

F L AVOURS ${ }^{\circ}$ \& E S S S N CES

## FOOD SERVICE g o u r m e t


premiumingredients moderngastronomy


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## SYMBOLS LEGEND

Non-Gluten Ingredient
The ingredients used in these products do not contain gluten. There may be traces of gluten in these products due to potential cross-contamination in the production process.

## Sugar-Free

These products contain less than 0.5 g of sugar per serving. According to FDA regulation this amount is recognized as sugar-free. Sacarose and glucose are also considered sugars and are subject to the same rule (must be less than 0.5 g to be considered sugar free.)

## Vegan

These products do not contain any animal products (meat, fish, shell fish, etc.), nor animal byproducts (such as egg or egg products, milk or milk products, honey, animal-based gelatin, products with pigments derived from insects, etc.), nor processed foods that were treated with animal products (such as bone. There is no ruling from the FDA on this, our definition is that they are still accepted as vegan/vegetarian if they contain traces. It is up to the individual to decide if that is acceptable for their own purposes.

## Vegetarian

These products do not contain any animal products nor processed foods that were treated with animal products but do contain animal byproducts (such as egg or egg products, milk or milk products, honey, etc.).


## Trans-Fat-Free

These products contain less than 0.5 g of trans fat per serving. According to FDA regulation this amount is recognized as trans-fat-free.

## Clean

Products do not contain artificial colors, flavors or sweeteners; free of partially hydrogenated fats/oils, artificial preservatives and chemical processing enhancers such as bulking agents, dough conditioners, equalizers, etc.

## Dairy-Free

The ingredients used in these products do not contain dairy.
There may be traces of dairy in these products due to potential cross-contamination in the production process.


## Nut-Free

The ingredients used in these products do not contain peanuts and tree nuts. There may be traces of them due to potential cross-contamination in the production process.


## Delicate

These products are more sensitive to shipping conditions and, if handled improperly, are prone to breakage. We factor potential breakage when pricing items and therefore only provide credit for these items when more than $15 \%$ of the total quantity or weight of the products is unusable.

## Kosher Dairy

These products are certified kosher foods that contain dairy products or are processed on equipment that contains dairy and meets Jewish dietary laws.

## Stock

These products are stored in AUI warehouses and follow the same ordering and shipping policies as all other AUl items.

SOS
These products are pre-order items and follow the SOS delivery times and terms.

Fine foods. Inspired service.

## Closa

Our facilities



Map


Web




## Technological sugars powder



Sucrose and cornflour. Decoration for cake-making and desserts.

$100 \%$ fructose, derived from fruits and honey.
Sweetener common in diet cake-making and foods for athletes.
$100 \%$ lactose. Used in ice cream making as a substitute for sucrose in order to reduce sweetness without varying the anti-crystallising power. Sweets, caramels and toffee without sweetness.


Dehydrated glucose syrup. It prevents the crystallisation of sugar in candies and gummy sweets. It provides elasticity and keeps products such as pastries, icing and truffles soft. 75 gr of powdered glucose substitutes 100 gr of liquid glucose.

## Bulking agents



## Polyols



100\% maltitol, derived from the maltose taken from starch 1.1 substitute for sucrose, having the same technical properties with the exception of temperature and browning, which is much higher in the case of maltitol.


## Eresh (xylitol) powder sTock

 POD 100\%
## 

100\% xylitol, derived from cellulose and other vegetable products. Sweetener with a refreshing effect, widely used in the chewing gum industry for its capacity to increase salivation and diminish bacterial growth. In contact with liquids, it forms a texture similar to snow and upon drying, it forms crunchy lumps.


00\% sorbitol. Produced from glucose. Diet food sweetener. Anti crystallisation. Moisturizing. Facilitates the durability of the emulsion and slows rancidity of fats in products such as icing, truffles or meat spreads. No browning occurs upon thermal treatment.


Confectionery. Bulking agent. Sweetener in low-calorie products. Chocolates. Preserves texture. Dietary antifreeze.


100\% mannitol, glucose derivative. Low-calorie sweetener It liquefies at $180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and caramelises very quickly, forming an opaque caramel, very hard and with little tendency to retain moisture.

# Technological sugars powder 

## Technical sugars

Fondant sugar powder STOCK
$90^{\circ}$ Brix/POD $90 \%$
$600 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672017$

## 

Cane sugar, glucose syrup, water. Glazes. Cake decoration. Caramel.


$100 \%$ inulin, derived from the fructose extracted from roots and tubers. Probiotic dietary fibre. It has the property of forming gels that retain large quantities of water. It is used as a bulking agent and fat substitute in ice cream, and cake making. Antifreeze properties.

## Sweeteners



STOCK

(1)
$100 \%$ sucralose, derived from sucrose. Calorie-free sweetener and inert to the body. Used in cooking and dietetic baking as a substitute for sucrose.


## Liquid and paste technical sugars



Fructose, dextrose and sucrose. Moisturising, it keeps pastry products softer when substituting 10-15\% sucrose with Cremsucre. It maintains moisture in icing and truffles. Antifreeze for ice cream production.


Fruit sugars. (100\% fruit). Sweetener. It respects flavour to the maximum.
 Liquid sorbitol paste ${ }^{\text {sTock }}$ 670 Brix / POD 60\%

- $1,5 \mathrm{~kg} \quad 672021$ (200)(1)

100\% sorbitol. Produced from glucose. Diet food sweetener. Anti-crystallising. Moisturizing. Facilitates the durability of the emulsion and slows the rancidity of the fats as in icing, truffles or gianduias.



## Sweets crispy




## Peta crispy



Essence of sweets

The new range the Alphabet of flavours offers the essence of every flavour in some drops. You can use it in any gastronomic application to increase a flavour, give a special nuance, combine it with other flavours or simply enjoy the essence of nature.



## Flour improver




## Cantonese cacao nibs



## Essence of cocoa



C $\quad \mathrm{O} \quad \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{O} \quad \mathrm{A}$



premiumingredients moderngastronomy


These áre not strawberries, it is strawberry mousse with straw We can create our soft Sosa by using tree Mold soft 子osa.:"O Instangel

Texturizer - Stabilizer for Mousse






PRODUCERS

$\mathrm{N} \quad \mathrm{U} \quad \mathrm{T} \quad \mathrm{S}$

## Crocanti nuts



앙ㅇㅇㅅ웅
Caramelized whole seeds


Cantonese seeds

(80)우웅


(20) (1)

(1)0웅

# Pure nut paste 

## ©Cosa



## STOCK

Pure roasted almond paste
— 1 kg 672201
(1) (1) (x

$\mathrm{N} \quad \mathrm{U} \quad \mathrm{T} \quad \mathrm{S}$


## Pralinés à l'ancienne



## c) csa

N U T S

The turron compound is a traditional flavour of the Mediterranean area.Made with almonds, honey, egg white, it gives you one of the most authentic dessert tastes, documented in the medieval age

## Torró nuts



## Marzipan



## Essence of nuts

The new range the Alphabet of flavours offers the essence of every flavour in some drops. You can use it in any gastronomic application to increase a flavour, give a special nuance, combine it with other flavours or simply enjoy the essence of nature.

