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INHOUD

Bledsy

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

- No. 152. Wet op Standaarde, 1945: Verklaring van die Standaardspesifikasies vir die Vervaardiging, Produksie, Bewerking of Behandeling van Ingemaakte Kreef, Ingemaakte Vis, en Ingemaakte Vleisprodukte tot Verpligte Standaardspesifikasies. 703

No. 152.]

[10th July, 1956. No. 152.]

[10 Julie 1956.

STANDARDS ACT, 1945.

DECLARATION OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE MANUFACTURE, PRODUCTION, PROCESSING OR TREATMENT OF CANNED ROCK LOBSTER, CANNED FISH AND CANNED MEAT PRODUCTS TO COMPULSORY STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.

WET OP STANDAARDE, 1945.

VERKLARING VAN DIE STANDAARDSPESIFIKASIES VIR DIE VERAARDIGING, PRODUKSIE, BEWERKING OF BEHANDELING VAN INGEMAAKTE KREEF, INGEMAAKTE VIS EN INGEMAAKTE VLEISPUNKTE TOT VERPLIGTE STANDAARDSPESIFIKASIES.

I, ALBERTUS JOHANNES ROUX VAN RHIJN, Minister of Economic Affairs, do hereby, on the recommendation of the Council of the South African Bureau of Standards, and under the powers vested in me by section fifteen (1) (a) (i) of the Standards Act, 1945 (Act No. 24 of 1945), as amended, and being satisfied that it is not practicable to achieve the purposes of such compulsory standard specifications by compulsory standard specifications for canned rock lobster, canned fish and canned meat products, declare the undermentioned standard specifications to be compulsory standard specifications for the manufacture, production, processing or treatment of canned rock lobster, canned fish and canned meat products, with effect from the date two months after publication hereof,

Ek, ALBERTUS JOHANNES ROUX VAN RHIJN, Minister van Ekonomiese Sake, verklaar hierby, op aanbeveling van die Raad van die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde, en kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel vyftien (1) (a) (i) van die Wet op Standaarde, 1945 (Wet No. 24 van 1945), soos gewysig, en aangesien ek oortuig is dat dit nie doenlik is om die doelindes van sulke verpligte standaardspesifikasies deur verpligte standaardspesifikasies vir ingemaakte kreef, ingemaakte vis en ingemaakte vleisprodukte te bereik nie, die ondervermelde standaardspesifikasies tot verpligte standaardspesifikasies vir die vervaardiging, produksie, bewerking of behandeling van ingemaakte kreef, ingemaakte vis en ingemaakte vleisprodukte met ingang van die datum twee maande na die publikasie hiervan.

A. J. R. VAN RHIJN,
Minister of Economic Affairs.

A. J. R. VAN RHIJN,
Minister van Ekonomiese Sake.

A. COMPULSORY STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR THE MANUFACTURE, PRODUCTION, PROCESSING OR TREATMENT OF CANNED ROCK LOBSTER.

SECTION 1.—SCOPE.

1.1 This specification covers canned rock lobster (*Jasus islandii*) of the types described herein.

SECTION 2.—DEFINITIONS.

2.1 For the purposes of this specification the following definition shall apply:

Canned Rock Lobster.—The palatable foodstuff prepared by preserving the edible flesh of the rock lobster with or without seasoning ingredients in hermetically sealed containers by heat treatment.

Container.—A can made of tinplate or aluminium or unless inconsistent with the context a jar made of glass.

Drained Weight.—The weight of the contents of the container when determined in accordance with 9.2.

Exhausting.—The removal of air from the contents of a container either by means of heat treatment or by vacuumization.

Freedom from Microbiological Spoilage.—The absence, in not less than 99 per cent. of the containers incubated at 37° C. for 14 days, of blows, leaks and micro-organism liable to cause spoilage in the product during storage.

Time-temperature Process.—The continuous heat treatment, expressed in terms of time and temperature, apply to the product after the container has been hermetically sealed.

SECTION 3.—GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FACTORY.

3.1 CONDITION OF FACTORY.

3.1.1 The floor shall be thoroughly washed each day the cannery is in operation.

3.1.2 The factory shall at all times be maintained in a hygienic state.

3.1.3 No operation or condition which is detrimental to the canning of rock lobster shall be performed or be present in the canning factory.

3.2 EQUIPMENT.

3.2.1 Packing tables and utensils used in connection with the operation of rock lobster cleaning shall be thoroughly washed immediately after each day's operations.

3.2.2 The tops of all packing tables shall be made of or covered with wood, concrete, plastic, glass, marble, stainless steel or other material possessing similar desirable characteristics.

3.2.3 All packing tables shall have proper drainage and all joints shall be made water-tight.

3.2.4 All trays shall be kept clean and shall be regularly scalded with hot water or steam.

3.2.5 Lead and lead alloys other than solder shall not be used in the construction of equipment coming into contact with raw materials or the product.

3.2.6 Steam retorts shall be equipped with—

- (a) a controller to maintain accurately the processing temperatures (this requirement is, however, not compulsory for the first cook);
- (b) at least one indicating mercury-in-glass thermometer;
- (c) a recording thermometer, complete with time-temperature charts;
- (d) a pressure gauge;
- (e) a vent or vents with tap(s) in the top of the retort;
- (f) a bleeder in each thermometer well or pocket;
- (g) at least one bleeder in the top of the retort;
- (h) in the event of an automatic controller being used, a steam by-pass around the controller to make possible a rapid rise to the processing temperature; and
- (i) an adequate safety valve.

3.3 WATER FOR PROCESSING, PACKING AND WASHING PURPOSES.

Every cannery shall have an adequate supply of clean water free from substances or organisms that are injurious to health.

A. VERPLIGTE STANDAARDSPESIFIKASIE VIR DIE Vervaardiging, produksie, bewerking of behandeling van ingemaakte kreef.

AFDELING 1.—BESTEK.

1.1 Hierdie spesifikasie dek ingemaakte kreef (*Jasus islandii*) van die tipes wat hierin beskryw word.

AFDELING 2.—WOORDBEPALING.

2.1 Onderstaande definisies geld vir die doelindes van hierdie spesifikasie:

Afwezigheid van mikrobiologiese bederf.—Die afwezigheid van opgeblaasde blikkies en blikkies wat lek, asook van mikro-organisme wat gedurende ophouing van die produk bederf sal kan veroorsaak, in minstens 99 persent van die houers wat 14 dae lank by 37° C geinkubeer is.

Gedreineerde gewig.—Die gewig van die inhoud van die houer wanneer volgens 9.2 bepaal.

Houer.—'n Houer wat van blik of aluminium gemaak is, of, tensy strydig met die verband, 'n glasfles.

Ingemaakte kreef.—Die smaaklike voedsel wat berei word deur die etbare vlees van die kreef met of sonder kruimiddels deur middel van hittebehandeling in lugdigverseelde houers te preserveer.

Lugdigverwing.—Die verwydering van lug uit die inhoud van 'n houer, hetby deur middel van hittebehandeling of deur evakuering.

Tyd-temperatuurproses.—Die ononderbroke hittebehandeling, in terme van tyd en temperatuur uitgedruk, waaraan die produk onderwerp word nadat die houer lugdig versêl is.

AFDELING 3.—ALGEMENE VEREISTES WAT BETREFF DIE FABRIEK.

3.1 TOESTAND VAN DIE FABRIEK.

3.1.1 Die vloer moet elke dag waarop die fabriek in werk is, goed gewas word.

3.1.2 Higiëniese toestande moet te alle tye in die fabriek gehandhaaf word.

3.1.3 In 'n kreefmaakfabriek mag geen toestand heers van werk gedoen word wat nadelig vir die inmask van kreef is nie.

3.2 TOERUSTING.

3.2.1 Verpakkingstafels en gereedskap wat in verband met die skoonmaak van kreef gebruik word, moet onmiddellik na die dag so werk goed afgewas word.

3.2.2 Die blaaie van alle verpakkingstafels moet van hout, beton, plastiek, glas, marmer, vlekvrye staal of ander materiaal met derglike gewenste eienskappe gemaak of daarneé corgetrek wees.

3.2.3 Alle verpakkingstafels moet behoorlik gedreineer, en alle vlok waterdig wees.

3.2.4 Alle bakke moet skoon gehou en gereeld met warm water of stoom gereinig word.

3.2.5 Lood of loodlegerings, met uitsondering van soldeersel, mag nie vir die konstruksie van toerusting wat met grondstowwe of die produk in aanraking kom, gebruik word nie.

3.2.6 Stoomretorte moet voorsien wees van—

(a) 'n reguleerde waarmee die verwerkings temperatuur noukeurig beheer kan word. (Hierdie vereiste is egter nie vir die eerste kookproses verpligtend nie);

(b) minstens een kwiktermometer;

(c) 'n registratertermometer, volledig met tyd-temperatuurtuurkaste;

(d) 'n drukmeter;

(e) 'n lugvat of -gate met kraan/kraans bo-in die retort;

(f) 'n uitlaatklep in elke termometerhouer;

(g) minstens een uitlaatklep bo-in die retort;

(h) ingeval 'n automatische reguleerde gebruik word, 'n stoom-omleiding rondom die reguleerde om moontlik te maak; en

(i) 'n geskikte veiligheidsklep.

3.3 WATER VIR VERWERKINGS-, VERPAKKINGS- EN WASDOELEINDES.

Elke inmaakfabriek moet 'n genoegsame hoeveelheid skoon water, vry van stowwe of organismes wat nadelig vir die gesondheid is, tot sy beskikking hê.

COOLING WATER.

3.4 Cooling water shall be maintained in a wholesome condition. If re-used or re-circulated it shall be chlorinated to maintain a minimum residual chlorine concentration of 1 p.p.m.

SECTION 4.—INGREDIENT REQUIREMENTS.

4.1 CONDITION OF RAW MATERIALS.

All rock lobsters and other ingredients, both at the time they are used in the preparation of the product and at the time of canning, shall be clean, sound, fresh of good quality and in every way fit for human consumption.

4.2 PREPARATION OF FLESH.

The flesh shall be neatly trimmed, free from pieces of shell, swimmeret and barnacle. The anal canal shall be entirely removed. As much as possible of the natural red pigment shall remain on the flesh. In the preliminary treatment of the flesh prior to canning, adequate precautions shall be taken to minimize the possibility of brown discolouration and/or green or yellow staining.

4.3 SALT.

Salt added to the product shall be of good, edible quality and free from bitterness due to calcium, magnesium or sulphate.

4.4 SEASONING INGREDIENTS.

Harmless flavouring substances permitted in terms of the Foods, Drugs and Disinfectants Ordinance, 1952 (Ordinance No. 36 of 1952) and the regulations framed thereunder are permissible ingredients.

SECTION 5.—REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PRODUCT.

5.1 PACKING OF THE PRODUCT.

When packing tails, the presence of a small additional portion of flesh to adjust the fill of the container shall be permissible. The whole or half tails shall be neatly folded with a much as possible of the red pigment of the epidermis visible on the outside of the flesh. The product may be wrapped in clean parchment paper, cellulose film or other suitable liner.

5.2 PACKING MEDIUM.

The product may be packed dry or, if desired, in a clear liquid bouillon.

5.3 DRAINED WEIGHT.

The drained weight of the product shall be not less than 70 per cent. of the declared net weight of the contents.

5.4 COLOUR AND APPEARANCE OF PACK.*

The product shall be attractive in colour and appearance. The flesh shall be white or just off-white and shall have a fresh bloom. As far as is reasonably possible the product shall be free from brown discolouration, livid whiteness, bluing and staining. The liquid shall be colourless or at most pale pink in colour.

5.5 ODOUR AND FLAVOUR.

The odour of the flesh shall be fresh and sweet and the flavour characteristic of canned sound rock lobster. It shall not be insipid. Salt added to the product shall be sufficient only to accentuate the natural flavour of the rock lobster without conferring a salty taste. The product shall be free from off-flavours and off-odours.

5.6 TEXTURE.

The flesh shall be characteristically firm and tender. It shall not be soft and soggy.

5.7 FREEDOM FROM DEFECTS.

The canned product shall be free from shell, swimmeret, barnacle, anal canal, dirt, grit and other extraneous contaminants.

* As harmless magnesium ammonium phosphate (struvite) crystals tend to form, particularly during prolonged storage, it is recommended that canned rock lobster be marketed as soon as possible.

3.4 KOELWATER.

Koelwater moet in 'n goeie toestand gehou word. Wanneer dit weer gebruik of gesirkuleer word, moet die gesirkuleerde word ten einde 'n minimum resterende konseptrasie van 1 deel chloor per miljoen te handhaaf.

AFDELING 4.—VEREISTES WAT BETREF BESTANDDELE.

4.1 TOESTAND VAN GRONDSTOWWE.

Alle kreef en ander bestanddele moet sowel tydens die bereiding van die produk as tydens die inmaak daarvan, skoon, ongeskonde, vars, van goeie gehalte en in alle opsigte geskik vir menslike gebruik wees.

4.2 VOORBEREIDING VAN DIE KREEFFLEES.

Die vlees moet netjies reggesny wees, vry van stukke dop, swempootjies en eendemossels. Die dermkaal moet heeltemaal verwijder word. Soveel moontlik van die natuurlike rooi pigment moet aan die vlees bly. By die voorlopige behandeling van die vlees voordat dit ingemaak word, moet afdoende voorsorgsmaatregels getref word om die moontlikheid van bruinverkleuring en/of groen of geel vlek-vorming soveel moontlik uit te skakel.

4.3 SOUT.

Sout wat by die produk gevoeg word, moet van 'n goeie, eetbare gehalte wees, vry van enige bitter smaak te wye aan kalsium, magnesium of sulfaat.

4.4 KRUIMIDDELS.

Onskadelike geurmiddels wat ingevalle die Ordonansie op Voeding-, Genes- en Ontsmettingsmiddels 1952 (Ordonansie 36 van 1952) en die regulasies daaroor uitgevaardig, toegelaat word, is toelaatbare bestanddele.

