United States Standards for Grades of Concentrated Lemon Juice for Manufacturing

Effective August 1, 1959
This is the first issue of the United States Standards for Grades of Concentrated Lemon Juice for Manufacturing published in the Federal Register of June 30, 1959 (24 FR 5278) to become effective August 1, 1959.

Voluntary U.S. grade standards are issued under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, which provides for the development of official U.S. grades to designate different levels of quality. These grade standards are available for use by producers, suppliers, buyers, and consumers. As in the case of other standards for grades of processed fruits and vegetables, these standards are designed to facilitate orderly marketing by providing a convenient basis for buying and selling, for establishing quality control programs, and for determining loan values.

The standards also serve as a basis for the inspection and grading of commodities by the Federal inspection service, the only activity authorized to approve the designation of U.S. grades as referenced in the standards, as provided under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. This service, available as on-line (in-plant) or lot inspection and grading of all processed fruit and vegetable products, is offered to interested parties, upon application, on a fee-for-service basis. The verification of some specific recommendations, requirements, or tolerances contained in the standards can be accomplished only by the use of on-line inspection procedures. In all instances, a grade can be assigned based on final product factors or characteristics.

In addition to the U.S. grade standards, grading manuals or instructions for inspection of several processed fruits and vegetables are available upon request for a nominal fee. These manuals or instructions contain detailed interpretations of the grade standards and provide step-by-step procedures for grading the product.

Grade standards are issued by the Department after careful consideration of all data and views submitted, and the Department welcomes suggestions which might aid in improving the standards in future revisions. Comments may be submitted to, and copies of standards and grading manuals obtained from:

Chief, Processed Products Branch  
Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
P.O. Box 96456, Rm. 0709, So. Bldg.  
Washington, D.C.  20090-6456
UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF
CONCENTRATED LEMON JUICE FOR MANUFACTURING
EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1, 1959

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Note: Compliance with the provisions of these standards shall not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, or with applicable State laws and regulations.
§52.3951  Product description.

Concentrated lemon juice for manufacturing is the concentrated product obtained from sound, mature lemons. The fruit is prepared by sorting and by washing prior to extraction of the juice. The concentrated lemon juice is prepared and concentrated in accordance with good commercial practice. It may or may not require processing by heat, subsequent refrigeration, or freezing to assure preservation of the product. The finished product may contain added pulp, lemon oil to standardize flavor, and/or chemical preservatives permissible under provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

§52.3952  Grades of concentrated lemon juice for manufacturing.

(a)  U.S. Grade A for Manufacturing (or U.S. Fancy for Manufacturing) is the quality of concentrated lemon juice which shows no material gelation and reconstitutes properly, of which the reconstituted juice possesses a reasonably good color and is practically free from defects; when prepared for flavor evaluation, possesses a reasonably good flavor; and scores not less than 85 points when scored in accordance with the scoring system outlined in this subpart.

(b)  U.S. Grade C for Manufacturing (or U.S. Standard for Manufacturing) is the quality of concentrated lemon juice which shows no serious gelation and reconstitutes properly, of which the reconstituted juice possesses a fairly good color and is fairly free from defects; when prepared for flavor evaluation, possesses a fairly good flavor; and scores not less than 70 points when scored in accordance with the scoring system outlined in this subpart.

(c)  Substandard for Manufacturing is the quality of concentrated lemon juice that fails to meet the requirements of U. S. Grade C for Manufacturing.

§52.3953  Recommended fill of container.

The recommended fill of container is not incorporated in the grades of the finished product since fill of container, as such, is not a factor of quality for the purposes of these grades. It is recommended that each container be filled with concentrated lemon juice as full as practicable without impairment of quality.

§52.3954  Pulp.

(a)  Pulp is not considered a factor of quality for the purposes of these standards. It is recommended that purchase contracts specify the type and amount of pulp desired in the product. The amount of pulp in the concentrate may be determined by the methods outlined in this subpart.
§52.3955  Degree of concentration.

The degree of concentration of the lemon juice is not considered a factor of quality for the purposes of these standards. It is recommended that the degree of concentration be indicated by the number of grams of anhydrous citric acid contained in each liter of the concentrate.

§52.3956  Ascertaining the grade of a sample unit.

(a) General. The grade of a sample unit of concentrated lemon juice for manufacturing is ascertained by examining the concentrate, the reconstituted juice, and a sweetened product prepared therefrom; and in addition to considering other requirements outlined in the standards, the following quality factors are evaluated:

(1) Factors not rated by score points.