(2)


## Essences of seeds



The new range of the Alphabet of flavours offers the essence of every flavour in some drops. You can use it in any gastronomic aplication to increase a flavour, give a special nuance, combine it with other flavours or simply enjoy the essence of nature.



Sta
n

(1)

$\square$


C $\quad \mathrm{O} \quad \mathrm{F} \quad \mathrm{F} \quad \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{E}$

## Freeze dried coffee



The different cultures of coffee beans and the technology of coffee. Freeze dried coffee and coffee flavour gives you the real taste of espresso.

## Coffee compound



## Essence of coffee

The new range the Alphabet of flavours offers the essence of every flavour in some drops. You can use it in any gastronomic application to increase a flavour, give a special nuance, combine it with other flavours or simply enjoy the essence of nature.


## \section*{Tea} <br> c) csa

$\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { E } & \mathrm{X} & \mathrm{T} & \mathrm{R} & \mathrm{A} & \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{T} \\ \mathrm{P} & \mathrm{O} & \mathrm{W} & \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{R} & \mathrm{S}\end{array}$


## c)

F L A V O U R S \& ESSENCES



(800)우앙

(20) 0 (1) © (2)


## Essences of herbs and plants









## (20)




*Number of drops taking as reference the average density which has the complete range of products.
In general, natural flavours have a higher density.


## Freeze-dried vegetables

## Prsa

FREEZE DRIED

(100000®®0


508


Freeze dried vegetables
FREEZE DRIED


## Freeze-dried roast vegetables

V EG ET A BL E


## Fermented black garlic



## Powdered natural extracts



## Essences of vegetables

V E G E T A B L E

FREEZE DRIED

## Freeze-dried flowers



## Freeze dried flowers



These items are based on availability. There may be an additional delay for any SOS orders placed.

## Powdered flowers natural extracts



## （c）

F L A V O U R S \＆$\quad$ E $\quad$ S $\quad$ S $\quad$ E $N$ C

The new range of the Alphabet of flavours offers the essence of every flavour in some drops．You can use it in any gastronomic aplication to increase a flavour，give a special nuance，combine，it with other flavours or simply enjoy the essence of nature．


## Essences of flowers


＊Number of drops taking as reference the average density
which has the complete range of products．In general，natura Havours have a higher density，

Dose NATURAL AROMA：
$\mathbf{0 , 2} \mathbf{g} / \mathbf{k g} \quad 0,2 \mathrm{~g}=6$ drops approx．＊

## Floral water



Rose water STock
aromatic natural water
（300000®®

（3）『ロロ『『

## Essences of mushrooms

## Pesa


(20)우웅




R $\quad \mathrm{O} \quad \mathrm{O} \quad \mathrm{T} \quad \mathrm{S}$

## Liquorice



## Essences of roots


*Number of drops taking as reference the average density
which has the complete range of products. In general, natural
flavours have a higher density.


## Essences of trees and landscape


$\begin{array}{lllllll}\mathrm{E} & \mathrm{X} & \mathrm{T} & \mathrm{R} & \mathrm{A} & \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{T} \\ \mathrm{P} & \mathrm{O} & \mathrm{W} & \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{R} & \mathrm{S}\end{array}$

A natural wood smoke flavour that you can introduce in any culinary experience. Very intersting to use in chocolate and desserts.

## Powdered smoke



## Essences of smoke

The new range of the Alphabet of flavours offers the essence of every flavour in some drops. You can use it in any gastronomic aplication to increase a flavour, give a special nuance, combine it with other flavours or simply enjoy the essence of nature.



## Freeze dried fruit

## ©esa

FREEZE DRIED


$\begin{array}{lllll}F & R & U & I & T\end{array}$

## Fruit crispy


(1)0 (1) (2)O



( $1 \begin{aligned} & \text { Blackcurrant crispy } \\ & 2-10 \mathrm{~mm}\end{aligned}$
(3)


Strawberry crispy
0,5-2,5 mm



Fruit compound
Wet proof crispy



F L A V O U R S \& ESS E NCES

## Essence of fruits

 Acid fruit
(2) (1) (2)

## Sweet fruit


(2)0 (1) ©®

(*)00) (1)



F L A V O U R \& ES S E N C E S

## (c) c) cosa

F L A V O U R S \& ESS E N CES

Essence of fruits Wild fruit


Ripe strawberry natural aroma . 50 g 672750
(1) (1)

(200(1) (2)
 Exotic fruit


Mango Alphonso
$\frac{508}{\text { aroma }}$
50 g 67266
OO\& (2)




Mascarpols
natural powder
$400 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672218$
STO

## Essence of dairy



F L A V O U R S \& ES S E N C E S

The new range of the Alphabet of flavours offers the essence of every flavour in some drops. You can use it in any gastronomic aplication to increase a flavour, give a special nuance, combine it with other flavours or simply enjoy the essence of nature. With this dairy flavours you enter in the world of the most famous desserts .

(8)0)(1)(2)

(2) (1) (1)

## Essence of olive



F L A V O U R S


## Wine and vinegar powder



## Essences of alcohols




(*)00) (1)

(아) (1)앙

-0)(ब)(






## Essences of alcohols

F $L$ V O U R

(*)00) (1)




(*)00)(8)


Type Px
SOB sweet wine aroma
150 5672793
(3) (1) (2)

(*)0) (1)
*Number of drops taking as reference the average density
which has the complete range of products. In general,
natural flavours have a higher density.

## ৎ <br> cosa

COMPOUNDS

The new range of the Alphabet of flavours offers the essence of every flavour in some drops. You can use it in any gastronomic aplication to increase a flavour, give a special nuance, combine it with other flavours or simply enjoy the essence of nature.

## Essences of fiction memory


(2)0 (1) (2)

(2)0 (1) (2)

(2) (1) ©

(2) (1) (2)




Tempuras

## Ofosa

D E E P F R I E D
T E X T U R E S


## Air bag



Texturizers

T E X T U R E S

What we usually call＂texturizers＂or＂texturas＂presents a recently implanted gastronomic neologism in order to describe an ancient gas－ tronomic and confectionary phenomenon：The modification of textu－ re or consistence of primary aliments in order to create a new way of consuming them．Almost the whole span of traditional or modern pastry could be included into this description，as well as bread making itself or even a big part of culinary ela－ borations．Ice cream is a texture，as well as puff pastry．Bread is a texture of flour based on the technology of fermentation；a sauce，a mousse， a macarron，even fresh pasta is a texture．There－ fore，we could state，that the history of elabora－ ting food，from the Palaeolithic times on，consists in a constant development of Texturizers in which we could transform primary ingredients．

In the strict sense，this neologism applies on the products and applications，fruit of the incorporati－ on of new texturizers into gastronomy and pastry for the last 10 years．However，we have to keep in mind that these ＂new＂texturizers will enter some day into the canon and it＇s impor－ tant to understand that its technologic function doesn＇t really differ so much from the ancient ones．There will be new elaborations，maybe the most famous ones，thanks to the applications developed by the vanguardian cuisine，but these new texturizers will also be applied on
the ancient elaborations and even create different ones．Altogether， this＂magma＂will be over the next years part of the canon of classic gastronomy．

