

(d) Wheat and soy egg spaghetti is the wheat and soy noodle product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for egg spaghetti by §139.150(d).

(e) Wheat and soy egg vermicelli is the wheat and soy noodle product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for egg vermicelli by §139.150(e).

(f) The name of each food for which a definition and standard of identity is prescribed by this section is "Wheat and soy noodle product", "Wheat and soy egg noodle product", "Wheat and soybean noodle product", "Wheat and soybean egg noodle product", "\_\_\_\_\_ and soy noodle product", "\_\_\_\_\_ and soy egg noodle product", "\_\_\_\_\_ and soybean noodle product", or "\_\_\_\_\_ and soybean egg noodle product", the blank in each instance being filled in with the name whereby the wheat ingredient used is designated in §139.150(a); or alternatively, the name is "Wheat and soy noodles", "Wheat and soy egg noodles", "Wheat and soybean noodles", "Wheat and soybean egg noodles", "\_\_\_\_\_ and soy noodles", "\_\_\_\_\_ and soy egg noodles", "\_\_\_\_\_ and soybean noodles", or "\_\_\_\_\_ and soybean egg noodles" when the units of the food comply with the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section; or "Wheat and soy egg macaroni", "Wheat and soybean egg macaroni", "\_\_\_\_\_ and soy egg macaroni", or "\_\_\_\_\_ and soybean egg macaroni" when such units comply with the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section; or "Wheat and soy egg spaghetti", "Wheat and soybean egg spaghetti", "\_\_\_\_\_ and soy egg spaghetti", or "\_\_\_\_\_ and soybean egg spaghetti" when such units comply with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section; or "Wheat and soy egg vermicelli", "Wheat and soybean egg vermicelli", "\_\_\_\_\_ and soy egg vermicelli", or "\_\_\_\_\_ and soybean egg vermicelli", when such units comply with the requirements of paragraph (e) of this section, the blank in each instance being filled in with the name whereby the wheat ingredient used is designated in §139.150(a).

[42 FR 14409, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 58 FR 2879, Jan. 6, 1993]

## PART 145—CANNED FRUITS

### Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

145.3 Definitions.

### Subpart B—Requirements for Specific Standardized Canned Fruits

- 145.110 Canned applesauce.
- 145.115 Canned apricots.
- 145.116 Artificially sweetened canned apricots.
- 145.120 Canned berries.
- 145.125 Canned cherries.
- 145.126 Artificially sweetened canned cherries.
- 145.130 Canned figs.
- 145.131 Artificially sweetened canned figs.
- 145.134 Canned preserved figs.
- 145.135 Canned fruit cocktail.
- 145.136 Artificially sweetened canned fruit cocktail.
- 145.140 Canned seedless grapes.
- 145.145 Canned grapefruit.
- 145.170 Canned peaches.
- 145.171 Artificially sweetened canned peaches.
- 145.175 Canned pears.
- 145.176 Artificially sweetened canned pears.
- 145.180 Canned pineapple.
- 145.181 Artificially sweetened canned pineapple.
- 145.185 Canned plums.
- 145.190 Canned prunes.

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 321, 341, 343, 348, 371, 379e.

SOURCE: 42 FR 14414, Mar. 15, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

### Subpart A—General Provisions

#### §145.3 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part:

(a) The term *corn sirup* means a clarified, concentrated aqueous solution of the products obtained by the incomplete hydrolysis of cornstarch, and includes dried corn sirup. The solids of corn sirup and of dried corn sirup contain not less than 40 percent by weight of reducing sugars calculated as anhydrous dextrose.

(b) The term *dextrose* means the hydrated or anhydrous, refined monosaccharide obtained from hydrolyzed starch.

(c) The term *dried glucose sirup* means the product obtained by drying "glucose sirup."

(d) The term *glucose sirup* means a clarified, concentrated, aqueous solution of the products obtained by the incomplete hydrolysis of any edible starch. The solids of glucose sirup contain not less than 40 percent by weight of reducing sugars calculated as anhydrous dextrose.

(e) The term *invert sugar sirup* means an aqueous solution of inverted or partly inverted, refined or partly refined sucrose, the solids of which contain not more than 0.3 percent by weight of ash, and which is colorless, odorless, and flavorless, except for sweetness.

(f) The term *sugar* means refined sucrose.

(g) The terms *edible organic acid* and *edible organic salt* refer to any edible organic acid and any edible organic salt added for the purpose of flavor enhancement that either is not a food additive as defined in section 201(s) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or, if it is a food additive as so defined, is used in conformity with regulations established pursuant to section 409 of the act.

(h) The term *water* means, in addition to water, any mixture of water and fruit juice in which the fruit juice(s) is less than 50 percent of such mixture, including any water contributed by the use of liquid nutritive carbohydrate sweeteners.

