

## ***Concentrated milk defects:***

**Microbial defects**

**Non microbial defects**

**Condensed milk**

**Evaporated milk**

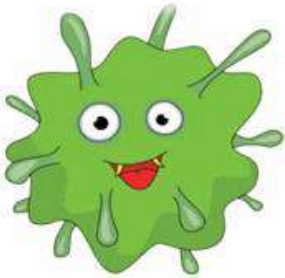
## Microbial defects of sweetened condensed milk

(blown, thickening, buttons, rancidity)

### 1- Blown cans

Common in warm months

- Caused by  $\text{CO}_2$  or  $\text{H}_2$  or mixture (Microorganism dependent)
- Contents (highly odorous)



**Osmotolerant gas producing yeast**

(*Torula latis condensei*, *Saccharomyces* spp, *Candida*) (alcohol & gases)



**Coliforms**

(poor sanitary conditions)  
(Acid flavour & gas)



**Bacillus lactis aerogenes**

### Control

- Using good sugar quality
- Efficient plant sanitation and canning condition
- not store in hot place

## 2- Thickening

- Bacillus subtilis
- Bacillus micoides
- B.stearothermophilus
- Micrococcus strains

Rennin  
like enz.

Clotting & aggregation  
for milk casein



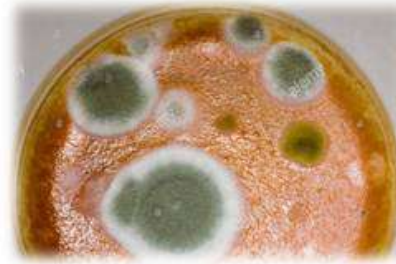
So, can be detected by **souring** & **cheesy** texture due to curd formation

## Control

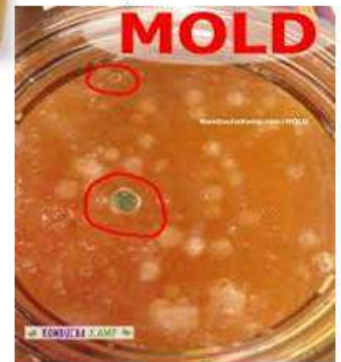
- Low storage temp.
- Improve plant sanitation
- Bactofugation (???)

### 3- Buttons

Small masses of mould mycelium & coagulated casein usually colored white to brown may be found in the surface or subsurface layers



bad taste  
cheesy  
consistency



-Pencillum  
-Asperigillus



Clotting enzyme  
cause localized  
coagulation

Detected by presence of **mould mycelium**, **coagulated casein**, **hard cheesy consistency** & **colored curd**

### Control

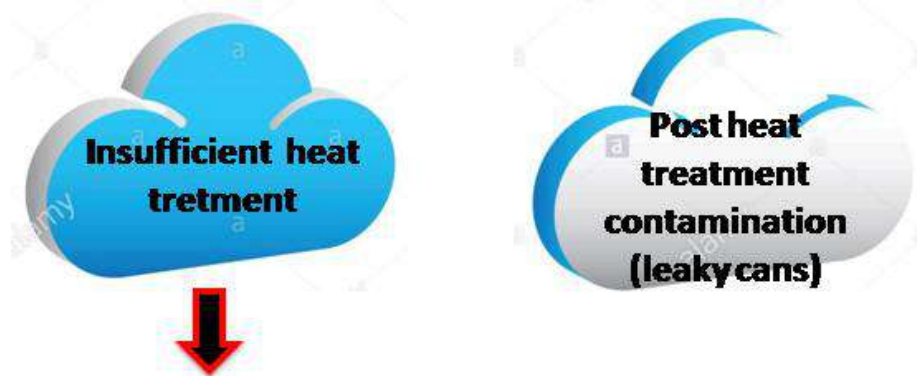
- Canning under a septic conditions (vaccum package)
- Improve plant sanitation (CIP).
- Storage below (12-15c).
- Inversation ( ↓ gasses).

### 4- Rancidity

- Contamination of milk by lipase producing bacteria.

## Microbial defects of unsweetened evaporated milk

### Sources



- **B.coagulans & B.Stearothermophilus** → cause acid coagulation &cheesy odor.
- **B.subtilis** → cause non acid curd then digested to brownish liquid with bitter taste.
- **B.megaterium** → cause cheesy odor curd with some gases.
- **Closterdia spp** → cause gas production with puterifaction and H<sub>2</sub>S.

## **Non- Microbial defects of concentrated milk (industry)**



**Sweetened & un sweetened**

**Selection & preparation of milk**

↓  
Color & flavour abnormalities  
Spore & thermotolerant bacteria  
Clarification by centrifugal separator  
Milk standardization (fat %)

**Cooled clarified, standardized milk at 4°C**

↓  
stabilization (Sod citrate.)  
preheating  
**Addition of sugar**  
Milk standardization (sugar index)  
Concentration under vacuum

**Preheated, standardized, stabilized, conc. milk**

↓  
**Rapid cooling**  
Package (filling & canning)

**Unsweetened concentrated milk**



**Small hard crystals due to:**  
1- Slow cooling after heating  
2- Insufficient dissolving of sugar

**stabilization (Sod citrate.)**

**preheating**



**Change in the colloidal sol.  
Of proteins due to storage  
and excessive heating or  
evaporation**



**Selection & preparation of milk**

**Color & flavour abnormalities**



**Small clots float on milk surface & cheesy consistency due to selection of mastitic milk with abnormal high albumen & globulin**



**preheating**

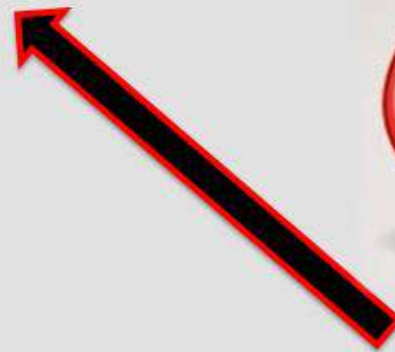
**Concentration under vacuum**



**Due to the effect of high temperature During processing result in charring of lactose**

## Selection & preparation of milk

### Chemical abnormalities



Selection of milk contain high lipase enz. or cystic ovary or milk at the end of lactation and presence of copper residues.



Due to overfilling of can by cold milk  
which under heating expands  
Or due to chemical action on the  
metal of the cans.

## Other

## Concentrated milks

### 1-Block milk

product derived from concentrated milk with sugar addition  
T.S% =84-90%      Water%= 16%      Can be cut by a knife



### 2- Caramelized condensed milk

Market mostly as a paste or in powder or tablet form .Produced by concentrating & caramelizing milk With 18 to20% sucrose or glucose with or without Flavour supplement.



### 3- Condensed **skim** milk

**Obtained by a simple concentration of skim milk by vacuum evaporation or RO consider more cheaper— with protein ratio 50-80%**



### 4- **Recombined** concentrated milk

**Used as substitution of whole milk in area where there is shortage in supply. it prepared from milk powder.**

**Thank you for attention**  
**Presented by :**  
**Dr. Dina A. B. Awad**  
**Lecturer of food hygiene department**  
**Faculty of veterinary medicine**  
**Benha university , Egypt**

