

Introduction

- Wedding Cakes date back to Roman Empire, 400 BC
- Originally, a piece of dense fruit cake or sweet bread
- Invention of sugar icing in the 17th century
- Great Britain A major sugar importer, led the creation of royal icing, pastillage and rolled fondant
- In the 19th century Queen Victoria's era
- The decoration grew artistic by the end of 19th century
- Tiered cakes became common by the early 20th century

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Wedding Cake

- Evolution of Wedding Cake
 - · A growing section of the pastry industry
 - · Shows the pastry chef's skill, talent and creativity
 - Communication with the customer

Wedding Cake Assembly

There are five different ways of assembling wedding cakes:

 Stacked – cakes are assembled on top of each without visible support

Tiered – cakes are assembled on top of each other separated by colonnades, stands, columns or pillars





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Wedding Cake Assembly

- There are five different ways of assembling wedding cakes:
- Satellite single tiered cakes are assembled on individual stands and arranged close to each other
- Chandelier cakes are suspended from a stand in gradating order





Wedding Cake Assembly

- There are five different ways of assembling wedding cakes:
 - Combination a combination of two or three methods to suit the over-all theme of the wedding











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British Style Wedding Cake

- Similar to the cakes of the 19th century
- Unfilled dark fruitcake soaked in liqueur and covered marzipan or rolled fondant – long shelf life(tradition of "storing cake" for a year)
- Royal icing and pastillage decoration
- 3 tier wedding cake



Australian Style Wedding Cake

Strong British influence

Uncommon tiers (octagon, hexagon)

Rolled fondant, royal icing décor and gum paste works such as ribbons and flowers

Traditional color is white but soft pastel colors may be used

Piping embroidery

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South African Style

- Similar to Australian cakes but bigger decoration and piping designs
- Royal icing "wings"
- Piped on waxed paper, released when dry, and attached to rolled fondant



French Style Wedding Cake

- Croquembouche
- Profiteroles filled with pastry cream or crème Chiboust, dipped in caramel and stacked.
- Usually placed on nougatine base and decorated with sugar flowers and decors.
- Opt for layer cakes in current years, with some combining a layer of croquembouche on top



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American Style Wedding Cake

- Multiple stacked or tiered cakes, with different colors and shapes
- Classic style: buttercream icing, roses and pipings, plastic cake toppers, pearls and decorations
- Modern style: reflects the couple's personalities – artistically designed
- Fresh fruits, chocolate, sugar, gum paste and pastillage décor
- Groom's cake
- Pound cakes and carrot cakes are traditionally used.



Modern Style Wedding Cake

Simple & clean lines
Use of Chocolate and Marzipans
Playful flavors
Unusual shapes
Lighted

11 12







Wedding Cake Coordinating Wedding Cake Production Designing o Materials Marzipan » Used to cover cakes or to create small figures, such as flowers, fruits and animals » Easily colored, and easy to handle Pulled sugar and Blown sugar » Requires skill, experience and special equipment » Very sensitive to humidity - store with humectants, place on the cake at the last minute

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» Used to create colorful ribbons, flowers and figures

Wedding Cake Coordinating Wedding Cake Production Designing Materials · Royal icing » Intricate piped decorations · Modeling chocolate » A combination of couverture chocolate and inverted sugar » Dark, milk and white couverture chocolate can be used » Can be textured, or shaped

Wedding Cake Coordinating Wedding Cake Production Designing Dresden Tool- A most useful tool for fluting and frilling petals. This tool will help to increase the size of any petal. Its pointed tip is used to emphasize the center of some flowers and the veining end with make vein markings difficult to create with other veiners Dogbone Tool - used to smooth curves when modelling and to cup and frill petals in flower making. Shell and Blade Tool - use blade to cut and shape in modelling and flower making. Use shell end to emboss pattern. Taper Cone and Serrated Cone Tool -serrated cone can be used to emboss star pattern or to mark divisions in tubular flo cone end can be used to hollow out tubular flowers such as Freesias.



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16



























Gum Paste Filler Flowers and **Sprays** Honeysuckle Primula/ Primrose Tuberose

32

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Gum Paste Leaves English Ivy Leaf Clover/ Tradenscantia Succulents Mahonia Shamrock Zebina Berry

Wedding Cake Coordinating Wedding Cake Production Build a good relationship with clients Close communication with the clients Design o The possibility of wedding cake designs is endless o Designing of the structural support o Materials for the decorations

Wedding Cake Coordinating Wedding Cake Production Planning o Describe clients the philosophy and difference from the o Collect as much information about the wedding as possible o Provide basic information about pricing

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Wedding Cake Production Planning Date, Time and Venue Refrigeration Air conditioning Inside or outside Day or night Server for the cake Size Determined by the number of guests Top tier Richer cakes yield more than lighter cake

Wedding Cake

Coordinating Wedding Cake Production

Planning

Portfolio

Visual aid helps to picture the actual cake

Photographs from the works in the past or from magazines and books

Selecting Style

Ask for their preference

Be prepared to make recommendations

Possibility of multiple flavors

Cake tasting

Match the appearance with the theme of the wedding

Up-sell the cake

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Wedding Cake Coordinating Wedding Cake Production Planning Contract and Deposit Include detailed information Determine the price of deposit Assembly and Transportation Transport unassembled with few exceptions Secure the cake boxes in the transporting vehicle Bring hand tools and icings to prepare for the case of damage

Wedding Cake

Coordinating Wedding Cake Production

Pricing a Wedding Cake

Labor costs

Food costs

Equipment costs

40

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Wedding Cake Production Production Day 1: Pastillage, Gum paste, Fondant or Frosting Day 2: Bake the cake Day 3: Fill the cakes and icing Day 4: Cover with fondant and finalize decorations Day 5: Transport the cake

Proper mise en place and understanding of all components and equipment functions is required
 Practice and experience helps to execute cake assembly