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최 종
연구보고서

폐기되는 국내산 돈장을 이용한 수입 천연케이싱의
대체기술 및 시스템 개발

Development of natural sausage casing manufacturing
System with using domestic pork intestine waste

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농 립 부

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2000 . 10 . 13.

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가 가
가 가 가

100%

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1.

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, pH,

3.

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pH

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7.

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8.

lay - out

system , .

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1.

가.

1)

,

,

2) 15 40
40

3) 17.3m
30.9mm
가 28/30
30/32

가
1)

2) pH

3)

1) 가

20

4

가

106

lactic acid

가 가

가 , pH 7

2) 가

가

3)

가

가

가

가

가

4)

citiric acid

가

가

가

1)

4 가 가

18.6

$\pm 2.8\mu\text{m}$

2) 35, 45, 55

45

가

3)

가 가 , T4

가 , .

4)

가 가 .

5)

L , ,
 , a b

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1)

, , , ,
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2)

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3)

1) (P3)

, 1 가
(P4)

2) (P3)

3) Adhesiveness cohesiveness 1 가
(P4),
(P3)

4) 가
(P3)
가

1) 가 (P4)
가 ,

2) 가 가 L a , b 가

L 가 ,
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 3) (P4)
 4) 가 (P4)
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 1)
 가 가 가
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 2) 가 가
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 가 가
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3)

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SUMMARY

Consuming ration of various high quality meat processed products is increasing and we are importing almost all the natural sausage casing from overseas, even we produce lots of pork intestine as a by-product in the slaughtering house. We are using pork intestine as a casing of *Soondae* or material for *Soondae* products in some amount of produce after simple treatment, but normally much of them were discarded because of their poor storage ability and inadequate collecting system.

Now, we need to develop of producing technology to produce natural sausage casing with using domestic pork intestine. It is believed to achieve that we can make full use of discarded domestic pork intestine as a resources and substitution effect of imported natural sausage casing product.

The procedure and result of this study to develop the natural sausage casing with using domestic pork intestine shows as follows;

1. Producing of natural sausage casing with using domestic pork intestine and its characteristics ;

To develop the condition of producing for the natural sausage casing, the method by manual and mechanical processing were conducted and it resulted manual method had better result for the removing intestine contents and mucosa but it concluded the

working efficiency was low. Differences of water temperatures for the removing efficiency were concluded the result of 40 treatment was better than that of 15 treatment as the casing structure was weakened for the high temperature and hydrolysis effect. The average length and diameter of domestic hog small intestine were 17.3m and 30.9mm, respectively.

2. Manufacturing of meat processed products with using domestic pork intestine and its characteristics ;

To compare the storage ability of products with different types of casing material, *Soondae* product was made with natural intestine, cellulose casing, collagen casing, natural sausage casing. Product made with natural intestine had poor result in shelf-life and natural sausage casing had best result in sensory evaluation compare to other products.

3. Comparison of Meat Processed product with using domestic pork intestine and its characteristics

Total count test on natural sausage casing on using additives after storage was decreased compare to 106 initial counts but no differences on tensile strength and puncture test. Lactic acid treatment had the best result on total count changes and citric acid treatment showed lowest result on puncture test among treatments.

4. Improvement of manufacturing treatments of natural sausage casing with using domestic pork intestine ;

To remove contents and mucosa from intestine with roller treatments, it had best result in 4 times roller treatment on 45 water temperature. The intestine thickness was $18.6 \pm 2.8 \mu\text{m}$ at those condition. Chemical characteristics of intestine were different with roller treatments. The contents of crude protein and crude fat were higher in T4 treatment but lower in T1 treatment in ash contents. Tensile strength and hardness increased with the treatment repetition.

5. Comparison of characteristics between domestic and imported natural sausage casing product ;

To compare the characteristics of domestic and imported natural sausage casing product, they were investigated in chemical and physical differences. It showed similar result between domestic and imported product but imported natural casing showed higher result in L value, tensile strength and hardness.

6. Manufacturing of *Soondae* product with using domestic pork intestine ;

To compare the characteristics of 4 types of different natural sausage casing products, They were investigated in chemical and physical differences when manufacturing *Soondae* product. It showed similar result in 4 types of natural sausage casings but

P4 treatment had lower moisture content but higher crude fat and crude protein compared to other treatments and boiled product has lower moisture content to smoked product. P3 treatment in boiled product had higher value in sensory evaluation and P4 in smoked product lowest.

7. Manufacturing of sausage product with using domestic pork intestine ;

To compare the characteristics of 4 types of different natural sausage casing products, They were investigated in chemical and physical differences when manufacturing sausage product. P4 treatment in boiled product had highest value in moisture and crude protein content but lowest in crude fat and ash content. Natural casing had showed better result compare to the artificial casing in structure test and sensory evaluation.

8. Development of natural sausage casing manufacturing system with using domestic pork intestine

The natural sausage casing processing should be handled in casing manufacturing factory after gathering fresh material from several large scaled slaughtering house with sanitizing method. Intestines were gathered through air pump in tunnel and they were divided by its condition and diameter. Natural sausage casing product was made through casing processing line and package system.

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2	30
1.	30
2.	36
3.	37
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1	41
1.	41
가.	41
.	41

2.	가	42
	가.	42
	43
	43
3.		44
	가.	44
	44
4.		45
	가.	45
	45
5.		47
	가.	47
	47
	48
6.		48
	가.	48
	49
	50
2		51
1.		.....	51
2.		.....	51
3.		.....	51
4.		.....	52
5.		.....	52

6. pH	.....	53
7.	.....	53
8.	.....	53
9.	.....	54
10.	.....	54
11.	.....	54
12.	.....	55
13.	.....	55
14.	.....	56
3	.....	57
1	.....	57
1.	.....	57
2.	.....	60
3.	.....	62
4.	.....	64
2	가	..... 66
1.	.....	66
2.	.....	67
3.	.....	68
3	.....	71

4	.....	80
1.	.....	80
2.	.....	83
3.	.....	84
4.	.....	86
5.	.....	88
6.	.....	89
7.	.....	91
가.	.....	91
.	.....	92
5	.....	94
1.	.....	94
가.	.....	94
.	.....	95
.	.....	95
.	.....	95
.	.....	95
.	.....	96
2.	.....	96
가.	.....	96
.	.....	97
.	.....	97
.	.....	98

6	.....	99
1.	.....	99
2.	.....	105
3.	.....	107
7	.....	109
1.	.....	109
2.	.....	113
3.	.....	115
8	.....	116
1.	.....	116
2.	가	.....118
3.	.....	122
4.	.....	126
4	.....	130

1

1

가 가

가 가

가
100%

2 가

가

가가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가가

가

가 가

2

1.

가 ()

가

가

(hog casing), (sheep casing), (beef casing) 3
 (hog casing) (hog bung), (hog stomach), (hog middle)
 (sheep casing) (goat casing), (lamb casing)
 (beef middle), (beef rounds), (beef weasand)
 (beef bladder) (beef bung) . 가

20 , 26 43mm .

가 가

가

Table 1. Various kinds of natural intestine and its characteristics

	(m)	(mm)	
	18		
	0.35	26	43
	3		
	0.8		
	0.7		
	30 40		
	1.2 2	30	70
	7		
	0.75		
	22		
	1	14	28

. 가

(mesentery fat)

(tunica serosa),

(longitudinal

muscle) (circular muscle)

(submucosa),

(muscularis mucosae)

(mucous epithelium)

가

가

가

Table 2. Various kinds of hog intestine and its characteristics

		(mm)			
(hog casing)		29		40kg/hank*	Frankfurters, Pepperoni,
Extra narrow		29	32	45kg/hank	Country style, Chorizos,
Narrows		32	35	52kg/hank	Polish pork sausage,
Narrow medium		35	38	56kg/hank	Iandjaeger, Austrian pork,
English medium		38	43	61kg/hank	Italian pork, Caserta-pepperoni
Wide		43		65kg/hank	
Extra wide					
(hog bung)					
Export		51		1.8kg/unit	Liver sausage,
Large prime		46	51	1.5kg/unit	Milano sausage, Cervelat,
Medium prime		43	46	1.3kg/unit	Alexandria, Summer-Gothaer,
Special prime		39.5	43	1.1kg/unit	Arles, Lyons
Small prime		36.5	39.5	0.9kg/unit	
Skip		28.5	36.5	0.6 0.9kg/unit	
(hog middle)					Gritswurst, Frisse,
(hog stomach)					Italian salami, Sopressta
					Head cheese

* 1 93m

가

29m m

38m m

가

가

가

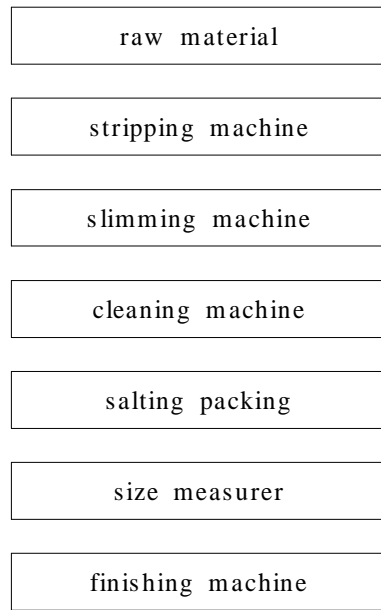


Fig. 1. Manufacturing processing for natural sausage casing

salmonella

가 . Ayres(1955)

, g

53,000,000

,

가

180,000, 1,600 , 90,000,000,
200,000 60,000 가 ,
Sarcina, Diplococcus, Streptococcus, Protozoa,
C. butyricum . Willingale Briggs(1955)
108 9.9×10^8 ,
E.coli, Streptacoccus, Proteus, Salmonella, Shigella, B. subtilis, C.
butyricum Corynebacterium . Pezacki(1974)
, *Bacillus, Pseudomonads, Clostridium,*
Micrococcus, Proteus, Staphyococcus, Enterobacteriaciae,
Lactobacillus
, Bogdanov(1968) $\log_{10} 3.7$
 $\log_{10} 4.6$.
가 , 가
, *salmonella* 가 .
가 가
가 가 가 .
가 가
(rust stain) 가
ferric oxide *Teracoccus carneus*
halpphilus .

가 가

fibrous casing

가

2

slim()

. Bologna

bologna vanish

가

가

가 가

가 가 가

가

가

가

가

가

(halophytic bacteria)

가

가

,

가

가

2.

2 가

가가

가

100%

가

1 가

meat packer

가

가가

가

가

가

가

2

가 가

가

가

3.

가

(stuffer)가 1920

가

cellulose, fibrous, collagen plastic

(Forrest , 1975; Miller, 1984).

(1981)

가 , , , 가
가 . 가
30% 가

가

가 가

가 3%

가 가

가

가

가

가

가 가

가

가

가

가
가
가
가
가
가
가
가

2

1

1.