Texturizers，in a strict sense，are a series of ingre－ dients modifying uncoloured and tasteless Textu－

> Texturizers are taste and colourless texture modifiers which respect the organoleptic characteristics of the ingredients to be transformed to its
> maximum dients modifying uncoloured and tasteless Textu－ process of alimentary industrialisation starting at the end of XIX century and have played an enor－ mous role in the stabilization，conservation and creation of new ways of ingesting food．
In gastronomic applications it＇s very important that the texturizing purpose isn＇t accompanied by any flavour，in order to increase and respect fully the flavours one wish to modify．
In Its total，these new texturizers have the follo－ wing basic criteria in common in order to unders－ tand the modern gastronomy：
－Flavour neutrality
－Maximum respect for the flavour to texturize
－Maximum efficiency in texture to be developed
－In case of mixed elaborations，the goal is always to degrease the degree of difficulty regarding the dosage of application


[^0]
# Texturizers classification 

T EXTM R

## EMULSIFIERS



Lecitina de soja
Emulsifying paste
Sucro emul
Glicerina
Natur emul
Liquid lecithin
Cremor tártaro
Glicemul
Emulwhip
Wax concept
AIRING AGENTS
Lactiwhip
Proespuma Cold
Proespuma Hot

## THICKENING AGENTS



Vegetal gelling
Elastic
Agar Agar
Metilgel
Gelburguer
Kappa
Propannacotta (lota)
Goma Gellan
Pectina Jaune slow set
Pectina Jaune rapid set
Pectina xoco nappage X58
Fruit Pectin NH
Pectina Sugar Free
Pectina Acid Free
SPHERIFICATION

## STABILIZERS

FOR ICE CREAM


Procrema 100 Cold
Prosorbet 100 Cold Profruit 100

FOR MOUSSE

Promousse
FOILS
Sucrevel
CHARGING AGENTS
Maltosec
EFFERVESCENT
Fizz powder
CRUNCHY

Snack cover
ANTIOXIDANTS
Antioxidant powder
FREE MOLD
Free mold
DRYING
Dry sec
ACIDS

Tartaric acid
Citric acid
Ascorbic acid


T E X T U R E S

## Texturizers emulsifiers

## EMULSIFIERS

An emulsion is a more or less stable union of fatty and watery molecules. An emulsion is instable at the beginning and with the time the drops of the dispersed part tend to form groups, separating from the other part. It's what happens e.g., when you let rest a mixture of water and oil previously shaken. In order to avoid this phenomenon of dispersion, we use emulsifiers which situate itself at the outer limit layer between the drops and the homogenous phase.
The gastronomy and overall pastry, is a long lasting "love story" between these two types of molecules, apparently irreconcilables which unite in a gastronomic elaboration.
However, it will be difficult to find a gastronomic or pastry application without an emulsion. Practically, all traditiona sauces try to solve a problem of emulsion and a quick enumeration of emulsions in kitchen and pastry indicate the importance of this subject: sauces mayonnaises, creams, ice creams, airs, soufflés, bundt cakes, ganache, mousse etc. Our range of emulsifiers covers the necessities of emulsions in modern gastronomy, under the principle of maximum respect for the emulsified flavours.

Lecitina de soja
Soy lecithin
(2) $500 \mathrm{~g} \quad 67217$
(1) (1)

Properties: Emulsifier, helps incorporation of air, in excess can alternate flavour


Use: Mix in cold and bat in order to introduce air
Application: Any kind of liquid
Observations: Difficulties with alcohols and certain infusions
Elaborations: Airs / Ice creams


Emulsifying paste ${ }^{\text {srock }}$
Emulsifying paste. Mix of glicemul and sucroemul on water base

## 1 kg 672118

 (20)(1)상
## Properties: Very stable emulsions

Use: Apply directly in cold
Application: Any kind of liquid elaboration with some fat content Observations: White- ivory colour, slightly sweet flavour, neutral aroma

Elaborations: Emulsified vinaigrette / Fruit or vegetable mayonnaise without egg You can add a thickening agent in order to acquire a higher consistency (E.g. xantana, guar gum, ...)


# Texturizers emulsifiers 

T EXTM


## Sucro Emul

Product derived from the esterification between saccharose and fatty acids
$500 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672119$
(ㅏ) (1) (1)


Properties: Emulsifier.
Use: Dissolve at the watery part of the elaboration and add to the rest afterwards
Application: Any kind of liquid with some water content
Observations: In he field of gastronomy it permits the elaboration of hot and alcoholic airs
Elaborations: Increases the volume of bread dough and bundt cakes, stabilizes lactic mixes, ice cream, pastry custards, airs, etc


Glicerina
Sтоск Dose

Glicerine. Vegetable glycerol
(4) $1,3 \mathrm{~kg} 672120$


Properties: Anti- freezing agent, emulsifier, helps union between fat molecules and water
Use: Mix with desired preparation
Application: Ice cream, ganaches, any kind of elaboration containing water and fat
Elaborations: Ice cream / Sorbets / Bundt cakes / Pralinés / Trufas / Mousses


Natur emul STOCK

Dose:

Citrus fibre powder with xanthan
$500 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672121$
(3)0000®

Properties: Moisturizing, stabilising and emulsifying. Fat substitute
Use: Apply directly, cold or hot, stirring to incorporate
Application: Any type of batter or liquid.
Observations: Subtly yellowish powder. Partially soluble in fat, very soluble in liquid
Elaborations: It is used in confectionery and sauces to substitute some of the fat / Beverage stabilizer and texture enhancer, providing the sensation of pulp in the mouth / Sauce thickener and emulsifier / Emulsifier sponge cake and batters.


Properties: Fat emulsifying.
Use: Apply directly, cold or hot, stirring to incorporate
Application: Any type of fats and/or liquids
Observations: Amber coloured liquid, difficult to dissolve in hard alcohol.
Elaborations: Water-fat emulsions / Oil- and liquid-based froths / Chocolate and bonbon emulsifier.

## Texturizers emulsifiers



Cremor tártaro $\quad \underbrace{\text { srock }} \quad$| Dose: |
| :--- |
| $1-3 \mathrm{gr} / \mathrm{Kg}$ |

Potassium bitartrate


Properties: Stabilizer and emulsifier, impedes crystallization of sugar
Use: Apply directly in cold and incorporate blending
Application: Any kind of liquid
Observations: White smooth powder
Elaborations: In combination with bicarbonate, increases volume of pastry dough/ helps stabilizing whipped egg whites and cream/ Avoids crystallization of sugar in caramel elaborations.


Glicemul STOCK U

Dose $30-60 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$
Emulsifier derived from fat
$500 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672124$
(ㅏ) (1) (1) (2)
Properties: Increases the fusion point of fat and creates with them more or less solid textures
Use: Dissolve in hot, from $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ on, and acts in cold
Application: Always with a fatty medium, liposoluble
Observations: Thermo-reversible, comes in little flakes
Elaborations: Texturized oils / Nut butters


Emulsifier in concentrated paste
$6 \mathrm{~kg} \quad 672125$
$10-20 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ total batter. For fatty batters, from 5 to $10 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ total.

