

§ 51.1357 Seriously deformed.

Seriously deformed means that the pear is so badly misshapen as to cause a loss during the usual commercial preparation for use of over 20 percent, by weight, of the pear in excess of that which would occur if the pear were well formed. Round or apple-shaped pears shall not be considered seriously deformed.

§ 51.1358 Serious damage.

Serious damage means any injury or defect which cannot be removed during the usual commercial preparation for use without a loss of over 20 percent, by weight, of the pear in excess of that which would occur if the pear were not defective.

§ 51.1359 Diameter.

Diameter means the greatest dimension of the pear taken at right angles to a line running from the stem to the blossom end.

Subpart—United States Standards for Grades of Pecans in the Shell¹

SOURCE: 41 FR 39303, Sept. 15, 1976, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and further redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981.

GRADES

§ 51.1400 U.S. No. 1.

“U.S. No. 1” consists of pecans in the shell which meet the following requirements:

- (a) Free from loose extraneous or foreign material.
- (b) Shells are: (1) Fairly uniform in color; and, (2) Free from damage by any cause.
- (c) Kernels are: (1) Free from damage by any cause.
- (d) For tolerances see § 51.1404.

§ 51.1401 U.S. No. 2.

The requirements for this grade are the same as for U.S. No. 1 except for:

¹Packing of the product in conformity with the requirements 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.

- (a) No requirement for uniformity of color of shells; and,
- (b) Increased tolerances for defects see § 51.1404.

SIZE CLASSIFICATION

§ 51.1402 Size classification.

Size of pecans may be specified in connection with the grade in accordance with one of the following classifications. To meet the requirements for any one of these classifications, the lot must conform to both the specified number of nuts per pound and the weight of the 10 smallest nuts per 100 nut sample.

Size classification	Number of nuts per pound	Minimum weight of the 10 smallest nuts in a 100-nut sample
Oversize	55 or less	In each classification, the 10 smallest nuts per 100 must weigh at least 7 pct of the total weight of a 100-nut sample.
Extra large	56 to 63	
Large	64 to 77	
Medium	78 to 95	
Small	96 to 120	

KERNEL COLOR CLASSIFICATION

§ 51.1403 Kernel color classification.

(a) The skin color of pecan kernels may be described in terms of the color classifications provided in this section. When the color of kernels in a lot generally conforms to the “light” or “light amber” classification, that color classification may be used to describe the lot in connection with the grade.

(1) “Light” means that the outer surface of the kernel is mostly golden color or lighter, with not more than 25 percent of the outer surface darker than golden, none of which is darker than light brown.

(2) “Light amber” means that more than 25 percent of the outer surface of the kernel is light brown, with not more than 25 percent of the outer surface darker than light brown, none of which is darker than medium brown.

(3) “Amber” means that more than 25 percent of the outer surface of the kernel is medium brown, with not more than 25 percent of the outer surface darker than medium brown, none of which is darker than dark brown (very dark-brown or blackish-brown discoloration).

(4) “Dark amber” means that more than 25 percent of the outer surface of