가.

A

200

가

5
 10cm 3
 50 3
 0.7 Kg/m2 30 , , ,

(Kitchen Aid Mixer, K5SS, USA)

80% 가
 가 가 90
 10 가
 110 15

silent

cutter(Seydelmann, Germany) 가 ,
 가
 75
 72 가 가 가 5

25 25 가 가

3.

가.

가

pH

가

citric acid(Na₃- citrate) lactic acid(Na- lactate) phosphate (Na₃PO₄ Na₂HPO₄)

30 32mm

10m 27% (wt/wt, 350g NaCl/liter)

가

가

pH 가

1/2

9.5(set pH treatment)

pH 4.5,

pH

pH 7 (adjusted pH)

treatment) . 가

20 11 .

Table 3. Organic acids and bases and their Na-salts with the codes used in the experiments.

Additives	Code
Blank	B
Lactic acid / Na-Lactate	L
Citric acid / Na ₃ -Citrate	C
Na ₃ PO ₄ / Na ₂ HPO ₄	P

4.

가.

A

200

A

가

sample ,
 Fig. 2 .

5.

가.

casing W , N
 가 1 가
 .
 plate ,
 A
 1 - 20
 .

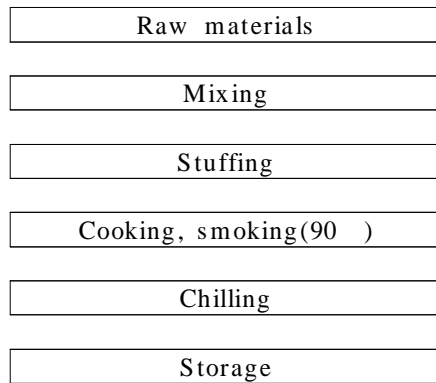


Fig. 3. Manufacturing processing for *Sundae* products.

Table 4. Manufacturing for *Sundae* product.

Items	Composition(%)	Weight(g)	Remark
Pork meat	30	6,000	
Potato noodle	40	8,000	After watering
Glutinous rice	5	1,000	After watering and steaming
Starch	6	1,200	
Blood	7	1,400	
Green onion	3	600	
Onion	3	600	
Garlic	1.5	300	
Ginger	0.5	100	
Salt	1.7	340	
Pepper	0.1	20	
Sugar	1	200	
MSG	0.2	40	
wine	1	200	
Total	100	20,000	

Fig. 3

Table 4

5

10 cm

3

50

3

0.7 Kg/m²

30

80% 가

가 90

10 가

90 1

4

P1, N , W

P2,

P3, 1 가

P4

6.

가.

casing N , W

plate

Fig. 4

Table 5

silent cutter , 가 ,
가 ,
가 72 가
가

Pork lean meat
Chopping (5mm plate)
Emulsifying (additives)
Stuffing (casing)
Cooking (boiling or smoking)
Chilling (Cold water)
Storaging (Law temperature incubator)

Fig. 4 The manufacturing processing of emulsion-type sausage

Table 5. Manufacturing formular for emulsion-type sausage

Items	Composition(%)	Weight(g)
Pork lean meat	60	4,800
Pork back- fat	20	1,600
Starch	5	400
Pork sausage seasoning	0.8	64
Real sausage mixer	2.0	160
Phosphate	0.2	16
Nucleotide	0.3	24
NaCl	1.2	96
Ice	10	800
Sugar	0.5	40
Total	100	8,000

.

4

. , W

P1, N

P2,

P3,

P5

.

2

1.

가 3
A (Deslimming
machine, MCM HDS-1000A, England) 1
5mm

2.

15 40
2

(submucosa)

3.

(water test)

4.

AOAC
 dry oven
 Kjeldahl Kjeltec Auto Sampler System
 1035 Analyzer Soxhlet
 550

5.

0.1g 6N-HCl 3ml 가 24
 110 ± 1 incubation . 100 waterbath
 chloride cas sodium citrate buffer (pH
 2.2) 25ml 가 membrane filter(0.2µm) filtering

< >
 (S1) × mg 가 가 , Y ml
 sodium citrate(pH 2.2) Z ml loading ,

$$Amino\ acid\ cont.(mg/g) = A \times 10(cys. 5) \times M.W. \times B / 1,000,000$$

$A(\quad) = \text{sample area} / \text{standard area}$

$B(\quad) = (1000 / X) \times (Y / Z)$

6. pH

10g 100M \varnothing (Ultra Turrax T-25,
Germany) 2 pH meter(Orion 520A,
USA)

7.

30
Chromameter (Minolta Co. CR 301,
Japan) 10 (lightness)
L- , (redness) a-
(yellowness) b- L*
89.2, a* 0.921, b* 0.783

8.

30 Rheometer (CR
100, Japan) hardness, adhesiveness, cohesiveness,
springiness, gumness, brittleness chart
speed 120 mm/min, maximum load 10,000 g, 20 mm,
25 mm, adapter No. 17 (13 mm \varnothing)

9.

가 10% 24 .
Alcohol- xylene processing , 2 μ m
H & E Steiner's silver

10.

(tensile strength)
Rheometer (CR 100, Japan)
chart speed 120 mm/min, maximum load
10,000 g, 20 mm, 25 mm, adapter No. 17 (
13 mm²)

11.

texture
analyze(Stable micro system, TA-XT2, UK), test
speed; 100mm/min, rupture distance; 50.0mm .
blunt type probe(1.3mm)가
가 ,
(60mm, 30mm)가

(N)

(mm)

12.

	10g	90Mℓ	(0.85%
NaCl)	Stomacher (Lab-Blender 80, England)		2
	10	1Mℓ	
PCA	(Difco) 15Mℓ	37	48

colony .

13.

가

10

7- point scale(1=worst to 7=prime) ,

2

20

9

(appearance),

(color),

(flavor),

(cohesiveness),

(chewiness),

(palatability)

(appearance)

,

(9 :

, 1 :

),

(color)

,

(flavor)

(cohesiveness)

, (chewiness)

, (palatability)

14.

SAS/PC+ (SAS, 1999) system

Duncan

3

1

1.

가

Table 6

가 3
A
1
가
가 가 35.2g
30.7g

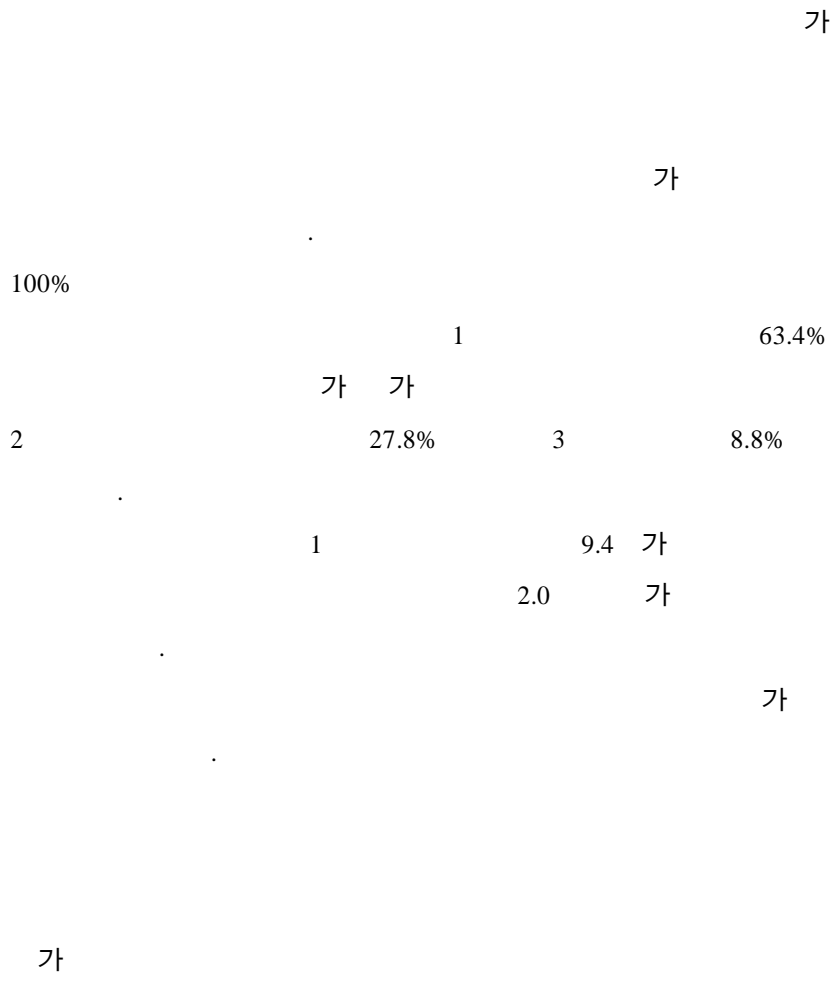
Table 6. Stripping of hog intestine with manual and mechanical compression

condition treatment	manual compression			mechanical compression
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st
stripping weight(g)1)	22.3 ± 11.8	9.8 ± 4.3	3.1 ± 1.0	30.7 ± 8.5
stripping ratio(%)2)	63.4	27.8	8.8	100
stripping time(sec)	2.0 ± 0.5	2.0 ± 0.5	2.0 ± 0.5	9.4 ± 2.3

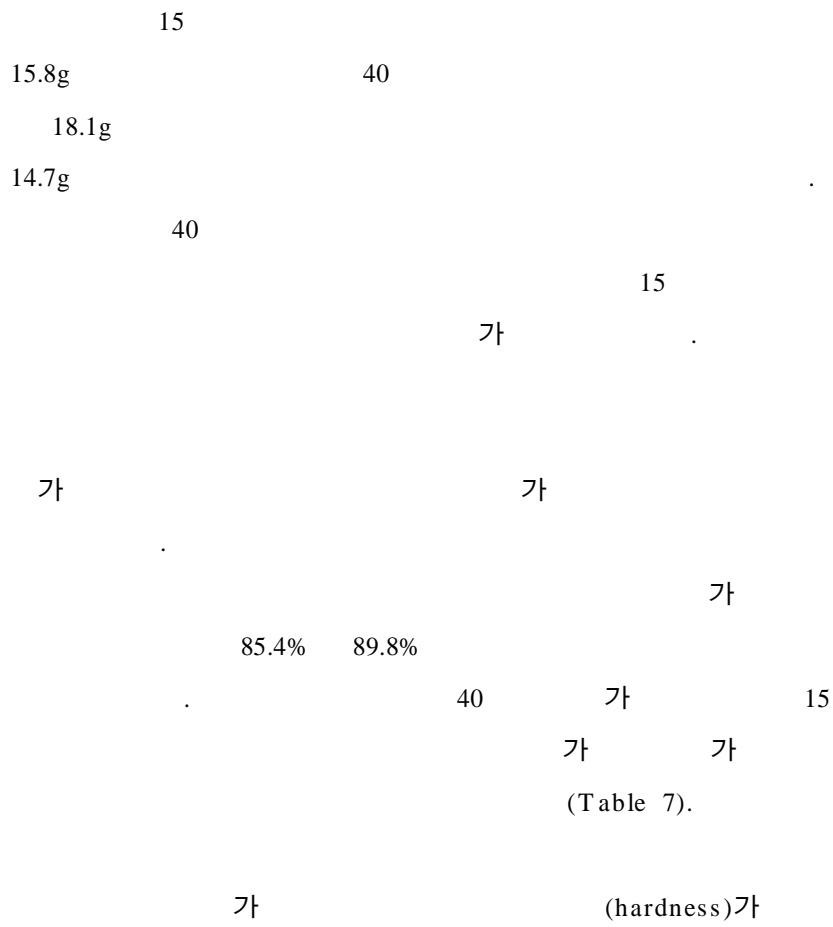
1) before stripping - after stripping

2) before stripping(wt) - after stripping(wt)

$$\frac{\text{weight of contents}}{\text{weight of contents}} \times 100$$



2.