AFDELING 5.—VEREISTES WAT BETREF DIE PRODUK.

5.1 DIE VERPAKKING VAN DIE PRODUK.

By die verpakking van sterte, is die aanwesigheid van 'n klein, addisionele stukkie vlees toelaatbaar om die volheid van die houer te reën. Die hele of halwe sterte moet netjies opgevoer word met soveel moontlik van die rooi pigment van die epidermis sigbaar aan die buitekant van die vlees. Die produk mag met skoon perkamentpapier, sellusefilm of 'n ander geskikte toedraai-materiaal omhul word.

5.2 VERPAKKINGSMEDIUM.

Die produk mag droog, of, indien verlang, in 'n helder vloeibare boeljon verpakte word.

5.3 GEDREINEERDE GEWIG.

Die gedreineerde gewig van die produk moet minstens 70 percent van die verklaarde netto-gewig wees.

5.4 KLEUR EN VOORKOMIS VAN DIE INHOUD VAN HOUERS.*

Die produk moet daar aanlokklik uitsien wat betrek op voorkoms. Die vlees moet wit of slegs ietwat dof-wit wees en mooi va's blyk. Vir sover d't red'l koon moontlik is, moet die produk vry wees van bruinverkleuring, grys-witverkleuring, blouverkleuring en vlekking. Die vloeiwit moet kleurloos of hoogsens ligroos gekleur wees.

5.5 REUK EN SMAAK.

Die reuk van die vlees moet vars en soet wees en die smaak kenmerkend van ingemaakte gesonde kreef. Daar moet geen lawwe smaak teenwoordig wees nie. Daar moet net voldoende sout by die produk gevoeg word om die natuurlike geur van die kreef boter te laat uitkom sonder om 'n sotterige smaak daaraan te verleen. Die produk moet vry wees van blyskake en vreemde reuke.

5.6 TEKSTUUR.

Die vlees moet 'n karakteristiese stowigheid besit en nie saaklike wees nie. Dit mag nie 'n sagte, papperige massa wees nie.

5.7 AFWESIGHEID VAN GEBREKE.

Die ingemaakte produk moet vry wees van dop, swempootjies, eendemossels, dermkaal, vuilheid, harde deeltjies en ander vreemde onsuwerhede.

* Aangesien onskadelike magnesium-ammoniumfosfaat (struktief-kristalle genoeg is om in 'n produk te vorm wanneer dit lank bewaar word, word aangegeven dat ingemaakte kreef so spoedig moontlik bemark word.

5.8

DYES.

No artificial colouring matter shall be added to the product.

5.9 ANTI-OXIDANTS AND PRESERVATIVES.

No anti-oxidants or chemical preservatives, other than salt, shall be present in the product.

SECTION 6.—CONTAINERS.**

6.1

TYPES AND SIZES OF CANS.

Cans shall be suitable for the canning of rock lobster and, if lacquered, the lacquer shall be such that it does not peel off during processing and storage of the product; Cans of the following sizes are recommended for use:-

Trade Description.	Nominal Capacity.	Size. ***
	Oz.	
1/4-lb. Fish	4	211 × 112
1/2-lb. Fish	8	309 × 115

6.2 SEALING OF CONTAINERS.

All containers shall be hermetically sealed and all closures strongly and accurately made.

SECTION 7.—PACKING AND PROCESSING REQUIREMENTS.

7.1 FILLING UNDER HYGIENIC CONDITIONS.

The product shall be prepared and filled under strictly hygienic conditions, into sound and clean containers. Lids shall be clean at the time of use.

7.2 EXHAUSTING, SEAMING AND PROCESSING.

7.2.1 The filled containers shall be sufficiently exhausted, properly sealed and processed by heat.

7.2.2 The exhausting, seaming and processing shall be done in such a manner that the ends remain concave under normal transport and storage conditions. Under normal conditions of transport and storage the product shall have a minimum shelf life of 18 months.

7.2.3 The time-temperature process shall ensure (a) the destruction of pathogenic organisms, and (b) freedom from microbiological spoilage.

SECTION 8.—LABELLING AND MARKING OF CONTAINERS.

8.1 DETAILS REQUIRED ON EACH CONTAINER OR LABEL.

Subject to 8.4 the following information shall appear legibly on each container or label in type of such size and prominence as prescribed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1937 (Ordinance No. 18 of 1937), as amended, and the Foods, Drugs, and Disinfectants Ordinance, 1952 (Ordinance No. 36 of 1952), and by the regulations framed under both Ordinances:-

- (a) The full name and business address of the manufacturer, producer, proprietor or controlling company, or, in the case of containers packed for any particular person, the full name and business address of that person, preceded by words signifying that the contents were packed for that person;
- (b) a true description of the contents;
- (c) the net weight of the contents;
- (d) the date of canning and, if used, the batch number, embossed or otherwise indelibly marked on the container. (Any mark or code used in lieu of the date shall be registered with the South African Bureau of Standards); and
- (e) words signifying the country of origin.

** Lithographed cans may be used. The dimensions are measured "overall" and are expressed in the manner usual in the industry, the last two figures representing sixteenths of an inch, the first representing inches, e.g., 211 — 2 in. and 11 sixteenths.

5.8

KLEURSTOWWE.

Geen sintetiese kleurstowwe mag by die produk gevog word nie.

5.9 ANTI-OKSIDERMEIDDELLEN EN PRESERVEER-MIDDELS.

Geen anti-oksidermiddels en chemiese preserveermiddels, met die uitsondering van sout, mag in die produk teenwoordig wees nie.

AFDELING 6.—HOUERS.**

6.1. TIPIES EN GROOTTES VAN BLIKKE.

Blikke moet geskik wees vir die verpakking van kreef, en, indien vernis, moet die vernis sodanig wees dat dit nie gedurende verwerking en bewaring van die produk afskifper nie. Blikke van ondervermelde groottes word vir gebruik aanbeveel:-

Handelsbeskrywing.	Nomiale inhoudsmaat.	Grootte. ***
1/4-lb. vis	onse.	211 × 112
1/2-lb. vis	4	309 × 115

6.2 VERSEEILING VAN HOUERS.

Alle houers moet lugdig verseel en alle sluitings sterk en noukeurig angebring word.

AFDELING 7.—VEREISTES WAT BETREFF VERPAKKING EN VERWERKING.

7.1 VULLING ONDER HIGIENIESE TOESTANDE.

Die produk moet onder streng higiëniese toestande voorberei en in ongeskilde, skoon houers verpak word. Die deksels moet skoon wees ten tye van hul gebruik.

7.2 LUGUITDRYWINING, NAATSLUITING EN VERWERKING.

7.2.1 Die lug moet genoegsaam uit gevulde houers uitgedryf, die nate van houers behoorlik gesuit en die versedde houers deur middel van hittebehandeling verwerk wees.

7.2.2 Die luguitdrywing, naatsluiting en verwerking moet op so 'n manier geskied dat die ente konkaaf bly tydens normale vervoer- en bewaringsstoestande. Onder normale vervoer- en bewaringsstoestande moet die produk 'n goedhouermoës van minstens 18 maande he.

7.2.3 Die tyd-temperatuurproses moet—

- (a) die vernietiging van patogene organismes, en
- (b) afwesigheid van mikrobiologiese bederf, verseker

AFDELING 8.—ETIKETTERING EN MERK VAN HOUERS.

8.1 BESONDERHEDE WAT OP ELKE HOUER OF ETIKET MOET VERSKYN.

Onderwore aan 8.4 moet onderstaande besonderheid goed leesbaar op elke houer of etiket verskyn en wel sodanig in die oog valend en in sodanige lettergrootte soos deur die Ordonnanse op Mate en Gewigte 1937 (Ordonnanse 18 van 1937), soos gewysig, en die Ordonnanse op Voeding-, Genes- en Ontsmettingsmiddels 1952 (Ordonnanse 36 van 1952), en deur regulasies onder albei ordonnansies uitgeweegaan, voorgeskrewe word:—

- (a) Die volle naam en besighedsadres van die fabrikant, produsent, sienaar, of beheerraatskappy, so, in die geval van houers wat vir 'n bepaalde persoon verpak word, die volle naam en besighedsadres van daardie persoon, voorafgegaan deur woorde wat aantoon dat die inhoud vir daardie persoon verpak is;
- (b) 'n juiste beschrywing van die inhoud;
- (c) die netto-gewig van die inhoud;
- (d) die inmaakdatum en (indien gebruik), die produk-sielotnommer, op die houer gebosleer of op 'n ander manier onuitwisbaar aangebring (enige merk of kode wat in plas van die datum gebruik word, moet by die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaards geregistreer word); en
- (e) woorde wat die land van herkoms aandui.

** Gelitografeerde blikke mag gebruik word.

*** Die afmetings stael buitemate voor en word op die manier uitgedruk wat in die nywerheid gebruiklik is; die laaste twee styfers stael sestiges van 'n duim voor, die eerste duime, b.v. 211 = 2 dm. en 11 sestiges.

8.2 ATTACHING OF LABELS.

8.2.1 Labels on containers shall be clean and neat and securely attached and shall not be superimposed on other labels. They shall not be applied by any person other than the manufacturer or his authorized agent.

8.2.2 Label glue which is liable to deterioration under humid conditions of storage of the canned product shall not be used.

8.3 MARKING OF PACKAGES.

If containers are placed in packages, such packages shall be clean, neat and unbroken and on every such package shall be printed or stencilled the number and size of the containers and the information required to be given on such containers as specified in 8.1 (a), (b), (c) and (e), except that the business address of the manufacturer or producer need not be the full business address, but the minimum necessary to enable him to be identified.

8.4 CONTAINERS FOR EXPORT.

Canned rock lobster packed for export may be labelled in accordance with the regulations of the importing country or dispatched unlabelled; provided that each container bears a code mark in lieu of the name of the producer, and the outer package bears all the information required by 8.3. The code mark shall be registered in advance with the South African Bureau of Standards.

SECTION 9.—PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

9.1 DETERMINATION OF VACUUM AND NET WEIGHT OF CONTENTS.

9.1.1 Determine the gross weight by weighing the unopened container. In the case of a container with a lid attached by a double seam, measure the vacuum by means of a vacuum gauge and cut out the lid.

9.1.2 Transfer the contents of the container to a sieve (9.2) and wash, dry and weigh the container complete with lid. The difference between the gross weight (9.1.1) and the weight of the container and lid gives the net weight of the contents.

9.2 DETERMINATION OF DRAINED WEIGHT OF CONTENTS.

Transfer the contents of the can to a sieve with 8 meshes to the inch. Drain the residue on the sieve for 2 minutes and weigh. Calculate the drained weight as a percentage of the declared net weight.

SECTION 10.—INCUBATION AND MICROBIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

10.1 INCUBATION OF CONTAINERS AT 37° C.

Incubate the containers for 14 days at 37° C. Examine not less than 10 per cent of these containers for evidence of microbiological spoilage in accordance with 10.2, and for pathogenic organisms.

10.2 METHODS OF MICROBIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

10.2.1 *Media Requirements.* — Each container to be examined requires the following number of tubed media for the purpose of cultural examination:

Glucose nutrient broth	3
Dextrose tryptone broth	3
Cooked meat medium	3
Liver broth	6

10.2.2 *Glassware.* — All glassware used in the microbiological examination of rock lobster shall be sterile. Sterilization shall preferably be performed by dry heat at 170° C. for 1 hour. After cleaning, plug all test tubes with cotton wool before sterilization.

10.2.3 Physical Examination and Preparation of Container.

10.2.3.1 Note and record all marks of identification appearing on the container or label.

10.2.3.2 Remove the label. Record any physical defects, such as rust, pinholing, dents, imperfect closure or defective seams. Plainly mark for inspection questionable points to be given further physical examination after the container has been opened.

8.2 AANHEG VAN ETIKETTE.

8.2.1 Etikets op houers moet skoon en netjies en stellig aangebring wees en mag nie oor ander etikette geplak of deur enigemand anders as die fabrikant of sy gesmagtige agent opgeplak word nie.

8.2.2 Etiket-gom wat moonlik kan bederf as die produk onder vogtige toestande bewaar word, mag nie gebruik word nie.

8.3 DIE MERK VAN PAKKETTE.

As die houers in pakkette gepak word, moet die pakkette skoon, netjies en heel wees, en op elke pakket moet die aantal en die grootte van die houers gedruk of gesjabloneer word, en ook die besonderhede wat volgens 8.1 (a), (b), (c) en (e) op die houers aangegee moet word, met dien verstande dat die besigheidsadres van die fabrikant of produsent nie die volle besigheidsadres hoef te wees nie, dog slegs die minimum wat nodig is om hom te herken.

8.4 HOUERS VIR UITVOER.

Ingemaakte kreef wat vir uitvoerdeelindes verpak is, mag volgens die regulasies van die invoerland geskikteer word of sonder etiket versend word, mits elke houer 'n kodemerk in plaas van die naam van die produsent dra, en die pakket al die besonderhede volgens 8.3 vereis. Ingemaakte kreef mag nie sonder etiket uitgevoer word nie, tensy die kode wat gebruik word vooraf by die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde geregistreer is.

AFDELING 9.—FISIESE ONDERSOEK.

9.1 BEPALING VAN DIE VAKUUM EN NETTOGEWIG VAN DIE INHOUD.

9.1.1 Bepaal die bruto-gewig deur die ongeopende houer te weeg. Met in die gevall van 'n houer waarvan die deksel met 'n dubbelnaat bevestig is, die vakuum met behulp van 'n vakuummeter en sny die deksel uit.

9.1.2 Bring die inhoud van die houer op 'n sif oor (9.2) en was, droog en weeg die houer met deksel en al. Die verskil tussen die bruto-gewig (9.1.1) en die gewig van die houer plus deksel is die netto-gewig van die inhoud.