## (1)0 (1) (1)

| Properties: | Emulsifier, stabilizer and multi-functional batter agent |
| ---: | :--- |
| Use: | Apply directly in cold when beating. |
| Application: | Any type of beaten or whipped batter |
| Observations: | White concentrated paste with a neutral flavour |
| Elaborations: | All kinds of cake, cream, ice cream, whipped butter, beaten eggs, meringues and all the prepa- <br> rations calling for the incorporation of air. |



Natural bees wax
$500 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672126$
(ㅏ)
Properties: Thickener and coating agent
Use: Dissolve it in fat to $65^{\circ}$
Observations: Drops of cream colour

Argan oil emultion
» 100 g Argan oli
» 6 g Glicemul
Combine and heat half argan oil and the Glicemul until $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Remove from the bain marie.
Add the rest of oil.
Pour in a container and let to set in the fridge for 6 hours at least.

Praline emultion
» 100 g Aceite de argán
» 100 g Praline
» 4 g Glicemul
Combine and heat half praline and the Glicemul until $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Remove from the bain marie.
Add the rest of praline.
Pour in a container and let to set in the fridge for 6 hours at least.


## Texturizers airing agents

## © Cosa

T E X T U R E S


## Yogurt Foam

» 500 g Yogurt

» 3 g Gelespessa
» 5 g Lactiwhip
» 100 g Sugar
Combine the yoghourt with Gelespessa, half of
the sugar and Whip.
Whip in the Kitchen Aid until very foamy.
Add the remaining sugar and keep whipping
until get a very light meringue texture.

## efsa

T E X T U R E S


Properties: Foaming effect
Use: Dissolve in cold
Application: Any kind of liquid or semi-liquid elaboration
Elaborations: Cold foams with siphon


Proespuma Hot stock $\ominus^{\text {Dose: }}$| sigg |
| :--- |
| 50 gkg |

Stabilizer for hot foams $500 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672129$
(1) (1)

Properties: Foaming effect, foam and emulsifier
Use: Dissolve in desired preparation
Application: Any kind of liquid or semi-liquid elaboration
Elaborations: Hot foams with siphon


Mango and passion fruit foam
» 300 g Mango pure
» 200 g Passion fruit pure
» 50 g Proespuma Cold
Mix the ingredients with a hand mixer and then put the mixture in a siphon (cannister).
For 500 ml siphon we need 1 or 2 gas caps and for a siphon of 1 liter 2 or 3 gas caps. Use immediately or keep in the fridge.


## Lobster soup foam

» 500 g Lobster soup
» 25 g Proespuma Hot
Mix the ingredients with a hand mixer and put the mixture in the siphon. Put the siphon in a "bain marie " and keep at $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


Hot chocolate foam
» 400 g Milk
» 100 g Creme
" 150 g Chocolat coberture 65\%
» 25 g Proespuma Hot
Heat milk and cream until boiling point.
Mix the Proespuma Hot and mix with a hand mixer. Pour this mixture on the melted chocolat.

Put the mixture in the siphon and keep in a "bain marie" at $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Texturizers thickening agents

THICKENING AGENTS
T E X T U R E S
A thickening agent is a texturizer which allows us to obtain more or less viscose solutions without forming gels.
The Sosa range of thickening agents offers a variety from the least to the most thickened with different textures: coulis, pastry custards, pomada etc. in order to adapt to any gastronomic need, always respecting to a maximum the flavour of the texturized element.

Goma Xantana
Carbohydrate (bacterial fermentation of corn starch)
Properties:
Use:
Ahickening agent, emulsifier, suspensor
Application:


Goma Xantana Clear STOCK

```
500g 672132
```

(2)이이웅

Shares all the characteristics with xantan gum but presents an increased transparency

$\frac{\text { Gelespessa (Goma Xantana) }{ }^{\text {srock }}}{\text { Carbohydrat (hate }} \underbrace{\text { Dose: }}_{6-15 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}}$
Carbohydrate (bacterial fermentation of corn starch)

## $500 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672133$

## 

Properties: Thickening agent, emulsifier, suspensor


Use: Dissolve in cold or hot, mix with turmix
Application: Any kind of liquid with water content higher than $80 \%$
Observations: Heat resistant, allows freezing, thermo irreversible
Elaborations: Sauces / Raw coulis / Vinaigrettes / Texturized soups / Suspensor effect

## Colourful vinaigrette

» 250 g Modena vinegar As need
» 2 g Gelespessa » Salt
» 250 g Raspberry pure » Pepper
» 2 g Gelespessa » Olive oil
Combine vinegar and 2 g Gelespessa and mix with a hand blender until thick. Do the same with de raspberry pure.
Mix olive oil and the previous mixtures in order to achieve a sort of colourful vinaigrette.

T E X T U R E S


CMC
STOCK Dose:

Carboxymethyl cellulose
$600 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672134$

Properties: Thickening agent, anti-caking agent, hardener.
Use: Apply directly, cold or hot, stirring to incorporate
Application: Any liquid, fondant, marzipan.
Observations: White powder. Always mix with the solids from the recipe to prevent lumps from forming when it comes into contact with liquids. In the case of making gum paste from fondant, knead well, cover the dough tightly and let set 24 hours.

Elaborations: Hardener for fondant, sugar paste and marzipan in order to facilitate modelling and drying / Improves elasticity in bread dough / Mixed with liquid, dietary glue is obtained, suitable for cake decorations, or protective agent to cover fruit / Stabilizer for ready-to-bake products.




## Lemon curd

" 200 g Lemon juice
» 300 g Whole eggs
» 300 g Sugar
» 22 g Gelcrem Hot
Mix all ingredients and heat until boiling point stirring constantly with a whisk. Remove from the heat and blend with a hand mixer. Cool down and use.


Raspberry curd
» 400 g Raspberry pure
» 100 g Simple syrup (TPT)
» 30 g Lemon juice
" 25 g Gelcrem Cold
Mix all ingredients with a hand mixer at high speed until get a creamy texture without crumbs.

# Texturizers thickening agents 






Properties: Thickening agent, stabilizer
Use: Mix and heat
Application: Any kind of elaboration with a liquid base
Observations: Difficulties with alcohols
Elaborations: Soups / Sauces / Cream stabilizer / Ice cream and pastry elaborations


| Properties: | Thickening agent, stabilizer, protecting shield |
| ---: | :--- |
| Use: | Mix with the other solids and pour over liquid, heat up to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Application: | Any kind of liquid |
| Observations: | Reduces syneresis problems |
| Elaborations: | Sauces |



## Texturizers thickening agents



|  | G |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Guar gum. Plant, Cyamopsis tretagonolobus
$2-10 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$


Properties Thickening agent.
Use: Mix with liquid and bring to boil, cool down
Application: Any kind of elaboration independent from acidity degree
Observations: Stable to freezing
Elaborations: Sauces / Nectars / Pastry elaborations / Sausages


