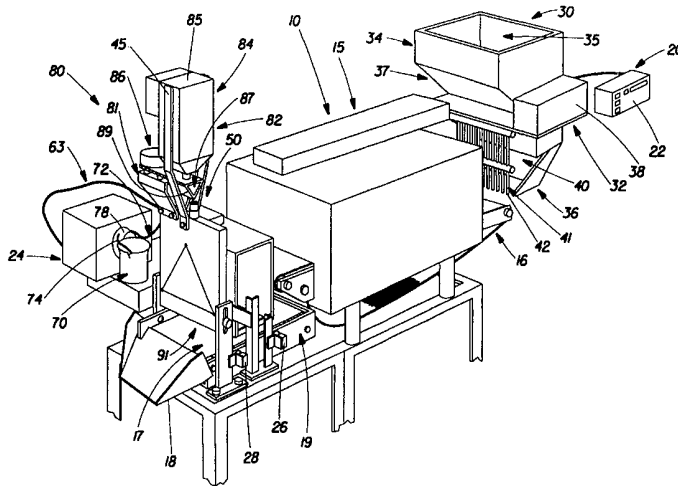




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A23L 1/217, 1/01, A47J 37/04, 37/12</p>	A1	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/42000</p> <p>(43) International Publication Date: 26 August 1999 (26.08.99)</p>									
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB99/00227</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 10 February 1999 (10.02.99)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>09/027,657</td> <td>23 February 1998 (23.02.98)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/027,696</td> <td>23 February 1998 (23.02.98)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/028,269</td> <td>23 February 1998 (23.02.98)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> </table> <p>(71) Applicant: THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY [US/US]; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors: ELSEN, Joseph, James; 2807 Montana, Cincinnati, OH 45211 (US). PAFKO, Wayne, Michael; 57D Adams Circle, Fairfield, OH 45014 (US). BUSH, Stephen, Gary; 11768 Percival Court, Sharonville, OH 45241 (US). STALEY, Robert, Edward; 6594 W. Alexandria Road, Middletown, OH 45042 (US). SCHMIDT, Edward, Lawrence; 136 Spyglass Court, Cincinnati, OH 45238 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agents: REED, T., David et al.; The Procter & Gamble Company, 5299 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45217-1087 (US).</p>		09/027,657	23 February 1998 (23.02.98)	US	09/027,696	23 February 1998 (23.02.98)	US	09/028,269	23 February 1998 (23.02.98)	US	<p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AT (Utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ (Utility model), DE, DE (Utility model), DK, DK (Utility model), EE, EE (Utility model), ES, FI, FI (Utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (Utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published</p> <p><i>With international search report.</i></p> <p><i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>
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(54) Title: OVEN FINISHING SYSTEM FOR FOOD PRODUCTS



(57) Abstract

A process for finishing a food product is provided wherein the food product preferably comprises chicken, fish, potato strips, vegetables, pies, or the like. This process includes several steps. Actuating an electronic controller (20) in order to automatically initiate the steps of this process is preferably the first step. Other steps include dispensing a predetermined quantity of food product onto a conveyor (16) and conveying the food product in a continuous manner through the remaining steps of this process. The next step can be heating the food product in a hot air impingement oven (15) until the food product is cooked. The remaining steps include controlling the temperature and viscosity of a liquid and applying the liquid onto the food product after the food product has been cooked. Preferably the liquid is a vegetable oil or a flavored liquid that is applied onto the food product in an atomized spray (60). Another step is placing an amount of flowable solids onto the food product. Preferably these flowable solids are granular seasonings, and most preferably, a granular dispensing apparatus (80) is used to place the flowable solids onto the food product.

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OVEN FINISHING SYSTEM FOR FOOD PRODUCTS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for finishing of oven cooked food products. More particularly, the present invention relates to a method and apparatus for coating oven cooked food products with liquids, flavor oils, or seasonings and for depositing small amounts of granular flavor crystals, salts, or seasonings onto oven cooked food products.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

French fried potato strips, commonly referred to as "French fries" are one of the most popular convenience foods and are served in most fast food restaurants. Most restaurants including large restaurants prefer to prepare the French fries from a frozen or chilled partially fried potato product (hereinafter par-fried) rather than go through the procedure of preparing French fries from raw potatoes. These par-fried potatoes are converted into finished French fries, that are ready to eat, by completion of the cooking process in the fast food restaurant.

Typically the cooking process involves dispensing a large bag of par-fries into a deep fryer using hot oil to finish cooking the fries. After the fries have been deep fried they are removed from the hot oil and the excess oil is drained off of the French fries. While the excess oil is being drained, salts or seasonings are typically sprinkled onto

the French fries manually from a salt shaker by an employee of the restaurant. Thereafter, the fries are scooped up and placed into individual serving sized containers by the restaurant employee. One of the problems with cooking French fries in this manner is that this process is labor intensive. Another problem with cooking French fries in this manner is that it uses a large quantity of oil. Additionally, the taste and flavor of the french fries can vary depending on many factors such as, the number of cycles between changes of the hot oil, the amount of salt or seasoning the employee sprinkles onto the fries, or the duration of time the fries have been sitting after frying has been completed.

Some restaurant operators have attempted to address these problems by using oven cooking techniques. One major problem confronted by these restaurant operators is obtaining oven cooked fries which have the taste and texture of french fries cooked by frying in hot oil. Important features of French fries cooked by a deep frying process are interior moistness, crispness of the outer crust, slightly oily surface texture, and enhanced flavor or taste. However heretofore, achieving these product characteristics generally has not been possible when the food products are oven cooked. Most oven cooked products are typically tough, dry, and less lubricious than food products cooked by frying in hot oil.

All of these aforementioned problems are recognized by the consumer and, more particularly, by the fast food restaurant operators. As a result fast food restaurants seldom practice/use oven cooking techniques for preparing par-fried food products.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method and an apparatus for finishing food products which can be flavored to suit each individual consumer by the fast food restaurant operator wherein the taste and surface texture of the food product is virtually indistinguishable from deep fried food products.

In one aspect of the present invention, a process for finishing a food product is provided. The process includes several steps, such as, dispensing a quantity of food product onto a conveyor and conveying the food product through the remaining steps. Preferably, the food product is continuously conveyed through the steps in the sequence set forth. The remaining steps include heating the food product in an oven until the food product is cooked; and, applying a liquid onto the food product after the food product has been cooked. The liquid can be applied in an atomized spray that is preferably generated with an ultrasonic atomizer. The steps of this process can be automatically initiated.

In a second aspect of the present invention, a process for finishing a food product is provided. This process includes several steps, such as, dispensing a quantity of food product onto a conveyor and conveying the food product through the remaining steps. Preferably, the food product is continuously conveyed through the steps in the sequence set forth. The remaining steps include heating the food product in an oven until the food product is cooked; and, placing an amount of flowable solids onto the

food product. Preferably, the flowable solids are granular seasonings. The steps of this process can also be automatically initiated.

In still another aspect of the present invention, another process for finishing a food product is provided wherein the food product preferably comprises chicken, fish, onion rings, potato strips, vegetables, pies, or the like. This process includes several steps. Actuating an electronic controller in order to automatically initiate the steps of this process is preferably the first step. After initiation, this process is fully automated. Other steps include dispensing a predetermined quantity of food product onto a conveyor and conveying the food product in a continuous manner through the remaining steps of this process. Preferably, the food product is dispensed from a storage hopper and the storage hopper includes a metering mechanism. The next step is heating the food product in a hot air impingement oven until the food product is cooked. The remaining steps include controlling the temperature and viscosity of a liquid and applying the liquid onto the food product after the food product has been cooked. Preferably the liquid is a vegetable oil or a flavored liquid that is applied onto the food product in an atomized spray. Another step is placing an amount of flowable solids onto the food product. Preferably these flowable solids are granular seasonings, and more preferably, they are a salt. Most preferably, a granular dispensing apparatus is used to place the flowable solids onto the food product. A last step in this finishing process can be discharging the food product into a collection tray or serving container wherein the food product is immediately consumed upon finishing. The total moisture content of the food product, after being subjected to this finishing process, is preferably greater than about 10%, and more preferably greater

than about 30%, and even more preferably between about 25% to about 65% total moisture. Preferably, the food product is continuously conveyed through all the steps in this process in less than about 10 minutes.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

While the specification concludes with claims which particularly point out and distinctly claim the invention, it is believed that the present invention will be better understood from the following description taken in conjunction with the appended claims and the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numerals identify identical elements and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a preferred embodiment of the finishing system according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of the finishing system according to the present invention, with the granular dispensing apparatus removed for clarity;

FIG. 3 is a sectional view of a preferred embodiment of the liquid coating apparatus;

FIG. 4 is a side elevation view of the ultrasonic atomizer according to the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a preferred embodiment of the finishing system according to the present invention, with the granular dispensing apparatus shown in broken line for clarity;

FIG. 6 is a chart of the liquid distribution across the width of the conveyor from use of the liquid coating apparatus according to the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a side elevation sectional view of an alternative embodiment of the ultrasonic atomizer;

FIG. 8 is a front elevation view of the granular dispensing apparatus of the present invention, with the second wall removed and the posts shown in cross-section for clarity;

FIG. 9 is a side elevation view of the flowable particulate distributor according to the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a front elevation view similar to FIG. 8 of an alternative embodiment of the flowable particulate distributor; and,

FIG. 11 is a chart of a particle distribution from use of the granular dispensing apparatus according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As used herein the terms par-fried or par-fried food products refers to food products that have been subjected to at least one frying process such as deep frying, but which have not been completely cooked.

As used herein cooked refers to a procedure wherein food products are treated with heat prior to their consumption, such as, for example, by frying, baking, boiling, micro-waving, heating in a toaster or toaster oven, etc. in order to convert the food product to a ready to eat form. Typically, cooking entails reducing the moisture content of the food product.

As used herein the term finished refers to a food product that has been cooked and also has been further treated by the application of edible oils or granular seasonings in order to place the food product in a flavorful and tasty ready to eat form.

Referring now to FIG. 1, a finishing system for a food product is shown generally indicated as 10. The finishing system 10 includes an electronic controller 20, a storage hopper 30, an oven 15, a liquid coating apparatus 50, and a granular dispensing apparatus 80. Upon actuation of the electronic controller 20, the food product is dispensed from the storage hopper 30 onto a primary conveyor 16. The food product riding on the primary conveyor 16 is then conveyed by the primary conveyor 16 from the storage hopper 30 into and through the oven 15 where the food product is cooked. From the oven 15 the food product is dropped from the primary conveyor 16 onto the secondary conveyor 17 and is then conveyed to the liquid coating apparatus 50 where the food product is coated with a liquid. Thereafter, the food product is conveyed by the secondary conveyor 17 to the granular dispensing apparatus 80 where flowable solids are applied onto the food product. Finally the secondary conveyor 17 discharges the food product into a collection tray 18 where the finished food product can be placed into a serving container. Alternatively, the primary conveyor 16 and secondary conveyor 17 can be combined into one main conveying system. After completion of these steps, the food product is finished and is in a ready to eat form.