가 가 가
가 .
가
가
0 4
가 가
가 가
가 가
가 20 30 가 ,

Table 7. The effect of deslimming with control and brine temperatures treatment

treatment \ condition	control		brine temp. treatment	
	15	40	15	40
deslimming weight(g)1)	15.8 ± 7.3	18.1 ± 5.7	14.7 ± 6.2	19.9 ± 7.1
deslimming ratio(%)2)	85.4 ± 11.7	89.8 ± 8.1	87.1 ± 5.9	88.9 ± 9.4

1) before deslimming - after deslimming

2) before deslimming(wt) - after deslimming(wt)

$$\frac{\text{weight of contents}}{\text{weight of contents}} \times 100$$

3.

			Table 8
		12- 14m	24 26
		가	
16 18m,	18 20m		42.0% 27.5%
			17.3m
		24 26mm	36 38mm
		30 32mm가	50%
			30.9mm
			가
	28/30		30/32

가
가

(water test)

(air test)

Table 8. Characteristics of domestic hog intestine

length(m)	no. of herd	ratio(%)	diameter(mm)	no. of herd	ratio(%)
12 14	4	2.0	24 26	9	4.5
14 16	18	9.0	26 28	11	5.5
16 18	84	42.0	28 30	19	9.5
18 20	55	27.5	30 32	108	54.0
20 22	32	16.0	32 34	49	24.5
22 24	5	2.5	34 36	3	1.5
24 26	2	1.0	36 38	1	0.5
total	200	17.3	total	200	30.9

4.

5 6 .

Fig.

가 , ,
가
가

가 .

가

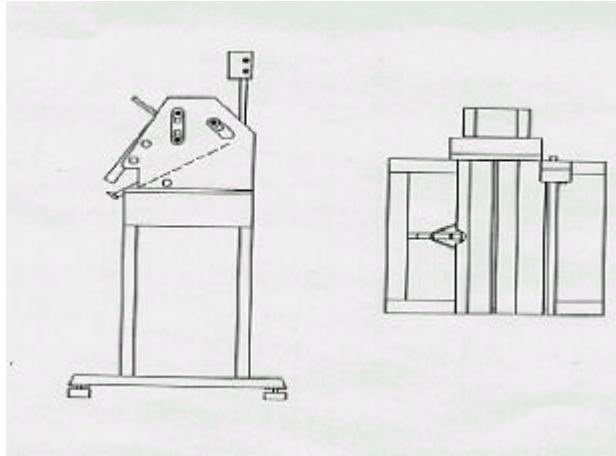


Fig. 5. scheme for stripping machine

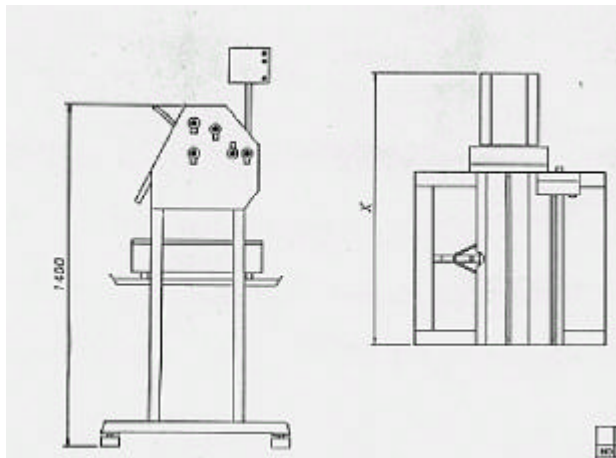


Fig. 6. scheme for desliming machine

2

가

1.

가

, ,

가

가

.

가

,

,

, ,

가

가

.
가

가

가

가

가

.

Table 7. Characteristics of Commercial *Sundae* and processed *Sundae* products.

Products	Main Materials	Casing Material
Commercial <i>Sundae</i>		
product A ¹⁾	sweet potato noodle	natural small intestine
product B ²⁾	meat and vegetables	natural large intestine
product C ³⁾	vegetable and blood	natural small intestine
Processed <i>Sundae</i>		
product D ⁴⁾	meat and grains	processed natural casing

- 1) product made with mainly sweet potato noodles and blood,
 2) product made with mainly meat and vegetables, not included blood,
 3) traditional style product made with mainly vegetable and blood,
 4) processed product made with mainly meat and additives.

2.

가

Table 8 , pH, , 가

가

A	B	C
	2.7g%	5.5%
	10.2g%	12.4g%
13.5%	8.4%	가
		8.7g%
	4.4%	가
6.34- 6.67		. pH
		가
	103 cfu/g	가

3.

, , 가
가
가
가
가

Table 9 .

Table 8. Quality analysis of Commercial *Sundae* and processed *Sundae* products.

Products	Moisture (%)	Protein (g%)	Lipid (%)	Ash (%)	Carbohydrate	pH	Total count (cfu/g)
Commercial <i>Sundae</i>	65.6	2.7	5.5	1.2	25.0	6.34	1.4 × 10 ³
product A1)	63.0	10.2	13.5	1.3	12.0	6.29	8.4 × 10 ³
product B2)	66.3	12.4	8.4	1.5	11.4	6.54	2.3 × 10 ³
product C3)							
Processed <i>sundae</i>	65.0	8.7	4.4	1.6	20.3	6.67	-
product D4)							

1) 4) the same with Table 7

가
 가
 6.64
 가 pH 5.01,
 pH가 6.67
 pH
 15 가
 가 4.87
 pH
 가
 pH
 acetoin
 acetate, butyrate
 pH가
 pH가 5.4
 15 pH가 5.0
 가
 10
 3.0 × 10³ cfu/g
 15
 1.40 × 10⁷ cfu/g 5.31 × 10⁷
 cfu/g
 가
 ,
 ,
 가
 가
 107- 10⁸/g
 .
 15
 10
 5

10
가
15
가
가
가
가
0.96

Table 9. Effect of casing on quality of retorted *Sundae* product during storage for 25 days at 25

	Days							
	0		5		10		15	
	P1)	C2)	P	C	P	C	P	C
pH	6.67	6.64	6.62	6.56	6.49	5.71	5.01	4.87
Total counts (cfu/g)	ND3)	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.0 × 10 ³	5.31 × 10 ⁷	1.40 × 10 ⁷
Sensory test PC4)							×	×
Flavor	5.4a	4.8ab	5.0a	4.5ab	4.8ab	4.2b	2.0c	1.8c
Palatability	5.5a	4.9ab	5.4a	4.1b	4.1b	3.4c	-	-

1)P : Processed natural casing, 2)C : Collagen casing

3)ND : Not Detected

4)PC : Packing Condition : (good), (normal), ×(bad)

abc different letters within a same row mean significantly different(p<0.05)

* Heating condition : retort 110 , 15min after cooking 90 , 10min

3

가
가 가
1 가
(wet
curing)
가
가
가
가
가
가

가 , 가 pH
 가
 Fig. 7 8 . 20 4 가
 106
 Lactic acid 가 가 가
 pH 7

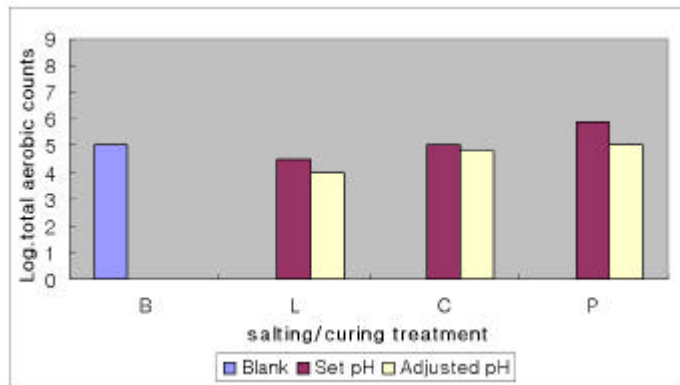


Fig. 7. The effect of curing additives on total aerobic counts of hog casing to the curing treatments after 4 days at 20°C. Blank : curing treatment with salt(B) Set pH : pH 4.5 for lactic acid(L)/citric acid(C) curing treatment with salt, pH 9.5 for Na₃PO₄(P) curing treatment with salt, adjusted pH: pH 7.0

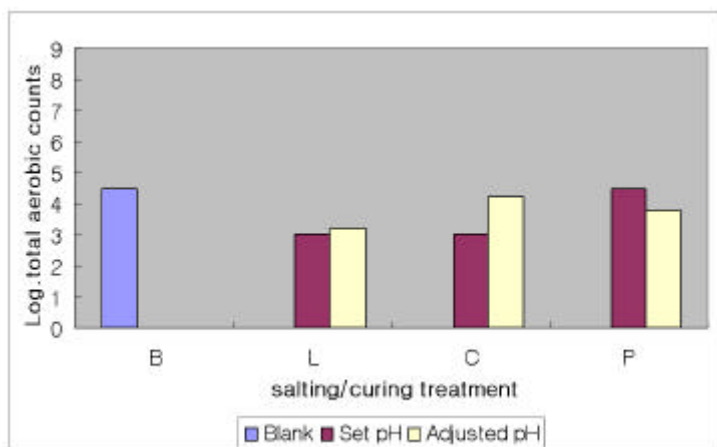


Fig. 8. The effect of curing additives on total aerobic counts of hog casing to the curing treatments after 11 days at 20 °C. *the same curing condition with Fig. 7.

