

Discovery of Pasteurization

- The process of pasteurization was named after Loius Pasteur in 1863
- He was searching for the reason behind the spoilage of wine
- Discovered a bacteria was transforming wine into vinegar
- By heating the wine for a few minutes, the bacteria could be destroyed and the wine could be kept much longer.
- Perfected the process in 1865
- The process would be later applied to milk

Pasteurization is:

• A process that consists in heating a food for a given period of time and then rapidly cooling it in order to destroy harmful microorganisms which may cause rapid spoilage of food and/or

Heating section

Cooling section

Pasteurized milk out

disease.

Process of Pasteurization

- Micro-organisms such as bacteria are responsible for deterioration of food.
- Bacteria cannot survive at temperatures that are too high.
- Pasteurized foods are heated between 72-78 degrees celsius for about 15 seconds.
- Rapidly cooled
- Destroys harmful bacterias
- Preserves food quality

Used for three main reasons

- To provide healthier food by eliminating harmful bacteria. Ex: nonpasteurized milk can contain E.Coli which can cause vomitting or diarrhea.
- To prolong shelf-life of food by destroying the harmful bacteria. Slows down the deterioration of food, stays fresh longer and thus can be transported over longer distances. Lowers cost of economic loses.
- To preserve the nutritional properties of food because pasteurization does not affect the look, taste or nutritional value of food, unlike other preservation processes.

Benefits:

- Reduces the risk of food contamination
- Reduces infant mortality rates
- Many food we eat regularly are pasteurized: milk, cheese, fruit juice, jams, honey.



Concerns

• Can destroy useful elements in food, such as "good" bacteria and vitamins.

Sterilization

- Performed at temperatures over 150 degrees celsius for a few seconds.
- Destroys all micro-organisms and modifies chemical integrity, look and taste of food.