# 自宅での納豆造り

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納豆は、納豆菌が大豆のタンパク質を栄養源として発酵(増殖)した発酵食品であり、 温度や湿度の条件(環境)が整うと、納豆菌が生育し納豆になります。

## 【用意する物(100g 入り・10 パック分製造の場合)】

- ・納豆素 0.1g (耳かき 2~3 杯の量)
- ・大豆 500g (国産大豆の良質小粒が最良)
- ・浸漬用容器(2L以上のサイズ)
- ・ざる(大豆の水切りの際使用)
- ・圧力釜あるいは鍋(大豆の蒸煮時に使用)
- ・水約 1.5L (大豆の浸漬用)
- ・煮沸水 10ml (水を 5 分程度沸騰させ、冷ました水)
- ・へら等、豆が傷つかないように混ぜられるもの ※要殺菌
- ・菌液作り用容器 ※要殺菌
- ・ボウル等の容器 (菌液と蒸大豆を混ぜる時に使用)
- ・盛り付け容器(弁当箱等の浅い密閉容器)※要殺菌
- ・布巾(盛り付け容器より大きい物)※要殺菌
- ・温熱装置
- ・温度計
- 冷蔵庫

#### 【作り方の注意点】

全ての作業は衛生的に行い、雑菌の付着を避けるようにしてください。 耐熱の道具は全て熱湯をかけて殺菌すること。やけどに十分ご注意ください。

#### 【作り方】

- ① 〔大豆の選別・洗い〕
- ・傷んだ豆、大きさや色が極端に異なる豆を取り除き、大豆を傷めないようにやさしく洗います。
- ②〔大豆の浸漬〕
- ・浸漬用容器に生大豆 500g と、水を約 1.5L 入れ、約 18~20 時間浸漬します。 (大豆を浸漬すると約 2 倍に膨らみます。浸漬する際は、直射日光、高温多湿の場所は避ける こと)
- ③〔大豆の蒸煮〕
- ・浸漬した大豆をざるに移し軽く水を切り、圧力釜あるいは鍋で蒸します。 (蒸した大豆の硬さの目安は親指と小指で軽くつぶれる位)
- ④〔菌液作り〕
- ・容器に 0.1g の納豆素≪説明は下記【納豆素について】を参照≫と煮沸水を 10ml 入れよく溶かし、納豆菌液を作ります。
- ⑤〔納豆菌の接種〕
- ・蒸煮した大豆をボウル等の容器に移し、熱いうちに納豆菌液 10ml を加え、へら等でよく混ぜます。
- ⑥ [盛り付け]
- ・盛り付け容器に大豆を入れる際は、大豆が3段以上重ならないように注意してください。 (3段以上盛り付けると、中の方に酸素が届かず煮豆の状態のままになります)
- ・容器の外に落ちた大豆は使用しないこと。
- ・盛り付け後、容器の上に殺菌した濡れ布巾を被せて、その上からふたをします。 (湿度を保ちつつ、大豆に水滴が落ちるのを防ぐため)
- (7) 〔発酵〕
- ・発酵が進むように、室をあらかじめ 40°C位に温めておきます。
- ・発酵の温度を約40℃に維持しながら、夏場は20時間程、冬場は24時間程発酵させます。 (温度が保たれないと納豆菌が適度に生育しないため)

#### ⑧〔熟成・完成〕

・納豆の旨みを出すために冷蔵庫で一晩熟成させ完成。

(納豆菌の繁殖を止め、アンモニア臭を抑えるため)

#### 【納豆素について】

·使用期限:外枠記載

・原材料名:納豆菌、マルトース(賦形剤として)

・保存方法:高温多湿を避け保存(冷蔵保存の場合は、使用時に室温に戻してから使用)

・製品中に濃灰色の粒子(マルトース製造時の加熱によるもの)が混入する場合がありますが、納豆の製造および品質には影響ありません。

#### [What is Natto?]

Natto is a fermented food made by fermenting (growing) *Bacillus subtilis* (natto bacteria) using the protein in soybeans as a nutrient source.

When conditions such as temperature and humidity are appropriate, the natto bacteria grows to produce natto.

#### [Items needed to Make 10 Packs (100g each)]

- natto bacteria powder 0.1g (as much as the amount scooped by an ear pick twice or three times)
- soybeans: 500g (domestic small beans of high-quality are the most desirable)
- a soaking container (with a capacity of 2 liters or more)
- a strainer (to drain water off soybeans)
- a pressure cooker or a pot (to steam soybeans)
- about 1.5 liters of water (to soak soybeans)

- 10ml of boiled water (water cooled after boiling for about 5 minutes)
- a spatula or a tool which can mix beans without damage (must be sterilized)
- a container to prepare natto bacterial solution (must be sterilized)
- a container such as a bowl (to mix bacterial solution and steamed soybeans)
- serving containers (shallow, sealed containers like lunch boxes, must be sterilized)
- a cloth (larger than a serving container, must be sterilized)
- a heating device
- a thermometer
- a refrigerator

#### [Preparation Notes]

All operations should be done hygienically to avoid contamination by unwanted bacteria.

Sterilize all the heatproof tools by pouring boiling water over them. Please be careful not to have a burn.

#### [Production Process]

#### 1. Sorting and Washing Soybeans

Remove nonstandard beans (damaged, too small, too big or strange-colored) and gently wash the good soybeans so as not to damage them.

#### 2. Soaking the Soybeans

 Place 500g of the raw soybeans in a soaking container and add about 1.5 liters of water. Soak them for about 18-20 hours.

(The soybeans will swell to about twice their original size. Avoid direct sunlight and high temperature/humidity during soaking.)

#### 3. Steaming the Soybeans

Transfer the soaked soybeans to a strainer and drain them lightly and then steam them in a pressure cooker or a pot.

(The steamed soybeans should be soft enough to be easily smashed between your thumb and pinky.)

#### 4. Preparing Bacterial Solution

Mix 0.1g of natto bacteria powder (refer to the explanation of natto-moto below)
with 10ml of boiled water to make natto bacterial solution in a container.

#### 5. Inoculating the Soybeans with Natto Bacteria

Transfer the steamed soybeans to a container such as a bowl. While the steamed soybeans are still hot, add 5ml of the natto bacterial solution to them and mix them well with a spatula or a similar tool.

#### 6. Serving the Soybeans

 When transferring the soybeans into serving containers, be careful not to stack the soybeans in more than two layers.

(If you make more than two layers, oxygen cannot reach the beans in the middle, which will not undergo fermentation.)

(Never use soybeans that have fallen outside the container.)

 After putting the soybeans in the serving containers, place a sterilized, wet cloth over each container and cover it with a lid.

(This prevents waterdrops from falling on the soybeans, maintaining enough humidity.)

#### 7. Fermentation

 $_{\circ}$  To promote fermentation, preheat the room to around 40°C (104°F).

Maintain fermentation temperature at about 40°C (104°F) for 20 hours in summer or 24 hours in winter.

(If the temperature is not fixed as above, the natto bacteria won't grow properly.)

#### 8. Aging and Completion

 To enhance the umami of natto, mature the fermented soybeans in a refrigerator overnight, and all the procedure gets completed.

(The refrigerated storage stops the bacteria's growth and suppresses the ammonia smell.)

## [Natto-Moto (Natto Bacteria Powder)]

- expiry date written on the outer packaging
- ingredients: Bacillus subtilis (natto bacteria), maltose (used as a carrier)
- storage instructions: store in a cool, dry place (If refrigerated, it should be brought to room temperature before use.)
- Grayish particles, which are produced by heating during maltose production, may appear in the product, but they do not affect the production and quality of natto.