11 4 pH 7
가 4 pH 7
가
11 가 가 4
가

(Fig. 9 Fig. 10)

가

가

11

가

Fig

11 Fig. 12 .

가

가

가

가

가

150 N, 가

70

N

가 가

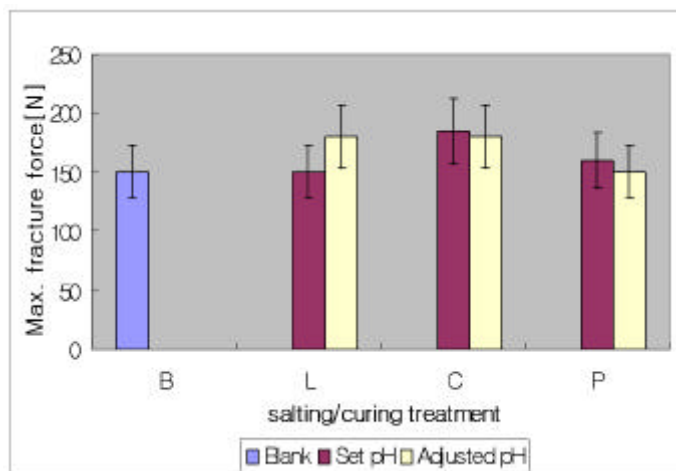


Fig. 9. The effect of curing additives on compression strength of hog casing to the curing treatments after 11 days at 20 °C. *the same curing condition with Fig. 7.

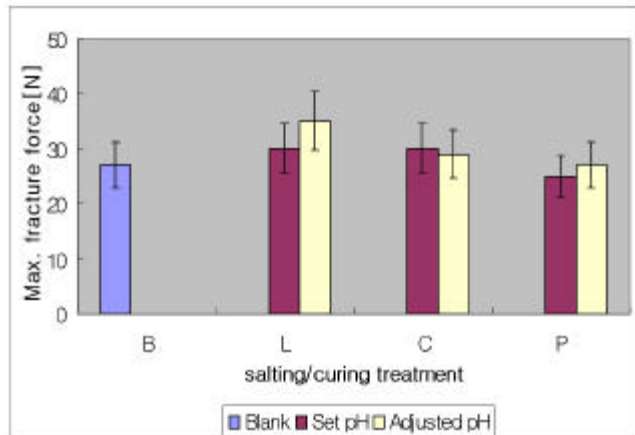


Fig. 10. The effect of curing additives on tensile strength of hog casing to the curing treatments after 11 days at 20 °C. *the same curing condition with Fig. 7.

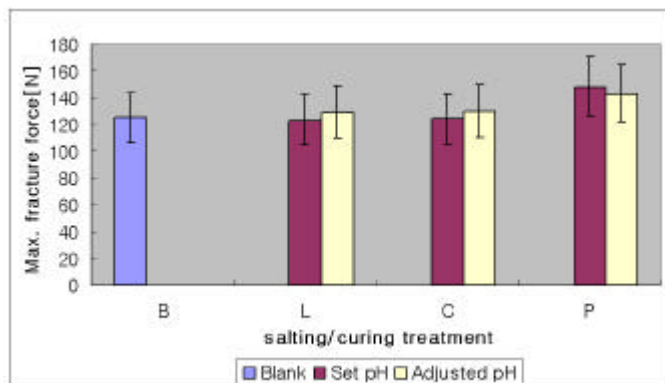


Fig. 11. The effect of curing additives on compression strength of casing in smoked sausage. *the same curing condition with Fig. 7.

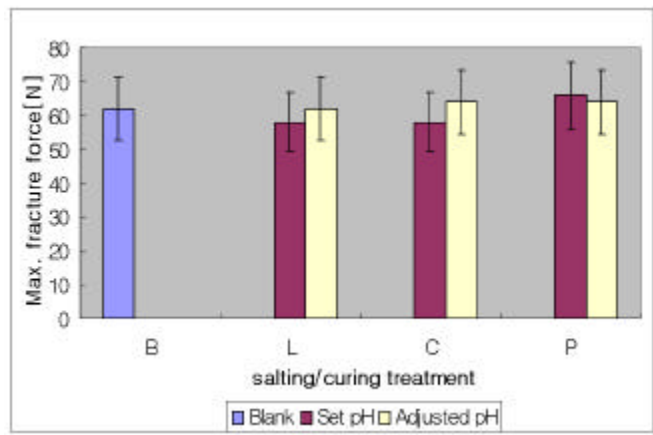


Fig. 12. The effect of curing additives on tensile strength of casing in cooked sausage

*the same curing condition with Fig. 7.

40m 가

(Fig. 13 Fig. 14).

pH

pH

가

가

가

10m

105

가 40m

10m

11

가

4

가

가

11 citric acid 가 가
 11
 (Fig. 15
 Fig 16) citric acid 가
 가 가
 가
 5.0- 5.7 , 가 pH 가 pH 5.8 6.3 .
 가
 가
 가
 , 가
 가
 $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$
 가

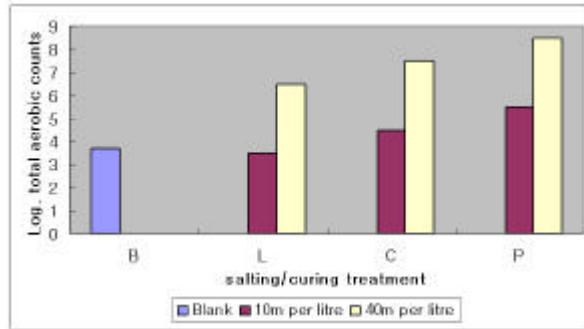


Fig. 13. The effect of curing amount on total aerobic counts of hog casing to the curing treatments after 4 days at 20

Blank : curing treatment with salt(B),

10m per liter : 10m of hog casing cured in lactic. acid(L)/citric acid(C) or Na₃PO₄(P), curing solution by the liter.

40m per liter: 40m of hog casing cured in lactic acid(L)/citric acid(C) or Na₃PO₄(P). curing solution by the liter.

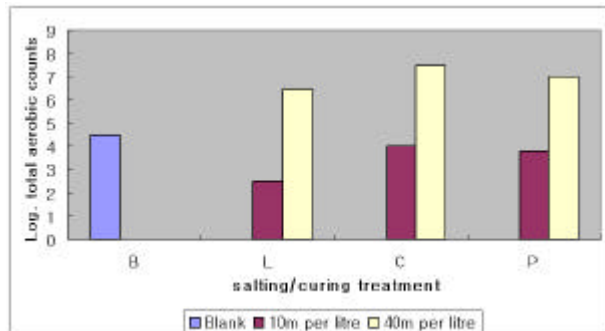


Fig. 14. The effect of curing amount on total aerobic counts of hog casing to the curing treatments after 11 days at 20 .

*the same curing condition with Fig. 13.

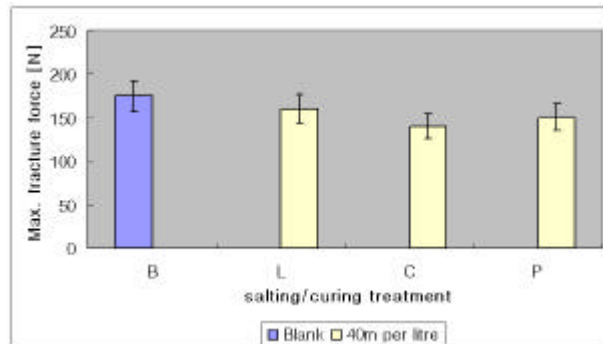


Fig. 15. The effect of curing amount on compression strength treatments treatments after 11 days at 20
 *the same curing condition with Fig. 13.

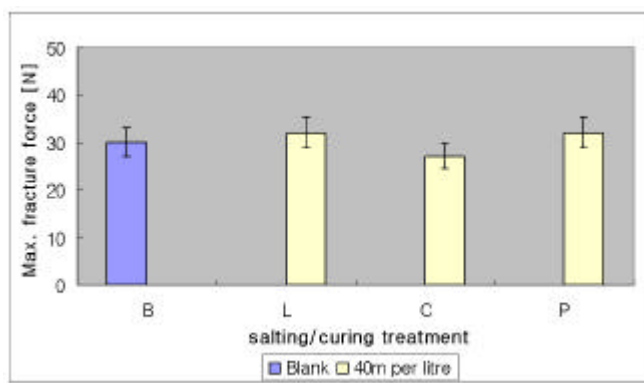


Fig. 16. The effect of curing amount on tensile strength of hog casing to the curing treatments after 11 days at 20
 *the same curing condition with Fig. 13.

4

1.



(Fig. 17).



Fig. 17. Manufacturing processing treatment for natural sausage casing from raw intestine.

료가 체내로 흡수 또는 배설되지 못한 상태로 남아있는 물질이기 때문에 돈장 내부에 직접적으로 부착되어 있지 않는 상태로 존재하기 때문에 초기 통과와 시도 및 가벼운 압력만으로도 간단히 제거가 가능하였다. 본 시험의 결과로서 돈장 내용물의 제거는 1회 통과 시 78.4% 정도로 전체 돈장의 초기 중량 중 상당부분이 제거되었으며, 통과 횟수가 증가할수록 내용물 제거비율은 감소하였으나, 내용물의 총 제거량은 증가하였음을 알 수 있었다.

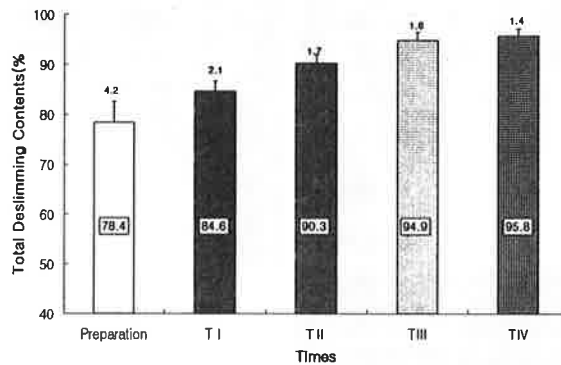


Fig. 18. Deslimming efficiency of pork intestine with repetition treatments

통과 횟수의 증가횟수에 따라서 통과되는 돈장의 외부형태는 초기 형태에 비해 보다 밝고 투명한 외형을 갖는 것으로 판단되었으며 돈장의 두께도 통과횟수의 증가에 따라 감소하였음을 알 수 있었다. 이때 돈장의 두께는 롤러 통과 전 돈장의 경우 $32.3 \pm 2.7 \mu\text{m}$ 이었으며 롤러 통과 횟수가 증가함에 따라서 각각 $30.9 \pm 3.9 \mu\text{m}$, $25.5 \pm 2.5 \mu\text{m}$, $22.7 \pm 2.1 \mu\text{m}$ 그리고 $19.6 \pm 2.8 \mu\text{m}$ 의 결과를 보였다. 본 시험의 결과 통과횟