(i) The term *fruit juice(s) and water* means any mixture of fruit juice as herein defined and water, including any water contributed by the use of liquid nutritive carbohydrate sweeteners, in which the fruit juice(s) is 50 percent, or more, of such mixture except that water used in preparing equivalent single strength juice(s) from concentrate(s) shall not be considered to be a mixture of fruit juice and water.

(j) The term *fruit juice(s)* means single strength expressed juice(s) of sound, mature fruit(s). It may be fresh, frozen, canned, or made from concentrate(s). However, if it is made from concentrate(s), the juice(s) shall be reconstituted with water to not less than the soluble solids that such fruit juice had before concentration. Fruit juice(s) may be used singly or in combination. If a fruit juice(s) is used which is regulated by a standard of identity of this

chapter, it shall conform to the compositional requirements prescribed by such standard prior to the addition of any sweetener which may be used.

(k) The term *clarified juice* means the liquid expressed wholly or in part from fruit peelings, fruit shells, fruit cores, or from the fruit flesh or parts thereof, which is clarified and may be further refined or concentrated.

(l) The term *solid pack* means the product contains practically all fruit with only the very little free flowing liquid that is expressed from the fruit and to which no packing media have been added.

(m) The procedure for determining the densities of the packing media means the following: The density of the packing medium, when measured 15 days or more after packing, or the density of the blended homogenized slurry of the comminuted entire contents of the container, when measured less than 15 days after canning, is determined according to "Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists," 13th Ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference, section 31.6F011 (Solids) "By Means of the Refractometer—Official Final Action" (and sections 52.012 and 52.015) with result expressed as percent by weight of sucrose (degrees Brix) with correction for temperature to the equivalent at 20 °C, but without correction for invert sugar or other substances. Copies of the material incorporated by reference may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, or may be examined at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: [http://www.archives.gov/federal\\_register/code\\_of\\_federal\\_regulations/ibr\\_locations.html](http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html).

(n) The procedure for determining drained weight is as follows: Tilt the opened container so as to distribute the contents evenly over the meshes of a circular sieve which has previously been weighed. The diameter of the sieve is 20.3 centimeters (8 inches) if the quantity of contents of the container is less than 1.4 kilograms (3 pounds) and 30.5 centimeters (12 inches)

§ 145.3

21 CFR Ch. I (4-1-06 Edition)

if such quantity is 1.4 kilograms (3 pounds) or more. The bottom of the sieve is woven-wire cloth which complies with the specifications for the No. 8 sieve set forth in the "Definitions of Terms and Explanatory Notes" of the "Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists," 13th Ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (m) of this section. Carefully invert by hand all fruits having cups or cavities if they fall on the sieve with cups or cavities up. Cups or cavities in soft products may be drained by tilting sieve. Without further shifting the material on the sieve, incline the sieve at an angle of 17° to 20° to facilitate drainage. Two minutes after the drainage begins, weigh the sieve and drained fruit. The weight so found, less the weight of the sieve, shall be considered to be the weight of the drained fruit.

(o) Compliance means the following: Unless otherwise provided in a standard, a lot of canned fruits shall be deemed in compliance for the following factors, to be determined by the sampling and acceptance procedure as provided in paragraph (p) of this section, namely:

(1) *Packing medium density.* A lot shall be deemed to be in compliance for packing medium density based on the average sucrose value for all samples analyzed according to the sampling plans, but no container may have a sucrose value lower than that of the next lower category or 2 percent by weight sucrose (degrees Brix) lower if no lower category exists.

(2) *Quality.* The quality of a lot shall be considered acceptable when the number of defectives does not exceed the acceptance number in the sampling plans.

(3) *Fill of container.* A lot shall be deemed to be in compliance for fill of container (packing medium and fruit ingredient) when the number of defectives does not exceed the acceptance number (c) in the sampling plans.

(4) *Drained weight.* A lot shall be deemed to be in compliance for drained weight based on the average value of all samples analyzed according to the

sampling plans. The sample unit shall be the entire contents of the container.

(p) The sampling and acceptance procedure means the following:

(1) *Definitions*—(i) *Lot.* A collection of primary containers or units of the same size, type, and style manufactured or packed under similar conditions and handled as a single unit of trade.

(ii) *Lot size.* The number of primary containers or units in the lot.

(iii) *Sample size.* The total number of sample units drawn for examination from a lot.

(iv) *Sample unit.* A container, a portion of the contents of a container, or a composite mixture of product from small containers that is sufficient for the examination or testing as a single unit.

(v) *Defective.* Any sample unit shall be regarded as defective when the sample unit does not meet the criteria set forth in the standards.

