## Cooked Salami – Salame cotto 🥮

A typical product that is popular in the Piedmont area of Italy: Various versions of this salami exist, spiced according to the region: In Turin, for example, they add cabbage.

U.S.	Ingredient	Metric
2 lbs.	Beef trimmings	910.0 g
11⁄2 lbs.	Pork shoulder	680.0 g
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³∕4 cup	Non-fat dry milk	52.0 g
3 Tbs.	Sugar, sucrose	39.0 g
3 tsp.	Salt	22.0 g
4 tsp.	Black pepper, cracked	10.0 g
1 tsp.	Prague Cure #1	6.0 g
<sup>3</sup> ⁄4 tsp.	Garlic powder	2.0 g
<sup>3</sup> ⁄4 tsp.	Coriander, ground	2.0 g
1¼ tsp.	Winter savory	1.8 g
¹∕2 tsp.	Nutmeg	1.4 g
¼ tsp.	Ascorbic acid	1.3 g
<sup>1</sup> /4 cup	Wine, Barbera	50.0 ml
5 ¼ lb.	←Totals →	2.5 Kg

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Note: Use metric weight & volume measurement for better control of ingredients. The U.S. measurements are an approximation of the metric measurements.

## **Preparation:**

- 1. Grind the beef and pork through a 3/16-inch (5 mm) plate. Fat content of paste should be about 35-40%.
- 2. Pulverize the dry ingredient (except the black pepper) in a coffee grinder or spice mill.
- 3. Place all meat in the mixer, add dry ingredients and wine then mix gently, but thoroughly.
- 4. Stuff into large diameter casings (4 inch / 10 cm) and allow to stand at room temperature for a couple of hours for flavors to develop.
- 5. Place the salami in 185°F (85°C) water and until it reaches an internal temperature of 160°F (71°C).
- 6. Place in an  $110^{\circ}$ F ( $43^{\circ}$ C) smoker (no smoke) until the desired color is obtained.
- 7. Allow to cool at room temperature before placing in cooler.
- 8. If the casing wrinkles, dip salami in boiling water for 20 seconds. Allow to dry at room temperature before placing in refrigerator.
- 9. Refrigerate several hours before slicing.

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