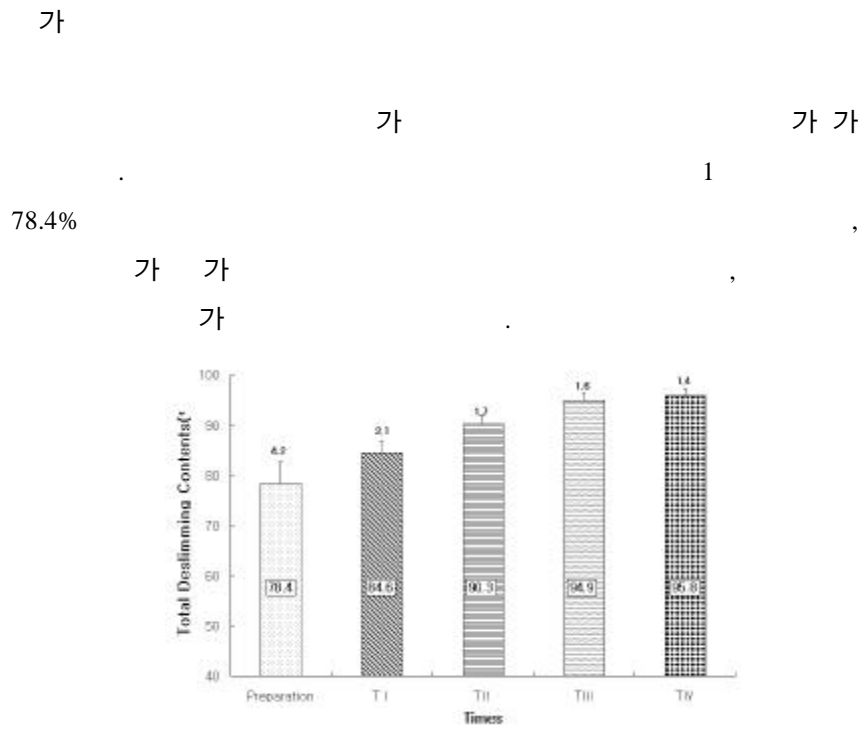
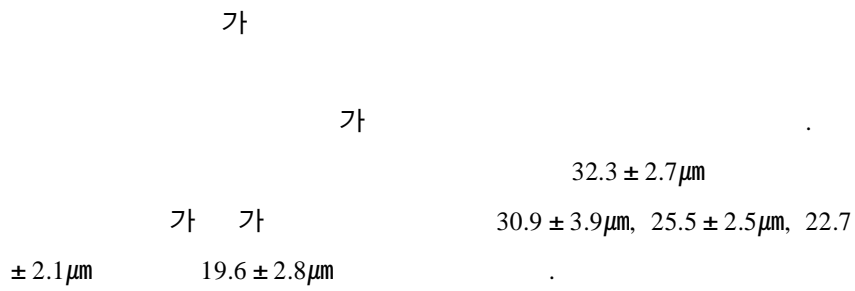


Fig. 18. Desliming efficiency of pork intestine with repetition treatments



수의 증가에 따라 돈장의 형태적 완성도는 증가하였으나 4회 통과 시 생산된 돈장의 경우 5회 통과한 돈장의 형태와 거의 유사한 결과를 나타내었다. 또한 통과횟수가 증가함에 따라 돈장 피막부분의 손상을 받는 비율이 증가할 것으로 사료되어 본 시험에서는 4회 통과 시 결과가 가장 우수한 것으로 판단되었다.

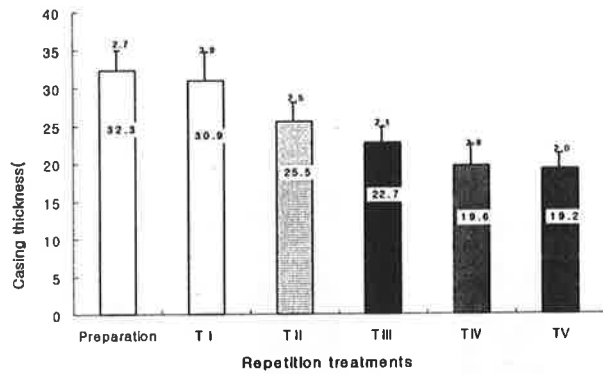


Fig. 19. Casing thickness of pork intestine with repetition treatments

2. 침지수 온도에 따른 돈장 점막물질의 제거

1차년도 시험 내용중 침지수 온도범위를 15℃와 40℃로 하여 침지수 온도에 따른 내용물 제거율 실험을 실시하였다. 그 결과 15℃에 침지한 처리구에 비해서 40℃에 침지한 처리구의 내용물 제거율이 보다 우수한 결과를 보였다. 본 시험 처리에서는 침지수의 온도를 35℃, 45℃ 그리고 55℃로 처리하였을 때 돈장 내부에 부착되어 있는 점막물질의 제거율 실험을 실시하였다. 온도가 높을수록 점막물질의 제거율은 뛰어났으며, 35℃에 침지한 처리구보다 45℃의 침지수에 침

가 가 4
 5
 가 가
 가 4
 가 가

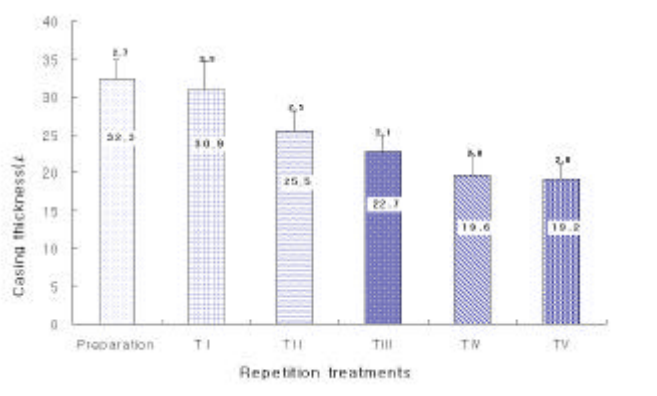


Fig. 19. Casing thickness of pork intestine with repetition treatments

2.

1 15 40 15
 40 3
 5 , 45 55
 , 35 가 45

지한 처리구가 보다 월등한 효과를 가져옴을 알 수 있고, 45℃와 55℃ 처리구는 점막제거 비율에서 큰 차이를 보이지 않았다. 돈장의 처리 전 적절한 온도를 갖는 침지수에 일정시간 침지시킴으로써 장내의 점막물질이 충분히 수화되어 점막물질의 조직감을 약하게 하고, 높은 온도가 유지되므로써 돈장내의 점막 지방의 경도가 약해져 장내 단백질의 분해가 촉진되고 결과적으로 점막물질의 제거가 수월하였던 것으로 판단된다.

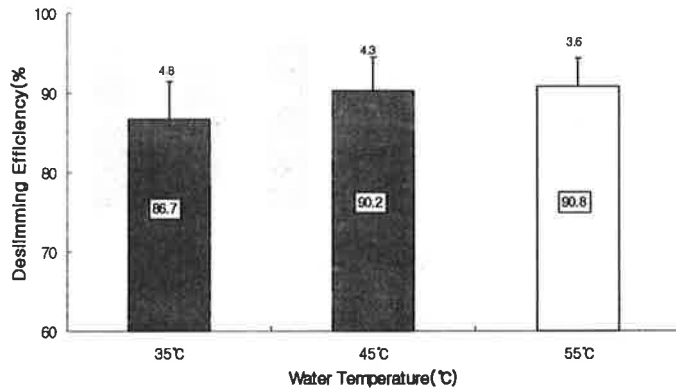


Fig. 20. Deslimming efficiency of pork intestine with water temperature treatments

그러나 본 시험의 과정을 공장단위로 적용하는 경우, 일정비율보다 많은 돈장을 침지하거나 오랜 시간동안 침지하는 경우 미생물 오염이 발생되기 쉽기 때문에 적절한 온도를 갖는 깨끗한 물의 정기적인 공급이나 사용시간의 조절을 통한 침지수의 위생관리가 매우 중

5

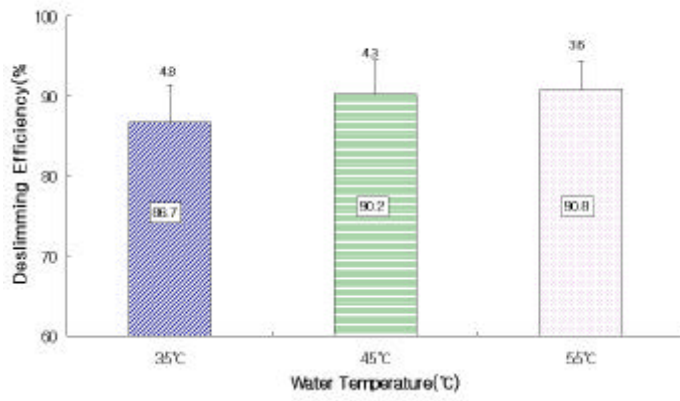


Fig. 20. Desliming efficiency of pork intestine with water temperature treatments

3.

Table 10

가 가
sample
sample 가
가

(Anonymous, 1976).

Table 10. Chemical composition changes of porcine intestine with processing steps to manufacture natural sausage casing

Treatment*	(%)			
	Water	Protein	Lipid	Ash
Preparation	83.12 ± 1.12a	23.21 ± 0.74a	2.84 ± 1.08c	0.86 ± 0.04a
T 1	85.93 ± 0.52a	26.42 ± 0.45a	4.17 ± 1.04tc	0.57 ± 0.02b
T 2	87.97 ± 3.26a	24.10 ± 0.31a	4.35 ± 1.39tc	0.57 ± 0.04b
T 3	88.03 ± 0.57a	23.15 ± 1.02a	8.66 ± 0.14a	0.35 ± 0.08c
T 4	88.31 ± 5.73a	25.24 ± 0.41a	5.84 ± 1.43b	0.08 ± 0.03d

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of hog intestine represented significantly difference at p<0.05

* the same treatment with Fig. 7.

70%
T1 가 , 가 가
sample 가

4.

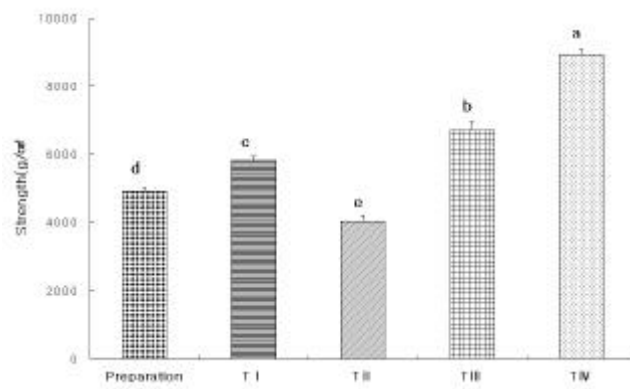


Fig. 21. Strength changes of porcine intestine with processing steps to manufacture natural sausage casing.

T1 T5 : the same treatment with Fig. 7.