9.2 BEPALING VAN DIE GEDREINEERDE GEWIG VAN DIE INHOUD.

Bring die inhoud van die houer oor op 'n sif met 8 mase per duim. Dreineer die residu op die sif twee minute lank en weeg. Bereken die gedreineerde gewig as 'n persentasie van die verklaarde netto-gewig.

AFDELING 10.—INKUBERING EN MIKROBIOLOGIESE ONDERSOEK.

10.1 INKUBERING VAN HOUERS BY 37° C.

Inkubeer die houers 14 dae lank by 37° C. Ondersoek minstens 10 persent van hierdie houers vir tekens van mikrobiologiese bederf volgens 10.2, en vir patogene organismes.

10.2 MIKROBIOLOGIESE ONDERSOEK.

10.2.1 *Vercistes wat betref kweekbodem.* — Vir elke houer wat ondersoek moet word, is onderstaande aantal kweekbodem in buisjes vir die uitvoering van die kultuur-ondersoek nodig:

Voedende glukoseboeljon	3
Dekstrose-triptonboeljon	3
Kweekbodem van gekookte vleis	3
Lewerboeljon	6

10.2.2 *Glaswerk.* — Alle glaswerk wat by die mikrobiologiese ondersoek van kreef gebruik word, moet gesteriliseer wees. Dit moet by voorkeur 1 uur lank met droë hitte by 170° C. gesteriliseer word. Nadat die proefbuisies skoonmaak is, moet hulle van wattelepuse voorseen word voor sterilisasię.

10.2.3 *Fisiese ondersoek en gereedmaking van die houer.*

10.2.3.1 Maak aantekening van alle herkenningsmerke wat op die houer of etiket voorkom.

10.2.3.2 Verwyder die etiket. Maak aantekening van fisiese gebreke soos roes, speldgatjies, duike, onvolkomne sluiting of defektiewe nate. Maak 'n duidelike merk by alle twyflagtige punte wat nog aan verdere fisiese ondersoek onderwerp moet word nadat die houer oopgemaak is.

10.2.3.3 Thoroughly clean the container with soap and water. If it is greasy, it may be found helpful to apply a solvent such as petroleum ether, alcohol or naphtha.

10.2.3.4 For sterilization at the site of opening, grasp the container in the hand and hold the previously cleaned top in the flame of a Bunsen burner, distributing the heat with a circular motion. Do not play the flame down on the top of the container, as concentration of heat may cause scorching of the contents. It is suggested that blown containers be thoroughly cleaned with 60 per cent alcohol, after treatment with soap and water, and not flamed.

10.2.4 Sampling of Contents.

10.2.4.1 Recording of Vacuum or Pressure. — After flaming or otherwise sterilizing the top of the container, pierce the point of opening by means of a vacuum or pressure gauge tip under aseptic conditions and make a record of the reading shown on the gauge. On removal of the gauge, immediately cover the top of the container with a sterile petri dish or other form of sterile cover.

10.2.4.2 Opening of Container. — Now enlarge the gauge puncture by means of an appropriate type of sterile instrument, preferably the type that will cut a circular disc around the central puncture, or a piercing instrument which enlarges the puncture to a diameter of 0.5 to 1 in.

10.2.4.3 Removal of Inoculum. — Remove the rock lobster by means of sterile spoons, sterile cork borers or glass sampling tubes. Where borers or sampling tubes are employed plug them with cotton wool before sterilization. Force the plug of food material from the sampling tube into a sterile flask containing approximately 50 ml. sterile water and glass beads. Take at least 15 g. of material for this purpose. Now mix the material and water by shaking, the beads causing the material to break up, and introduce 2-ml. quantities into each of the glucose broth, dextrose tryptone broth, liver broth and cooked meat medium tubes, by means of sterile pipettes. Before introducing the inoculum into the cooked meat medium, liquefy the petroleum jelly seal by heating the medium. Seal the liver broth tubes and dextrose tryptone broth tubes in accordance with 10.2.4.4.

10.2.4.4 Sealing of Media Tubes for Anaerobic Incubation. — Seal the six liver broth tubes and the three dextrose tryptone broth tubes by pipetting sterile petroleum jelly, liquid agar, liquid paraffin or paraffin wax on to the surface of the broth to a depth of approximately 0.5 in., and allow the seal to set.

10.2.4.5 Heating of Cooked Meat Medium. — After inoculation heat the cooked meat medium at 80° C. for 10 minutes and then allow to cool. Allow the seal to set before incubation.

10.2.4.6 Incubation of the Culture Tubes. — Incubate the culture tubes as follows:

Glucose nutrient broth: 3 tubes aerobically at 37° C. for 5 days.

Dextrose tryptone broth: 3 tubes anaerobically at 55° C. for 5 days.

Liver broth: 3 tubes anaerobically at 37° C. and 3 tubes anaerobically at 55° C. for 5 days.

Cooked meat medium: 3 tubes anaerobically at 37° C. for 5 days.

In the case of blown containers, prepare a further set of tubes and incubate them anaerobically and aerobically at 20° C. for 5 days.

After incubation examine the culture tubes and determine the nature of the organisms isolated.

10.2.4.7 After the contents of the container have been sampled for culturing make the following examination on the contents and the container and record the findings:

(a) Make a direct smear of the contents, stain it by Gram's method and examine it microscopically.

(b) Determine the pH value.

10.2.3.3 Maak die houer deeglik skoon met water en seep. Indien dit vetterig is, kan dit van nut wees om 'n oplosmiddel soos petroleummeter, alkohol of nafta te gebruik.

10.2.3.4 Vir sterilisasië by die openingspunt moet die houer met die hand vasgeloop en die bokant wat vantevore gemaak is in die vlam van 'n Bunsen-brander gehou word. Versprei die hitte deur die houer met die hand in die rondte; draai terwyl die verhitting plaasvind. Moenie met die vlam op die bokant van die houer speel nie, aangesien gekoncentreerde hitte die inhoud kan verskroeï. Daar word aan die hand gedoen dat opgeblaasde hours deeglik met alkohol (60 persent) skoon gemaak word nadat hulle met water en seep behandel is, en nie in 'n vlam gehou moet word nie.

10.2.4 Monsterneming van die inhoud.

10.2.4.1 Bepaling van die vakuum of druk. — Deurboor die openingspunt onder aseptiese toestande met die punt van 'n vakuum- of drukmeter, nadat die bokant van die houer met 'n vlam of op 'n ander manier gesteriliseer is, en maak aantekening van die meterleesing. Bedek die houer se bokant onmiddellik met 'n gesteriliseerde petrikakkie of 'n ander soort gesteriliseerde deksel sodra die meter weggegneem word.

10.2.4.2 Die oopmaak van die houer. — Vergroot die gaatjie deur die meter gemaak met behulp van 'n geskikte type gesteriliseerde instrument, by voorkeur die tipe waarin 'n skyl rondom die gaatjie as middelpunt gesny kan word, of 'n deurboring-instrument waarmee die gaatjie se deursnee tot 0.5 tot 1 dm. vergroot kan word.

10.2.4.3 Verwydering van die inoculum. — Verwyder kreefprodukte met behulp van gesteriliseerde lepel, gesteriliseerde kurkbore of steekbusies van glas. Waar bore of steekbusies gebruik word, moet hulle voor sterilisasië met watterproppie toegestop word. Druk die voedsel uit die steekbus in 'n gesteriliseerde fles wat ongeveer 50 ml. gesteriliseerde water en glaskrale bevat. Neem vir hierdie doel minstens 15 g. materiaal. Meng die materiaal en die water deur te skud; die kraale maak dat die materiaal opbrek. Bring met behulp van gesteriliseerde pipette 2-ml. hoeveelhede oor na elke van die busies met glukosobcioeljon, dekstrose-triptonboeljon, leverboeljon en die kweekbodem van gekookte vleis. Voor die inoculum in die kweekbodem van gekookte vleis geplaas word, moet die bedekkende laag petroleumjellie gesmelty word deur die kweekbodem te verhit. Verseel die leverboeljonusies en die dekstrose-triptonboeljonusies volgens 10.2.4.4.

10.2.4.4 Verseeling van die kultuurbusies vir anzero-biese inkubasie. — Verseel die ses leverboeljonusies en die drie dekstrose-triptonboeljonusies deur 'n lagie gesteriliseerde petroleumjellie, vloeibare agar, vloeibare paraffin of paraffinfwas van 0.5 dm. dikte op die oppervlak van die boeljon te pipetteer en laat die seel dan stol.

10.2.4.5 Verhitting van die kweekbodem van gekookte vleis. — Verhit die kweekbodem van gekookte vleis na inkulering 10 minute lank by 80° C. en last dan afkoel. Laat die seel voor inkubering stol.

10.2.4.6 Inkubering van die kultuurbusies. — Inkubeer die kultuurbusies soos volg:

Voelende glukosobcioeljon: 3 busies, 5 dae dank aerobies by 37° C.

Dekstrose-triptonboeljon: 3 busies, 5 dae lank anaerobies by 55° C.

Leverboeljon: 3 busies, 5 dae lank anaerobies by 37° C. en 3 busies, 5 dae lank anaerobies by 55° C.

Kweekbodem van gekookte vleis: 3 busies, 5 dae lank anaerobies by 37° C.

Berei in die geval van opgeblaasde hours nog 'n stel busies en inkubeer hulle 5 dae lank anaerobies en aerobies by 20° C.

Ondersoek die kultuurbusies na inkubering en bepaal die aard van die geïsoleerde organismes.

10.2.4.7 Voer, nadat die monster van die inhoud van die houer vir kultuurkweking geneem is, onderstaande ondersoek op die inhoud en houer uit en noteer die bevindings:

(a) Maak 'n direkte smeer van die inhoud, kleur dit volgens die Gram-metode en ondersoek mikroskopies.

(b) Bepaal die pH-waarde.

- (c) Examine the contents for deterioration, discoloration, etc.
- (d) Examine the interior of the container for stain, lacquer, rust, etc.
- (e) Examine and measure the seams of the container for abnormalities.

10.3 PREPARATION OF MEDIA.

10.3.1 Glucose Nutrient Broth. — To 1,000 ml. of distilled water add 3 g. beef-extract, 5 g. peptone and 2 g. glucose (dextrose). Warm to dissolve, tube in 10-ml. quantities and autoclave at 121° C. for 30 minutes.

10.3.2 Dextrose Nutrient Broth. — Mix 10 g. tryptone, 5 g. dextrose, 0.04 g. bromocresol purple, and 1,000 ml. distilled water and steam the mixture until dissolved. Adjust the reaction to pH 6.8 to 7.0, filter, tube in 10-ml. amounts and autoclave at 121° C. for 30 minutes.

10.3.3 Cooked Meat Medium. — Cut 500 g. of lean beef or calf heart into small cubes and cover with distilled water. Bring to the boil, simmer for 1 hour and strain off the liquid infusion through several thicknesses of muslin. Pass the meat three times through a meat grinder and break up the particles by rubbing them between the hands. Add sufficient distilled water to the liquid infusion to make 2 litres and mix it with the meat. Add normal sodium hydroxide solution until the reaction of the supernatant liquid is pH 8.0. Weigh the medium in a tared vessel and autoclave for 15 minutes. Restore the weight with distilled water, and readjust the pH to 8.0. Boil for 10 minutes, restore the weight with distilled water and again adjust to pH 8.0. Boil again for 10 minutes, restore the weight, and, if the reaction is more acid than pH 7.5, readjust to this reaction. Distribute into tubes, keeping the mixture well stirred to ensure a uniform deposit of meat particles in each tube. Cover with a layer of sterile petroleum jelly and autoclave at 121° C. for 30 minutes. Check the final reaction which should be about pH 7.1 and must not be acid.

10.3.4 Liver Broth. — Boil 500 g. of minced ox liver in 1,000 ml. of distilled water for 1 hour. Adjust the reaction of the mixture to pH 7.0 and boil for a further 10 minutes. Strain through several thicknesses of muslin and make up the volume to 1,000 ml. with distilled water. Add 10 g. of peptone and 1 g. of di-potassium phosphate and again adjust the pH to 7.0. Tube the medium in 10-ml. quantities and add to each tube about 2 g. of the liver particles. Autoclave at 121° C. for 30 minutes. Boil this medium for 10 to 15 minutes before use to remove dissolved air, and cool the tube before inoculation.

B. COMPULSORY STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR THE MANUFACTURE, PRODUCTION, PROCESSING OR TREATMENT OF CANNED FISH.

SECTION 1.—SCOPE.

1.1 This specification covers canned fish of the types described herein.

SECTION 2.—DEFINITIONS.

2.1 For the purpose of this specification the following definitions shall apply:

Canned Fish. — The palatable foodstuff prepared by preserving edible fish or cuts of edible fish in hermetically sealed containers by heat treatment. This definition does not cover fish paste, fish balls and kedgeree.

Container. — A can made of tinplate or aluminium or unless inconsistent with the context, a jar made of glass.

Count. — The number of units of whole fish present in the container.

Drained Weight. — The weight of the contents of the container determined in accordance with 9.2.

- (c) Ondersoek die inhoud vir verslewing, kleurverandering, ens.
- (d) Ondersoek die binnekant van die houer vir vlekke, vernis, roos, ens.
- (e) Ondersoek en meet die houernate met die oog op onreëlmagtigheid.

10.3 BEREIDING VAN KWEEKBODEMS.

10.3.1 Voedende glukoseboeljon. — Voeg 3 g. vleis-ekstrak, 5 g. pepton en 2 g. glukose (dekstrose) by 1,000 ml. gedistilleerde water. Verwarm om op te los, plaas hoevelhede van 10 ml. in buisies en steriliseer 30 minute lank by 121° C. in 'n outoklaaf.

10.3.2 Dekstrose-tripton-boeljon. — Meng 10 g. tripton, 5 g. dekstrose en 0.04 g. broonkresel-pers met 1,000 ml. gedistilleerde water en stoom totdat alles opgelos is. Reël die reaksie tot 'n pH-waarde van 6.8 tot 7.0, filtreer, plaas hoevelhede van 10 ml. in buisies en steriliseer 30 minute lank by 121° C. in 'n outoklaaf.