(i) Degree of gelation;

(ii) Faculty of reconstituting properly.

(2) Factors rated by score points. The relative importance of each factor which is scored is expressed numerically on the scale of 100. The maximum number of points that may be given such factors are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defects</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavor</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total score</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§52.3957  Ascertaining the rating for the factors which are scored.

The essential variations within each factor which is scored are so described that the value may be ascertained for each factor and expressed numerically. The numerical range within each factor which is scored is inclusive. (For example, 17 to 20 points means 17, 18, 19, or 20 points.)
§52.3958 Color.

(a) Color of the product is evaluated by observing the reconstituted juice in a glass test tube one inch in diameter by six inches deep; observation to be made through the side of the tube.

(b) "A-Mfg." classification. Concentrated lemon juice of which the reconstituted juice possesses a reasonably good color may be given a score of 34 to 40 points. Reasonably good color means that the color is reasonably bright and typical of properly processed lemon juice and is practically free from browning caused by scorched, oxidation, storage conditions, or other causes.

(c) "C-Mfg." classification. If the reconstituted juice possesses a fairly good color a score of 28 to 33 points may be given. Concentrated lemon juice that falls into this classification shall not be graded above U.S. Grade C for Manufacturing, regardless of the total score for the product (this is a limiting rule). Fairly good color means a color that may be only fairly bright and is typical of reconstituted lemon juice that is reasonably free from browning due to scorching, oxidation, improper storage, or other causes.

(d) "SStd-Mfg." classification. Concentrated lemon juice that fails to meet the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section may be given a score of 0 to 27 points and shall not be graded above Substandard for Manufacturing, regardless of the total score for the product (this is a limiting rule).

§52.3959 Defects.

(a) The factor of defects refers to the degree of freedom from particles of seed, dark specks, particles of peel and other defects which affect the utility of the product.

(b) "A-Mfg." classification. Concentrated lemon juice of which the reconstituted juice is practically free from defects may be given a score of 17 to 20 points. Practically free from defects means that any defects present do not more than slightly affect the appearance or utility of the product.

(c) "C-Mfg." classification. If the reconstituted juice is fairly free from defects a score of 14 to 16 points may be given. Concentrated lemon juice that falls into this classification shall not be graded above U.S. Grade C for Manufacturing, regardless of the total score for the product (this is a limiting rule). Fairly free from defects means that any defects present do not seriously affect the appearance or utility of the product.
(d) "SStd-Mfg." classification. Concentrated lemon juice that fails to meet the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section may be given a score of 0 to 13 points and shall not be graded above Substandard for Manufacturing, regardless of the total score for the product (this is a limiting rule).

§52.3960 Flavor.

(a) The flavor of the product is evaluated after preparing as follows:

Concentrated lemon juice diluted to 5.7 grams acid/100 ml. ... 30 ml.
Sugar ............................................ 26 ml.
Water ............................................ 160 ml.

(b) "A-Mfg." classification. Concentrated lemon juice of which the prepared product possesses a reasonably good flavor may be given a score of 34 to 40 points. Reasonably good flavor means that the flavor is typical of such a product prepared from properly processed concentrated lemon juice and is free from terpenic, oxidized, rancid or other similar flavors and is free from abnormal flavors of any kind.

(c) "C-Mfg." classification. If the prepared product possess a fairly good flavor a score of 28 to 33 points may be given. Concentrated lemon juice that falls into this classification shall not be graded above U.S. Grade C for Manufacturing, regardless of the total score for the product (this is a limiting rule). Fairly good flavor means a normal lemon flavor which is fairly free from terpenic, oxidized or other similar flavors and is free from abnormal flavor of any kind.

(d) "SStd-Mfg." classification. Concentrated lemon juice that fails to meet the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section may be given a score of 0 to 27 points and shall not be graded above Substandard for Manufacturing, regardless of the total score for the product (this is a limiting rule).

§52.3961 Definition of terms.

(a) Reconstituted juice. Reconstituted juice means the product obtained by thoroughly mixing the concentrated lemon juice with a volume of distilled water so that the concentration is reduced to approximately 5.7 grams acid per 100 ml.

