

2 minutes application break

# Brine

## Facts

**Origin** Worldwide

**Dates back** Ancient civilizations

**Ingredients** Salt, water, herbs and spices

Used as a way to preserve food, add flavor, and tenderize meat

## MixSing Injector



### Design

Shear	CFD simulations confirms $>200,000 \text{ s}^{-1}$
Design	According to European legislation and CE marked
Hygiene	Complying with EHEDG guidelines
Viscosity	Up to 1,000 cP
Accessories	Table, mesh
Materials	Stainless steel: AISI 316L. All materials: EC 1935

## Insight

Brine is a solution of salt in water that has been used for centuries for various purposes, including food preservation, industrial processes, and medicinal treatments. The origins of brine are challenging to determine, but the use of salt for preservation can be traced back to ancient civilizations.

In ancient times, people would use brine to preserve food, especially meats, by immersing them in the solution. This preservation method helped to extend the shelf life of food and prevent spoilage. The ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans used brine to preserve food, and many other

cultures throughout history also used the technique.

Brine was also used in industrial processes, such as soap and glass production. The high salt content of brine was useful for producing lye, which was used in the production of soap, and also for making soda ash, which was used in the production of glass. Brine was also used in the production of gunpowder, as the saltpetre obtained from brine was an essential ingredient in the production of gunpowder.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, brine was used for medicinal purposes, such as

treating skin conditions and as a laxative. The high salt content of brine was believed to have therapeutic properties, and people would often soak in brine baths or apply brine compresses to the skin.

Brine is typically made by dissolving salt in water. The salt used can vary, but common types include sea salt, rock salt, and kosher salt. The salt concentration in brine can also vary depending on the intended use, but typical concentrations range from 2-30%.