10.3.3 Kweekbodem van gekookte vleis. — Sny 500 g. maar bees- of kalfshart in klein stukkies en bedek met gedistilleerde water. Bring aan die kook, hou 1 uur lank saggies kook en syg die vloeibare afstreksel deur verskeie diktes netelock. Maal die vleis drie maal in 'n vleismeule en breek die stukkies op deur hulle tussen die hande te vrywe. Vul die vloeibare afstreksel met gedistilleerde water tot 2 liter aan en meng met die vleis. Voeg dan normale natruimhidroskioldoplossing daarby tot die pH-waarde van die bedrywende vloeistof 8.0 is. Weeg die kweekbodem in 'n geweedge houer af en steriliseer 15 minute lank in 'n outoklaaf. Herstel die gewig met gedistilleerde water en reël die pH-waarde weer tot 8.0. Kook 10 minute lank, herstel die gewig met gedistilleerde water en reël die pH-waarde weer tot 8.0. Kook weer 10 minute lank, herstel die gewig en reël die pH-waarde, as die reaksie surder as pH 7.5 is, tot hierdie waarde. Plaas oor in buisies terwyl die mengsel voortdurend goed gereroerd word sodat die vleisdeeltjies ewersdig tussen die buisies verdeel word. Bedek met 'n lagie gesteriliseerde petroleumjelly en steriliseer 30 minute lank by 121° C. in 'n outoklaaf. Bepaal die finale pH-waarde; dit behoort ongeveer 7.1 te wees en mag nie 'n suur-reaksie tot nooi nie.

10.3.4 Leverboeljon. — Kook 500 g. gemaalde beeslever 1 uur lank in 1,000 ml. gedistilleerde water. Reël die pH-waarde van die mengsel tot 7.0 en kook nog 10 minute lank. Syg deur verskeie diktes netelock en vul die volume aan tot 1,000 ml. met gedistilleerde water. Voeg 10 g. pepton en 1 g. dikaliumfosfaat daarby en reël die pH-waarde tot 7.0. Plaas die kweekbodem in hoevelhede van 10 ml. in buisies en voeg by elke buisie omtrent 2 g. leverdeeltjies. Steriliseer 30 minute lank by 121° C. in 'n outoklaaf. Kook hierdie kweekbodem voor gebruik 10 tot 15 minute lank om aanwesige lug te verdryf en laat die buisie voor inkulering afkoel.

B. VERPLIGTE STANDAARDSPESIFIKASIES VIR DIE VERAARDIGING, PRODUKSIE, BEWERKING OF BEHANDELING VAN INGEMAATKE VIS.

AFDELING 1.—BESTEK.

1.1 Hierdie spesifikasie dek ingemaakte vis van die tipes wat hierin beskryf word.

AFDELING 2.—WOORDBEPALING.

2.1 Ononderstaande definisies geld vir die doelindes van hierdie spesifikasie:

Afvesigheid van mikrobiologiese bederf. — Die afvesigheid van opgeblaasde blikkies en blikkies wat lek, asook van mikro-organismes wat gedurende opberging van die produk bederf sal kan veroorsaak, in minstens 99 persent van die hours wat 14 dae lank by 37° C. geinkubeer is.

Gedreineerde gewig. — Die gewig van die inhoud van die houer wanneer volgens 9.2 bepaal.

Houer. — 'n Houer wat van blik of aluminium gemaak is, of, tensy strydig met die verband, 'n glasfles.

Ingemaakte vis. — Die smaaklike voedsel wat berei word deur etearbare vis, heel of in gesnyde stukke, deur middel van hittebehandeling in lugdig-verselde houers te preserver. Hierdie definisie dek nie vissmeer, visballetjies en „kedgeree“ nie.

Exhausting.—The removal of air from the contents of a container either by means of heat treatment or by vacuumization.

Freedom from Microbiological Spoilage.—The absence, in not less than 99 per cent. of the container, incubated at 37° C. for 14 days, of blows, leaks and micro-organisms liable to cause spoilage in the product during storage.

Net Headspace.—The vertical distance between the underside of the top of the container and the upper level of its contents when determined in accordance with 9.1.

Slack Filling: Excessive lateral free space between individual units of fish or cuts of fish and/or between the units of fish or cuts of fish and the walls of the container.

Time-temperature Process.—The continuous heat treatment, expressed in terms of time and temperature, applied to the product after the container has been hermetically sealed.

SECTION 3.—GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FACTORY.

3.1 CONDITION OF FACTORY.

3.1.1 The floor shall thoroughly washed each day the cannery is in operation.

3.1.2 The factory shall at all times be maintained in a hygienic state.

3.1.3 No operation or condition which is detrimental to the canning of fish shall be performed or be present in a fish canning factory.

3.2 EQUIPMENT.

3.2.1 Packing tables and utensils used in connection with the operation of fish cleaning shall be thoroughly washed immediately after each day's operations.

3.2.2 The tops of all packing tables shall be made of or covered with wood, concrete, plastic, glass, marble stainless steel or other material possessing similar desirable characteristics.

3.2.3 All packing tables shall have proper drainage and all joints shall be made water-tight.

3.2.4 All trays shall be kept clean and shall be regularly scalded with hot water or steam.

3.2.5 Lead and lead alloys other than solder shall not be used in the construction of equipment coming into contact with raw materials or the product.

3.2.6 Steam retorts shall be equipped with—

- (a) a controller to maintain accurately the processing temperatures (this requirement is, however, not compulsory for the first cook);
- (b) at least one indicating mercury-in-glass thermometer;
- (c) a recording thermometer, complete with time-temperature charts;
- (d) a pressure gauge;
- (e) a vent or vents with tap(s) in the top of the retort;
- (f) a bleeder in each thermometer well or pocket;
- (g) at least one bleeder in the top of the retort;
- (h) in the event of an automatic controller being used, a steam by-pass around the controller to make possible a rapid rise to the processing temperature;
- (i) an adequate safety valve.

3.3 WATER FOR PROCESSING, PACKING AND WASHING PURPOSES.

Every cannery shall have an adequate supply of clean water free from substances or organisms that are injurious to health.

3.4 COOLING WATER.

Cooling water shall be maintained in a wholesome condition. If re-used or re-circulated it shall be chlorinated to maintain a minimum residual chlorine concentration of 1 p.p.m.

Los-packing.—Te groot sydelinge oop ruimte tussen heel visse of gesnyde stukke vis onderling en/tussen die ville of gesnyde stukke vis en die wand van die houer.

Luguitdrywing.—Die verwydering van lug uit die inhoud van 'n houer, hetby deur middel van hitte behandeling of deur evakuering.

Netto bo-ruimte.—Die vertikale afstand tussen die deksel van die houer en die bo-vleis van sy inhoud wanneer volgens 9.1 bepaal.

Telling.—Die aantal eenhede van heel vis wat die houer aanwesig is.

Tyd-temperatuurproses.—Die ononderbroke hittebehandeling, in terme van tyd en temperatuur ui gedruk, waaraan die produk onderwerp word nadat die houer lugdig verself is.

AFDELING 3.—ALGEMENE VEREISTES WAT BETREFF DIE FABRIEK.

3.1 TOESTAND VAN DIE FABRIEK.

3.1.1 Die vloer moet elke dag waarop die fabriek werkings is, goed gewas word.

3.1.2 Higiëniese toestande moet te alle tye in die fabriek gehandhaaf word.

3.1.3 In 'n visinmaakfabriek mag geen toestand hek of werk gedoen word wat nadelig vir die inmaak van vis is.

3.2 TOERUSTING.

3.2.1 Verpakkingstafels en gereedskappet wat in verband met die skoonmaak van vis gebruik word, moet onmiddellik na die dag se werk goed afgewas word.

3.2.2 Die blaacie van alle verpakkingstafels moet van hout, beton, plastiek, glas, marmer, vlekvrye staal of ander materiaal met dergelyke gewenste eienskappe gemaak daarmee ongetrek wees.

3.2.3 Alle verpakkingstafels moet behoorlik gedreineer en alle vooë waterdier wees.

3.2.4 Alle bakke moet skoon gehou en gereeld in warm water of stoom gereinig word.

3.2.5 Lood of loodlegerings, met uitsondering van soldiersel, mag nie vir die konstruksie van toerusting wat met grondstowwe of die produk in aanraking kom gebruik word nie.

3.2.6 Stoomretorte moet voorsien wees van—

- (a) 'n reguleerde waarmee die verwerkings temperatuur noukeurig beheer kan word. (Hierdie vereiste egter nie vir die eerste kookproses verpligtend nie);
- (b) minstens een kwiktermometer;
- (c) 'n registratertermometer, volledig met tyd-temperatuurkaarte;
- (d) 'n drukmeter;
- (e) 'n luggat of gate met kraan/kranes bo-in die retort;
- (f) 'n uitlaatklep in elke termometerhouer;
- (g) minstens een uitlaatklep bo-in die retort;
- (h) ingeval 'n automatiese reguleerde gebruik word 'n stoom-omleiding rondom die reguleerde omontlakte te maak; en
- (i) 'n geskikte veiligheidsklep.

3.3 WATER VIR VERWERKINGS-, VERPAKKING- EN WASDOELEINDES.

Elke inmaakfabriek moet 'n genoegsame hoeveelheid skoon water, vry van stowwe of organismes wat nadert vir die gesondheid is, tot sy beskikking hê.

3.4 KOELWATER.

Koelwater moet in 'n goeie toestand gehou word. Wanneer dit weer gebruik of gesirkuleer word, moet gechloriseer word ten einde 'n minimum resterende konstansie van 1 deel chloor per miljoen te handhaaf.

SECTION 4.—INGREDIENT REQUIREMENTS.

4.1 CONDITION OF INGREDIENTS.

All fish and other ingredients both at the time they are used in the preparation of the product and at the time of canning shall be clean, sound, of good quality and appearance and in every way fit for human consumption.

4.2 PREPARATION OF FISH.

4.2.1 *Scaling, Cleaning and Washing.*—All fish shall be adequately scaled and thoroughly and hygienically cleaned. In large species of fish the blood columns shall be removed wherever practicable. Before slicing and/or packing all fish shall be washed internally and externally.

4.2.2 *Slicing.*—Where fish is sliced it shall be done in a way which ensures that large bones do not protrude conspicuously from the cuts.

4.3 TOMATO PUREE.

Tomato puree added to the product shall be of a thick consistency, deep red in colour, of ripe tomato flavour and free from traces of bitterness, and shall not contain added sugar. The copper and iron concentrations in the puree shall not exceed 40 and 80 p.p.m. respectively, expressed on the dry basis.

4.4 CURRY AND MUSTARD.

Curry and mustard shall be of good quality and of characteristic colour and flavour.

4.5 PACKING OILS.

Suitable edible vegetable oils and polymerized refined fish oil may be used in the canning of fish. These oils shall be non-rancid, clear at 60° F. and bland, and, where applicable, shall comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia. Mineral oils shall not be used.

4.6 AGAR-AGAR.

Agar-Agar specially prepared for use in foods and of suitable quality may be used in the preparation of the packing medium.

4.7 SALT.

Salt added to the product or used in the preparation of brine for canning, shall be of good, edible quality and free from bitterness due to calcium, magnesium or sulphate.

4.8 SEASONING INGREDIENTS.

Harmless flavouring substances permitted in term of the Foods, Drugs and Disinfectants Ordinance, 1952 (Ordinance No. 36 of 1952) and the regulations framed thereunder are permissible ingredients.

4.9 SWEETENING INGREDIENTS.

4.9.1 *Sucrose and Dextrose.*—Sucrose and dextrose are the only sweetening ingredients allowed.

4.9.2 *Purity of Sucrose.*—Sucrose shall comply with the requirements of S.A.B.S. 420, Canners' Sucrose.

4.9.3 *Purity of Dextrose.*—Dextrose used in the preparation of the product shall comply with the requirements of S.A.B.S. 388, Commercial Dextrose and Liquid Glucose.

SECTION 5.—REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PRODUCT.

5.1 MODE OF PACKING.

The product may be packed either plain (in brine or in its own oil), curried, with mustard, in agar-agar, with tomato as an ingredient or in added oil.

5.2 PACKING OF THE PRODUCT.

In the packing of fish—

- (a) the heads of all fish shall be removed;
- (b) the tails of all fish except pilchards shall be removed; and
- (c) the fins of all fish except pilchards, hoppers, maasbankers and mackerel shall be removed;

AFDELING 4.—VEREISTES WAT BETREF BESTANDDELE.

4.1 TOESTAND VAN BESTANDDELE.

Alle vis en ander bestanddele moet sowel tydens die bereiding van die produk as tydens die inmaak daarvan skoon, ongeskonke, van goeie gehalte en voorkoms en in alle opsigte geskik vir menslike gebruik wees.

4.2 VOORBEREIDING VAN DIE VIS.

4.2.1 *Krap, skoonmaak en was.*—Alle vis moet behoorlik gekrap en deeglik en hygiënieskoon gemaak word. In die geval van groot vissoorte moet die bloedmassas verwyn word vir sover dit prakties moontlik is. Voordat die vis in stukke gesny en/of verpak word, moet dit van binne en van buiten gewas word.

4.2.2 *Opsny in stukke.*—Wanneer vis in stukke gesny word, moet dit so gedoen word dat groot grates nie ovpalend uit die stukke steek nie.

4.3 TAMATIEPUREE.

Tamatiepuree wat by die produk gevoeg word, moet van 'n hoë diktegraad en donkerrooi van kleur wees en die smaak van ryp tamaties hê. Dit mag geen spoor van bitterheid en geen bygevoegde suiker bevatten nie. Die koper- en ystergehalte van die puree moet onderskeidelik hoogstens 40 en 80 d.p.m. wees, uitgedruk op droë basis.

4.4 KERRIE EN MOSTERD.

Kerrie en mosterd moet van 'n goeie gehalte wees en die karakteristiese kleur en smaak hê.