(b) Acid. Acid means the number of gram of total acidity, calculated as anhydrous citric in a specified volume of concentrated lemon juice or reconstituted juice. Total acidity is determined by titration with standard sodium hydroxide solution, using phenolphthalein as indicator.
(c) **Reconstitutes properly.** *Reconstitutes properly* means that the concentrate dissolves readily in water.

(d) **Pulp.** *Pulp* means light membranous materials and fine centrifuged pulp and other similar lemon fruit material, defined and ascertained as follows:

(1) **Light membranous materials.** *Light membranous materials* means pulp including juice sacs but exclusive of peel particles, that is recoverable by the following method:

(i) **Equipment.** United States Standard No. 20 Circular Sieve 8-inches in diameter containing 20 meshes to the inch (0.0331 inch ± 5 percent) square openings; graduated cylinder or centrifuge tube; spatula.

(ii) **Procedure.**

(a) Pour one liter of the product through the sieve with the aid of a gentle stream of tap water;

(b) Rinse the retained pulp with a gentle stream of tap water only until all of the product is removed from the pulp;

(c) Dry and gather the pulp into a ball by shaking the sieve back and forth;

(d) As soon as the pulp has been gathered into a ball, place it into a suitable dry graduated cylinder or centrifuge tube and settle by tapping lightly in the palm of one's hand. If air pockets remain a thin spatula may be used to effect their removal;

(e) The number of milliliters of pulp divided by ten is the percent by volume of *light membranous material*;

(f) If the light membranous material so removed exceeds 100 milliliters or will not dry and gather into a small ball, discard results and repeat the test using a sample so reduced in size as to yield less than 100 milliliters of such material which will so dry and gather. Calculate the percent of light membranous materials as follows:

\[
\text{Percent of light membranous materials by volume} = \frac{\text{Ml. recovered material} \times 100}{\text{Ml. of sample}}
\]
Fine centrifuged pulp. Fine centrifuged pulp means pulp that settles out on centrifuging by the following method:

(i) Remove the light membranous material from the sample of reconstituted juice by pouring it through a No. 20 sieve, and

(ii) Fill graduated centrifuge tubes, of a capacity 50 ml., with the sieved reconstituted lemon juice and place in a suitable centrifuge. Adjust the speed as nearly as possible according to diameter as indicated in Table I and centrifuge for exactly 10 minutes. As used herein, diameter means the overall distance between the bottoms of opposing centrifuge tubes in operating position. After centrifuging, milliliter reading at top of the layer of pulp in the tube is multiplied by two to give the percentage of pulp.

Table I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter (inches)</th>
<th>Revolutions per minute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1, 609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-1/2</td>
<td>1, 570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1, 534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-1/2</td>
<td>1, 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1, 468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-1/2</td>
<td>1, 438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1, 410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-1/2</td>
<td>1, 384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1, 359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-1/2</td>
<td>1, 336</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1, 313</td>
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<tr>
<td>15-1/2</td>
<td>1, 292</td>
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<tr>
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<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-1/2</td>
<td>1, 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1, 137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table, calculated from the formula R.C.F.=0.00001118 N²r, provides a Relative centrifugal Force of 364.6 times gravity.
§52.3962  Ascertaining the grade of a lot.

The grade of a lot of concentrated lemon juice for manufacturing covered by these standards is determined by the procedures set forth in the Regulations Governing Inspection and Certification of Processed Fruit and Vegetables, Processed Products Thereof, and Certain other Processed Food Products (§52.1 to §52.83).

§52.3963  Score sheet for concentrated lemon juice for manufacturing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Score points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;A-Mfg.&quot;</td>
<td>34 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;C-Mfg.&quot;</td>
<td>28-33 1/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;SStd-Mfg.&quot;</td>
<td>0-27 1/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defects</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;A-Mfg.&quot;</td>
<td>17-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;C-Mfg.&quot;</td>
<td>14-16 1/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;SStd-Mfg.&quot;</td>
<td>0-13 1/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavor</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;A-Mfg.&quot;</td>
<td>34-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;C-Mfg.&quot;</td>
<td>28-33 1/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;SStd-Mfg.&quot;</td>
<td>0-27 1/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total score</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of light membranous materials
Percent of fine centrifuged pulp
U.S. Grade for manufacturing

1/ Indicates limiting rule.
Effective time: The United States Standards for Grades of Concentrated Lemon Juice for Manufacturing (which is the first issue) contained in this subpart will become effective on August 1, 1959.

Dated: June 25, 1959

Roy W. Lennartson
Deputy Administrator
Marketing Services.

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