Properties: Thickener, stabilizer, gelling agent. Great capacity to absorb water.
Use: Dissolve in cold. Or dissolve in cold and heat to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Stir vigorously in all cases. If possible, mix with the solids of the recipe to avoid lumps
Application: Any liquid
Observations: White-beige powder. Has the ability to produce synergies with various additives. Synergy with sucrose and sweet products. Improved by the addition of calcium oxide
Elaborations: Konjac+Kappa (thermo-reversible elastic gel )/ Konjac+xanthan (very elastic gel) / Konjac+starch (increase in viscosity that stays both cold and hot) / Thermo-irreversible gelatines with the ability to stick to themselves / Cold jams / Thermo-irreversible sauces and gels.


| Pomada |
| :---: |
| Vegetable origin |
| $500 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672142$ |
| (1)0 (1) ${ }^{(1)}$ |

Properties: Thickening agent.
Use: Mix with liquid and shake, let stay for at least 6 hours
Application: Any kind of liquid
Observations: Doesn't allow freezing
Elaborations: Pomadas

$\frac{\text { Promochi (Kuzu) } \quad \text { Srock }}{\text { Powdered kuz }} \ominus_{45-180 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}}^{\substack{\text { Dose }}}$

Powdered kuzu root
$750 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672143$

## 장이우웅



Properties: Thickening agent, gelling agent, substitute for flours and starches
Use: Dissolve in water before using
Application: Substitute for corn starch, applicable with all kinds of liquids
Observations: Without gluten
Elaborations: Mochis / Veils / False potatoes


Kuzu-mochi potato
» 500 g Creamy mashed potatoes
" 100 g Promochi

» As needed Water (pour diluer le Promochi)
"As needed Veal gravy
Dissolve water and ProMochi and combine with the potato pure. Heat the pure and mix with a spatula stirring constantly until the mixture will be very sticky.
Remove from the casserole and put in a square frame making some pressure. Keep in the fridge until the mixture will be in a very hard texture. Cut the mixture in cubes. Put the potatoes in the veal gravy and heat until $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Put the mixture in plastic moisturizing cream
Potatoes will be ready when became soft.

## Texturizers gelling agents

## GELLING AGENTS

Within this group, we find a range of substances which permit the elaboration of gelatines that are used for the production of pre-cooked food. The majority are products already used for unmemorable times and have now been extracted and de-flavoured in order to not add any additional taste to the desired gels. They differ, basically, in the texture (softer, harder, brasher. ..) and in the posterior temperature of jellification.
Sosa's gelling agent range reaches from the purest ones to the most complex mixes, taking maximum advantage of the gelling possibilities, in order to allow the most special applications.


## (2)이이앙

Properties: Transparent and elastic gelatine
Use: Dissolve in cold and bring to $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (better to boil), jellifies from $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ on
Application: Any kind of liquid with water content higher than 80\%
Observations: Doesn't allow freezing, thermo reversible
Elaborations: False spherification / False pâte fruits / Veils Cold spaghettis / Gelatine until $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ Nappage

## Strawbarry spaguetti

» 25 g Vegetable gelatine powder

» 400 g Frozen strawberry pure
» 25 g Strawberry paste
» 100 ml Simple syrup (TPT)
Mix the ingredients and heat until boiling point. Put the mixture in the "Spaguetti Kit" and do the spaguetti inside a bath of iced water. Strain.

Mango and Campari sphere
» 350 g Frozen mango pure
» 30 g Vegetable gelatine powder
» 50 ml Campari (as needed) » 400 ml Water
» 100 ml Water
» 100 ml Simple syrup (TPT)
Put the mango puré in semi sphere silicon moulds and freeze it up. Heat the water, gold powder, syrup and vegetable setting gel until boilling.
Remove from the heat and let to cool at $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Remove the mango and banana spheres and deep it in the heated mixture. Let defrost until the center will be liquid.


Mix of carob bean gum and carrageen

## $750 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672145$ <br> 잉(1) (2)

Properties: Very elastic gelling agent

Use: Pour the powder with the rest of the solids over the liquid, heat
Application: Any liquid elaboration
Observations: Resists freezing
Elaborations: Elastic gelatines
Balzamic modena vinegar gelatin sheet
» 300 g Water
» 100 g Simple syrup (TPT)
» 100 g Balsamic Modena vinegar
» 25 g Elastic
Mix all ingredients together and heat until boiling point. Pour a thin layer in a tray $0,2 \mathrm{~mm}$ thin and let to cool.
Once jellyfied cut in rectangular shape.

## Texturizers gelling agents

T E X T U R E S


Agar-agar
STOCK

Carbohydrate, type of an algae.

## $500 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672146$

(2)잉(1) (2)

Properties: Gelling.
Use: Mix in liquid, bring to boil, let cool down
Application: Any liquid elaboration
Observations: Heat resistant $\left(90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$, not resistant to freezing, thermo reversible, jellifies less in acid mediums, gelatine not very elastic

Optimal elaborations: Hard caviar / Hot gelatines ( $\leq 90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
Other elaborations: Gelatines / Purees / Veils / Foams



## Green pea hot jelly

» 500 g Green pea juice
» $3 \mathrm{~g} \quad$ Agar-agar
»As needed Salt
» 220 ml Water
Combine the ingredients.
Heat until boiling point.
Put the mixture in moulds and let to set. Heat before service


Fake fruit caviar
" 200 g Fruit pure
» 50 g Simple syrup (TPT)
" 2 g Agar-agar
" As needed Vegetable oil very cold
Combine the ingredients.
Heat until boiling point.
Put the mixture in a seringue and drop it into oil bath.

Keep in the oil bath for 5 minutes.
Remove from the oil bath, drain the oil and serve.


## Fake potato gnocchi

» 500 g Creamy mashed potatoes
» 10 g Metilgel
»As needed Chicken stock
Mix the creamy mashed potato and the Metilgel with an immersion blender.
Put the mixture in a pastry bag. Keep for 12 hours in the fridge.
Heat the chicken stock until boiling point. Drop the pure in the stock doing gnocchi shape.
Remove the gnocchi from the stock and serve hot.

## Texturizers gelling agents



Gelburguer STOCK | Dose: |
| :--- |
| $10-15 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ |

Mixture of alginate, calcium and retardant
$500 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672148$
(13)


Properties: Agglutinative effect
Use: Mix with desired product
Application: Any kind of food
Observations: Can be difficult to use with food rich in calcium
Elaborations: Burger / Tartar / Terrinas


Properties: Gelling agent.
Use: Pour the powder mixed with the rest of the solids over the liquid and heat
Application: Any kind of liquid application
Observations: Produce multiple synergies. Kappa + Konjac (gel strength). Gels from 60 .
Elaborations: Cold gelatines / Foams


Soft chocolate gel
» 265 g Cream $35 \%$ fat
" 250 g Chocolat coberture 64\%
» 60 gr Sugar
» 8 g Gelburguer
» As needed Salt and pepper
" 300 g Water
» 20 g Fish stock
" 0,8 g Propannacotta (lota)
» 0,8 g Карра
Heat the cream and sugar and pour on the chocolate stirring until get an homogeneous mixture
In another bowl combine the water, kappa and Propannacotta and mix with a hand blender
Boil the mixture. Mix both preparations.
Pour in a frame and keep 2 hours in the fridge.