4.5 VERPAKKINGSOLIES.

Geskikte eetbare planteolies en geopolimeriserde gesuurde visolie mag vir die inmaak van vis gebruik word. Hierdie olies mag nie galterig wees nie. Verder moet hulle helder wees by 60° F. en ook glad en bykans smaakloos. Wanneer teopslisk, moet hulle van Britse Pharmacopee gehalte wees. Geen mineralo-olies mag gebruik word nie.

4.6 AGAR-AGAR.

Agar-Agar wat spesial vir gebruik in voedsel berei en van geskikte gehalte is, mag by die bereiding van die inmaakkmedium gebruik word.

4.7 SOUT.

Sout wat by die produk gevoeg of by die bereiding van pekel vir inmaakdoelindes gebruik word, moet van 'n eetbare gehalte wees, vry van enige bitter smaak te wye aan kalium magnesium of sulfaat.

4.8 KRUIJMIDDELS.

Onskadelike geurmiddels wat ingevolge die Ordonansie op Voedings-, Genees- en Ontsmettingsmiddels 1952 (Ordonansie 36 van 1952) en die regulasies daaronder uitgevaardig, toegelaat word, is toelaatbare bestanddele.

4.9 SOETMAAKMIDDELS.

4.9.1 *Sukrose en dekstroose.*—Sukrose en dekstroose is die enigste toelaatbare soetmaakmiddels.

4.9.2 *Swierheid van die sukrose.*—Die sukrose moet voldoen aan die vereistes van S.A.B.S. 420. Sukrose vir inmaakdoelindes.

4.9.3 *Swierheid van die dekstroose.*—Die dekstroose wat by die bereiding van die produk gebruik word moet voldoen aan die vereistes van S.A.B.S. 388, Kommersiële Dekstroose en Vloeibare Glukose.

AFDELING 5.—VEREISTES WAT BETREF DIE PRODUK.

5.1 VERPAKKINGSMETODE.

Die produk mag natuurlik (in pekel of in sy eie olie), gekerrie, met mosterd, in agar-agar, met tamatie as bestanddeel of in bygevoegde olie verpak word.

5.2 DIE VERPAKKING VAN DIE PRODUK.

In die verpakking van vis moet—

- (a) die koppe van alle vis;
- (b) die sterre van alle vis behalwe sardientjies; en
- (c) die vinne van alle vis behalwe sardientjies, hoppers, maasbankers en makrel, verwyn word;

Provided that, where pilchards and harders are packed whole, the heads and, in the case of harders, tails, need not be removed. Fish with unsightly hook or fork marks or other scars shall not be packed.

5.3 DRAINED WEIGHT.

The drained weight shall be not less than 75 per cent. of the declared weight of the contents, except in the case of maasbankers for which the drained weight shall be not less than 70 per cent. of the declared weight of the contents.

5.4 COUNT AND UNIFORMITY OF SIZE.

5.4.1 Count.—For pilchards packed whole in AIT or 16 oz. oval cans the count shall be not less than 4. For harders packed whole in AIT cans the minimum count shall be 3.

5.4.2 Uniformity of Size.—The units in any one container shall be reasonably uniform in size.

5.5 NET HEADSPACE.

The net headspace in cylindrical containers shall be not more than $\frac{1}{3}$ in. in the case of pilchards, maasbankers and harders.

5.6 COLOUR AND APPEARANCE OF PACK.

(a) The product shall be characteristic in colour and appearance.

(b) The product shall be free from mushiness.

(c) Residual clotted blood shall be absent.

(d) As far as reasonably possible the product shall be free from ragged pieces of flesh and skin and from protruding bones.

(e) In plain packs the surface flesh shall be reasonably free from discolouration. There shall be no blackening of the surface flesh.

(f) Where the product is packed with tomato as an ingredient the tomato ingredient shall be characteristic in colour. There shall be no blackening of the surface flesh.

(g) As far as is reasonably possible the juice in plain packs shall be free from turbidity and excessive darkness in colour.

(h) A small piece of flesh may be present to adjust the fill of the container.

(i) Cans shall not be slack filled.

(j) Where oil has been used as a packing medium, there shall be no unsightly excess of other liquid present.

5.6.1 Freedom from Defects.—The products shall be free from tough scales, hard bones, dirt, grit and other extraneous contaminants. Viscera shall not be present, except for the extremity of the anal canal and roes which may be present.

5.7 ODOUR AND FLAVOUR.

The odour of the product shall be fresh. The flavour shall be characteristic, free from excessive saltiness and in packs in which curry or tomato has been used, free from overspicing. No off-odours or off-flavours of any kind shall be present.

5.8 TEXTURE.

The product shall be firm but tender. Bones shall be soft.

5.9 PRESERVATIVES.

No chemical preservatives other than salt shall be present in the product.

met dien verstaans dat, wanneer sardientjes en harders heel verpak word, die koppe en, in die geval van harders, die sterte, nie verwyder hoeft te word nie.

Vis met onooglike haak- of vurkmerke of ander littekens mag nie verpak word nie.

5.3 GEDREINEERDE GEWIG.

Die gedreineerde gewig moet minstens 75 persent van die verklaarde gewig van die inhoud wees, bhalwe in die geval van maasbankers waar dit minstens 70 persent van die verklaarde gewig van die inhoud moet wees.

5.4 TELLING EN EENVORMIGHEID VAN GROOTTE.

5.4.1 Telling.—Vir sardientjes wat heel in AIT- of ovale houers van 16 ons verpak word, moet die telling minstens 4 wees. Vir harders wat in AIT-houers heel verpak word, moet die minimum telling 3 wees.

5.4.2 Eenvormigheid van grootte.—Die eenhede in enige houer moet redelik eenvorming van grootte wees.

5.5 NETTO BO-RUIMTE.

Die netto bo-ruimte in silindriese houers met hoogstens $\frac{1}{2}$ duim wees in die geval van sardientjes, maasbankers en harders.

5.6 KLEUR EN VOORKOMS VAN DIE INHOUD VAN HOUERS.

(a) Die produk moet 'n karakteristieke kleur en voor-kooms hé.

(b) Vir sover dit redelik moontlik is, moet die produk vry van papperigheid wees.

(c) Oorblyfsels van bloedmassas moet afwesig wees.

(d) Vir sover redelik moontlik is, moet die produk vry van losgerakte stukke vlees en vel en van uitstekende wees.

(e) In natuurlike verpakking moet die vlees aan die oppervlak redelik vry van verkleuring wees. Die vlees aan die oppervlak mag nie swart wees nie.

(f) Wanneer die produk met tamatie as bestanddeel verpak is, moet die tamatie-bestanddeel (*sous*) sy karakteristieke kleur behou. Die vlees aan die oppervlak mag nie swart verkleur wees nie.

(g) Vir sover dit redelik moontlik is, moet die vleestof in natuurlike verpakings vry van trubelrigheid en donkerverkleuring wees.

(h) 'n Klein stukkie vlees mag aanwesig wees om die volheid van die houer te reën.

(i) Die eenhede in houers mag nie losgepak wees nie.

(j) Waar olie as 'n verpakkingsmedium gebruik is, mag daar geen onooglike oormaat van enige ander vloeistof aanwesig wees nie.

5.6.1 Afwesigheid van gebreke.—Die produk moet vy van taai skubbe, harde grate, vuilheid, harde deeltjies en ander vreemde onsuwerhede wees. Behalwe vir die eindgedeciteerde van die dermkaan en viskuise mag ingewande nie teenwoordig wees nie.

5.7 REUK EN SMAAK.

Die reuk van die produk moet vars wees. Die smaak moet karakteristiek wees, vry van oormatige soutigheid. Waar kerrie of tamatie gebruik is, moet dit nie so sterk gekruip wees nie. Daar mag geen vreemde reuke of by-smake hoëgenaamd teenwoordig wees nie.

5.8 TEKSTUUR.

Die produk moet stevig dog sag wees. Ook moet die grate sag wees.

5.8 PRESERVEERMIDDEL.

Geen chemiese preserveermiddels, met die uitsondering van sout, mag in die produk teenwoordig wees nie.

SECTION 6.—CONTAINERS.*

6.1 TYPES AND SIZES OF CANS.

Cans shall be suitable for the packing of fish and, if lacquered, the lacquer shall be such that it does not peel off during processing and storage of the product. Cans of the following sizes are recommended for use by South African fish canners:—

Shape of Can.	Trade Description.	Nominal Capacity. oz.	Size. **
Round	1/4 lb. fish	4	211 × 112
	1/2 lb. fish	8	309 × 115
	1/2 lb. fish T	8	211 × 302
	1 lb. fish (flat)	14	401 × 208
	A1T	16	301 × 411
	A2½	30	401 × 411
Oval	A10	110	603 × 700
	No. 1/2 oval	8	513 × 307 × 103.5 ***
	1 lb. California		
	No. 1	16	607.5 × 406 × 108

6.2 SEALING OF CONTAINERS.

All containers shall be hermetically sealed and all closures strongly and accurately made.

SECTION 7.—PACKING AND PROCESSING REQUIREMENTS.

7.1 FILLING UNDER HYGIENIC CONDITIONS.

The product shall be prepared and filled under strictly hygienic conditions, into sound and clean containers. Lids shall be clean at the time of use.

7.2 EXHAUSTING, SEAMING AND PROCESSING.

7.2.1 The filled containers shall be sufficiently exhausted, properly seamed and processed by heat.

7.2.2 The exhausting, seaming and processing shall be done in such a manner that the ends remain concave under normal transport and storage conditions. Under normal conditions of transport and storage the product shall have a minimum shelf life of two years.

7.2.3 The time-temperature process shall ensure (a) the destruction of pathogenic organisms, and (b) freedom from microbiological spoilage.

SECTION 8.—LABELLING AND MARKING OF CONTAINERS.

8.1 DETAILS REQUIRED ON EACH CONTAINER OR LABEL.

8.1.1 Subject to 8.4, the following information shall appear legibly on each container or label in type of such size and prominence as prescribed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1937 (Ordinance No. 18 of 1937), as amended, and the Foods, Drugs and Disinfectants Ordinance, 1952 (Ordinance No. 36 of 1952), and by the regulations framed under both Ordinances:—

(a) The full name and business address of the manufacturer, producer, proprietor or controlling company, or, in the case of containers packed for any particular person, the full name and business address of that person, preceded by words signifying that the contents were packed for that person;

* Lithographed cans may be used. The dimensions are measured "overall" and are expressed in the manner usual in the industry, the last two figures representing sixteenths of an inch, the first representing inches, e.g., 211 = 2 in. and 11 sixteenths. In the measurement 103.5, which is the depth of this oval can, the first figure represents inches and the last three figures sixteenths of an inch. The other two measurements are length and width in that order.

AFDELING 6.—HOUERS.*

6.1 TIPIES EN GROOTTES VAN BLIKKE.

Blikke moet gesik kies vir die verpakking van vis, nie gedurende verwerking en bewaring van die produk aanbeveel vir gebruik deur Suid-Afrikaanse visinmakers:—

Vorm van houer.	Handelsbeskrywing.	Nominale inhoudsmaat, onse.	Groottes. **
Rond	1/4-lb. vis	4	211 × 112
	1/2-lb. vis	8	309 × 115
	1/2-lb. vis T	8	211 × 302
	1-lb. vis (plat)	14	401 × 208
	A1T	16	301 × 411
	A2½	30	401 × 411
Ovaal	A10	110	603 × 700
	No. 1/2 ovaal	8	513 × 307 × 103.5 ***
	1-lb. California		
	No. 1	16	607.5 × 406 × 108

6.2 VERSEEILING VAN HOUERS.

Alle houers moet lugdig versel en alle sluitings sterk en noukeurig aangebring word.

AFDELING 7.—VEREISTES WAT BETREF VERPAKKING EN VERWERKING.

7.1 VULLING ONDER HIGIENIESE TOESTANDE.

Die produk moet onder streng higiëniese toestande voorberei en in ongeskonde, skoon houers verpak word. Die deksels moet skoon wees ten tyde van hul gebruik.

7.2 LUGUITDRYWINING, NAATSLUITING EN VERWERKING.

7.2.1 Die lug moet genoegsaam uit gevulde houers uitgedryf, die nate van houers hoohoorlik gesluip en die verselde houers deur middel van hittebehandeling verwerk wees.

7.2.2 Die luguitdrywing, naatsluiting en verwerking moet op so 'n manier geskied dat die ente konkaaf bly tydens normale vervoer- en bewaringstoestande. Onder normale vervoer- en bewaringstoestande moet die produk 'n goedhouerme van minstens 2 jaar ha.

7.2.3 Die tyd-temperatuurproses moet—
(a) die vernietiging van patogene organismes,
(b) afwezigheid van mikrobiologies bederf, verseker.

AFDELING 8.—ETIKETTERING EN MERK VAN HOUERS.

8.1 BESONDERHEDE WAT OP ELKE HOUER OF ETIKET MOET VERSKYN.

8.1.1 Onderworp aan 8.4 moet onderstaande besonderhede goed leesbaar op elke houer of etiket en wel sodanig in die oog valend en in sodanige lettergrootte soos deur die Ordonnantie op Mate en Gewicht 1937 (Ordonnantie 18 van 1937), soos gewysig, en die Ordonnantie op Voeding-, Genes- en Ontsmettingsmiddels 1952 (Ordonnantie 36 van 1952), en der regulasies onder albei ordonnansies uitgevaardig, voorgeskryf word:—

(a) Die volle naam en besighedsadres van die fabrikant, produsent, eienaar, of beheermaatskappy, of, in die geval van houers wat vir 'n bepaalde persoon verpak word, die volle naam en besighedsadres van daardie persoon, voorafgegaan deur woorde wat aantoon dat die inhoud vir daardie persoon verpak is;

* Geletterd blikke mag gebruik word.
** Die afmetings stel buitemate voor en word op die manier uitgedruk wat in die nywerheid gebruiklik is, die laaste twee syfers stel sestiges van 'n duim voor, die eerste duime, bv., 211 = 2 dm. en 11 sestiges.
*** In die afmeting 103.5, wat die diepte van hierdie ouerhouers is, stel die eerste syfer duime voor en die laaste drie syfers sestiges van 'n duim. Die ander twee afmetings is lengte en breedte in hierdie volgorde.