This oven finishing system 10 is used for finishing food products that have been previously partially cooked and then frozen. The use of par-fried food products is preferred for use with this invention and have been widely adopted in fast food restaurants because of the advantages they offer. A few of the recognized advantages associated with the use of frozen par-fried food products are, for example, users know the exact costs, the number of servings and the weight per serving portion. In addition, use of frozen, par-fried food products simplifies storage and inventory control, insures uniform quality from one season to another, and reduces labor and preparation time for serving. A wide variety of par-fried or frozen food products such as chicken, fish, onion rings, french fries, vegetables, pies, and the like, can be used with this oven finishing system 10.

In practicing a preferred embodiment of the present invention, it is preferred that par-fried french fries (par-fries) be made from potato strips known in the art as shoe strings. Shoe string potato strips as used herein refers to potato strips that are from about $3/16$ to about $5/16$ inches in cross section and from about 2.5 to about 5 inches in length. Frozen commercial shoe string par-fried potato strips can be supplied by J. R. Simplot Co., Caldwell, ID, under the tradename SIMPLOT PAR-FRIES. Other potato strips which may be used herein are known in the art as crinkle cut strips. Such strips usually average from about $5/16$ to about $1/2$ inches in cross-section and from about 2 to about 4 inches in length. Also, straight potato strips (known as regular cut) being from about $5/16$ to about $1/2$ inches in cross-section and about 2.5 to about 5 inches in length may be used. Larger potato strips of the type referred to as steak fries may also be used. Typically steak fries have a rectangular cross-section

of about 1/2 inches to about 7/8 inches. These potato strips can be coated with, for example, gelatins, gums, or starches.

A process is provided for finishing the par-fried food product so that it is ready to be eaten immediately upon finishing. Immediately as used in this context means while the food product is still in a heated condition. This process includes the following steps: Actuating the electronic controller 20 which thereafter automatically initiates the remaining steps of the finishing process and which renders this process fully automated in that no further human interaction is not required. Dispensing a predetermined quantity of par-fried food product from a storage hopper 30 onto a conveyor. Conveying the food product continuously through the remaining stages of preparation. Heating the food product in an air impingement oven 15 until the food product is cooked. Applying a light coat of liquid such as a vegetable oil onto the food product. Placing a small amount of flowable solids such as a granular seasoning onto the food product. Thereafter, discharging the food product into or through a collection tray 18. Preferably, the food product is continuously conveyed through all of the steps in this finishing process in less than about 15 minutes, more preferably in less than about 10 minutes, even more preferably in between about 3 to 5 minutes, and most preferably in between about 4 to 4.5 minutes. In particular, the total moisture content of the food product, after being subjected to this finishing process, is preferably greater than about 10%, and more preferably greater than about 30%, and even more preferably between about 25% to about 65% total moisture.

The Electronic Controller

Referring again to FIG. 1, an electronic controller 20 is used to activate, control, and monitor the entire oven finishing system 10. This electronic controller 20 can initiate, and thereafter automatically maintain, the entire finishing process which prepares the food product for consumption. Preferably the electronic controller 20 is electrically connected to a standard fast food restaurant cash register. This will enable the oven finishing system 10 to begin a fully automated finishing process immediately upon receipt of an order for a particular food product from a consumer. For example, when an employee presses the cash register keys for a large order of french fries, or even multiple orders of varying sizes, the electronic controller 20 receives this signal and is programmed to initiate the finishing process for the exact orders and sizes that have been specified by the cash register. Thus, the electronic controller 20 reduces the time and labor needed to begin finishing of the food product. Additionally, since each order is processed immediately upon receipt, the food product will be freshly finished and consequently have a fresher taste.

A preferred electronic controller 20 is programmable and has a display panel 22 for input and monitoring of ongoing operations. The electronic controller 20 can include a processor (not shown) readily available from Control Microsystems under the tradename SCADAPack and also a display panel 22 readily available from AFE Technologies, Inc., under the tradename Data Panel 320T.

The Storage Hopper

As shown in FIG. 1, the storage hopper 30 includes a metering mechanism 32, storage bin 34, and a discharge chute 36. The metering mechanism 32 is located at the bottom of the storage bin 34. Preferably, the metering mechanism 32 includes an electronic measuring device 38. An electronic measuring device 38 that can be used with this metering mechanism 32 is readily available from Mettler Toledo, Inc. under the tradename PANTHER. The electronic measuring device 38 accurately weighs the food product so that the metering mechanism 32 dispenses the correct amount of food product through the discharge chute 36. A predetermined weight of the food product is dispensed based on the electronic signal received from the electronic controller 20. Alternatively, the metering mechanism 32 can be in the form of cups or cleats of a predetermined size affixed to a rotating spindle, indexing platform, or other device which is capable of accurately metering the food product through the discharge chute 36.

Preferably, the storage bin 34 is sized to contain a large bag of par-fries, more preferably about a 36 lb. case of par-fries, or a similar weight of other food product. As shown in FIG. 1, the storage bin 34 has an open top 35 with a somewhat tapered side wall configuration 37 which allows the food product to be manually dumped into the open top 35 and then gravity forces the food product to flow downward toward the metering mechanism 32. In order to allow ease of use of this storage hopper 30, a support frame 39, as shown in FIG. 2, is provided. The support frame 39 includes wheels 31 that enable the storage hopper 30 to be easily moved from one location to another. Additionally, the support frame 39 is configured such that the storage bin 34 can be raised and lowered. This allows easy access to the open top 35 of the

storage bin 34 for cleaning and to pour additional food product into the storage bin 34. A hand truck such as a GENIE LIFT can be used as the support frame 39 for the storage hopper 30.

The discharge chute 36 on the storage hopper 30 is positioned below the metering mechanism 32 in order to receive the food product from the storage bin 34 and then direct the food product onto the primary conveyor 16 or into the oven 15. The discharge chute 36 includes a channel 40 and a grate 41 positioned just above or forward of the channel 40. The grate 41 is pivotally attached to the storage hopper 30 such that the grate 41 can swing outwardly in the direction of the primary conveyor 16 movement. The grate 41 includes alignment fingers 42 that help position the food product on top of the primary conveyor 16. In particular, as the food product is discharged through the discharge chute 36, the food product pushes against the alignment fingers 42 of the grate 41 in a manner that allows the grate 41 to urge the food product to lay flat against the primary conveyor 16 in order for the food product to ride on the primary conveyor 16 in a single layer.

The Oven

Many types of ovens can be used to cook par-fried food products. In particular, the advantages of this invention can be readily realized when the food products are cooked in an oven 15 such as a forced air convection oven, a hot air impingement oven, a combination of radiation and convection oven, a combined microwave and convection oven, a toaster or toaster oven, or a conventional oven. A preferred oven 15 for use with this invention is a dual air impingement type oven such as that

described in U.S. Patent No. 4,523,391 issued to Smith et al. on June 18, 1985. This oven 15 is commercially available from the Frymaster Corporation under the tradename AIR FRYER. Ovens of this type are made for commercial restaurants and include a metal wire mesh type of conveyor that transports the food product into and continuously moves the food product through the oven 15 during cooking.

For example, when frozen par-fries are prepared for consumption, such as at a retail food outlet, the par-fried potato strips are preferably cooked in an oven 15 for from about 3/4 minutes to about 15 minutes, the oven 15 being at a temperature from about 325° F to about 800° F. A preferred time for such cooking in a dual air impingement oven 15, with the par-fries arranged in a single layer on the conveyor is from about 1 minute to about 5 minutes, and more preferably from about 2 to about 2.5 minutes, at a temperature between about 350° F to about 500° F. The time and temperature for cooking an oven finished food product can vary depending upon the quantity of food product, the initial temperature of the food product, the specific type of oven 15 and the oven conditions (temperature, air velocity) used, and the thermal properties of the food product. In general higher thermal conductivity's and higher surface heat transfer coefficients will result in a more rapid transfer of heat from the oven 15 into the food product, resulting in reduced cooking time.

The Liquid Coating Apparatus

In order to apply a light coating of liquid or vegetable oil on the food product a liquid coating apparatus 50 is utilized. Preferably the oil is applied after the food product has been cooked in a dual air impingement type oven 15. As the food product is

conveyed from the oven 15 the liquid coating apparatus 50 is automatically activated by a first sensor 26 located adjacent to the secondary conveyor 17. This first sensor 26 can detect the presence of food product riding on the secondary conveyor 17 as it approaches the liquid coating apparatus 50. Alternatively, the liquid coating apparatus 50 can be integrally attached to the oven 15 or even made as an internal component of the oven 15. When french fries are the finished food product, this light coating of oil improves the texture and taste of the final finished french fries.

Referring now to FIG. 2, the liquid coating apparatus 50 includes a housing 52 positioned over the secondary conveyor 17. The housing 52 contains an ultrasonic atomizer 60 which is used to create the spray coating that is applied to the food product as the food product moves past the ultrasonic atomizer 60 on the secondary conveyor 17. The housing 52 consists of a box shaped enclosure 55 having an open bottom 56. Preferably the secondary conveyor 17 passes just under the open bottom 56 of the housing 52. Referring now to FIG. 3, the enclosure 55 also includes a mounting plate 58. The ultrasonic atomizer 60 is attached to the housing 52 by the mounting plate 58 in a position above the open bottom 56 of the enclosure 55.

Referring now to FIG. 4, the ultrasonic atomizer 60 includes an ultrasonic vibrator 62 connected to an elongated, cylindrical amplifying section 64. The amplifying section 64 or horn is preferably solid and has an exterior surface 66 with a tip 68 on the end opposite the ultrasonic vibrator 62. Preferably the tip 68 is blunt, flat, or slightly rounded. The ultrasonic vibrator 62 is electrically connected to a power supply 24 (shown in FIG. 1) through the ultrasonic cable 63. The ultrasonic vibrator 62 used to

drive the amplifying section 64 is preferably a piezoelectric transducer. Typical piezoelectric transducers can utilize quartz, barium titanate, lithium sulfate, lead metaniobate, lead zirconate titanate, or other types of crystals having high natural frequencies. Piezoelectric transducers can have a frequency range of from about 10 to 100 kHz. A preferred range of frequency is from about 20 kHz to about 40 kHz. The piezoelectric transducer or ultrasonic vibrator 62 can be used to impart a vibratory or oscillatory movement in the amplifying section 64. The tip 68 also oscillates due to the action of the ultrasonic vibrator 62 and the amplifying section 64. Alternatively, an ultrasonic homogenizer can be converted for use as the ultrasonic atomizer 60 in this liquid coating apparatus 50. Such a device is commercially available from Cole-Parmer Instrument Co. under the tradename Ultrasonic Homogenizer.

A preferred ultrasonic atomizer 60 is nominally rated at between about 50W to about 100W while typically operating in a power range less than or significantly below 50W. The power supply 24 for the ultrasonic atomizer 60 needs to be capable of adjustment in order to compensate for temperature induced changes such as the viscosity of the liquid. Typically, as the viscosity of the liquid decreases, the oscillation amplitude is decreased to maintain the proper droplet size distribution across the secondary conveyor 17. A monitoring and feedback mechanism can be utilized to automatically correct the power levels of the ultrasonic atomizer 60 for a given liquid temperature.

