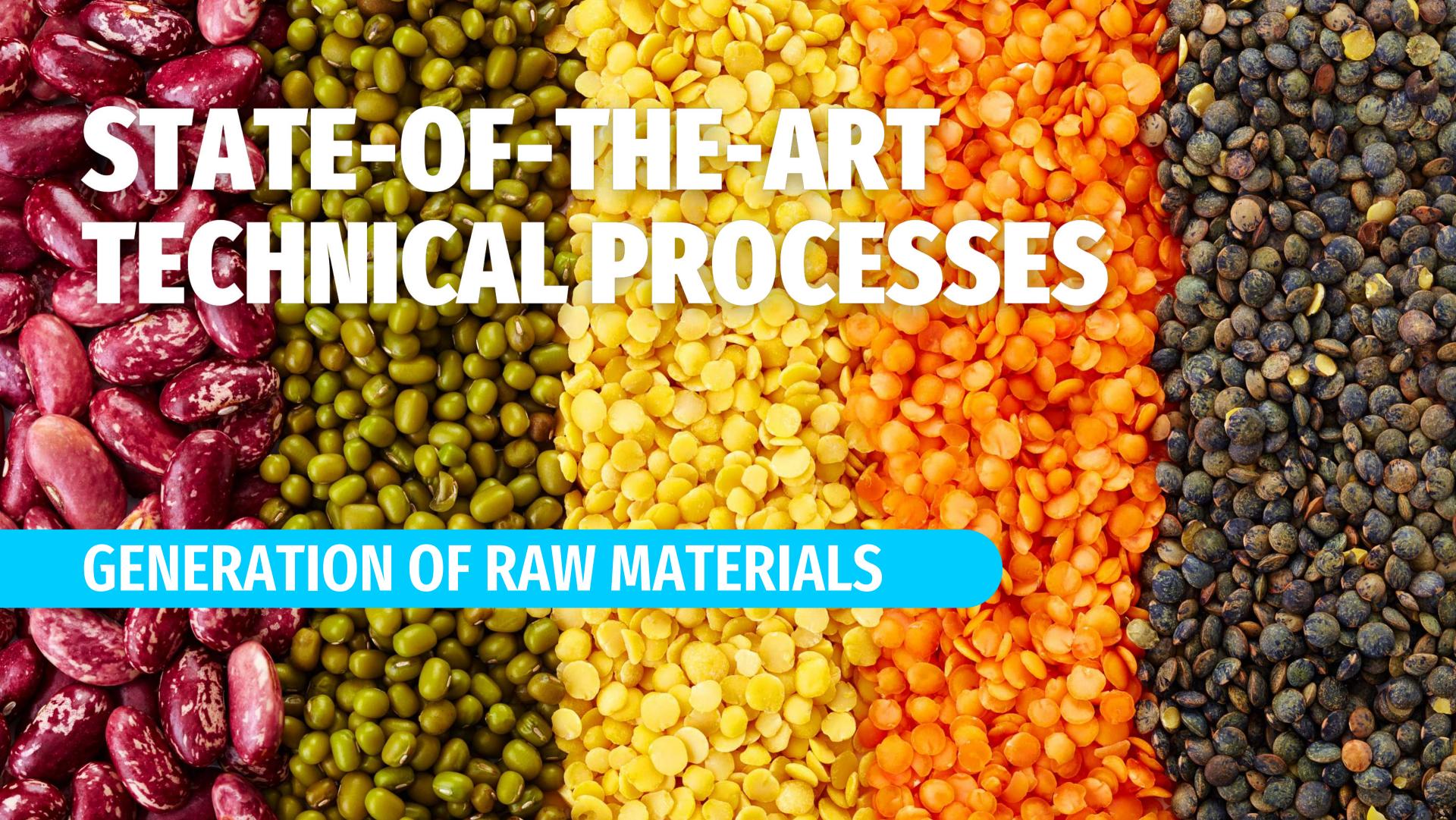




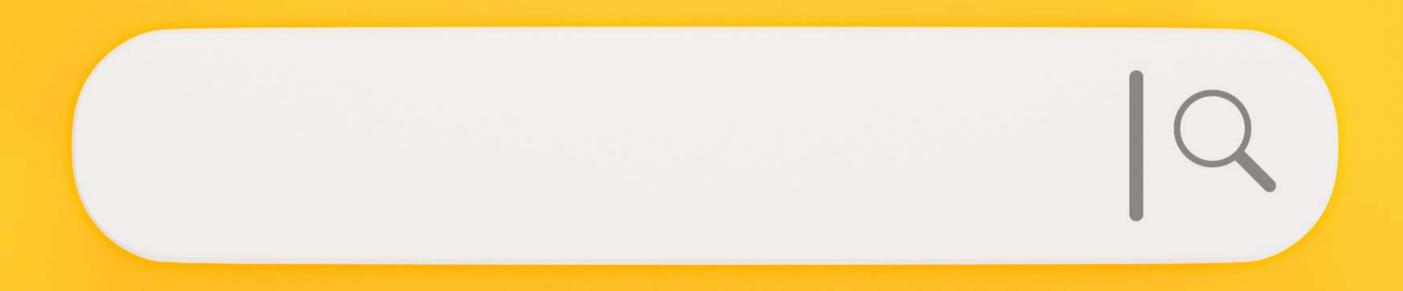








There are many competitive advantages to being able to predict, through various analytics, what a protein's capabilities will be during the texturisation process: it reduces uncertainty from both a technical and financial point of view, minimises trial-and-error times and speeds up processes.