T2 가 가
 가 가
 , , , ,
 가
 가
 가

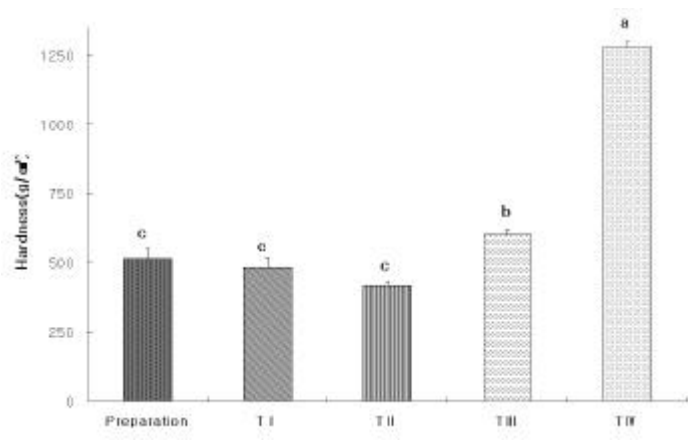


Fig. 22. Hardness changes of porcine intestine with processing steps to manufacture natural sausage casing.

T1 T5 : the same treatment with Fig. 7.

Fig. 22 hardness

T2가 가

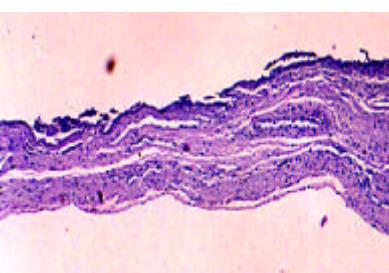
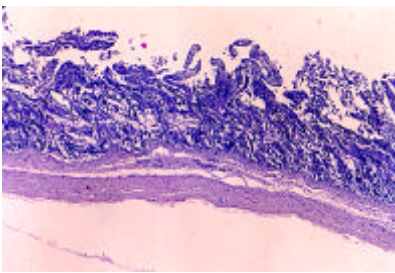
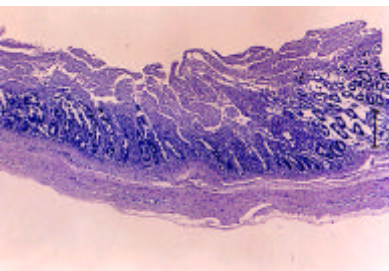
가 hardness

. Hardness

’
,
,
,
5

가

5.



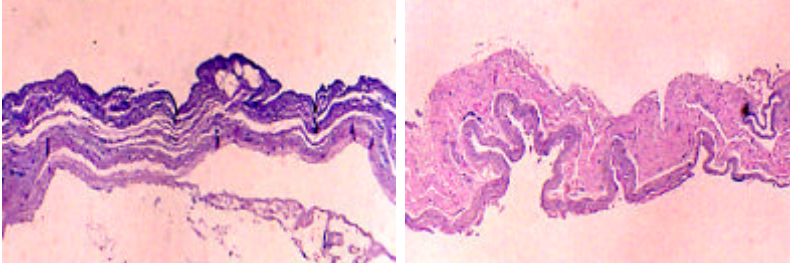


Fig. 23. Changes of pork intestine texture with roller treatments

Fig. 23. 1, 13, 8, 9

가 가

6.

Table 11

N
L N
L L 가
, L

가 ,
 가
 b

Table 11. Color comparison of natural sausage casing from domestic and imported.

Treatment	Hunter value		
	L	a	b
KFRI	77.01 ± 1.77b	- 1.15 ± 0.10b	4.25 ± 1.45a
Imported	80.87 ± 1.15a	- 1.68 ± 0.12a	3.89 ± 0.73a

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of natural sausage casing represented significantly difference at $p < 0.05$

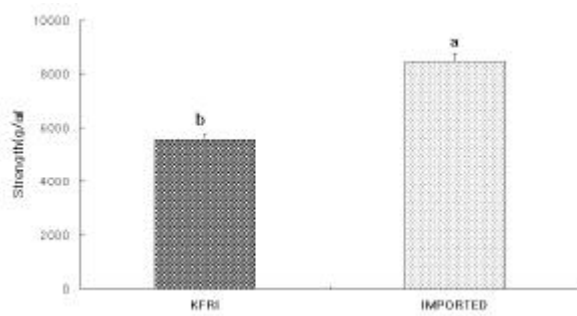


Fig. 24. Strength comparison of natural sausage casing from domestic and imported.

Fig. 24 25

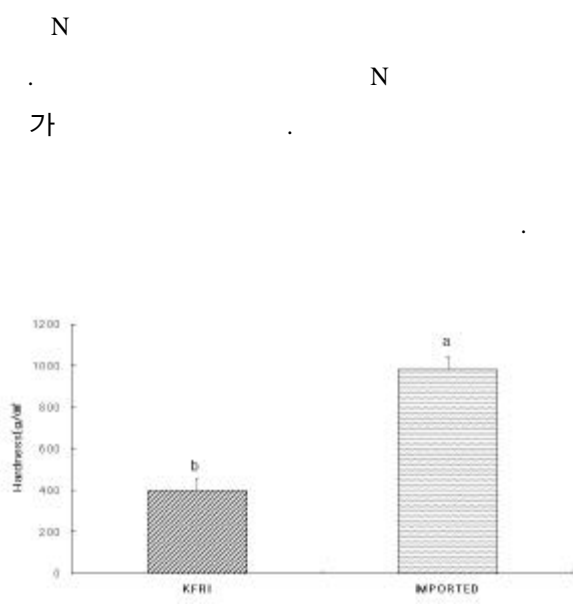


Fig. 25. Hardness comparison of natural sausage casing from domestic and imported.

7.

가.

Table 12

가 . , M2가
 . M1 M4 가 1

. M2가 가
 , 가 가 가
 가
 25.87%

Table 12. Chemical composition changes of mucosa from domestic and imported.

Treatment	(%)		
	Protein	Lipid	Ash
M1	72.41 ± 0.03b	11.51 ± 0.32b	5.98 ± 0.12b
M2	76.35 ± 0.54a	14.26 ± 0.77a	6.00 ± 0.17b
M3	73.15 ± 0.71b	12.24 ± 0.18b	6.08 ± 0.06b
M4	56.32 ± 0.44c	7.91 ± 0.06c	25.87 ± 0.42a

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of natural sausage casing represented significantly difference at $p < 0.05$.

M1 : Mucosa after treatment , M2 : Mucosa after treatment ,
 M3 : Mucosa after treatment , M4 : Imported mucosa product

Table 13

M4
, arginine
가
, M3 serine,
glycine, alanine, cystine, tyrosine
, M4 glutamic acid, valine,
isoleucine

Table 13. Composition amino acids of mucosa from domestic and imported.

	(mg/g)			
	M *	M	M	M
Aspartic acid	4.67	6.29	6.54	4.12
Threonine	1.91	2.44	2.78	1.33
Serine	0.96	0.01	1.34	0.59
Glutamic acid	6.16	8.05	8.41	5.56
Proline	1.04	0.93	1.42	0.88
Glycine	2.54	3.78	4.13	3.21
Alanine	2.55	3.60	3.81	2.53
Cystine	0.84	0.86	1.08	0.64
Valine	3.28	4.34	4.33	2.62
Methionine	0.18	0.27	0.55	0.20
Isoleucine	2.50	3.55	3.70	1.91
Leucine	4.51	6.32	6.41	3.46
Tyrosine	0.42	0.22	0.45	0.14
Phenylalanine	2.46	3.56	3.65	1.78
Histidine	1.56	2.26	2.20	1.25
Lysine	4.89	6.48	7.13	5.44
Arginine	2.12	3.63	3.84	0.00

* : the same treatment with Table 12.

5

가
 , 가 , , ,
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 가 가 .
 가 가 가
 가 가 가
 가 가

1.

가.
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 가 가 가
 가 가 가
 가 가 가
 가 가 가

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가

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가

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가

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가

가

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가

가

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가

가

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40cm

가

,

,

가

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가

가

가 가
가

2.

가
가

가.

가

가 가 .

1) () : 가 ,
가

2) () :

가
가 .
3) () :

1) (pimple) :
가 .

가 ,
가 .

2) (cicatrix) :
가 .

3) (black scour) : 가

가

가

가 .

가

3

4) (trombus) :

1

가

1) (hole) :

가

가 . 1

2

150cm

2) (pinhole) :

(毛穴)

가

6

1.



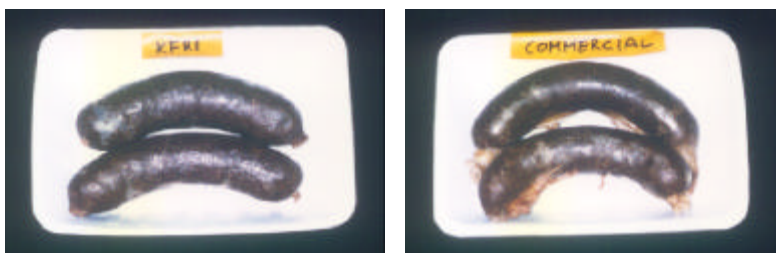


Fig. 26. *Sundae* products boiled with KFRI-produced and imported casing.

IMPORT : *Sundae* product boiled with imported casing ,
 IMPORT : *Sundae* product boiled with imported casing ,
 KFRI : *Sundae* product boiled with KFRI-produced casing,
 COMMERCIAL : *Sundae* product boiled with commercial treated casing.

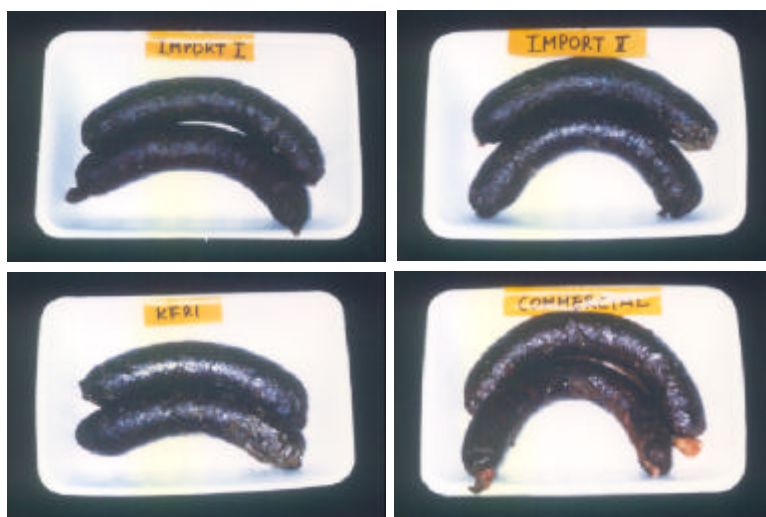


Fig. 27. *Sundae* products smoked with KFRI-produced and imported casing.

IMPORT : *Sundae* product boiled with imported casing ,
 IMPORT : *Sundae* product boiled with imported casing ,
 KFRI : *Sundae* product boiled with KFRI-produced casing,
 COMMERICAL : *Sundae* product boiled with commerical treated casing.