As seen in FIGS. 2 and 5, the ultrasonic atomizer 60 is in fluid communication with a reservoir 70 that contains a liquid. A feed tube 72 having a suction end 74 and a dispensing end 76 is used to connect the reservoir 70 in fluid communication to a pump 78 and then to the ultrasonic atomizer 60. In a preferred embodiment (shown in FIG. 2), a refill type container 71 or a bag-in-box type replaceable container 71 can be used to store the liquid in place of the reservoir 70. Preferably, the liquid contained in the reservoir 70 is a vegetable oil, food colorant, flavorant, flavored liquid, seasoning, or the like. Many of these liquids will include some small amount of solids or particulate matter in them, such as salt particles, flavor crystals, or the like. When french fries are used as the food product, a coating of vegetable oil and other liquid seasonings can improve the taste and texture, or even change the flavor of the final finished french fries.

A particularly preferred vegetable oil for use with this liquid coating apparatus 50 is readily available from The Procter & Gamble Company and is marketed under the tradename PRIMEX. A soy bean oil available from The Procter & Gamble Company under the tradename STERLING with a flavorant that is .3% by weight added natural talo flavor available from Duro Co. could also be used. Various other edible oils can be used with this invention including natural or synthetic fats and oils. The oil may be partially or completely hydrogenated or modified otherwise. Additionally non-toxic, fatty materials having property similar to triglycerides such as sucrose polyesters and Olean, from The Procter & Gamble Company, and reduced calorie fats and fat substitutes may also be used herein.

Preferably, a peristaltic pump 78 is used in order to assure adequate flow of the liquid to the ultrasonic atomizer 60. The flow rate through the feed tube 72 of this liquid coating apparatus 50 is preferably from about 10 to about 30 ml/min., more preferably, about 18 to about 24 ml/min, and most preferably about 18 ml/min., although the ultrasonic atomizer 60 described herein can produce a spray 61 at flow rates approaching zero. The pump 78 draws the liquid through the suction end 74 of the feed tube 72 and pumps the liquid to the ultrasonic atomizer 60 through the dispensing end 76 of the feed tube 72. More preferably, the feed tube 72 has a large inside diameter of between about 1/16 inches to about 1/8 inches. Both rigid and flexible tubing can be used for stability and versatility respectively, in locating interfaces between the feed tube 72 and the various components of this liquid coating apparatus 50. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the feed tube 72 includes quick disconnect type connectors 73 for ease of use. Corresponding quick disconnect type

connectors 73 can be likewise provided at the reservoir 70 and pump 78. Most preferably, this liquid coating apparatus 50 includes no valves or orifice constrictions that can clog and therefore, dispensing of particulate laden liquids can be easily achieved. In this configuration, when the pump 78 stops pumping the flow of liquid to the ultrasonic atomizer 60 ceases. Alternatively, the feed tube 72 can be an integral part of the replaceable container 71 causing the feed tube 72 to be replaced with each change of the container 71.

Some of the liquids used with this liquid coating apparatus 50 can be solid or semi-solid at room temperature. Consequently it is preferred that the viscosity of the liquid be controlled. The viscosity of the liquid can be controlled by heating or cooling the liquid such as by use of a heater or refrigerator either at the reservoir 70 or some other location. As shown in FIGS. 2 and 5, a heat exchanger 54 through which the liquid passes in route to the ultrasonic atomizer 60 can be used to heat or cool the liquid. Preferably, the heat exchanger 54 is located near the dispensing end 76 of the feed tube 72 between the pump 78 and the ultrasonic atomizer 60. Such a heat exchanger 54 can assure control of the liquid temperature at the point where the liquid is discharged from the dispensing end 76 of the feed tube 72 and onto the amplifying section 64 of the ultrasonic atomizer 60. The heat exchanger 54 can vary the temperature of the liquid and thereby change the viscosity of the liquid. Preferably a vegetable oil is heated to a temperature of greater than about 90° F, more preferably, a temperature of about 100° to 150° F, and most preferably a temperature of about 110° to 120° F. A preferred viscosity range for vegetable oil is between about 20 to about 30 cP, more preferably about 25 cP, although the desired

viscosity can vary depending on the width of the area and type of liquid to be sprayed. The viscosity of some liquids is within the desired operating ranges at ambient (72° F) temperature conditions and these liquids do not require any further conditioning such as varying the temperature.

Referring back to FIGS. 3 and 4, the dispensing end 76 of the feed tube 72 is located in close proximity to the amplifying section 64 such that oil flows through the discharge opening 77 in the dispensing end 76 of the feed tube 72 and onto and over the exterior surface 66 of the amplifying section 64 of the ultrasonic atomizer 60. The liquid continues to flow and is drawn onto the tip 68 of the ultrasonic atomizer 60. Preferably the discharge opening 77 of the dispensing end 76 of the feed tube 72 is located immediately adjacent to the tip 68. Gravity and the pressure gradient caused by the flow of the liquid from the tip 68 causes the liquid to be drawn onto the face 69 of the tip 68. The tip 68 oscillates due to the ultrasonic vibrator 62 vibrating the amplifying section 64 which causes the liquid to be propelled or sprayed from the tip 68 in an atomized spray 61.

In the preferred configuration shown in FIG. 3, the atomizer is inclined with the tip 68 downward at a downward incline between about 5° to 10°, more preferably the downward incline is about a 6° angle below horizontal. In this configuration the liquid freely flows over the exterior surface 66 of the amplifying section 64 and onto the face 69 of the tip 68. While arranging the atomizer at an incline relative to a horizontal plane is preferred, this ultrasonic atomizer 60 can be disposed in various other orientations including vertical or horizontal. Since the liquid flows only over

the exterior surface 66 of the amplifying section 64, the ultrasonic atomizer 60 can be easily cleaned in order to avoid contamination after use or when changing to a different kind of liquid. This configuration also avoids the problem of clogging which is common with ordinary atomizing nozzles.

Since ultrasonic atomizers 60 tend to produce low velocity sprays with little turbulence and, consequently narrow spray patterns, the ultrasonic atomizer 60 is preferably oriented such that the atomized spray travels across the width of the secondary conveyor 17. While other orientations can be used, this preferred orientation allows the spray to travel in a direction perpendicular to the direction that the secondary conveyor 17 is moving.

The spray 61 generated by the ultrasonic atomizer 60 is polydisperse in nature. Polydisperse as used herein defines a spray 61 composed of droplets having various different diameters and various different velocities. As a result, the droplets fall out of the main spray stream at different times as the spray 61 travels across the width of the secondary conveyor 17. Typically, the small droplets fall out quickly on a first portion of the secondary conveyor 17 and the larger droplets travel farther. This phenomena can best be illustrated by use of an equation for the penetration value L that equates to the distance that a droplet travels across the width of the secondary conveyor 17. The penetration value L for a single droplet having a size or diameter D , with an initial horizontal velocity V , wherein ρ is the liquid density and μ is the air viscosity is defined by the equation:

$$L = \frac{\rho D^2 V}{18\mu}$$

Preferably, the distribution of droplet sizes and the fact that the droplets have substantially horizontal velocities ensure that substantially the entire width of the secondary conveyor 17 is coated with the liquid. Substantially horizontal velocity, as used herein, indicates that the magnitude of the initial velocity in the horizontal direction is greater than the magnitude of the initial velocity in the vertical direction. As the oscillation amplitude of the ultrasonic atomizer 60 decreases the droplet size decreases as a result of the liquid remaining resident for a longer period of time on the face 69 of the tip 68 of the amplifying section 64. This also causes the liquid film on the tip 68 to become thinner. Additionally, the lower viscosity of a hotter liquid can also result in longer residence time on the face 69 of the tip 68 of the amplifying section 64 which similarly results in smaller droplet size and reduced penetration of the atomized spray across the width of the secondary conveyor 17. The liquid distribution across the width of the secondary conveyor 17 for both measured values and values predicted using the penetration value equation are shown in FIG. 6. The position is the distance or penetration value in meters across the width of the secondary conveyor 17 which increases as the distance away from the tip 68 of the ultrasonic atomizer 60 increases. The droplet size and velocity is determined from a sampling of approximately 5000 droplets of a vegetable oil having a flow rate of about 19 ml/min at a temperature of about 90°F taken at a distance of 1/2 inch away

from the tip 68. These measurements are taken using a particle analyzer available from Aerometrics Inc. under the tradename Phase Doppler particle analyzer.

The widths of the primary conveyor 16 and secondary conveyor 17 are preferably between about 5 to 20 inches, and more preferably about 10 to 15 inches, and most preferably about 14 inches. In a preferred embodiment the primary and secondary conveyors 16, 17 have the same width. Alternatively, the primary conveyor 16 can have a width that is larger or smaller than the secondary conveyor 17 and a transition piece can be provided between the primary conveyor 16 and the secondary conveyor 17. As used herein the term conveyor can be any mechanism or article that is used to transport or move items from one location to another. For example a conveyor can be a continuously moving apparatus, an intermittently moving apparatus, or can simply be a pan that is physically moved from one location to another. Preferably, the primary conveyor 16 and secondary conveyor 17 include a belt that is made of an open metal wire mesh, such as stainless steel. This belt supports the food product. Consequently, any excess oil sprayed from the liquid coating apparatus 50 that does not adhere to the food product will pass through the secondary conveyor 17 and be collected in a catch basin 19 located under the secondary conveyor 17. Preferably this catch basin 19 is removable for easy access and cleaning.

In an alternative embodiment, as shown in FIG. 7, the liquid coating apparatus 50 can have a plurality of feed tubes 172a, 172b, 172c arranged adjacent to the amplifying section 64. These feed tubes 172a, 172b, 172c can connect to a positioning collar 101 which supports the dispensing ends of the feed tubes 172a, 172b, 172c while

being spaced away from the exterior surface 66 of the amplifying section 64. The positioning collar 101 can be press fit onto the ultrasonic vibrator 62 at one end and have a shoulder 102 that supports the plurality of feed tubes 172a, 172b, 172c at the opposite end adjacent to the tip 68. This plurality of feed tubes 172a, 172b, 172c enables a plurality of reservoirs or containers 170, 171a, 171b having different or multiple types of liquids to be used with the ultrasonic atomizer 60 at the same time in mixtures or individually. All or some of these liquids can then be easily sprayed from the tip 68 in an atomized spray. Thus, various characteristics such as flavors, colorants, seasonings, or the like, can be mixed together in order to provide the consumer with a wide variety of food product choices without having any additional waiting time for their food product to be finished. This configuration also avoids the added expense of having batches of food product prepared with different characteristics awaiting potential customers and possibly becoming stale in the interim.

Alternatively, a commonly known liquid coating apparatus 50 can be used with this finishing system 10. For example, a rotary atomizer as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,521,462 issued to Smythe on June 4, 1985, or an electrostatic atomizer such as that described in U.S. Patent No. 4,925,699 issued to Fagan on May 15, 1990, or an electrostatic spraying system available from United Air Specialists, Inc. under the tradename TOTALSTAT® Cracker Spraying System, along with other commonly known atomization mechanisms can alternatively be used with this finishing system 10.