We have generated a **database** that allows us to **compare** the characteristics of the protein you intend to use for your development with those of other commercial proteins, thus being able to **predict how your protein source will behave** when subjected to the texturisation process.



BIOPROCESSES

The centre's new bioprocess line allows the simulation of **fermentation processes in a** 5-litre **bioreactor** at laboratory scale. The biomasses obtained are of interest as protein ingredients, as well as obtaining metabolites and microbiological cultures of interest in the food and health sector.

ENCAPSULATION (SPRAY DRYER) AND FREEZE DRYING

These technologies allow the transformation of liquid ingredients or process intermediates into solid products, allowing for better handling or increased shelf life. Encapsulation allows additional protection of the active compound with a wall material to prevent degradation of labile compounds, controlled release, or minimise sensory defects, for example.



PRE-TREATMENT OF RAW MATERIALS



ULTRASOUNDS

High-intensity ultrasound technology can cause physical and chemical changes in the material to which it is applied, through inaudible acoustic waves.

- **Homogenisation**: they can improve the homogenisation of liquids and emulsions. This is especially useful for the preparation of sauces, creams, and other products that require uniform mixing.
- **Emulsification**: can help stabilise emulsions, useful in the production of dressings, mayonnaises, and dairy products.
- **Extraction**: they can increase the efficiency of extraction of bioactive compounds from food raw materials, such as plant antioxidants, essential oils and natural dyes.
- **Desinfection and preservation**: they can be used to eliminate unwanted micro-organisms and enzymes in food, helping to extend the shelf life of products without the need for chemical preservatives.
- **Quality measurement**: they are used to measure the quality of certain foods, such as determining the texture and physical properties of meats and fruits.

MICROWAVES

The main advantage of microwave technology is an improvement in the heating time of the food and it can also be used alone or in combination with other technologies, which provides great versatility when designing food processes, without forgetting the energy consumption, which is lower compared to other thermal technologies.

- **Quick heating**. It uses electromagnetic energy which, when it reaches the medium, is absorbed and converted into thermal energy.
- Conventional furnaces operate at 2450 MHz. This system **uses 2450 MHz and 915 MHz** with a total power of 8kW, which can lead to new applications.
- It includes application of **other forms of energy**: infrared, variable hot air, refrigeration...
- Moisture extraction.
- Optical internal temperature measurement probes.
- The cavity can operate in **static and continuous** operation.
- Technology **available at industrial level through alliance** with the manufacturer.



ULTRAVIOLET LED

• Improves the quality and functionality of proteins and biopolymers, without the use of chemical additives or high temperatures.

• Denatures and destabilises proteins, improving their **solubility**, **hydration**, and **emulsification**.

• It can improve enzyme activity, having a positive impact on the digestibility and assimilation of nutrients in the final product.



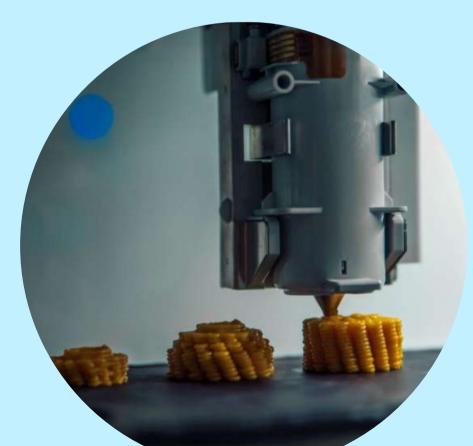




NM FOODINI 3D PRINTING

It is a **3D printer** capable of printing food and taking culinary creations to a new level. From **pasta** to **mashed potatoes**, through the almost infinite applications that this equipment has in baking: **chocolate**, **icings**, **baking dough**... Through a simple but precise system of **five steel capsules** (each capsule with a maximum volume of 100 ml), to use different ingredients in printing, **and several different nozzles to create different shapes**.

All controlled from an app or through the printer's own touch screen, with the option of creating customised designs or using the predefined shapes that Foodini has.







YANAGIYA | EXTRUSION-GELLING

Wet extrusion | Low temperature

Single-screw extruders that allow **the shaping of a multitude of masses**. High humidity products are obtained at the extruder outlet. They can be dried or subjected to **gelling** processes.

A multitude of products have been developed based on different protein sources such as vegetables, seaweed, fish and even meat products with textures aimed at the senior population.

The resulting product is **ready to eat**, chilled or frozen. Healthy, protein-packed, convenient; stir-fry and you're done.

BÜHLER | DRY EXTRUSION

Twin-screw extrusion

Extrusion is a versatile process that combines different unit operations in a single system. The physical and chemical reactions to transform the raw materials occur simultaneously due to the combined conditions of shear, heat and pressure during the extrusion process.

The dry extrusion process can be used in many food processing applications such as **snack foods**, **breakfast cereals**, **texturised vegetable protein** (TVP) development, pet food, etc.



BÜHLER | HIGH MOISTURE EXTRUSION

Twin-screw extrusion

The extruder has a **cooling die** attached to it which allows us to obtain **high moisture, muscle fibre imitation extruded food** (HMMA).

When the protein is ready to expand, we force it through a cooling die causing a **lamellar structure** to be generated. This process allows us to develop meat and fish analogues and even animal-vegetable protein hybrids.









INNOVATION THAT WINS THE MARKET



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