## Texturizers gelling agents

T E X T U R E S


Carrageen, derived from a type of red algae
$800 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672150$


| Properties: | Soft gel |
| ---: | :--- |
| Use: | Apply in room temperature, heat up to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, better boil |
| Application: | Any kind of liquid |
| Observations: | Doesn't allow freezing, heatable until about $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Elaborations: | Pannacotta / Flan / Pudding / Cuajadas / Drinkable jelly |



Goma Gellan


Dose:
$10-20 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$


Gellan Gum. Polysaccharide obtained by the fermentation of a bacterium
$500 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672151$

Properties: Gelling agent.
Use: Apply in room temperature, heat to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ - better bring to boil
Application: Any kind of liquid
Observations: Rigid gel, resists high temperatures
Elaborations: Sheet / Raviolis / Oily gelatines / Croissant fillings / Cubes of plum cake


## Mandarine fake sponge

» 400 g Mandarine juice
» 40 g Lemon juice
» 4 drops mandarine aroma
» 60 g Simple syrup (TPT)
» 35 g Instangel
Mix the ingredients with a hand mixer.
Cool down in the fridge until setted.
Then whip in the machine with the whisk for 20 minutes on high speed or until the mixture will be whipped as a meringue.
In the beginning of the whipping process we could heat with a torch a little the edges of the whipping machine bowl if necessary in order to get the gelatin better dissolved.


## Fruit filling for bakery doughs

» 350 g Raspberry fruit pure
" 50 g Water
» 100 g Simple syrup (TPT)
" 10 g Goma Gellan
Combine the ingredients and heat until boiling point.
Pour the mixture in a frame
Set in the fridge.


## Soy macaroni

» 100 g Soy sauce
" 400 g Vegetable stock
» 30 g Vegetable gelatin powder
» 2 g Goma Garrofín
" 3 g Goma Gellan
Blend all ingredients with a hand mixer. Heat until boiling point. Remove from the heat and let cool until $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Take stainless steel tubes 1 cm thick and put them in the freezer. Then put the tubes in the mixture for some seconds.
Remove and the macaroni shape will be ready.

# Texturizers gelling agents 

T EXTU R


Pectina Jaune rapid set stock
Obtenido de la piel de cítricos

## $500 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672153$ <br> -

Properties: Citric HM pectin.
Use: Mix the pectin with the sugar. Add to the pulp stirring vigorously. Bring to a boil and add the acid.
Application: PH adequate: 3.1-3.5
Minimum 50\% added sugar + acid
Observations: Faster gelling than Jaune Slow set pectin.. Final effect in 24 h.
Thermo-irreversible gels. Can be baked.
Elaborations: Traditional jams. Also for sliced fruit spreads.


## Pectina xoco nappage X58 ${ }^{\text {srock }}$



Nappage 8-15 g/kg (80)(1)®®

Properties: Measured LM pectin with retardant salts
Use: Mix with the sugar, bring to a boil and add the acid
Application: PH adequate $>4$
Minimum 50-60\% added sugar.
Observations: Slow gelling. Final effect in 24h.
Firm, brilliant, elastic, thermo-reversible gels.
Optimum for freezing and thawing. Optimum temperature for nappage is $50-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Elaborations: For chocolate nappage, gels with milk. Suitable for products rich in calcium.

## Texturizers gelling agents

T E X T U R E S


Fruit pectin NH<br>Pectato de sodio<br>- $500 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672155$

Properties: Measured LM pectin with retardant salts
Use: Mix with the sugar, bring to a boil and add the acid.
Application: PH adequate 3,5-3,7
Minimum 40\% added sugar + acid.
Observations: Slow gelling. Final effect in 24h.
Firm, brilliant, elastic, thermo-reversible gels. Optimum for freezing and thawing
Elaborations: For fruit nappage, fruits gels, jams and fruit non-traditional spreads in which acid incorporation is not a problem.

## Pectina Sugar free STOCK Dose: Jams: 5-10 g/L Fruit spread: mínimo $10 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$ <br> $500 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672156$ <br> (2)0) (1) (2)

Properties: Measured LM pectin with calcium salts
Use: Apply with vigorous stirring. Bring to boil. Add the acid
Application: PH adequate: 3.2-3.5
No minimum of added sugar is required.
Observations: It does not require sugar, but acts better when added together with a bulking agent sweetener like isomalt, but it may present syneresis. Thermo-reversible. Final effect in 24 hours.

Elaborations: Sugar-free or low-sugar jams, fruit spread, sauces, fruit gels.


## Raspberry jam

» 1000 g Frozen raspberries
» 750 g Sugar
" 200 g Sugar
» 12 g Fruit Pectin
» 1 u. Lemon juice
Combine 100 g sugar and pectin.
Cook the remaining sugar and the raspberries until boiling point. Add the pectin + sugar and cook until reach $103^{\circ}$ C.

Remove from the heat and add the lemon juice.


Properties: Measured LM pectin with calcium salts
Use: Mix with the sugar stirring vigorously. Bring to a boil.
Application: adequate in non-acidic media, rich in calcium.
No minimum of added sugar is required.
Observations: Firm gel. Freezable. No syneresis. Thermo-reversible
Elaborations: Custard, flan, mock fruit spread, Nappage, dairy drinks. .

$\mathbf{8 - 2 0} \mathbf{g} / \mathbf{k g}$ nappage $\mathbf{3 0 - 4 0 ~ g} / \mathbf{k g}$ fruit spread (+ citric acid)

## Indicated for dairy products and those rich in calcium.

Rasberry pâte de fruit
» 1000 g Raspberry puree
» 1000 g Sugar
» 30 g Fruit Pectin
» 300 g Glucose
» $5 \mathrm{~g} \quad$ Citric acid
Heat the fruit puré until boiling point.
Mix 100 gr . of sugar with the pectin and then add to the puree stirring constantly.

Boil again and add half sugar. Boil again and add the sugar remaining.

Heat again until boiling point and add the liquid glucose. Cook low heat until $106^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Add the citric acid and remove from the heat.
Put in a frame or molds.
tin


位
» 1 L Milk
» 200 g Hazelnut pure paste
» 20 g Pectina Acid Free
Heat the milk until $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Combine the pectin and sugar together. Then pour into the milk.
Cook until boiling point and then keep cooking for to minutes more at low heat.
Pour into mixture the hazelnut pure paste.
Remove from the heat and let for 30 minutes at room temperature.
Strain and use at $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


## Texturizers gelling agents



## SPHERIFICATION

Spherification is a gelling technique which permits to encapsulate liquid contents inside a thin gel, simulating themes, caviar etc. Its spectacularness together with an explosion of flavour, activated in the mouth, has already converted this innovation into a classic in pastry and modern gastronomy.

DIRECT SPHERIFICATION
Three basic baths are used to elaborate direct spherification:

- The first bath consists of incorporating alginate in the product we want to create the sphere with. The blender will be used for this, leaving it to rest until its total loss of air. The level of acidity of the product must be taken into account: if its pH is lower than 4 , the right quantity of sodium citrate has to be added in the same bath. If we add too much, the product will acquire a bad taste.
- In the second bath we put Clorur, 5 to 8 g per litre, depending on the size of the sphere. In the third and last bath, water will be used to rinse the spheres, basically to clear the bad taste given by calcium chloride. The reaction of alginate occurs when both products (alginate and chloride) start forming a jelly-shaped sphere which will gradually gel in the inside too. The more time it is left in the bath, the more it will gel, until it completely turns into gelatine.
- The pH of the sphere liquid must be taken into consideration. If the pH of the liquid is not between 4 and 6 , it will have to be rectified by using sodium citrate ( pH Kit). Once the pH is between these two parameters we can elaborate the sphere without any problem. ente para sacar el mal sabor que produce el cloruro cálcico.