Table 14 15

, 1 가

90 (Fig. 26.) 9

0 smoke house (Fig. 27)

. 가 P1, P2, P3

, 1 가

P4

가

가

가 가

가

가

가 가

. P4

Table 14. Comparison of chemical composition in boiling *Soondae* products with natural sausage casings from domestic and imported.

Treatment	(%)			
	Water	Lipid	Protein	Ash
PB- 1	61.79 ± 0.05c	8.46 ± 0.74b	6.49 ± 0.68b	1.74 ± 0.02a
PB- 2	62.16 ± 0.18b	6.63 ± 0.84b	6.68 ± 1.04b	1.53 ± 0.05b
PB- 3	62.83 ± 0.09a	7.28 ± 0.30b	7.48 ± 0.67a	1.42 ± 0.02c
PB- 4	60.95 ± 0.18d	12.81 ± 1.68a	7.98 ± 0.50a	1.44 ± 0.01c

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of *Soondae* represented significantly difference at p<0.05

Table 15. Comparison of chemical composition in smoked *Soondae* products with natural sausage casings from domestic and imported.

Treatment	(%)			
	Water	Lipid	Protein	Ash
PS- 1	55.45 ± 0.14b	7.43 ± 0.29c	8.36 ± 0.65a	2.16 ± 0.01b
PS- 2	53.39 ± 0.13d	6.86 ± 0.78c	8.33 ± 1.92a	2.12 ± 0.01b
PS- 3	54.02 ± 0.02c	8.85 ± 0.45b	8.36 ± 0.62a	2.26 ± 0.04a
PS- 4	55.78 ± 0.04a	17.54 ± 1.05a	8.19 ± 0.97a	1.78 ± 0.04c

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of *Soondae* represented significantly difference at p<0.05

Table 16 17

, 1 가

90

90

smoke house

L 가 P4 가
a
b
. 가 L
가
, P4 1 가
L
가 가
가 . P1, P2, P3 가
, P4
가 P4
L . 가
a ,
가

Table 16. Comparison of color in boiling *Soondae* products with natural sausage casings from domestic and imported.

Treatment	Hunter value		
	L	a	b
PB- 1	29.75 ± 1.03b	4.61 ± 0.58a	4.30 ± 0.79a
PB- 2	30.47 ± 0.85b	3.74 ± 0.66b	4.24 ± 0.37a
PB- 3	28.02 ± 1.98c	4.06 ± 0.47ab	3.99 ± 0.49a
PB- 4	33.72 ± 1.82a	3.88 ± 0.83b	4.46 ± 0.89a

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of *Soondae* represented significantly difference at $p < 0.05$

Table 17. Comparison of color in smoked *Soondae* products with natural sausage casings from domestic and imported.

Treatment	Hunter value		
	L	a	b
PS- 1	26.07 ± 1.94b	5.39 ± 0.73a	4.08 ± 0.35b
PS- 2	25.51 ± 1.25b	5.24 ± 0.47a	4.50 ± 0.53ab
PS- 3	25.32 ± 1.11b	5.62 ± 0.52a	4.56 ± 0.64ab
PS- 4	27.64 ± 2.05a	5.71 ± 1.04a	4.81 ± 0.70a

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of *Soondae* represented significantly difference at $p < 0.05$

2.

Table 18 19

				, 1 가
		90		90
smoke house				hardness,
		adhesiveness, cohesiveness, springiness, gumness		
		adhesiveness 가	P4	가
			P4	
		가		,
adhesiveness	cohesiveness			
				hardness
		P2 가		, adhesiveness
				가
		가		
			springiness,	
				gumness,
		brittleness가		
		가		가

Table 18. Comparison of texture in boiling *Soondae* products with natural sausage casings from domestic and imported.

Treatment	Hardness	Adhesiveness	Cohesiveness	Springiness	Gumness	Brittleness
PB- 1	451.76a	106.43b	26.75a	183.30a	160.10a	534.95a
PB- 2	372.55a	136.14 ab	45.48a	159.20a	321.08a	571.21a
PB- 3	478.90a	129.14b	51.06a	179.79a	404.33a	840.74a
PB- 4	446.05a	198.43a	49.42a	231.98a	371.71a	966.78a

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of *Soondae* represented significantly difference at $p < 0.05$

Table 19. Comparison of texture in smoked *Soondae* products with natural sausage casings from domestic and imported.

Treatment	Hardness	Adhesiveness	Cohesiveness	Springiness	Gumness	Brittleness
PS- 1	258.83c	136.29b	28.50a	73.27a	129.97a	123.0a
PS- 2	514.13a	209.00a	16.75a	57.58a	173.10a	109.69a
PS- 3	366.16b	161.00 ab	20.01a	62.37a	133.11a	94.10a
PS- 4	399.71b	177.00 ab	20.76a	62.87a	176.71a	128.50a

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of *Soondae* represented significantly difference at $p < 0.05$

3.

Table 20 21

	90	90
smoke house		
가 (color)		
(flavor)		
(cohesiveness)		
	(chewiness)	
	(palatability)	
	(appearance)	
	(color)	
	(flavor)	
	(cohesiveness)	
(chewiness)		
(palatability)		

. Table

가

가

가

Table 20. Comparison of sensory evaluation in boiling *Soondae* products with natural sausage casings from domestic and imported.

Treatment	Color	Flavor	Cohesiveness	Chewiness	Palatability
PB- 1	6.40 ± 0.83a	6.93 ± 1.10a	6.00 ± 1.81a	5.33 ± 1.45a	5.87 ± 1.36a
PB- 2	6.67 ± 1.40a	6.73 ± 1.03a	6.13 ± 1.85a	5.60 ± 1.50a	6.07 ± 1.39a
PB- 3	5.73 ± 1.44a	6.87 ± 1.19a	6.27 ± 1.49a	6.47 ± 1.73a	6.47 ± 1.46a
PB- 4	6.60 ± 1.80a	6.60 ± 1.35a	6.80 ± 1.57a	5.67 ± 1.50a	5.93 ± 1.58a

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of *Soondae* represented significantly difference at $p < 0.05$

Table 21. Comparison of sensory evaluation in smoked *Soondae* products with natural sausage casings from domestic and imported.

Treatment	Appearance	Color	Flavor	Cohesiveness	Chewiness	Palatability
PS- 1	6.20 ± 1.08a	5.80 ± 1.32a	5.87 ± 0.92a	6.27 ± 1.62a	6.53 ± 1.19a	6.40 ± 1.18a
PS- 2	5.67 ± 1.23a	5.87 ± 1.13a	6.00 ± 0.65a	6.33 ± 1.18a	6.00 ± 1.31a	6.20 ± 0.86a
PS- 3	5.93 ± 1.58a	6.00 ± 1.60a	5.93 ± 1.16a	5.87 ± 1.81a	5.87 ± 1.64ab	6.07 ± 1.58a
PS- 4	5.07 ± 1.75a	4.93 ± 1.62a	5.53 ± 1.92a	4.07 ± 1.28b	4.87 ± 1.64b	5.00 ± 1.85b

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of *Soondae* represented significantly difference at $p < 0.05$

7

1.

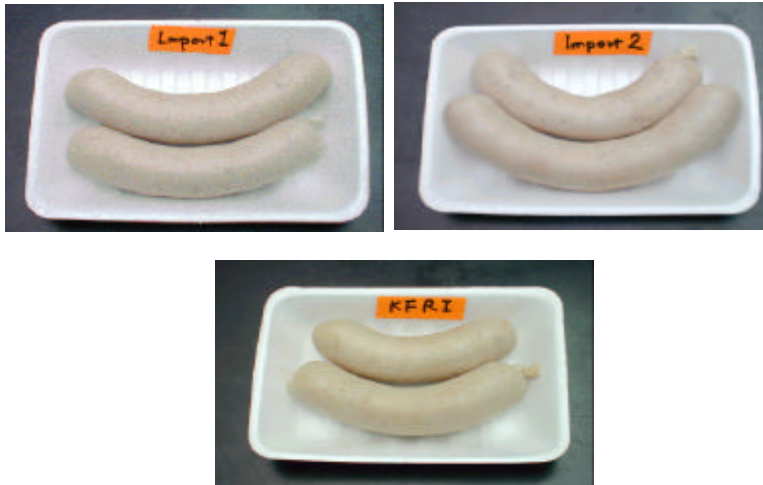


Fig. 28. Sausage products boiled with KFRI-produced and imported casing.





Fig. 29. Sausage products smoked with KFRI-produced and imported casing.

Table 22 23

		가			
		. 가			P4
가	가				
					가
가					P4
가	가	,	가		.
P4	가				
			가		
			가		
	가				
					가

Table 22. Comparison of chemical composition in boiling sausage products with natural sausage casings from domestic and imported.

Treatment	(%)			
	Water	Lipid	Protein	Ash
PB- 1	59.01 ± 0.42b	46.89 ± 0.47b	13.54 ± 0.60b	2.71 ± 0.02a
PB- 2	58.99 ± 0.28b	47.82 ± 1.16ab	13.81 ± 0.50b	2.71 ± 0.02a
PB- 3	59.24 ± 0.28b	48.66 ± 0.03a	13.53 ± 0.28b	2.56 ± 0.09b
PB- 5	61.09 ± 0.24a	45.66 ± 0.30c	14.11 ± 0.58a	2.23 ± 0.02b

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of sausage represented significantly difference at $p < 0.05$

Table 23. Comparison of chemical composition in smoked sausage products with natural sausage casings from domestic and imported.

Treatment	(%)			
	Water	Lipid	Protein	Ash
PS- 1	54.24 ± 0.25a	45.84 ± 0.65a	14.62 ± 0.27c	3.74 ± 0.08ab
PS- 2	53.68 ± 0.16a	46.14 ± 0.88a	15.11 ± 0.77bc	3.74 ± 0.08ab
PS- 3	53.91 ± 0.36a	46.48 ± 0.29a	15.55 ± 0.50a	3.66 ± 0.08b
PS- 5	51.58 ± 0.42b	46.61 ± 0.57a	15.95 ± 0.21ab	3.82 ± 0.05a

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of sausage represented significantly difference at $p < 0.05$

Table 24 25

가

L

가 P1 P3 , L

P4 , 가

P1 가 , a 가

P4가 가 ,

가

가 가

b 가 P1 가

P4가 가 ,

Table 24. Comparison of color in boiling sausage products with natural sausage casings from domestic and imported.

Treatment	Hunter value		
	L	a	b
PB- 1	71.40 ± 0.50a	3.73 ± 0.34a	11.01 ± 0.44c
PB- 2	68.80 ± 1.25b	3.43 ± 0.40a	11.15 ± 0.64c
PB- 3	70.08 ± 0.75ab	2.95 ± 0.43b	12.09 ± 0.45b
PB- 5	68.84 ± 2.49b	3.05 ± 0.49b	12.58 ± 0.49a

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of sausage represented significantly difference at $p < 0.05$

Table 25. Comparison of color in smoked sausage products with natural sausage casings from domestic and imported.