- (b) a true description of the fish contents (8.1.2);
- (c) the kind of sauce, if used;
- (d) the name or type of the oil where the fish is packed in oil other than its own natural oil;
- (e) the net weight of the contents;
- (f) the date of canning and the batch number (if used), embossed or otherwise indelibly marked on the container (any mark or code used in lieu of the date shall be registered with the South African Bureau of Standards); and
- (g) words signifying the country of origin.

8.1.2 True Description of Contents.

(a) No fish shall be labelled otherwise than under its true name. Where the term "selected fish" or similar words are used to describe the pack, the name of the fish canned shall appear in plain type of the same colour and face measurement.

(b) Where the product is labelled "curried fish" or "fried fish", the name of the fish need not be used in conjunction with the words "curried fish" or "fried fish" where stockfish is the fish canned.

(c) Harders may be only be described as "Mullet" or "Harders".

(d) Maasbunker may only be described as "Maasbunker" or "Cape Fish/Kapske vis" or "Jack Mackerel". The term "Cape Fish" shall not be used to describe any fish other than the maasbunker.

(e) Mackerel in any form may only be described as "Mackerel/Makrel" or "Middlecut/Middelsny".

(f) Pilchards in any form may only be described as "Pilchards/Sardientjies", "Sardynjies" or "Pelsers".

(g) Snoek in any form may only be described as "Snoek" or as "Barracouta" or "Atun".

(h) Subject to 8.1.2 (b), stockfish may only be described as "Hake" or "Stockfish/Stokvis", or when smoked as "Smoked Cape Cod Fillets/Gerooekte Stokvismootjies".

(i) Yellow tail or albacore may only be described as "Yellow Tail/Gelster" or "Albacore/Halffkoord".

(j) Any fish depicted on the can labels shall correspond reasonably with the type of fish contained in the can.

8.2 ATTACHING OF LABELS.

8.2.1 Labels on containers shall be clean and neat and securely attached and shall not be superimposed on other labels. They shall not be applied by any person other than the manufacturer or his authorized agent.

8.2.2 Label glue which is liable to deterioration under humid conditions of storage of the canned product shall not be used.

8.3 MARKING OF PACKAGES.

If containers are placed in packages, such packages shall be clean, neat and unbroken and on every such package shall be printed or stencilled the number and size of the containers and the information required to be given on such containers as specified in 8.1 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (g), except that the business address of the manufacturer or producer need not be the full business address, but the minimum necessary to enable him to be identified.

8.4 CONTAINERS FOR EXPORT.

Canned fish packed for export may be labelled in accordance with the regulations of the importing country or dispatched unlabelled; provided that each container bears a code mark in lieu of the name of the producer, and the outer package bears all the information required by 8.3. Canned fish shall not be exported unlabelled unless the code used is registered in advance with the South African Bureau of Standards.

- (b) 'n juiste beskrywing van die visinhoud (8.1.2);
- (c) die soort sous, as sous gebruik is;
- (d) die naam of tipe van die olie wanneer die vis in ander anders as sy eie natuurlike olie verpak is;
- (e) die netto gewig van die inhoud;
- (f) die inmaakdatum en (indien gebruik) die produk-siclotnommer, op die hour gebosseer of op ander manier onuitwisbaar aangebring (enige merk of kode wat in plaas van die datum gebruik word, moet by die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde geregistreer word); en
- (g) woorde wat die land van herkoms aandui.

8.1.2 Juiste beskrywing van die inhoud.

(a) Geen vis mag anders as onder sy korrekte naam geëtiketteer word nie. Waar die uitdrukking „uitgesokte vis“ of dergelyke woorde gebruik word om die inhoud van 'n hour aan te duif, moet die naam van die vis wat ingemaak is in gewone letters van dieselfde kleur en afmetings aangegee word.

(b) Waar die produk op die etiket as „ingelegde vis“ of „kerrievis“ of „gebakte vis“ beskryf word, hoeft die naam van die vis, waar dit stokvis geld, nie saam met die uitdrukking „ingelegde vis“ of „kerrievis“ of „gebakte vis“ aangegee te word nie.

(c) Harders mag slegs as „Harders/Mullet“ beskryf word.

(d) Maasbankers mag slegs as „Maasbankers“ of „Kaapse Vis/Cape Fish“ of „Jack Mackerel“ beskryf word. Die term „Kaapse Vis“ mag nie gebruik word om enige ander vis as die maasbunker te beskryf nie.

(e) Makrel, in watter vorm ook al, mag slegs as „Makrel/Mackerel“ of „Middelesny/Middlecut“ beskryf word.

(f) Sardientjies, in watter vorm ook al, mag slegs as „Sardientjies/Pilchards“ of „Sardynjies“ of „Pelsers“ beskryf word.

(g) Snoek, in watter vorm ook al, mag slegs as „Snoek“ of „Barracouts“ of „Atun“ beskryf word.

(h) Onderworpe aan 8.1.2 (b), mag stokvis slegs beskryf word as „Stokvis/Stockfish“ of „Hake“ of wanneer gerooak, as „Gerooakte Stokvismootjies/Smoked Cape Cod Fillets“.

(i) Gelستر of Halffkoord mag slegs as „Gelستر/ Yellow Tail“ of „Halffkoord/Albacore“ beskryf word.

(j) Enige afbeelding van vis wat op die etiket van die hour verskyn, moet 'n redelike goeie weergawe wees van die soort vis wat in die hour verpak is.

8.2 AANHEG VAN ETIKETTE.

8.2.1 Etikette op hours moet skoon en netjies en stewig aangebring wees en mag nie onder ander etikette geslaap of deur enigemand anders as die fabrikant of sy gemagte agent opgeplak word nie.

8.2.2 Etiket-gom wat moontlik kan bederf as die produk onder vogtige toestande bewaar word, mag nie gebruik word nie.

8.3 DIE MERK VAN PAKKETTE.

As die hours in pakkette gepak word, moet die pak-kette skoon, netjies en heel wees, en op elke pakket moet die aantal en die grootte van die hours gedruk of gesjabloner word, en ook die besonderhede wat volgens 8.1 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) en (g) op die hours aangegee moet word; met dien verstande dat die besigheidsadres van die fabrikant of produsent nie die volle besigheidsadres nie te wees nie, dog slegs die minimum wat nodig is om hom te herken.

8.4 HOURES VIR UITVOER.

Ingemaakte vis wat vir uitvoerdeelindes verpak is, mag volgens die regulasies van die invoerland geëtiketteer word of sonder etiket versend word, mits elke hour 'n kodemerk in plaas van die naam van die produsent dra, en die pakket al die besonderhede volgens 8.3 verei-d. Ingemaakte vis mag nie sonder etiket uitgevoer word nie, tensy die kode wat gebruik word vooraf by die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde geregistreer is.

SECTION 9.—PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

9.1 DETERMINATION OF VACUUM, NET HEAD-SPACE AND NET WEIGHT OF CONTENTS.

9.1.1 Determine the gross weight by weighing the unopened container. In the case of a container with a lid attached by a double seam, measure the vacuum by means of a vacuum gauge and cut out the lid without removing or altering the height of the double seam.

9.1.2 Determine the average vertical distance from the top level of the container to the top level of the contents in sixteenths of an inch by taking measurements at least five points over the surface of the contents. This distance shall be the gross headspace. Calculate the net headspace as follows:-

$$\text{Net headspace} = \text{gross headspace} - \frac{10}{64} \text{ in.}$$

9.1.3 Transfer the contents of the container to a sieve (9.2) and wash, dry and weigh the container complete with the lid. The difference between the gross weight (9.1.1) and the weight of the container and lid gives the net weight of the contents.

9.2 DETERMINATION OF DRAINED WEIGHT OF CONTENTS.

Transfer the contents of the can to a sieve with 8 meshes to the inch. Drain the residue on the sieve for 2 minutes and weigh. Calculate the drained weight as a percentage of the declared net weight.

SECTION 10.—INCUBATION AND MICRO-BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

10.1 INCUBATION OF CONTAINERS AT 37° C.

Incubate the containers for 14 days at 37° C. Examine not less than 10 per cent of these containers for evidence of microbiological spoilage in accordance with 10.2, and for pathogenic organisms.

10.2 MICROBIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

10.2.1 *Media Requirements.* — Each container to be examined requires the following number of tubed media for the purposes of cultural examination:-

Glucose nutrient broth	3
Dextrose tryptone broth	3
Cooked meat medium	3
Liver broth	6

10.2.2 *Glassware.* — All glassware used in the microbiological examination of fish shall be sterile. Sterilization shall preferably be performed by dry heat at 170° C. for 1 hour. After cleaning, plug all test tubes with cotton wool before sterilization.

10.2.3 Physical Examination and Preparation of Container.

10.2.3.1 Note and record all marks of identification appearing on the container or label.

10.2.3.2 Remove the label. Record any physical defects, such as rust, pinholing, dents, imperfect closure or defective seams. Plainly mark for inspection questionable points to be given further physical examination after the container has been opened.

10.2.3.3 Thoroughly clean the container with soap and water. If it is greasy, it may be found helpful to apply a solvent such as petroleum ether, alcohol or naphtha.

10.2.3.4 For sterilization at the site of opening, grasp the container in the hand and hold the previously cleaned top in the flame of a Bunsen burner, distributing the heat with a circular motion. Do not play the flame down on the top of the container, as concentration of heat may cause scorching of the contents. It is suggested that blown containers be thoroughly cleaned with 60 per cent alcohol, after treatment with soap and water, and not flamed.

10.2.4 Sampling of Contents.

AFDELING 9.—FISIESE ONDERSOEK.

9.1 BEPALING VAN DIE VAKUUM EN NETTO-GEWIG VAN DIE INHOUD.

9.1.1 Bepaal die bruto-gewig deur die ongeopende houer te weeg. Meet, in die gevall van 'n houer waarvan die deksel met 'n dubbelnaat bevestig is, die vakuum met behulp van 'n vakuummeter en sny die deksel uit sonder om die dubbelnaat te verwijder of sy hoogte te verander.

9.1.2 Bepaal die gemiddelde vertikale afstand van die bo-vlak van die houer tot die bo-vlak van die inhoud in sesstiges van 'n duim deur op minstens vyf punte op die oppervlak van die inhoud metings te neem. Hierdie afstand is die bruto-bo-ruimte. Bereken die netto-bo-ruimte soos volg:-

$$\text{Netto bo-ruimte} = \text{bruto bo-ruimte} - \frac{10}{64} \text{ dm.}$$

9.1.3 Bring die inhoud van die houer op 'n sif oor (9.2) en was, droog en weeg die houer met deksel en al. Die verskil tussen die bruto-gewig (9.1.1) en die gewig van die houer plus deksel is die netto-gewig van die inhoud.

9.2 BEPALING VAN DIE GEDREINEERDE GEWIG VAN DIE INHOUD.

Bring die inhoud van die houer oor op 'n sif met 8 mase per duim. Dreinser die residu op die sif twee minute lank en weeg. Bereken die gedreineerde gewig as 'n persentasie van die verklareerde netto-gewig.

AFDELING 10.—INKUBERING EN MIKROBIOLOGIESE ONDERSOEK.

10.1 INKUBERING VAN HOUERS BY 37° C.

Inkubear die houers 14 dae lank by 37° C. Ondersoek minstens 10 persent van hierdie houers vir tekens van mikrobiologiese bederf volgens 10.2, en vir patogene organismes.

10.2 MIKROBIOLOGIESE ONDERSOEK.

10.2.1 *Vereistes wat betref kweekbodem.* — Vir elke houer ondersoek moet word, is onderstaande aantal kweekbodem in buisies vir die uitvoering van die kultuur-ondersoek nodig:-

Voedende glukoseboeljon	3
Dekstrasc-triptonboeljon	3
Kweekbodem van gekookte vleis	3
Lewerboeljon	6

10.2.2 *Glaswerk.* — Alle glaswerk wat by die mikrobiologiese ondersoek van vis gebruik word, moet gesteriliseer wees. Die sterilisasie moet by voorkeur 1 uur lank met droë hitte by 170° C. geskied. Nadat die proefbuisies skoongemak is, moet hulle van wattepluisie voorsien word voor sterilisasie.

10.2.3 *Fisiese ondersoek en gereedmaking van die houer.* — Maak aantekening van alle herkenningsmerke wat op die houer of etiket voorkom.

10.2.3.2 Verwyder die etiket. Maak aantekening van fisiese gebreke soos roes, speldgaatjies, duike, onvolkome sluiting of defektiewe nate. Maak 'n duidelike merk by alle twyflagtige punte wat nog aan verdere fisiese ondersoek onderwerp moet word nadat die houer oopgemaak is.

10.2.3.3 Maak die houer deeglik skoon met water en seep. Indien dit vettiger is, kan dit van nut wees om 'n oplosmiddel soos petroleumeter, alkohol of nafta te gebruik.

10.2.3.4 Vir sterilisasie by die openingspunt moet die houer met die hand vasghou en die bekant wat vanteworde skoongemak is in die vlam van 'n Bunsen-brander gehou word. Verspici die hitte deur die houer met die hand in die ronde te draai terwyl die verhitting plaasvind. Moenie met die vlam op die bekant van die houer speel nie, aangesien gekoncentreerde hitte die inhoud kan verskroe. Daar word aan die hand gedoen dat opgeblaasde houers deeglik met alkohol (60 persent) skoon gemaak word nadat hulle met water en seep behandel is, en nie in 'n vlam gehou moet word nie.