## REVERSE SPHERIFICATION

If we want to create spheres of liquids which by nature contain calcium, such as dairy products, we have to apply the reverse spherification, inverting the first two baths. The same applies to products to which we add gluconolactate.
We work with 3 different baths:

- In the first one we put the product with own calcium or mixed with gluconolactate. If the product does not have a proper density, we incorporate 6 g of gelespesa $(2 \mathrm{~g}$ Xanthan)/ kilo, In order to have enough weight to immerse into the second bath.
- In the second bath, we mix one litre of mineral water (without calcium) with 5 g of alginate.
- In the third and last bath we put water to wash the spheres.

Thanks to the reversed baths, the spheres will always remain liquid in the inside, since the reaction is contrary to direct spherification. Keep in mind that, if we elaborate spheres before head, they have to be preserved in a slightly dense liquid, as they tend to stick together. This technique produces osmotic spheres, that is to say, its membrane has microscopic holes which absorb the flavour of the medium.

DIRECT SPHERIFICATION


REVERSE SPHERIFICATION



## Spherification kits

Spherification ingredients kit srock 672230


Spherification tools kit STOCK 672231

## Texturizers gelling agents



Sodium citrate, comes out from fruit. It's an essetial constituent of mostly soft drinks, that provides a note of acidity and enhaces the flavour. Used as an antioxidant, and also for spherifications as a pH corrective, reducing the acidity.
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{rl}\text { Properties: } \\
\text { Use: }\end{array}
$$ \begin{array}{l}Increases de \mathrm{pH} (from acid to basic) <br>

Mix with the liquid you would like to change the \mathrm{pH}\end{array}\right\}\) (pplication: | Pre-elaborations for direct spherifications |
| :--- |
| Observations: |
| If the liquid is very acid, the spherification will be very difficult |
| to achieve despite applying the pH corrector |


| Kit dose table pH to achieve the <br> optimum pH value of the product to <br> spherification |
| :---: |
| inicial value <br> of pH |
| $\mathbf{c}$dose <br> of Kit pH |
| $\mathbf{2 , 5}$ |
| $\mathbf{3}$ |
| $\mathbf{3 , 5}$ |
| $\mathbf{0 , 8 5} \mathrm{g} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$ |
| $\mathbf{0 , 5} \mathrm{~g} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$ |



Product derived from different types of algae (Fucus, Laminaria, Macrocrystis...). It's known for its particular characteristic to form gels in the presence of calcium. As any other kind of hydrochloride, it needs some water content in order to hydrate.
Properties: Gelling agent when interacting with calcium containing media
Use: Mix with desired elaboration (direct spherification), mix in water bath (inverse spherification)
Application: Any kind of liquid with a pH $\geq 4$ and water content higher than $80 \%$ (direct spherification) Observations: For itself, it acts as a thickening agent. To do the inverse spherification, always use mineral water. It is difficult to dissolve in fatty mediums as it encounters incompatibilities. It can result problematic in alcoholic mediums, depending of the degree of alcohol and lack of water

Elaborations: Direct spherification / Reverse spherification


Dans la téchnique de la sphérification est utilisé pour provoquer la réaction de l'Alginat

| Properties: | Calcic salt |
| ---: | :--- |
| Use: | Mix clorur with mineral water |
| Application: | Bath for carrying out direct spherification |
| Elaborations: | Direct spherification |


Gluconolactat $\underbrace{\text { sioce }}_{20 \mathrm{grach}}$

Calcium gluconate and lactic calcium
$500 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672160$
(3)

Mix of two salts, which allows to incorporate calcium into a medium without adding any flavour. It helps us to add enough calcium in order to react with Alginat and create a sphere.
Properties: Enriches calcium
Use: Mix with elaboration you would like to enrich
Application: Product mixes for inverse spherifications which are poor in calcium
Observations: Completely tasteless

## Texturizers stabilizers for ice creams

## STABILIZERS

Stabilizers for ice creams or foams are complex mixes of stabilizers, emulsifiers, gelling agents and airing agents which create the texture of ice cream, sorbet, mousse or perfect foams, very easy to apply, always


Properties: Ice cream stabilizer
Use: Dissolve in cold with vigorous stirring. Pasteurize.
Application: Any liquid or semi-liquid preparations, dairy-based.
Observations: White powder. Once mixed with the liquid, it should be heated to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to be activated and it is best allow to stand for 8 hours to mature before freezing.
Elaborations: Dairy-based ice creams


## Olive oil semi sorbet

» 700 g Water
» 300 g Extra virgin olive oil
» 60 g Glycerin
» 4 g Emulsifying paste
» 4 g Salt
» 100 g Prosorbet 100 Cold


Combine liquid ingredients on one hand and solids on the other. Mix both parts and blend the mixture with an immersion blender.
Let in the fridge for 3 hours.
Mix again the mixture. Put in the ice cream machine.

## Texturizers stabilizers for ice creams

T E X T U R E S


## Profruit 100



Neutral base for the production of semi-sorbets.
500 g
672165
(1) (1) (2)

Properties: Stabilizer for fruit sorbets.
Use: Dissolve in cold, stirring vigorously, do not heat.
Application: Mix with juice or fruit pulp and sugar to prepare the semi-sorbet.
Observations: White powder. Once mixed with the liquid, it should be heated to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to be activated and it is best allow to stand for 8 hours to mature before freezing

Elaborations: Water or fruit-based frozen dessert.


## Apricot sorbet

" 200 g Water
» 800 g Apricot puree
» 100 g Prosorbet 100 Cold
" 170 g Sugar
» $5 \mathrm{~g} \quad$ Neutral acid
Combine liquid ingredients on one hand and solids on the other.Mix both parts and
blend the mixture with an immersion blender.
Let in the fridge for 3 hours.
Mix again the mixture. Put in the ice cream machine.

## Texturizers stabilizers for mousse

T E X T U R E S

Promousse
Neutral base for preparation of mousses
Properties: Thickening agent and stabilizer
Use: Mix with turmix for complete incorporation
Observations: Any kind of liquid as e.g. milk, whipped cream, fruit pulps ...
Addsat necessary.
Elaborations: Mousses / Semi-cold

## Foils



Sucrevel


Dose: $150 \mathrm{~g} / 125 \mathrm{~g}$ of water.
Powdered preparation of sugar and egg whites

$$
500 \mathrm{~g} \quad 672206
$$

## (2) (1) © (8)

Properties: Base for sugar decoration
Use: Mix 150 g of the preparation with 125 ml boiling water and immediately beat with an electric mixer at high speed about 4 minutes.
Roll out thinly on silicone or mat, pass the comb or make filigree. Let dry 30 minutes to overnight


Application: Decorations cakes, cupcakes, etc.
Observations: Sosa colouring can be added to make coloured sugar veils.
Elaborations: All kinds of sheets and decorations.