The Granular Dispensing Apparatus

In order to apply a small amount of flowable solids such as crystals, flakes, pellets, powders, solid particles, or granular seasonings such as salts, sugars, spices, flavorings, and flavor crystals onto the food product, a granular dispensing apparatus is utilized, generally indicated as 80 in FIG. 1. Preferably, the flowable solids include particles that are substantially spherical. More preferably, the flowable solids such as granular seasonings are applied after the food product is coated with a light coating of a liquid such as vegetable oil. As the food product is conveyed from the liquid coating apparatus 50 the granular dispensing apparatus 80 is automatically activated by a second sensor 28 located adjacent to the secondary conveyor 17. This second sensor 28 can detect the presence of food product on the secondary conveyor 17 as it approaches the granular dispensing apparatus 80. This granular dispensing apparatus 80 can be made integral with the oven 15 or liquid coating apparatus 50 and can alternatively be an independent component or even an internal component of the oven 15. When french fries are used as the food product, the application of salts and other granular seasonings can improve the taste or even change the flavor of the final finished french fries.

The granular dispensing apparatus 80 includes a vibratory feeder assembly 82 and a flowable particulate distributor 90, as shown in FIG. 8. This flowable particulate distributor 90 is positioned just above the secondary conveyor 17 in order for the flowable solids to be dropped or dispensed onto the food product riding on top of the secondary conveyor 17. This granular dispensing apparatus 80 provides for the

distribution of a low flow or low volume distribution of flowable solids or solid particles over the width of the secondary conveyor 17. Low flow as used herein indicates a flow rate for flowable solids of less than about 1 g/s. The flowable solids are distributed in a controlled manner such that a substantially even distribution across the width of the secondary conveyor 17 is achieved.

Since the secondary conveyor 17 includes a belt that is made of an open metal wire mesh, any excess flowable solids that are dispensed from the granular dispensing apparatus 80 which does not fall onto the food product are collected in the catch basin 19 located under the secondary conveyor 17. Preferably this catch basin 19 is removable for easy access and cleaning. Alternatively, instead of a single catch basin 19 for both the liquid coating apparatus 50 and the granular dispensing apparatus 80, a separate catch basin 19 can be provided under the granular dispensing apparatus 80.

The vibratory feeder assembly 82 includes a receptacle 84, vibrator 86, and feed tray 88. A mounting bracket 81 is used to attach the vibratory feeder assembly 82 onto the flowable particulate distributor 90. The feed tray 88 has a trough 89 extending approximately the length of the feed tray 88 that terminates at an open end 87. Preferably a V-shaped or U-shaped trough 89 is used, although this feed tray 88 can be made in various shapes so long as the flowable solids are directed out through the open end 87. For example, a feed tray 88 having a semi-circular cross section, a hollow tube, rectangular trough, or the like, could be used as a feed tray 88. Mounted directly onto the feed tray 88 at the end opposite the open end 87 is a vibrator 86. When the vibrator 86 is actuated it causes the feed tray 88 to vibrate. A

vibrator 86 such as one commercially available from FMC being marketed under the tradename Syntron Model V-2-B can be used. The rate of vibration or vibration amplitude can be varied by controls on the vibrator 86 or even by the electronic controller 20.

The receptacle 84 is in the form of a box having a lid 85 that can be opened and side walls that taper to an outlet 83. The outlet 83 can be in the form of a hollow tube. The receptacle 84 is attached to the flowable particulate distributor 90 by a brace 45 (shown in FIG. 1) and is positioned over the feed tray 88 so that the outlet 83 aligns with the trough 89 of the feed tray 88. The feed tray 88 and vibrator 86 are mounted on vibration dampening mounts 46 which attach the feed tray 88 to the mounting bracket 81. The receptacle 84 of the vibratory feeder assembly 82 is consequently isolated from the vibration of the feed tray 88 since those components do not come into contact with each other. The use of rubber spacers or vibration dampening mounts 46 assures vibration isolation of the receptacle 84 from the feed tray 88. This configuration enables the flowable solids contained within the trough 89 to migrate toward the open end 87 during vibration of the feed tray 88 by the vibrator 86. During use, flowable solids are placed into the receptacle 84 and the flowable solids flow from the receptacle 84 through the outlet 83 and onto the feed tray 88. The frictional effects between the feed tray 88 and the flowable solids keep the flowable solids from migrating over the open end 87 when the feed tray 88 is not being vibrated. When the vibrator 86 is actuated the flowable solids then migrate within the trough 89 of the feed tray 88 through the open end 87. The flowable solids on the feed tray 88 are replenished by the flowable solids within the receptacle 84.

Referring now to FIG. 9, the flowable particulate distributor 90 includes at least one wall 92, 94 with a plurality of posts 96 extending therefrom. In a preferred embodiment, the flowable particulate distributor 90 includes a first wall 92 with a second wall 94 being spaced away from the first wall 92. A plurality of cylindrical posts 96 are mounted substantially horizontally between the first and second walls 92, 94. The posts 96 are disposed between the walls in a geometric array 98, indicated generally in FIG. 8 as 98. While the preferred shape of the posts 96 is cylindrical, these posts 96 can be made in a variety of cross sections and shapes such as rectangular, triangular, oval, or the like. Similarly any mixture of cross sections and shapes of posts 96 can be used in any particular geometric array 98. Each of the posts 96 have a first end and a second end. Preferably, the first end of each post is attached to the first wall 92 and the second end of each post is attached to the second wall 94.

In a preferred embodiment, the first and second walls 92, 94 have first and second surfaces 93, 95 respectively. The first and second surfaces 93, 95 are preferably substantially parallel to each other although the walls 92, 94 can alternatively be tapered to provide an incline between the first and second surfaces 93, 95. The first and second surfaces 93, 95 have a multiplicity of post holes 97 or recesses (as shown in FIG. 8) formed in them for holding the posts 96 in position. These post holes 97 can be arranged and configured such that many different geometric arrays can be formed by simply moving the posts 96 from one post hole 97 to another. The number, arrangement and size of the posts 96 and the size of the flowable particulate

distributor 90 can be varied depending on the width of the secondary conveyor 17, size of flowable solids, or desired distribution pattern.

Preferably the geometric array 98 is in the form of a triangle, more preferably an isosceles triangle. Most preferably the geometric array 98 formed by the plurality of posts 96 has a pinnacle or apex 99. The apex 99 of the geometric array 98 is the upper most portion of the geometric array 98. As shown in FIG. 8, the posts 96 are arranged such that the geometric array 98 is an isosceles triangle preferably having interior angles A, B, and C wherein the angle A is at the apex 99. Preferably the angle A is between about 50° to about 70°. The angles A, B and C can be equivalent, forming an equilateral triangle, or these angles can alternatively be different from each other.

A particularly preferred embodiment of the flowable particulate distributor 90 preferably includes cylindrical posts 96 having a diameter of between about 1/4 and 3/8 inches and having a length of about 1 inch. While preferred shapes and sizes of the posts 96 have been described, these posts 96 can alternatively be tapered from the first end to the second end or even have an irregular thickness. Preferably, the posts 96 are made from a metal such as aluminum, stainless steel, titanium or the like, however, the posts 96 can also be made of many other materials such as plastics, wood, composites, or the like. More preferably, the post holes 97 are positioned to provide a center-line to center-line vertical spacing between each post 96 greater than about 1/4 inch, and most preferably a vertical spacing of about 3/16 inch; with a

preferable center-line to center-line horizontal spacing between each post 96 greater than about 1/4 inch, and more preferably a horizontal spacing of about 3/8 inches.

The flow of the particles through the flowable particulate distributor 90 can be controlled or varied by changing the shape of the geometric array 98 so long as the posts 96 are substantially perpendicular to the direction of the downward flow of the flowable solids. In particular, the flowable particulate distributor 90 can be described as a method for dispensing flowable solids which converts a high density input into a low density output. Initially, a high density of flowable solids is introduced into the flowable particulate distributor 90. These flowable solids collide with the multiplicity of posts 96 in the geometric array 98. Then the flowable solids are discharged from the flowable particulate distributor 90 in a low density dispersion. As used herein, the high density is greater than the low density by a factor identified as a density ratio. This density ratio indicates that the density, measured as mass per unit area, of the flowable solids entering the flowable particulate distributor 90 is greater than about 20 times that of the flowable solids exiting the flowable particulate distributor 90. More preferably, this density ratio is greater than about 100, and most preferably is greater than about 200. When salts are used as the flowable solids, the high density is preferably between about .05 to about 10 g/cm², and more preferably about 3 g/cm²; and the low density is preferably between about 2.2x10⁽⁻⁴⁾ to about 4.4x10⁽⁻²⁾ g/cm², and more preferably about 1/70 g/cm².

Additionally, the distribution pattern of flowable solids exiting the flowable particulate distributor 90 and covering the secondary conveyor 17 can be

substantially uniform. However, the distribution pattern can also be adjusted so that one side, or the other, of the secondary conveyor 17 can have more or less flowable solids landing thereon. Such a change in distribution pattern can be achieved by placing varying quantities of additional posts 96 inside of the geometric array 98, outside of the geometric array 98, or to one side or the other of the apex 99 of the geometric array 98.

Referring now to FIG. 10, an alternative embodiment of a geometric array 98 is shown. The geometric array 98 is substantially triangular and includes posts 96 arranged inside of the geometric array 98 as well as posts 96 arranged outside of the geometric array 98. There are also posts 96 aligned along the lower end of the geometric array 98 opposite the apex 99. A flowable particulate distributor 90 using stainless steel posts 96 configured in the geometric array 98, as shown in FIG. 10, exhibits the distribution pattern shown in FIG. 11, when dispensing approximately 120 g of about 400 micron size salt particles at a flow rate of less than about 1 g/s, and more particularly at a flow rate of about 0.7 g/s. The salt used during this test of the flowable particulate distributor 90 is ordinary table salt which is commercially available from Morton International, Inc. under the tradename MORTON IODIZED SALT. In particular, the cell locations of FIG. 11 correspond to one-half inch increments across the width of a 14 inch wide secondary conveyor 17. The secondary conveyor 17 is divided into a right side and a left side. The cells numbered 14 right and 14 left are located adjacent to the center of the secondary conveyor 17 with the cell numbers decreasing toward the outer edges of the secondary conveyor 17 such that cell 1 right is at the right edge and cell 1 left is at the left edge. As salt

is dispensed from the bottom opening 91 of the flowable particulate distributor 90, it is collected in each individual cell located at a distance of about 1.5 inches below the bottom opening 91. The percentage indicates a percentage of the total weight of salt collected at each cell location.

Located in a position above the apex 99 of the geometric array 98 is an inlet port 47 as seen in FIGS. 8 and 9. This inlet port 47 is preferably in the form of a funnel mounted on a moveable block 48. The moveable block 48 is provided with an aperture through which the inlet port 47 extends and at least one slotted hole through which a fastener can attach the moveable block 48 onto the top of the first or second walls 92, 94. This slotted hole allows for lateral movement of the inlet port 47 in tandem with the moveable block 48. The final distribution pattern can also be controlled by placement of the inlet port 47 to either side of the apex 99 of the geometric array 98. Preferably, the inlet port 47 is centered on the apex 99 but is moveable over a range of positions to the left and right of the apex 99 of the geometric array 98. During operation, the flowable solids are poured into the inlet port 47 from the open end 87 of the feed tray 88. The inlet port 47 then directs these flowable solids downward under the force of gravity onto the plurality of posts 96 positioned in a geometric array 98 within the flowable particulate distributor 90.