10.2.4 Monsterneming van die inhoud.

10.2.4.1 Recording of Vacuum or Pressure. — After flaming or otherwise sterilizing the top of the container, pierce the point of opening by means of a vacuum or pressure gauge tip under aseptic conditions and make a record of the reading shown on the gauge. On removal of the gauge, immediately cover the top of the container with a sterile petri dish or other form of sterile cover.

10.2.4.2 Opening of Container. — Now enlarge the gauge puncture by means of an appropriate type of sterile gauge puncture, preferably the type that will cut a circular disc around the central puncture, or a piercing instrument which enlarges the puncture to a diameter of 0.5 to 1 in.

10.2.4.3 Removal of Inoculum. — Remove fish products by means of sterile spoons, sterile cork borers or glass sampling tubes. Where borers or sampling tubes are employed plug them with cotton wool before sterilization. Force the plug of food material from the sampling tube into a sterile flask containing approximately 50 ml. sterile water and glass beads. Take at least 15 g. of material for this purposes. Now mix the material and water by shaking, the beads causing the material to break up, and introduce 2-ml. quantities into each of the glucose broth, dextrose tryptone broth, liver broth and cooked meat medium tubes, by means of sterile pipettes. Before introducing the inoculum into the cooked meat medium, liquefy the petroleum jelly seal by heating the medium. Seal the liver broth tubes and dextrose tryptone broth tubes in accordance with 10.2.4.4.

10.2.4.4 Sealing of Media Tubes for Anaerobic Incubation. — Seal the six liver broth tubes and the three dextrose tryptone broth tubes by pipetting sterile petroleum jelly, liquid agar, liquid paraffin or paraffin wax on to the surface of the broth to a depth of approximately 0.5 in., and allow the seal to set.

10.2.4.5 Heating of Cooked Meat Medium. — After inoculation heat the cooked meat medium at 80° C. for 10 minutes and then allow to cool. Allow the seal to set before incubation.

10.2.4.6 Incubation of the Culture Tubes. — Incubate the culture tubes as follows:—

Glucose nutrient broth: 3 tubes aerobically at 37° C. for 5 days.

Dextrose tryptone broth: 3 tubes anaerobically at 55° C. for 5 days.

Liver broth: 3 tubes anaerobically at 37° C. and 3 tubes anaerobically at 55° C. for 5 days.

Cooked meat medium: 3 tubes anaerobically at 37° C. for 5 days.

In the case of blown containers, prepare a further set of tubes and incubate them anaerobically and aerobically at 20° C. for 5 days.

After incubation examine the culture tubes and determine the nature of the organisms isolated.

10.2.4.7 After the contents of the containers have been sampled for culturing make the following examination on the contents and the container and record the findings:—

- (a) Make a direct smear of the contents, stain it by Gram's method and examine it microscopically.
- (b) Determine the pH value.
- (c) Examine the contents for deterioration, discolouration, etc.
- (d) Examine the interior of the container for stain, lacquer, rust, etc.
- (e) Examine and measure the seams of the container for abnormalities.

10.3 PREPARATION OF MEDIA.

10.3.1 Glucose Nutrient Broth. — To 1,000 ml. of distilled water add 3 g. beef-extract, 5 g. peptone and 2 g. glucose (dextrose). Warm to dissolve, tube in 10-ml. quantities and autoclave at 121° C. for 30 minutes.

10.2.4.1 Bepaling van die vacuum of druk. — Deur boor die openingspunt onder aseptiese toestande met die punt van 'n vacuum- of drukmeter, nadat die bokant van die houer met 'n vlam of op 'n ander manier gesteriliseer is, en maak aangetekening van die meterleesing. Bedek die houer se bokant onmiddellik met 'n gesteriliseerde petrikakkie of 'n ander soort gesteriliseerde deksel sodra die meter weggeen word.

10.2.4.2 Die oopmaak van die houer. — Vergroot die gaatjie deur die meter gemaak met behulp van 'n geskikte tipe gesteriliseerde instrument, by voorkeur die tipe waar mee 'n skyf rondom die gaatjie as middelpunt gesny kan word, of 'n deurboringsinstrument waarmee die gaatjie se deursnee tot 0.5 tot 1 dm. vergroot kan word.

10.2.4.3 Verwydering van die inoculum. — Verwyder visprodukte met behulp van gesteriliseerde lepel, gesteriliseerde kurkbore of steekbusies van glas. Waar bore of steekbusies gebruik word, moet hulle voor sterilisasię met watterproppie toegestop word. Druk die voedsel uit die steekbus in 'n gesteriliseerde fles wat ongeveer 50 ml. gesteriliseerde water en glasklarre bevat. Neem vir hierdie doel minstens 15 g. materiaal. Meng die materiaal en die water deur te skud; dio krale maak dat die materiaal opbrek. Bring met behulp van gesteriliseerde pipette 2-ml. hoeveelhede oor na elk van die busies met glukoseboeljon, dekstrose-triptonboeljon, leverboeljon en die kweekbodem van gekookte vleis. Voor die inoculum in die kweekbodem van gekookte vleis geplaas word, moet die bedekkende laag petroleumjellie gesmelte word deur die kweekbodem te verhit. Versel die leverboeljonbusies en die dekstrose-triptonboeljonbusies volgens 10.2.4.4.

10.2.4.4 Verseeling van die kultuurbusies vir anaerobiese inkubasie. — Versel die ses leverboeljonbusies en die drie dekstrose-triptonboeljonbusies deur 'n lagie gesteriliseerde petroleumjellie, vloeibare agar, vloeibare paraffina of paraffienwas van 0.5 dm. dikte op die oppervlak van die boeljon te pipetteer en laat die sesel dan stol.

10.2.4.5 Verhitting van die kweekbodem van gekookte vleis. — Verhit die kweekbodem van gekookte vleis na inkubering 10 minute lank by 80° C. en laat dan afkoel. Laat die sesel voor inkubering stol.

10.2.4.6 Inkubering van die kultuurbusies. — Inkubeer die kultuurbusies soos volg:—

Voedende glukoseboeljon: 3 busies, 5 dae dank aerobies by 37° C.

Dekstrose-triptonboeljon: 3 busies, 5 dae lank anaerobies by 55° C.

Leverboeljon: 3 busies, 5 dae lank anaerobies by 37° C. en 3 busies, 5 dae lank anaerobies by 55° C.

Kweekbodem van gekookte vleis: 3 busies, 5 dae lank anaerobies by 37° C.

Berei in die geval van opgeblaasde houers nog 'n stel busies en inkubeer hulle 5 dae lank anaerobies en aerobies by 20° C.

Ondersoek die kultuurbusies na inkubering en bepaal die aard van die geïsoleerde organismes.

10.2.7.4 Voor, nadat die monster van die inhoud van die houer vir kultuurwekking geneem is, onderstaande ondersoek op die inhoud en houer uit en noteer die bevindings:—

- (a) Maak 'n direkte smeer van die inhoud, kleur dit volgens die Gram-metode en ondersoek mikroskopies.
- (b) Bepaal die pH-waarde.
- (c) Ondersoek die inhoud vir verslewing, kleurverandering, ens.
- (d) Ondersoek die binnekant van die houer vir vlekke, vernis, roes, ens.
- (e) Ondersoek en meet die houernate met die oog op onregmatigheid.

10.3 BEREIDING VAN KWEKBODEMS.

10.3.1 Voedende glukoseboeljon. — Voeg 3 g. vleis-ekstrak, 5 g. pepton en 2 g. glukose (dekstrose) by 1,000 ml. gedistilleerde water. Verwarm om op te los, plas hoeveelhede van 10 ml. in busies en steriliseer 30 minute lank by 121° C. in 'n outoklaaf.

10.3.2 Dexrose Tryptone Broth. — Mix 10 g. tryptone, 5 g. dextrose, 0.04 g. bromocresol purple, and 1,000 ml. distilled water and steam the mixture until dissolved. Adjust the reaction to pH 6.8 to 7.0, filter, tube in 10-ml. amounts and autoclave at 121° C. for 30 minutes.

10.3.3. Cooked Meat Medium. — Cut 500 g. of lean beef or calf heart into small cubes and cover with distilled water. Bring to the boil, simmer for 1 hour and strain off the liquid infusion through several thicknesses of muslin. Pass the meat three times through a meat grinder and break up the particles by rubbing them between the hands. Add sufficient distilled water to the liquid infusion to make 2 litres and mix it with the meat. Add normal sodium hydroxide solution until the reaction of the supernatant liquid is pH 8.0. Weigh the medium in a tared vessel and autoclave for 15 minutes. Restore the weight with distilled water, and readjust the pH to 8.0. Boil for 10 minutes, restore the weight with distilled water and again adjust to pH 8.0. Boil again for 10 minutes, restore the weight, and, if the reaction is more acid than pH 7.5, readjust to this reaction. Distribute into tubes, keeping the mixture well stirred to ensure a uniform deposit of meat particles in each tube. Cover with a layer of sterile petroleum jelly and autoclave at 121° C. for 30 minutes. Check the final reaction which should be about pH 7.1 and must not be acid.

10.3.4 Liver Broth. — Boil 500 g. of minced ox liver in 1,000 ml. of distilled water for 1 hour. Adjust the reaction of the mixture to pH 7.0 and boil for a further 10 minutes. Strain through several thicknesses of muslin and make up the volume to 1,000 ml. with distilled water. Add 10 g. of peptone and 1 g. of di-potassium phosphate and again adjust the pH to 7.0. Tube the medium in 10-ml. quantities and add to each tube about 2 g. of the liver particles. Autoclave at 121° C. for 30 minutes. Boil this medium for 10 to 15 minutes before use to remove dissolved air, and cool the tube before inoculation.

C COMPULSORY STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR THE MANUFACTURE, PRODUCTION, PROCESSING OR TREATMENT OF CANNED MEAT PRODUCTS.

SECTION 1.—SCOPE.

This standard specification covers the manufacture, production, processing and treatment of canned meat products.

SECTION 2.—DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this standard specification, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following definitions shall apply:

Canned Meat Product or Product. The article of food, manufactured from meat and packed in hermetically sealed containers, which has been processed by heat treatment to preserve it.

Container. A can made of tinplate or aluminium or, unless inconsistent with the context, a jar made of glass.

Drained Weight. The weight of the contents of the container when determined in accordance with 10.2.

Dripping. The rendered fat of the bovine or sheep.

Exhausting. The removal of air from the contents of a container either by means of heat treatment or by vacuumization.

Fat. That portion of the flesh of the bovine, sheep or pig, which on rendering yields dripping or lard.

Freedom from Microbiological Spoilage. The absence, in not less than 99 per cent of the containers incubated in accordance with 11.1, of blows, leaks and micro-organisms liable to cause spoilage in the product during storage.

Lard. The rendered fat of the pig. It shall not include pressings from crackling or reprocessed lard.

10.3.2 Dekstrose-triptonboeljon. — Meng 10 g. tripton, 5 g. dextrose en 0.04 g. bromocresol-pers met 1,000 ml. gedistilleerde water en stoom totdat alles opgelos is. Reël die reaksie tot 'n pH-waarde van 6.8 tot 7.0, filtrer, plaas hoeveelheid van 10 ml. in buisies en steriliseer 30 minute lank by 121° C. in 'n outoklaaf.

10.3.3 Kwekbedom van gekookte vleis. — Sny 500 g. maar bees- of kalfshart in klein stukkies en bedek met gedistilleerde water. Bring aan die kook, last 1 uur lank saggies kook en syg die vloeibare afbreksel deur verskeie diktes netdolek. Maal die vleis drie maal in 'n vleismeule en breek die stukkies op deur hulle tussen die hande te vrywye. Vul die vloeibare afbreksel met gedistilleerde water tot 2 liter aan en meng met die vleis. Voeg dan normale natruimhidroksiedoplossing daarby tot die pH-waarde van die bedrywend vloeiostof 8.0 is. Weeg die kwekbedom in 'n geweekte houer af en steriliseer 15 minute lank in 'n outoklaaf. Herstel die gewig met gedistilleerde water en reël die pH-waarde weer tot 8.0. Kook 10 minute lank, herstel die gewig met gedistilleerde water en reël die pH-waarde weer tot 8.0. Kook weer 10 minute lank, herstel die gewig en reël die pH-waarde, as die reaksie sunder as pH 7.5 is, tot hierdie waarde. Plaas oor in buisies terwyl die mengsel voortdurend goed gerotor word sodat die vleiscelligties eweredig tussen die buisies verdeel word. Bedek met 'n lagie gesteriliseerde petroleumjellie en steriliseer 30 minute lank by 121° C. in 'n outoklaaf. Bepaal die finale pH-waarde; dit behoort ongeveer 7.1 te wees en mag nie 'n suur-reaksie toon nie.

10.3.4 Lewerboeljon. — Kook 500 g. gemalde beeslewer 1 uur lank in 1,000 ml. gedistilleerde water. Reël die pH-waarde van die mengsel tot 7.0 en kook nog 10 minute lank. Syg deur verskeie diktes netdolek en vul die volume aan tot 1,000 ml. met gedistilleerde water. Voeg 40 g. peptone en 1 g. dikaliumfosfaat daarby en reël die pH-waarde tot 7.0. Plaas die kwekbedom in hoeveelheid van 10 ml. in buisies en voeg by elke buisie ontmont 2 g. lewerdeeltjies. Steriliseer 30 minute lank by 121° C. in 'n autoklaaf. Kook hierdie kwekbedom voor gebruik 10 tot 15 minute lank om aanwesige lug te verdryf en laat die buisie voor inkulering afkoel.

C VERPLIGTE STANDAARDSPESIFIKASIE VIR DIE VERAARDIGING, PRODUKSIE, VERWERKING OF BEHANDELING VAN INGEMAakte VLEISPRODUKTE.

AFDELING 1.—BESTEK.

Hierdie standaardspesifikasie dek die vervaardiging, produksie, bewerking en behandeling van ingemaakte vleisprodukte.

AFDELING 2.—WOORDBEPALING.