## Texturizers charging agents

Charging agents allow absorbing fat or liquids in order to create dry or crunchy textures. People are surprised by dry textures of flavours which appear usually as liquid or paste.


## Texturizers effervescent

T E X T U R E S


## Texturizers crunchy



Antioxidant powder $\stackrel{\text { srock }}{\text { s. }} \ominus_{30-50 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}}^{\text {Dose: }}$
Maltodextrin, xanthan gum, ascorbic acid.

Properties: Antioxidant agent
Use: Dissolve in hot or cold liquid
Application: Manipulate oxidable foods
Observations: White powder, insoluble in fats
Elaborations: It can be added to easily oxidable fruit juices such as apple or grape / By immersion, it prevents oxidation while handling food / By brushing, it prevents oxidation of finished products.

Manufacture of soft silicone moulds, suitable for food use, freezing and cooking.

Dose: $10 \%$ catalyst with respect to silicone



## Free mold hard

## stock

Manufacture of hard silicone moulds, suitable for food use, freezing and cooking.

1 kg
672205

Two-component material which consists of:
Component "A": Silicone suitable for contact with food
Component " B ": Curing agent, catalyst

[^1]

## Drying <br> Inedible product

T E X T U R E S


## Acids



Properties: Acidity regulator, natural antioxidant and preservative. The mouth feel is defined by one of the principal acids, together with citric- and malic acid.
Use: Apply directly in cold and incorporate blending
Application: Any kind of liquid
Observations: White smooth powder
Elaborations: Acidity corrector for vines and effervescent drinks. Acts as well as stabilizer for the colour of fruits and products elaborated on a fruit base (marmalades, effervescent drinks, vine ...)


## Citric acid <br> $1 \mathrm{~kg} \quad 672171$ <br> 

 STOCK Dose:Quantum satis. Recommended between $1-10 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ depending on the application.

Properties: Acidity regulator. It can substitute lemon juice in preparations.
Use: Direct application. Soluble in liquids.
Application: Used as a flavouring and acidifier in foods. Increases the gelling capacity of pectin.
Observations: White powder.
Elaborations: All sorts of recipes which require acidic application: jams, fruit spreads, preparations with fruits, fruit washes...



## The alphabet of flavours box

## efa

The alphabet of flavours box is our latest creation for the world of gastronomy. With more than 190 essences, it's an ideal alphabet of flavours for learning sensorial analysis. It's also a great instrument to experience pairing flavours and also to improve creative flavour pairing.

## The alphabet of flavours box



| the alphabet of Splces |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\longrightarrow$ | 18 | cinvamom |
|  | 19 | carbamom |
| sit | 20 | clove |
|  | 21 | cumin |
|  | 22 | corbander |
| 3 | 23 | curar |
|  | 24 | ncense |
|  | 25 | муввн |
|  | 26 | nutmeg |
|  | 27 | BLACK Repper |
|  | 28 | green peper |
|  | 29 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Jamalca } \\ \text { Peper }}}$ |
|  | 30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MADAGASCAR } \\ & \text { VANII } \end{aligned}$ VANILL |
| Y | 31 | ${ }_{\text {den }}^{\text {TaATIL }}$ |
|  | 32 | tanooosi |
| $1$ | 33 | сни |
|  | 34 | SAFFron |
|  | 35 | tonka bean |
| 2 | 36 | turmeric |
| THE ALPHABET OF HERBS AND PLANTS |  |  |


| Hin | 37 | DIL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $50$ | 38 | Basill |
|  | 39 | PaCHOUY |
| $x=$ | 40 | ylanylang |
| y | 41 | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Lembena }}}_{\text {cemon }}$ |
| $\square$ | 42 | Lemon grass |
| 束需家 | 43 | origano |
|  | 44 | taragon |
| Q－4． | 45 | FENNEL |
|  | 46 | ARTCHOKE |
|  | 47 | Junper |
| 大表者 | 48 | Pepperamit |
|  | 49 | SPEARMNT |
|  | 50 | wLomint |
| ,ifect | 51 | lemon balm |
| － | 52 | rosemary |
|  | 53 | ${ }_{\text {Sate }}^{\substack{\text { common }}}$ |
|  | 54 | THYME |
|  | 55 | васктtea |
| THE ALPHABET OF VEGETABLES |  |  |
|  | 56 | FRESH GARLC |


|  | 57 | onoon |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kgos | 58 | vegetable |
|  | 59 | COOKED RED <br> BEAN |
|  | 60 | green reper |
| $\mathrm{C}$ | 61 | grenpea |
|  | 62 | Ripe tomato |
|  | 63 | Green tomato |
| $\because$ | 64 | clemy |
| $5 \leq$ | 65 | land carbot |
| Es | 66 | rhubarb |
| the alphabet of Flowers |  |  |
|  | 67 | Lavenoer |
| ？ 3 | 68 | снамомиLе |
| $4 \%$ | 69 | GEEANUM |
|  | 70 | Jasmum |
| 领 | 71 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { orange } \\ \text { BLosom }}}$ |
|  | 72 | volet |
| r | 73 | DAMASk Rose |
| or | 74 | MARIGOLD |
|  | 75 | Нйс |
| THE ALPHABET OF MUSHROOMS |  |  |

## The alphabet of flavours box



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Fine foods. Inspired service.


[^0]:    Consult application videos on www．sosa．cat
    We offer you a wide range of videos as reference to consult different applications and use of our products；a useful tool as base of inspiration creating new recipes．

[^1]:    Properties: Liquid paste that hardens as the catalyst acts. A flexible, soft, non-stick material resistant to a wide range of temperatures is obtained.
    Use: The surface of the original must be clean and residue-free. Pour 100 g of Component " A " and 10 g of Component " $B$ " in a clean container and mix well until component " $B$ " is completely dispersed throughout the base. Do not mix for a long period of time and do not expose the mixture to temperatures over $35^{-} \mathrm{C}$. It is always preferable to mix small amounts in order to guarantee a good mixture of component " $A$ " and component " $B$ ".
    The catalyst material will cure within a period of $18-24$ hours at a temperature of $22-24^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ forming a flexible rubber mould that can easily be separated from the original.
    Application: Manufacture of silicone moulds, suitable for food use, freezing and cooking.
    Observations: We recommend removing trapped air by putting the mixture in an empty chamber, leaving it to fully expand and immediately thereafter it will collapse. Keep the mixture in the empty chamber for a further 1-2 minutes and then inspect it; if no air bubbles appear, then you can use it. When you de-aerate the mixture into the vacuum, there will be an increase of $3-5$ times the volume, so you should use large enough container.
    If you do not have a vacuum de-aerator, you can minimise air blocking by mixing a small amount of component " A " and component " B " and then immediately use a paint brush to apply a 1 or 2 mm layer over the original. Maintain room temperature until the surface is free from bubbles and the layer has started to cure. Mix another amount of component " A " and component " B . and pour the mixture over the original as soon as possible, preventing air blocking.

    Elaborations:
    Exact copies of any type of figure for filling with mouse, chocolate, sweets, gelatine, ice-cream, etc.

