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**CLASSIFICATION OF GREEK MEAT PRODUCTS  
ON THE BASIS OF  
pH AND WATER ACTIVITY ( $a_w$ )**

A thesis submitted in part fulfilment of the  
examination requirements for the award of

**MASTER OF SCIENCE  
IN  
FOOD TECHNOLOGY**

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## A. ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to classify the Greek meat products on the basis of pH and  $a_w$ , in groups stable to storage under the recommended conditions.

The  $a_w$  and the pH of Greek meat products of several types were measured, using for the  $a_w$  - measurements an electric hygrometer, the Novasina and for the pH a glass membrane electrode. For each sample three measurements for both parameters have been taken and the mean value was calculated and the standard deviation as well.

Based on the above measurements and according to Rodel's (1975) criteria a suggestion for their classification was made. The meat products were grouped in three categories: '*easily perishable*', '*perishable*' and '*self-stable*'.

The conclusion reached from the measurements of pH and  $a_w$  are:

A. The two parameters are greatly influenced by the way of manufacture and the recipe.

B. Certain meat products including in the same category could be classified in all Rodel's groups.

The most noticeable example are the traditional sausages (large size). These belong in the three categories, the '*easily perishable*', '*perishable*', '*self-stable*'. As well as, certain heat treated meat products which belong in the two first Rodel's groups, '*easily perishable*' and '*perishable*'. Because of their wide range of  $a_w$ - and pH-values.

C. Different manufacturing methods (particularly in ripening and curing) often result in distinctly different individual products falling within the same broad group. As an example in the group of the *'easily perishable'* are included certain heat treated, semi-fermented, and traditional meat products.

The measurement of pH and  $a_w$ -values has been considered in relation to this problem. Thus, according to their  $a_w$ - and pH-values they must be stored: at temperature  $\leq 5^\circ\text{C}$ , the *'easily perishable'* products (Group A) with  $\text{pH} > 5.2$  and  $a_w > 0.95$ : In this category belong certain of the heat treated such as 'parisaki' (Table 7a, Table 13, Table 15), 'pariser' (Table 7b, Table 13, Table 15), 'skordato No 2,3' (Table 7e, Table 13, Table 15), 'mortadella type salami' (Table 7g, Table 13, Table 15), 'frankfurter type sausages No 1,2' (large size) (Table 7c, Table 13, Table 15), 'small cocktail sausages' (Table 7f, Table 13, Table 15), 'ham (cooked)' (Table 8a, Table 14, Table 15), 'bacon' (Table 8b, Table 14, Table 15) and 'meat steak smoked' (Table 8c, Table 14, Table 15). Moreover, certain semi-fermented meat products such as 'bier salami' (Table 6, Table 12, Table 15) and the 'traditional sausages No 2' (large size) (Table 4a, Table 10, Table 15).

At temperature  $\leq 10^\circ\text{C}$  must be stored the *'perishable'* meat products with  $5.0 \leq \text{pH} \leq 5.2$  or  $0.91 \leq a_w \leq 0.95$  (Group B). Such as certain heat treated as 'pariser' (Table 7b, Table 13, Table 15), 'skordato No 1' (Table 7e, Table 13, Table 15), 'frankfurter type sausages No 3' (large size) (Table 7c, Table 13, Table 15), 'frankfurter type sausages No 2, 3' (small size) (Table 7d, Table 13, Table 15), 'bacon No 1,2' (Table 8b, Table 14, Table 15) and 'meat steak smoked' (Table 14, Table 15). Moreover, the 'traditional sausages No 3' (large size) (Table 4a, Table 10, Table 15) and the

'traditional sausages No 2' (small size) (Table 4b, Table 10, Table 15) .

Finally, there is no need for refrigeration for the '*self stable*' products with  $\text{pH} \leq 5.2$  and  $a_w \leq 0.95$  (Group C) . Products can also be classified within this group if either the  $a_w < 0.91$  or the  $\text{pH} < 5.0$ . Such as the fermented meat products as 'aeros mini', 'aeros sliced' (Table 5a, 5b, Table 11, Table 15) and the 'traditional sausages No 1' ( in both sizes) (Table 4a, Table 4b, Table 10, Table 15) .

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