When the food product riding on the secondary conveyor 17 is at a predetermined position beneath the granular dispensing apparatus 80, an electrical signal is received by the vibrator 86 of the vibratory feeder assembly 82. This signal actuates the vibrator 86 which begins to vibrate the feed tray 88 so that the flowable solids are

poured over the open end 87 of the feed tray 88 and thereby dispensed from the vibratory feeder assembly 82 into the inlet port 47 of the flowable particulate distributor 90. The flowable solids enter the flowable particulate distributor 90 through the inlet port 47 under the influence of gravity. The flowable solids then cascade downward onto the posts 96 such that the flowable solids collide, recoil, or bounce off of the posts 96 in a somewhat random fashion as the force of gravity directs the particles downward onto the food product riding on the secondary conveyor 17. The flowable solids that contact the food product adhere to the food product because the food product has been coated with a light coating of vegetable oil that was applied by the liquid coating apparatus 50.

Alternatively, a commonly known granular dispensing apparatus 80 can be used with this finishing system 10 when modified for flows of less than about 1 g/s. For example, a salt and seasoning dispenser available from FEDCO under the tradename THE EQUALIZER and described in U.S. Patent No. 4,529,107 issued to Morine et al. on July 16, 1985, or a salt seasoner applicator available from ALLEN under the tradename COATRONIC model number SS66.5/36, or the vibrating applicator for particled material described in U.S. Patent No. 3,012,697 issued to Rouse, Jr. et al. on December 12, 1961, can alternatively be used as the granular dispensing apparatus 80.

As a result of the use of this invention, oven finished fries can be produced that are virtually indistinguishable from french fries which have been cooked using a deep frying process. For example, the oven finished french fries are golden brown in color

and have a crisp crust and a moist interior. The finished french fries also have a texture, mouth yield and taste which closely resembles commercially prepared french fried potatoes that have been prepared by deep oil frying, such as at McDonalds™. Besides being advantageous from a taste, texture, and appearance standpoint, the invention disclosed herein helps to assure freshly delivered food products in flavorful variations which have been heretofore unavailable. Moreover this invention also offers an economical advantage since there is a reduction in the amount of money expended on cooking oil which is one of the major expenditures incurred by the producers of deep oil fried food products. Additional safety advantages result since employees no longer interact with large quantities of hot oils housed in deep fryers.

Analytical Test Method

Total moisture content of finished food products is determined by a forced air oven method as follows:

1. Uniformly grind up a representative sample of finished food product in a blender or conventional food processor.
2. Accurately weigh approximately 5 grams of ground sample (weight "X") into a previously tared metal pan or dish.
3. Place the metal dish containing the sample in a forced air convection oven at 105°C for 2 hours.
4. After 2 hours, remove the metal dish containing the dried sample and allow to cool to room temperature in a desiccator over a desiccant such as anhydrous calcium sulfate.

5. Re-weigh the dish containing the dried sample and calculate the weight of the dried sample (weight "Y") by subtracting the dish tare weight.
6. Calculate the percent total moisture of the sample as follows:

$$\% \text{ Total Moisture} = [(X-Y)/(X)] \times 100.$$

Although particular embodiments as well as preferred processing steps of the present invention have been shown, disclosed, and illustrated, the functional equivalents of each can be substituted without departing from the spirit or nature of the present invention. The terms used in describing the invention are used in their descriptive sense and not as terms of limitation, it being intended that all equivalents thereof be included within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A process for finishing a food product which comprises the steps of:
actuating an electronic controller in order to automatically initiate the steps of this process;
dispensing a predetermined quantity of food product onto a conveyor;
conveying the food product in a continuous manner through the steps of this process;

heating the food product in an air impingement oven until the food product is cooked;

controlling the temperature and viscosity of a liquid;

applying the liquid onto the food product after the food product has been cooked;

placing an amount of flowable solids onto the food product; and,

discharging the food product into a collection tray or serving container, and wherein the finished food product has a total moisture content greater than about 10%.
2. The process for finishing a food product according to claim 1 wherein the liquid comprises a vegetable oil.
3. The process for finishing a food product according to claim 1 wherein the flowable solids comprises granular seasonings.
4. The process for finishing a food product according to claim 1 wherein the food product comprises potato strips.

5. The process for finishing a food product according to claim 1 wherein the food product is continuously conveyed through all the steps in the process in less than about 10 minutes.

6. The process for finishing a food product according to claim 1 wherein the food product is dispensed from a storage hopper, and the storage hopper includes a metering mechanism.

7. The process for finishing a food product according to claim 1 wherein the liquid is applied onto the food product in an atomized spray.

8. The process for finishing a food product according to claim 1 wherein the total moisture content is between about 25% to about 65%.

9. A granular dispensing apparatus for dispensing flowable solids, comprising:

a vibratory feeder assembly including an elongated feed tray and a vibrator, the feed tray contains the flowable solids and has an open end thereon, the vibrator is mounted on the feed tray opposite the open end; and,

a flowable particulate distributor including an inlet port, a first wall, a second wall, and a multiplicity of posts, the second wall being spaced away from the first wall, the posts being disposed between the walls in a geometric array, each of the posts having a first end and a second end, the first ends of the posts being attached to the first wall and the second ends of the posts being attached to the second wall, and the inlet port being positioned above the geometric array such that when the vibrator is actuated the feed tray vibrates causing the flowable solids to flow over the open end and through the inlet port and onto the geometric array.

10. The granular dispensing apparatus for dispensing flowable solids according to claim 9 wherein the vibrator feeder assembly includes a receptacle for storing the flowable solids.
11. The granular dispensing apparatus for dispensing flowable solids according to claim 9 wherein the geometric array has an apex.
12. The granular dispensing apparatus for dispensing flowable solids according to claim 11 wherein the apex is aligned with the inlet port.
13. The granular dispensing apparatus for dispensing flowable solids according to claim 9 wherein the posts are mounted substantially horizontally between the walls.
14. The granular dispensing apparatus for dispensing flowable solids according to claim 9 wherein the inlet port is moveable above the geometric array.
15. An ultrasonic atomizer comprising:

An ultrasonic vibrator connected to an amplifying section, the amplifying section having an exterior surface and a tip thereon;

a reservoir in fluid communication with the exterior surface of the amplifying section, the reservoir containing a liquid; and,

a heat exchanger in order to control the temperature and viscosity of the liquid, the liquid being directed to flow from the reservoir and over the exterior surface of the amplifying section to the tip, the liquid is propelled from the tip in the form of droplets having a substantially horizontal velocity when the tip is oscillated upon actuation of the ultrasonic vibrator.

16. The ultrasonic atomizer according to claim 15, wherein the amplifying section is inclined at an angle and the angle is between about 5° to about 10° from horizontal.
17. The ultrasonic atomizer according to claim 15, further comprising multiple reservoirs in fluid communication with the exterior surface of the amplifying section.
18. The ultrasonic atomizer according to claim 15, further comprising a pump located between the reservoir and the exterior surface of the amplifying section in order to assure a liquid flow rate of between about 10 to about 30 ml/min.
19. The ultrasonic atomizer according to claim 15, wherein the viscosity of the liquid is between about 20 to about 30 centipoise.
20. The ultrasonic atomizer according to claim 15, wherein the temperature of the liquid is greater than about 90° F.