(vi) *Acceptance number (c).* The maximum number of defective sample units permitted in the sample in order to consider the lot as meeting the specified requirements.

(vii) *Acceptable quality level (AQL).* The maximum percent of defective sample units permitted in a lot that will be accepted approximately 95 percent of the time.

(2) *Sampling plans:*

Lot size (primary containers)	Size in container	
	<i>n</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>c</i> <sup>2</sup>
NET WEIGHT EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 1 KG (2.2 LB)		
4,800 or less .....	13	2
4,801 to 24,000 .....	21	3
24,001 to 48,000 .....	29	4
48,001 to 84,000 .....	48	6
84,001 to 144,000 .....	84	9
144,001 to 240,000 .....	126	13
Over 240,000 .....	200	19
NET WEIGHT GREATER THAN 1 KG (2.2 LB) BUT NOT MORE THAN 4.5 KG (10 LB)		
2,400 or less .....	13	2
2,401 to 15,000 .....	21	3
15,001 to 24,000 .....	29	4
24,001 to 42,000 .....	48	6
42,001 to 72,000 .....	84	9
72,001 to 120,000 .....	126	13
Over 120,000 .....	200	19
NET WEIGHT GREATER THAN 4.5 KG (10 LB)		
600 or less .....	13	2
601 to 2,000 .....	21	3
2,001 to 7,200 .....	29	4

Lot size (primary containers)	Size in container	
	<i>n</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>c</i> <sup>2</sup>
7,201 to 15,000 .....	48	6
15,001 to 24,000 .....	84	9
24,001 to 42,000 .....	126	13
Over 42,000 .....	200	19

<sup>1</sup> *n*—number of primary containers in sample.  
<sup>2</sup> *c*—acceptance number.

[42 FR 14414, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 47 FR 11829, Mar. 19, 1982; 49 FR 10099, Mar. 19, 1984; 54 FR 24894, June 12, 1989; 63 FR 14035, Mar. 24, 1998]

**Subpart B—Requirements for Specific Standardized Canned Fruits**

**§ 145.110 Canned applesauce.**

(a) *Identity*—(1) *Definition*. Canned applesauce is the food prepared from comminuted or chopped apples (*Malus domestica* Borkhausen), which may or may not be peeled and cored, and which may have added thereto one or more of the optional ingredients specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The apple ingredient is heated and, in accordance with good manufacturing practices, bruised apple particles, peel, seed, core material, carpel tissue, and other coarse, hard, or extraneous materials are removed. The food is sealed in containers. It is so processed by heat, either before or after sealing, as to prevent spoilage. The soluble solids content, measured by refractometer and expressed as percent sucrose (degrees Brix) with correction for temperature to the equivalent at 20 °C (68 °F), is not less than 9 percent (exclusive of the solids of any added optional nutritive carbohydrate sweeteners) as determined by the method prescribed in “Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,” 13th Ed. (1980), section 22.024, “Soluble Solids by Refractometer in Fresh and Canned Fruits, Jams, Marmalades, and Preserves—Official First Action,” which is incorporated by reference, but without correction for invert sugar or other substances. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, or may be examined at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the avail-

ability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: [http://www.archives.gov/federal\\_register/code\\_of\\_federal\\_regulations/ibr\\_locations.html](http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html).

(2) *Optional ingredients*. The following safe and suitable optional ingredients may be used:

- (i) Water.
- (ii) Apple juice.
- (iii) Salt.
- (iv) Any organic acid added for the purpose of acidification. (Organic acids generally recognized as having a preservative effect are not permitted in applesauce except as provided for in paragraph (a)(2)(viii) of this section.)
- (v) Nutritive carbohydrate sweeteners.
- (vi) Spices.
- (vii) Natural and artificial flavoring.
- (viii) Either of the following:

(a) Erythorbic acid or ascorbic acid as an antioxidant preservative in an amount not to exceed 150 parts per million; or

(b) Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) in a quantity such that the total vitamin C in each 113 g (4 ounces) by weight of the finished food amounts to 60 mg. This requirement will be deemed to have been met if a reasonable overage of the vitamin, within limits of good manufacturing practice, is present to insure that the required level is maintained throughout the expected shelf life of the food under customary conditions of distribution.

(ix) Color additives in such quantity as to distinctly characterize the food unless such addition conceals damage or inferiority or makes the finished food appear better or of greater value than it is.

(3) *Nomenclature*. The name of the food is “applesauce”. The name of the food shall include a declaration indicating the presence of any flavoring that characterizes the product as specified in §101.22 of this chapter and a declaration of any spice that characterizes the product. If a nutritive sweetener as provided for in paragraph (a)(2)(v) of this section is added and the soluble solids content of the finished food is not less than 16.5 percent as determined by the method referred to in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the