Treatment	Hunter value		
	L	a	b
PS- 1	64.31 ± 1.30 ^{ab}	9.40 ± 0.64 ^a	14.35 ± 0.67 ^b
PS- 2	64.82 ± 0.78 ^a	9.45 ± 0.47 ^a	14.65 ± 0.33 ^b
PS- 3	64.83 ± 1.33 ^a	9.27 ± 0.49 ^{ab}	15.35 ± 0.58 ^a
PS- 5	63.46 ± 0.96 ^b	8.90 ± 0.42 ^b	14.71 ± 0.38 ^b

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of sausage represented significantly difference at $p < 0.05$

2.

Table 26 27

가 ,
 가
 hardness, adhesiveness, cohesiveness, springiness,
 gumness, brittleness . 가
 T4 가 가 ,
 . P1 springness,
 gumness, brittleness가
 . P1 hardness adhesiveness 가
 , cohesiveness, springiness, gumness,
 brittleness 가

가 . P4 gumness brittleness가
 가 , 가 cohesiveness,
 springiness, gumness, brittleness

Table 26. Comparison of texture in boiling sausage products with natural sausage casings from domestic and imported.

Treatment	Hardness	Adhesiveness	Cohesiveness	Springiness	Gumness	Brittleness
PB- 1	250.89a	119.14a	71.32a	197.64a	320.47a	623.67a
PB- 2	251.67a	119.86a	73.60a	142.13a	249.54a	482.69a
PB- 3	243.61a	121.71a	79.95a	139.79a	262.85a	465.91a
PB- 5	175.01b	84.43b	38.27a	131.00a	134.29a	310.99a

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of sausage represented significantly difference at $p < 0.05$

Table 27. Comparison of texture in smoked sausage products with natural sausage casings from domestic and imported.

Treatment	Hardness	Adhesiveness	Cohesiveness	Springiness	Gumness	Brittleness
PS- 1	120.14b	128.14b	47.25a	167.94a	309.93a	300.06a
PS- 2	294.72a	176.71a	15.66b	102.95a	118.49b	124.98b
PS- 3	324.28a	191.43a	18.28b	119.95a	123.56b	141.91b
PS- 5	272.38a	133.43b	18.46b	106.80a	91.37b	97.04b

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of sausage represented significantly difference at $p < 0.05$

3.

Table 28 29

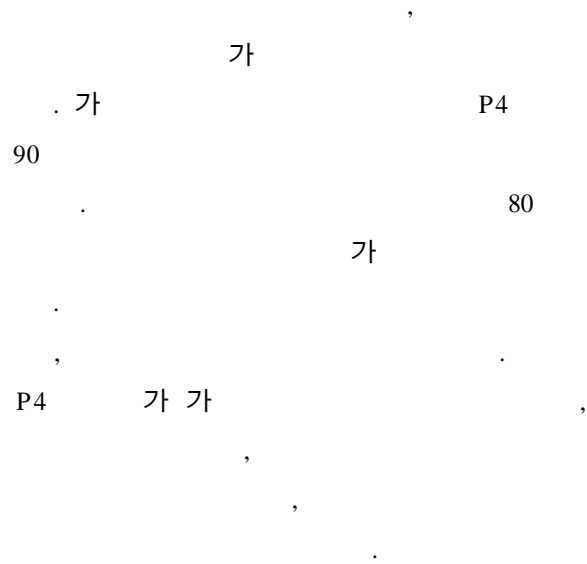


Table 28. Comparison of sensory evaluation in boiling sausage products with natural sausage casings from domestic and imported.

Treatment	Color	Flavor	Cohesiveness	Chewiness	Palatability
PB-1	6.20 ± 1.61a	5.93 ± 1.44a	5.93 ± 1.62a	5.80 ± 1.70a	5.87 ± 1.68a
PB-2	6.27 ± 1.49a	5.80 ± 1.42a	6.00 ± 1.56a	5.80 ± 1.15a	5.80 ± 1.08a
PB-3	6.47 ± 1.30a	5.67 ± 1.45a	5.53 ± 1.46a	5.47 ± 1.06a	5.07 ± 1.10a

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of sausage represented significantly difference at $p < 0.05$

Table 29. Comparison of sensory evaluation in smoked sausage products with natural sausage casings from domestic and imported.

Treatment	Appearance	Color	Flavor	Cohesiveness	Chewiness	Palatability
PS- 1	6.27 ± 0.88ab	6.13 ± 0.83a	6.20 ± 1.21a	6.23 ± 0.70a	6.20 ± 0.56a	6.40 ± 0.63a
PS- 2	6.73 ± 1.39a	6.23 ± 1.22a	6.13 ± 0.83a	6.53 ± 1.19a	6.47 ± 1.13a	6.27 ± 0.88a
PS- 3	5.92 ± 1.16b	6.03 ± 1.28a	6.07 ± 0.96a	6.27 ± 1.28a	6.33 ± 1.45a	6.13 ± 1.41a
PS- 5	5.72 ± 1.49b	5.64 ± 1.68a	5.93 ± 1.22a	5.80 ± 1.74a	5.60 ± 1.96a	5.87 ± 1.51a

Means with different small letter superscript in the same column of the portion of sausage represented significantly difference at $p < 0.05$

8

1.

가

가 가

1

가

1 가

가

가
(mucosa) 가

가

가

가 1 가 가

가

Fig. 30

Table 30

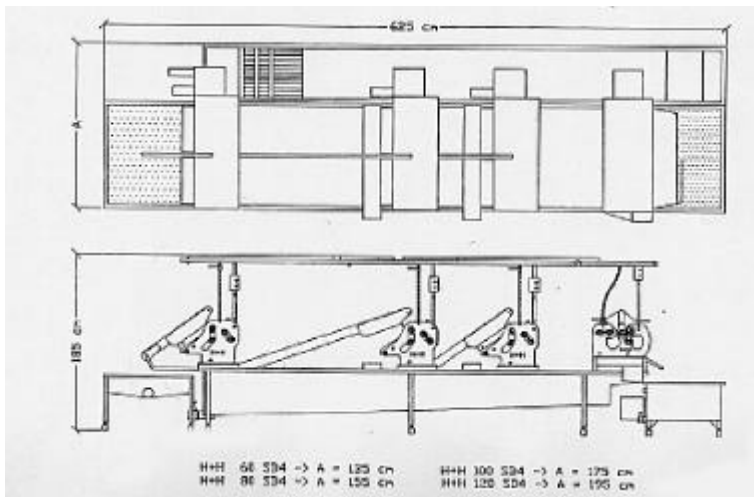


Fig. 30. Casing processing line for natural sausage casing manufacturing

Table 30. Procedure and method for natural sausage casing manufacturing

1.			가	
2.			가	
3.	45	가	가	
4.		(mucosa)		
5.				
6.			10	
7.				7%
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
			가	
		(mucosa)		
		가		
		가		

가
Table 31 .

3.

2,000

가

가

가

가

30/32

32/34

가 가

26/28

28/30

,

가 가

가

가
가
가
9

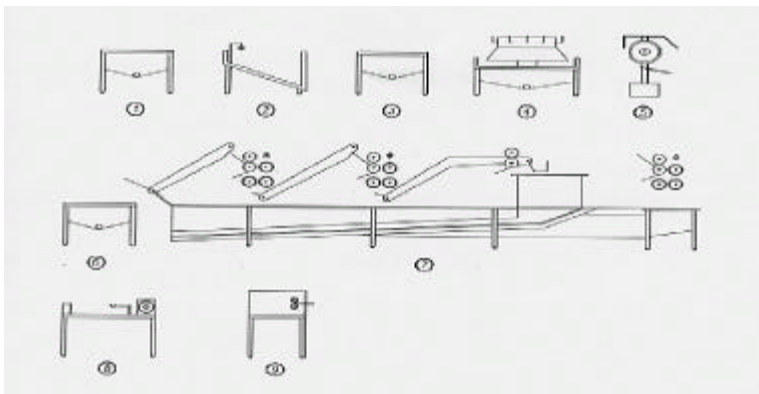


Fig. 31. Intestine processing system for natural sausage casing manufacturing

(Working Table);
가 1
(Washing Machine); 1

2
(Working Table);
(Stomach Washing Machine);

(Puller);
(Working Table);
2
가 (Casing Processing Line);

(Casing Selecting Machine);

(Tubing Machine);

Fig. 32

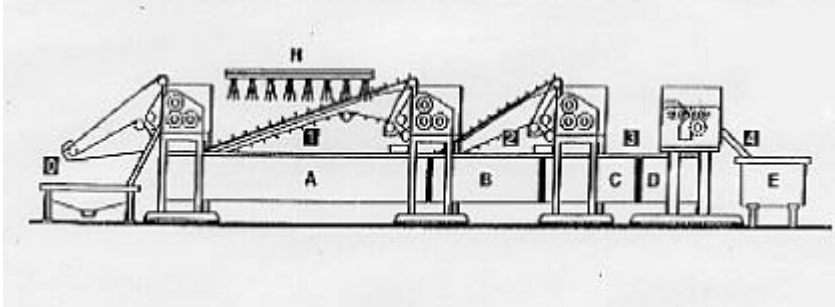


Fig. 32. Casing processing system for natural sausage casing manufacturing

0 ;

1

가

1

(1 2mm) 가

1 ;

1

H 40

A, B, C, D

40

가

. 2

, 가

2 ;

2 3

,

가

3 ;

4

4

가

4 ;

4

(E)

가

가 ,
가 .

4.

가 500 1,500/ 가
가 35,000 40,000 가
25 80 가 가 .
가 가

가
가 가
가 가
가 가
가 가
가 가

가
9,000
70% 6,300
가 (hank, 90)
35,000 /hank
2,450,000
가 18 /
가 1,500 750,000

가.

1) ;
 $1,000 / () \times 18 / () \times 50% () =$
 $9,000 /$

2) 가
 $500 / () \times 1,500 / = 750,000$

3) 가 ;
 $9,000 / \times 70% () = 6,300 /$

4)
 $6,300 \times 90 / \times 35,000 = 2,450,000 /$

. 가 (3,000 /)

1) $3,000 / \times 1,500 / = 4,500$

2) $3,000 / \times 18 / \times 70% () = 37.8$

3) $37.8 \div 90 / \times 35,000 / = 14,700$

. 가 (5,000 /)

1) $5,000 / \times 1,500 / = 7,500$

2) $5,000 / \times 18 / \times 70% () = 63$

3) $63 \div 90 / \times 35,000 / = 24,500$

가

가 .
 가

1998 20 가 가

		26/28(mm)	662km,
28/30(mm)	4,360km	30/20(mm)	720km
2,214km		.	
가			

4

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