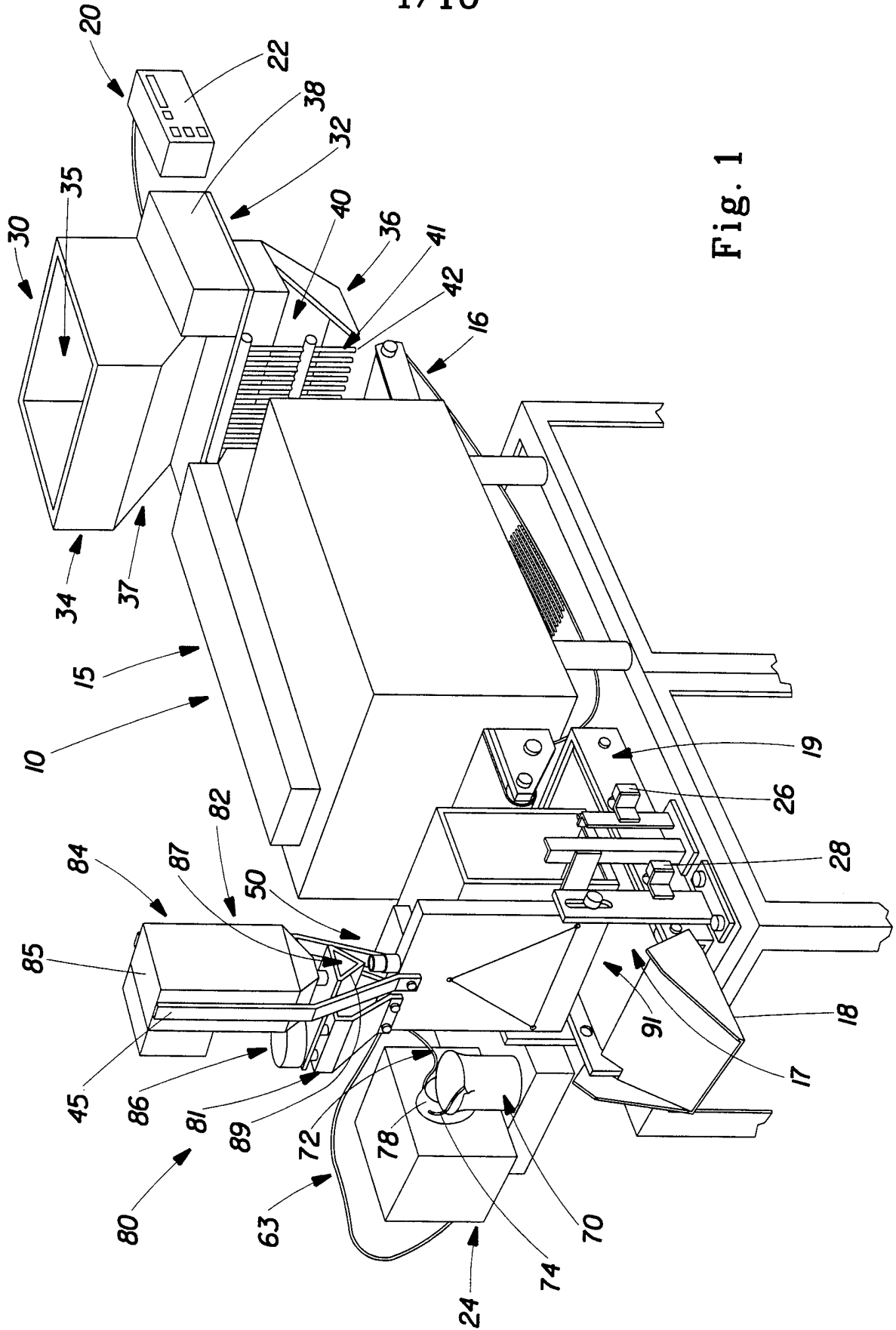


Fig. 1

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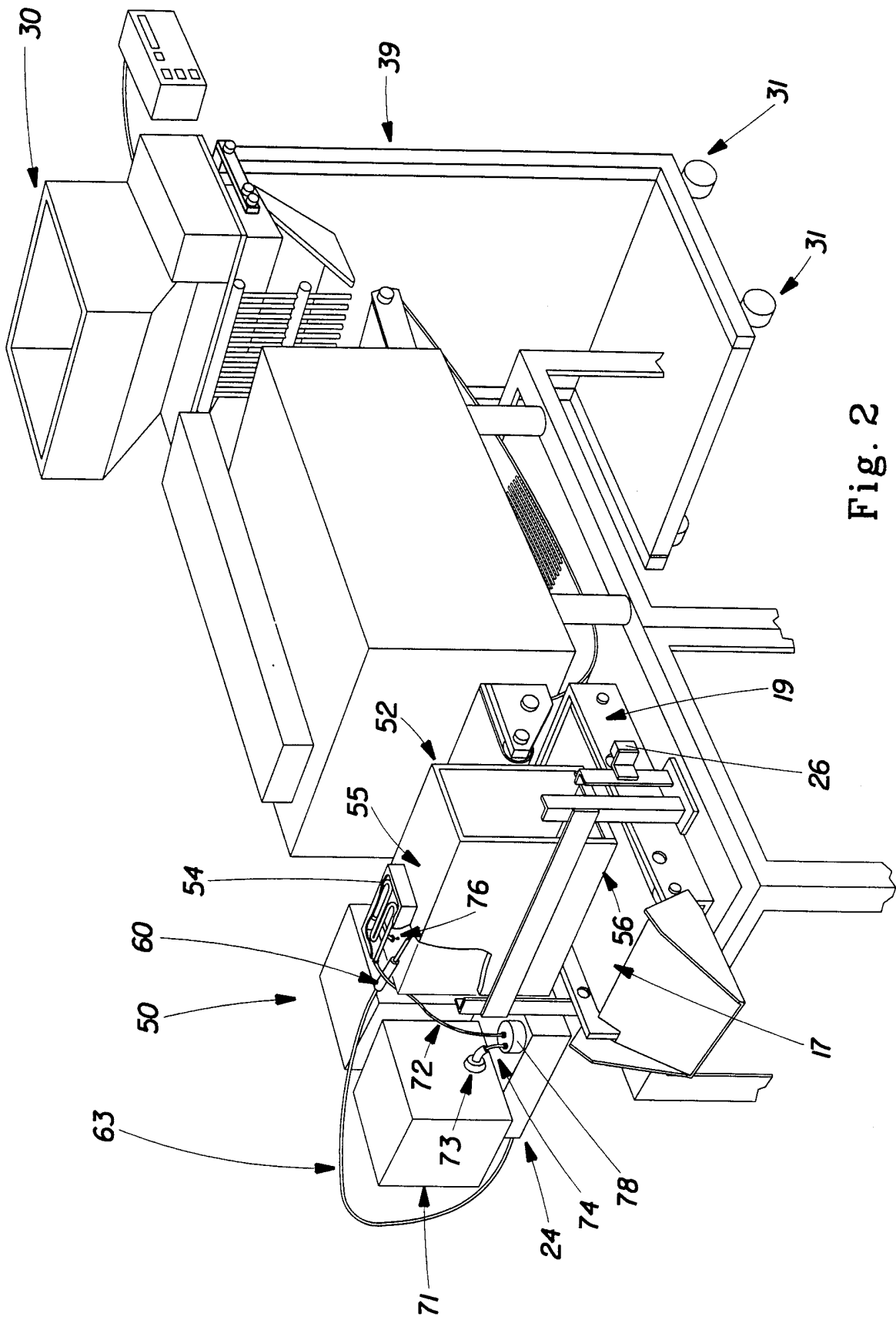


Fig. 2

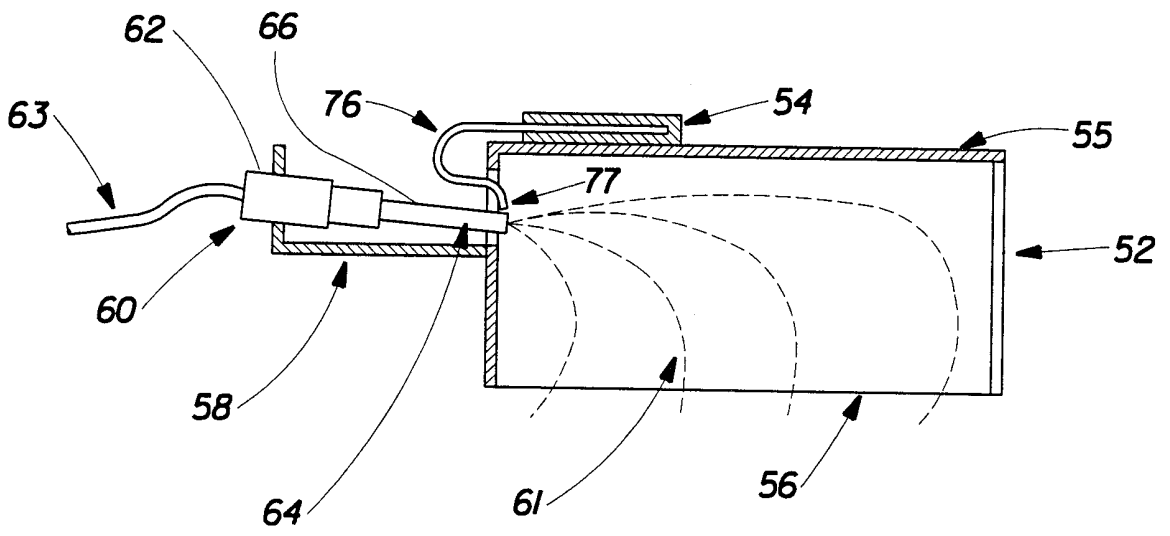


Fig. 3

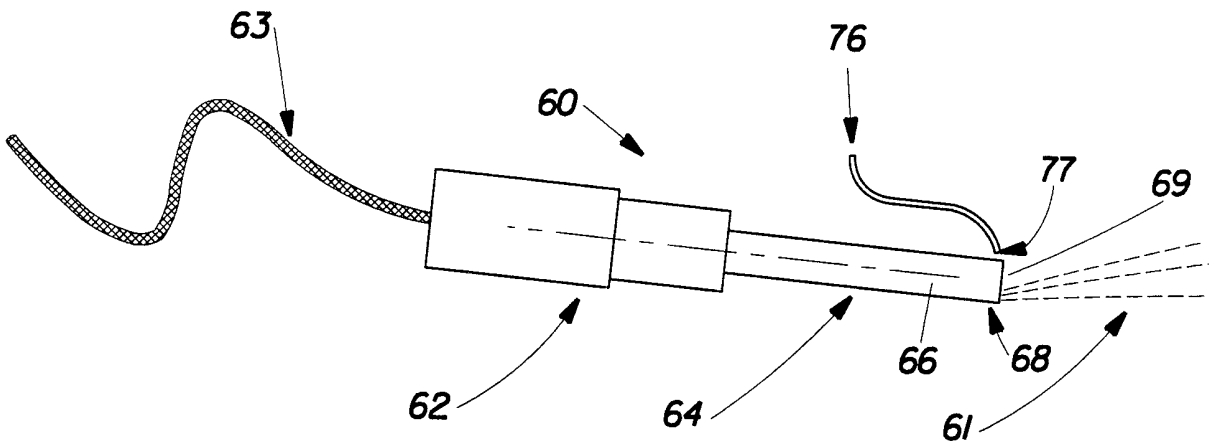


Fig. 4

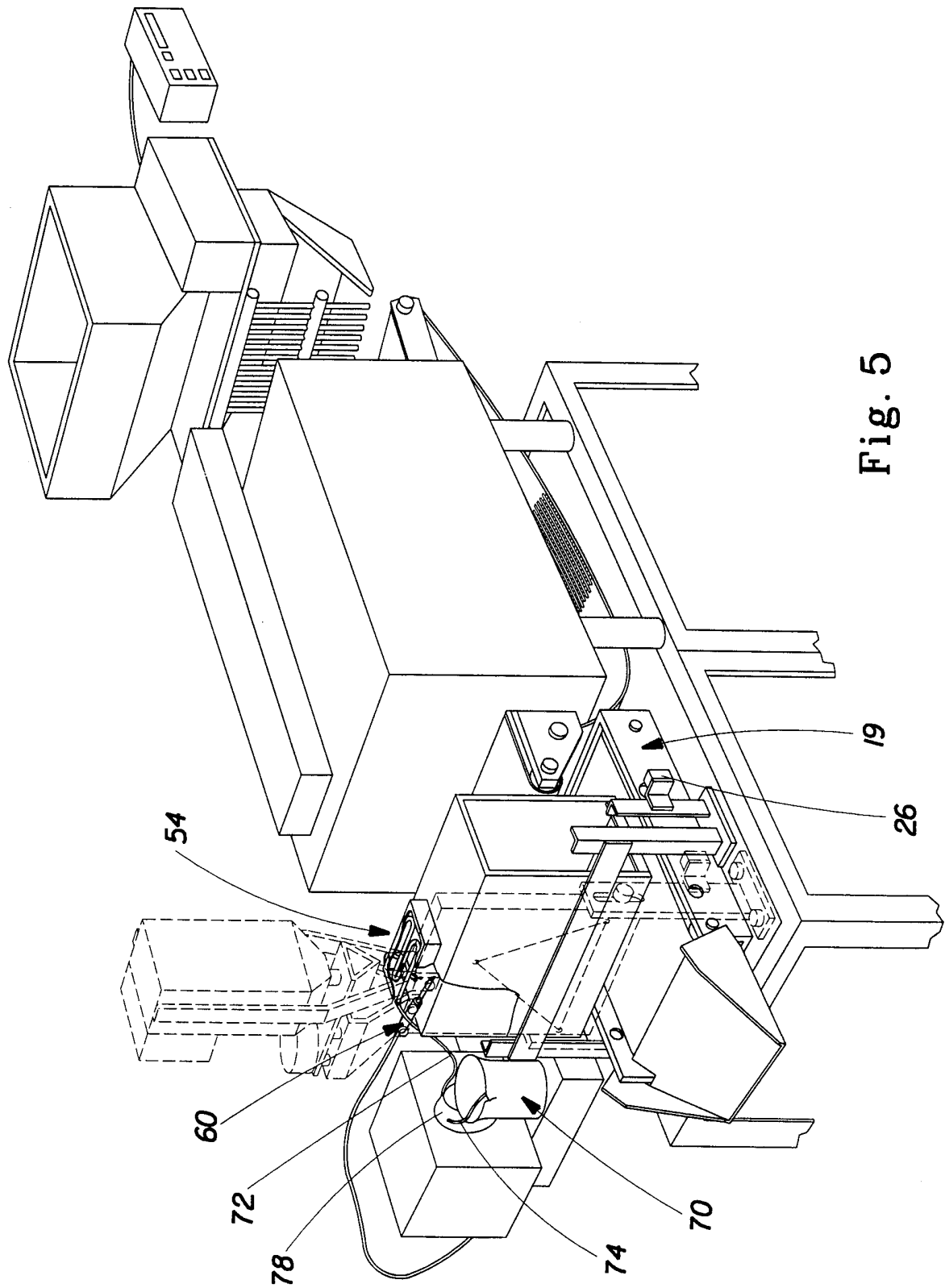


Fig. 5

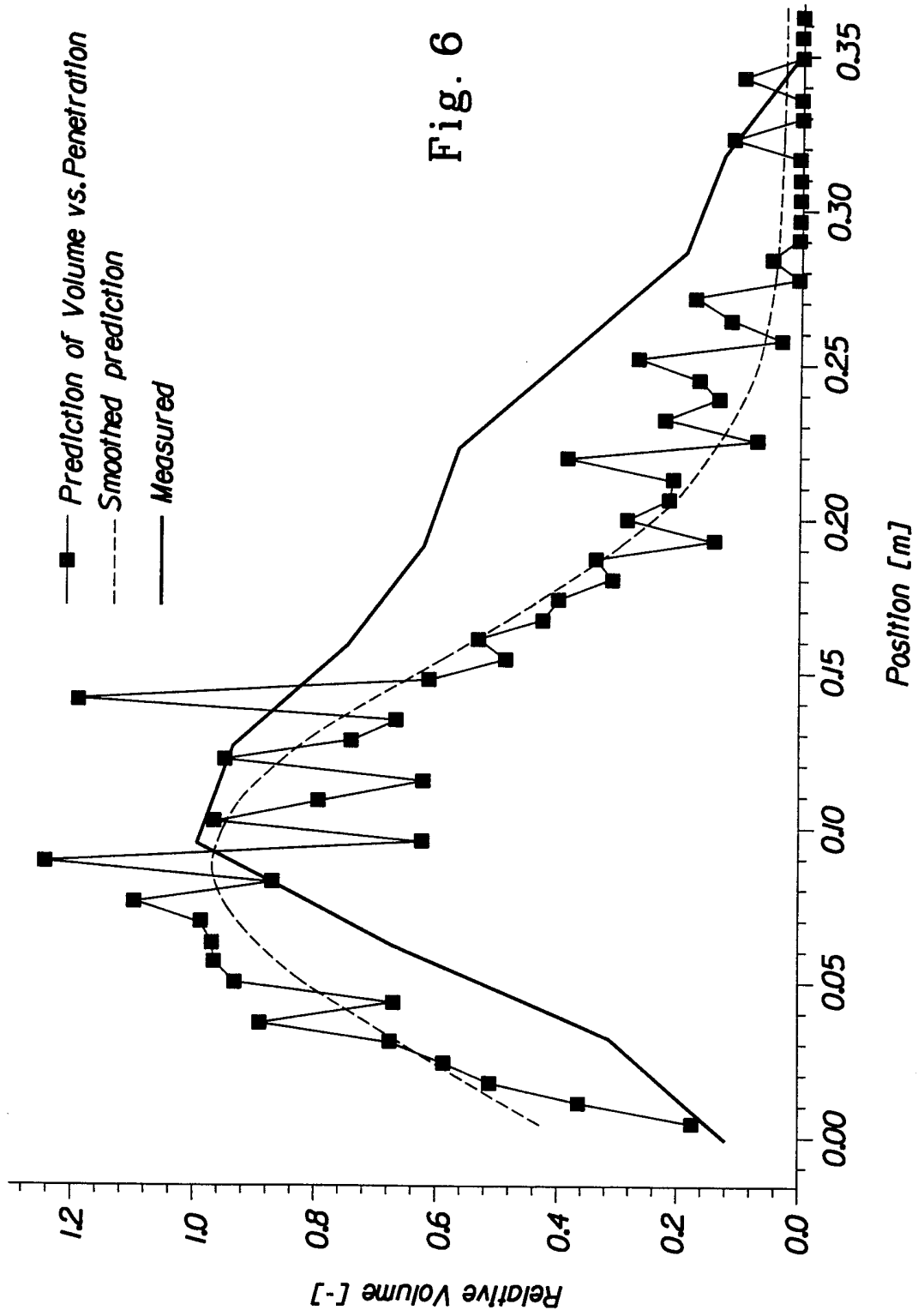


Fig. 6

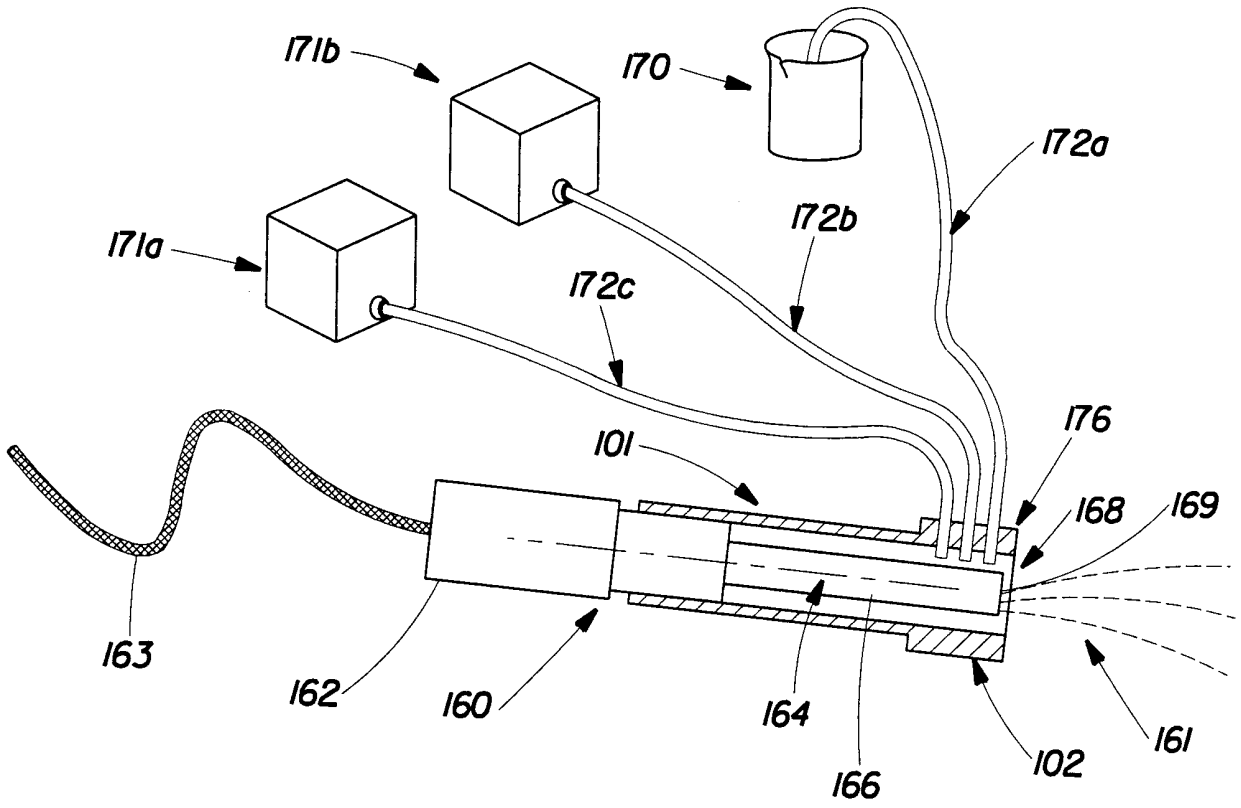


Fig. 7

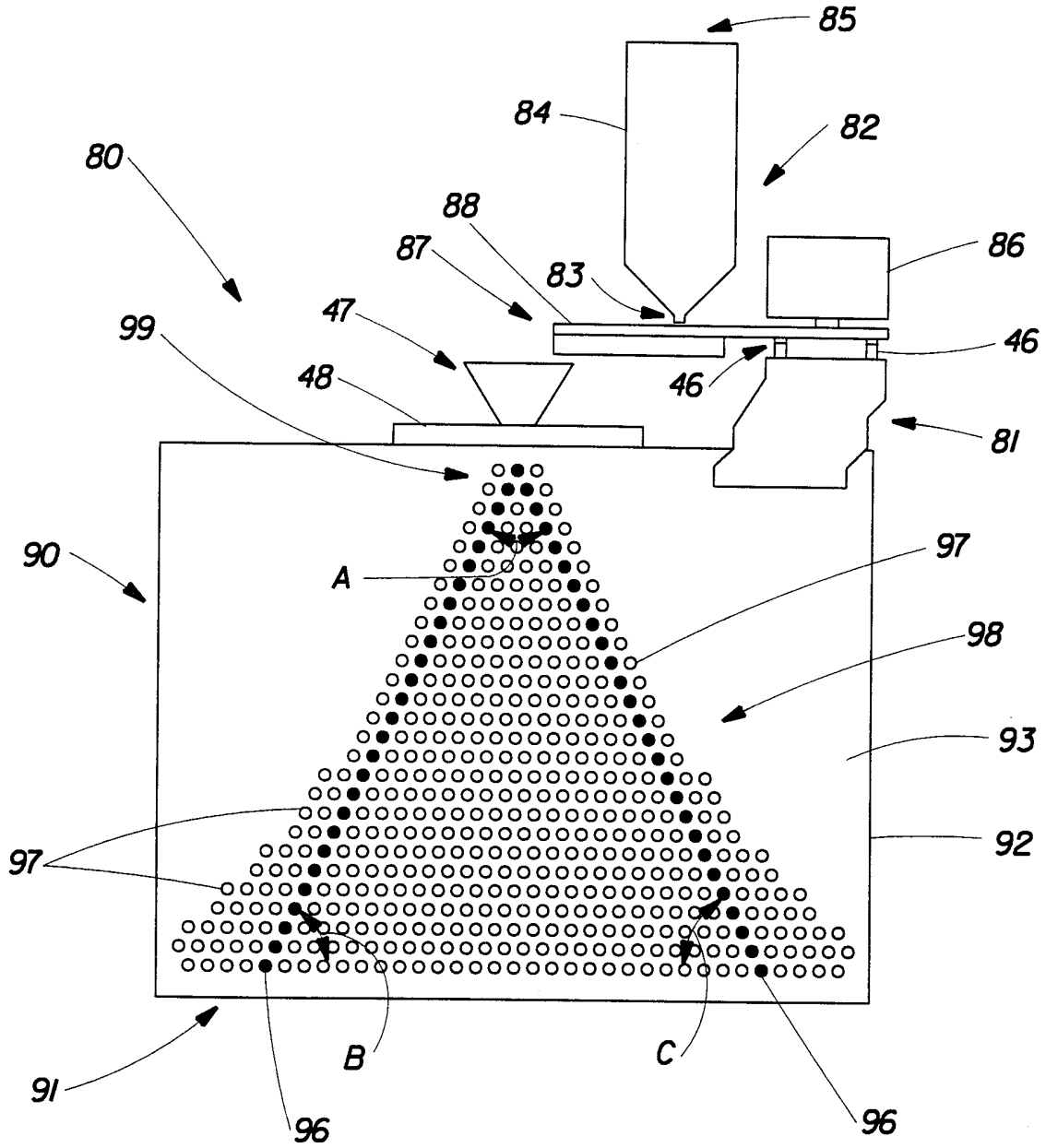


Fig. 8

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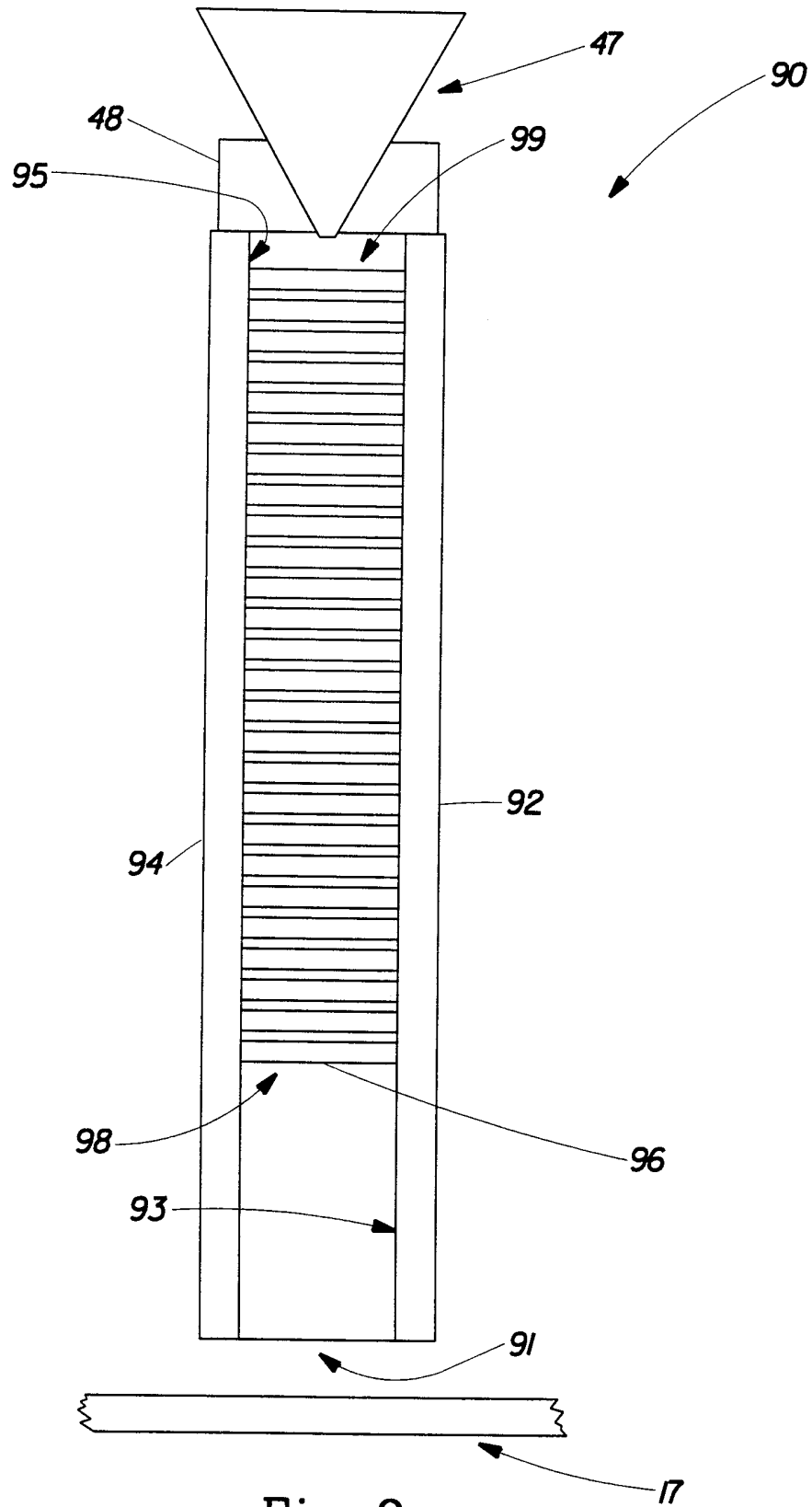


Fig. 9

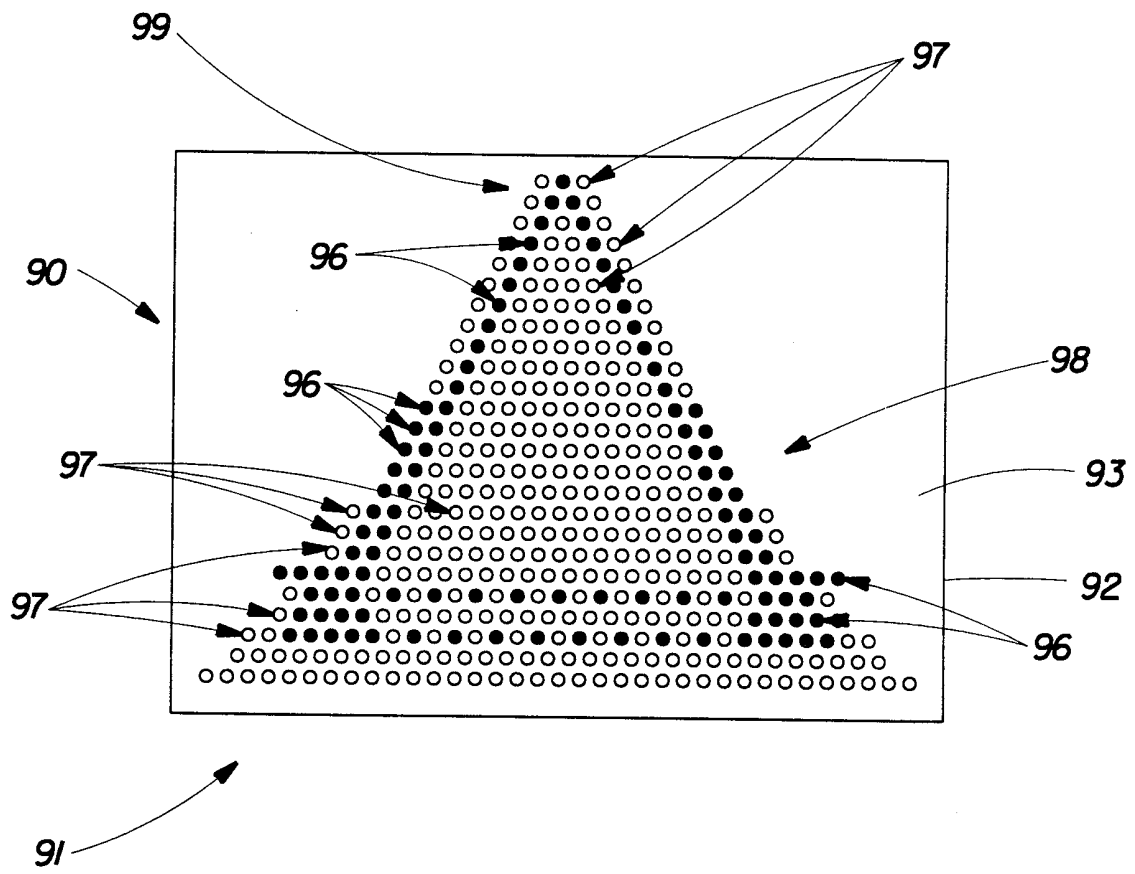


Fig. 10

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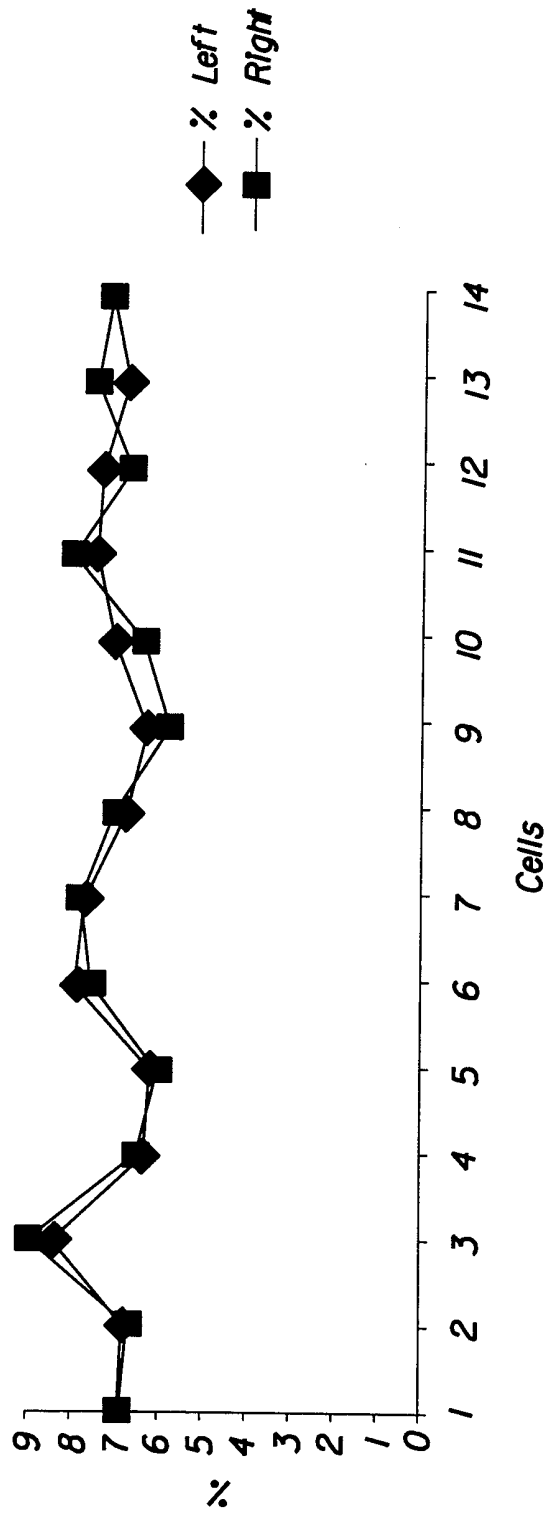


Fig. 11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IB 99/00227

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 A23L1/217 A23L1/01 A47J37/04 A47J37/12

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A23L A47J

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 745 854 A (BUCKLEY JOHN T) 24 May 1988 (1988-05-24)	1,3,4
Y	column 2, line 65 - column 4, line 27 figure 1	2,5-8
Y	--- WO 97 40711 A (PROCTER & GAMBLE) 6 November 1997 (1997-11-06) example 4	2,5,8
Y	--- EP 0 462 354 A (MAREELS MARC ;EASTWOOD LTD (IL)) 27 December 1991 (1991-12-27) column 2, line 32 - line 53 figure 2	6
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 April 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

04.08.1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

van Elk, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
 PCT/IB 99/00227

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 3 865 964 A (KELLERMEIER ROBERT J ET AL) 11 February 1975 (1975-02-11) cited in the application column 2, line 39 - line 54 figure 1 <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p>	7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IB 99/00227

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-8

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/ IB 99 /00227

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-8

Process for finishing a food product

2. Claims: 9-14

Dispensing apparatus for dispensing flowable solids

3. Claims: 15-20

An ultrasonic atomizer

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Int. Appl. No.
PCT/IB 99/00227

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4745854 A	24-05-1988	US 4978542 A	18-12-1990
WO 9740711 A	06-11-1997	AU 2733097 A	19-11-1997
		CA 2251899 A	06-11-1997
		CZ 9803438 A	17-03-1999
		EP 0906034 A	07-04-1999
		NO 984915 A	10-12-1998
EP 0462354 A	27-12-1991	DE 69026610 D	23-05-1996
		DE 69026610 T	05-09-1996
		JP 6022863 A	01-02-1994
		US 5325766 A	05-07-1994
US 3865964 A	11-02-1975	NONE	