Onderstaande woordbepalings, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, geld vir die doelindes van hierdie standaardspesifikasie:—

Afval. Dermis, blaarpense, pens, uiers, milt, longe, speekselkliere, limfkliere, teelballe, baarmoeders, cierstokke, vel, kraakbeen en benerige weefsel.

Afval (pluimvee). Die kop, lugpyp, longe, slukderm, krop, maag, spiermaag, ingewande, lever, niere, galblasz, eierleiers, hart, olyklier, bene en potie.

Afwezigheid van mikrobiologiese bedorf. Die afwesigheid van opgeblaasde houers en houers wat lck, asook van mikro-organismes wat gedurende opberging van die produk bedorf sal kan veroorsaak, in minstens 99 persent van die houers ooreenkomsdig 11.1 gevinkueer.

Braaivet. Die suiwer vet wat uit bees- of skaapvleis gebrand word.

Gedreineerde gewig. Die gewig van die inhoud van die houer volgens 10.2 bepaal.

Houer. 'n Houer wat van blik of aluminium, of, indien dit nie strydig met die verband is nie, van glas gemaak is.

Ingemaakte vleisproduk of produk. Die voedsel, vervaardig van vleis en verpak in lugdigversoedde houers, wat deur hittebehandeling verwerk is om dit te verduurzaam.

Meat. The clean, sound and wholesome flesh of animals used as food, including tissuefat, tripe, liver, kidneys, heart, sweetbreads (pancreas and thymus), brains and tongue, unless specifically precluded.

Offal. Gut, manifolds, paunches, udders, spleen, lungs, salivary glands, lymphatic glands, testicles, uterus, ovaries, skin, cartilage and bony tissue.

Offal (Poultry). The head, trachea, lungs, oesophagus, crop, stomach, gizzard, intestines, liver, kidneys, gall-bladder, oviducts, heart, oil gland, shanks and feet.

Sound. Freedom from external or internal defects.

Time-temperature process. The continuous heat treatment expressed in terms of time and temperature applied in the processing of the product after the container has been sealed.

SECTION 3.—GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FACTORY.

3.1 To ensure that there is no contamination at any stage in the manufacture of the product, the factory shall comply with the following requirements:

3.1.1 The roof shall be watertight.

3.1.2 The floor shall be constructed of impervious material, and shall be sufficiently smooth to ensure proper cleaning and shall be adequately graded to gullies connected to sewers or drains. The floor shall be thoroughly washed each day that the cannery is in operation and the drains shall be kept clean by regular flushing with water.

3.1.3 The inside surfaces of walls of processing rooms shall be impervious to moisture and brought to a smooth finish.

3.1.4 Where waste and overflow occur, they shall be drained away.

3.1.5 Litter and waste shall not be allowed to accumulate and shall be removed and disposed of as promptly as possible.

3.1.6 Adequate general illumination shall be maintained to promote effective processing and cleaning.

3.1.7 In order to prevent drippage at any stage into raw materials or onto equipment used in the preparation and processing of the product and to prevent the growth of mould, proper ventilation shall be maintained for the removal of excess steam.

3.1.8 Adequate measures shall be taken to inhibit or remove mould growth on internal structures of processing and storage rooms.

3.1.9 Effective measures shall be taken to keep the factory free from flies and other insects.

3.1.10 All premises on which raw materials and ingredients are stored and in which the product is manufactured shall be rodent-proofed and kept free of rodents.

3.1.11 Insecticides and rodenticides shall not be used whilst processing is in operation and precautions shall be taken to ensure that working surfaces are at all times free from insecticidal and rodenticidal residues.

3.1.12 No factory chimney shall be so constructed or situated that smoke is emitted in a quantity or in a manner which is offensive, injurious or dangerous to health or causes contamination at any stage in the preparation of the product.

3.1.13 No lavatory, sink, cesspool or garbage heap shall be so situated or maintained that odours or fumes therefrom pervade any room in which raw materials are prepared, processed or stored.

3.1.14 Wash-hand-basins with hot and cold running water and supplied with soap and towels (preferably of paper), or hot air dryers, shall be provided at every entrance to the preparation or processing areas of the factory used by the employees.

Luguitdrywing. Die verwijdering van lug uit die inhoud van die houer, hetys deur middel van hittebehandeling of deur evakuering.

Ongeskonde. Afwesigheid van uitwendige of inwendige gebreke.

Reusel. Die suiever vet wat uit varkyleis gebraai word. Dit sluit nie kaiingvet of herverwerkte reusel in nie.

Tyd-temperatuurproses. Die ononderbroke hittebehandeling in terme van tyd en temperatuur uitgedruk, wat teen tye van die bewerking van die produk aangewend word nadat die houer lugdig versel is.

Vet. Die deel van die vleis van die bees, skaap of vark waaruit braaivet of reusel verkry word.

Vleis. Die skoon, ongeskonde en gesond vleis van diere wat as voedsel gebruik word, insluitende weefselvett, ingewande, lever, niere, harte, alvleksliklore (pankreas en timus), harssings en tonge, tensy in spesifieke gevalle uitdruklik belet.

AFDELING 3.—ALGEMENE VEREISTES BETREFFENDE DIE FABRIEK.

3.1 Ten einde te verseker dat deur gedurende die vervaardiging van die produk in geen stadium besmetting plaasvind nie, moet die fabriek aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:

3.1.1 Die dak moet waterdig wees.

3.1.2 Die vloer moet van ondeurdringbare materiaal gemaak en glad genoeg wees om behoorlike skoonmaak te verseker en moet 'n val hê na afvoerslootjies wat in riol-type van afvoerkanaal uitloop. Die vloer moet elke dag waarop die fabriek in werking is, deeglik gewas word en die afvoerkanaal moet skoon gehou word deur hulle gereeld met water te was.

3.1.3 Die binnekante van die mure van verwerkingskamers moet ondeurdringbaar vir vog en glad afgewerk wees.

3.1.4 Wanneer daar afval en oorlopende vloeistof is, moet dit afgvoer word.

3.1.5 Vulgoed en afval mag nie ophoop nie, maar moet so gou moontlik verwyder en van ontslae geraak word.

3.1.6 Daar moet orals voldoende lig wees om behoorlike verwerking en skoonmaak moontlik te maak.

3.1.7 Die ventilaring moet behoorlik gereeld wees sodat die oormaat stoom kan ontsnap, en sodoeende te verhoed dat dit kondensie en in enige bereidingstadium in grondstowwe of op gereedskap wat vir die bereiding en bewerking van die produk gebruik word, drup en dat skimmel vorm.

3.1.8 Afdoende maatreëls moet getref word en beskerming van die binnekant van verwerkingskamers teen tehou of te verweder.

3.1.9 Afdoende maatreëls moet getref word om vlieë en ander insekte uit die fabriek tehou.

3.1.10 Alle persele waarop grondstowwe en bestanddele bewaar word en waarop die produk vervaardig word, moet teen knaagdier beskermer en vry van knaagdier gehou word.

3.1.11 Insekte- en knaagdierdodende middels mag nie gebruik word gedurende produksieperiodes nie en voorsorg maatreëls moet getref word dat die werkoppervlakte op alle terrein vry is van die oorblyfsels van insektemiddels of knaagdierdodende stowwe.

3.1.12 Geen fabriekskoorsteen mag so opgerig of geleë wees dat dit in so 'n mate of op so 'n manier rook, dat dit aanstoot gee of skadelik of gevaarlik vir die gesondheid is of besoediging veroorsaak in enige stadium van die bereiding van die produk nie.

3.1.13 Geen gemakhuise, awfwasbak, sinkput of vuilgoedhoop mag so geleë wees of in so 'n toestand verkeer dat die reuk of dampie daarvan enige kamer waar grondstowwe voorberei, bewerk of bewaar word, kan binnebring nie.

3.1.14 Handewashakke met warm en koue lopende water en voorvissen van seep en skoon handdoeke (by voorkeur van papier) of warmlugdroers moet by elke ingang tot die voorbereidings- of verwerkingsgebied van die fabriek wat deur die werknemers gebruik word, aangebring word.

3.1.15 The factory shall at all times be maintained in an hygienic state.

3.1.16 No operation or condition which is detrimental to the manufacture, processing or treatment of canned meat products shall be performed or be present in the canning factory.

3.1.17 All equipment coming into contact with raw materials used in the preparation of the product shall be kept clean. An ample supply of stem and water, hose, brushes and other equipment necessary for the proper cleaning of machinery and equipment shall be available. The equipment may be sterilized by the application of hypochlorite or other suitable sterilizing solution. After chemical sterilization, equipment shall be rinsed with potable water to remove all traces of the sterilizing agent. Tests shall be performed to ensure compliance with this requirement.

3.1.18 Lug boxes, baskets, pails and other containers used to transport or store raw materials shall be kept clean and shall not be used for any other purpose. These containers shall be maintained in a state of good repair and cleanliness. The containers, when holding food materials, shall not be stacked in a manner which allows contamination from the bottom of containers.

3.1.19 The tops of all preparation and packing tables shall be made of or covered with concrete, plastic, glass, marble, stainless steel or other material possessing similar characteristics, except in the case of cutting tables where wood may be used. Where wood is used it shall be tongued, grooved and end matched and the surfaces shall be kept smooth and as impervious to moisture as possible to facilitate cleaning.

3.1.20 Lead and lead-alloys other than solder shall not be used in the construction of equipment coming into contact with raw materials at any stage during the manufacture of the product.

3.1.21 Due regard shall be given to the maintenance of sanitary conditions of equipment. The entire processing system shall be cleaned at the close of operation and flushed prior to re-use.

3.1.22 Steam retorts shall be equipped with the following fittings which shall be maintained in good order—

- (a) a controller to maintain accurately the processing temperature (this requirement is not compulsory for the first cook);
- (b) at least one indicating mercury-in-glass thermometer;
- (c) a recording thermometer, complete with time-temperature charts;
- (d) a pressure gauge;
- (e) a vent(s) with tap(s) in the top of the retort;
- (f) a bleeder in each thermometer well or pocket;
- (g) at least one bleeder in the top of the retort;
- (h) in the event of an automatic controller being used, a steam by-pass around the controller to make possible a rapid rise to the processing temperature; and
- (i) an adequate safety valve.

3.2 WATER.

3.2.1 *Water for processing and Washing Purposes.* Water used in the preparation and processing of the product and in the washing of equipment shall have a count of presumptive coliform organisms not in excess of 10 per 100 ml. and shall contain no typical (faecal) coli.

3.2.2 *Cooling Water.* Water for the cooling of containers shall be maintained in a clean condition. Where cooling water is re-used or re-circulated, it shall be chlorinated to maintain a minimum residual chlorine concentration of 1 p.p.m.

3.1.15 Higiëniese toestande moet te alle tye in die fabriek gehandhaaf word.

3.1.16 In die inmaakfabriek mag geen toestand heers of werk gedoen word wat nadelig vir die vervaardiging, bewerking of behandeling van ingemaakte vleisprodukte is nie.

3.1.17 Alle toerusting wat met grondtowwe wat in die bereiding van die produk gebruik word, in aanraking kom, moet skoon gehou word. Voldoende hoeveelhede stoom en water, waterslange, borsels en ander benodigdhede vir die behoorlike skoonhouing van majeens en toerusting moet beschikbaar wees. Die gereedskap kan gesteriliseer word deur die aanwending van hipochloriet of 'n ander gesikte steriliseermiddel. Na die chemiese sterilisering moet alle toerusting met drinkbare water afgespoel word en alle spore van die steriliseermiddel te verwijder. Toets moet uitgevoer word om te verzeker dat aan hierdie vereistes voldoen word.

3.1.18 Kissies, mandjies, emmers en ander houers wat gebruik word om die grondtowwe in te vervoer of te beroer, moet skoon gehou en vir geen ander doel gebruik word nie. Hierdie houers moet altyd heel en skoon gehou word. Die houers, wanneer hulle voodstutowwe bevat, moet nie so oopgestapel word dat die inhoud van die een houer deur die boom van die ander vulgevanger word nie.

3.1.19 Die blaaike van alle voorbereidings- en verpakkingstafels moet van beton, plastiese stof, glas, marmer, vlekvrye staal of ander materiaal met dergelyke eienskappe gemaak of daarvan oorgetrek wees, behalwe in die geval van opsnystafels waar hout gebruik mag word. Waar hout gebruik word, moet die groot en meesing hê. Die oppervlakte moet glad gehou word en daar moet gesorg word dat daar so min moontlik vog kan indring, ten einde die skoonmaak daarvan te vergemaklik.

3.1.20 Lood en loodlegerings, met uitsluiting van soldersel, mag nie gebruik word in die konstruksie van toerusting wat in aanraking kom met die grondtowwe gedurende enige stadium van die vervaardiging van die produk nie.

3.1.21 Die nodige aandag moet aan die handhawing van higiëniese toestande wat betref toerusting geskenk word. Die hele verwerkingsapparatuur moet na afloop van die proses skoongemaak en voor dit weer gebruik word, deurgespoel word.

3.1.22 Stoomretorte moet voorsien wees van die volgende toebehore wat in 'n goeie toestand gehou moet word—

- (a) 'n Regulerender waarmee die verwerkingsstemperatuur noukeurig beheer kan word (hierdie vereiste is nie vir en eerste kookproses verpligtend nie);
- (b) minstens een kwiktermometer;
- (c) 'n regstreertermometer, volledig met tyd-temperatuurkaarte;
- (d) 'n drukmeter;
- (e) 'n lugtag(s) met 'n kraan/kraane bo-in die retort;
- (f) 'n uitlaatklep in elke termometerhouer;
- (g) minstens een uitlaatklep bo-in die retort;
- (h) ingeval 'n automatiese regulerender gebruik word, 'n stoomleiding rondom die regulerender om 'n vinnige stygting tot die verwerkingsstemperatuur moontlik te maak; en

- i) 'n gesikte veiligheidsklep.

3.2 WATER.

3.2.1 *Water vir die bereiding van die produk en vir wasdoeleindes.* Water wat by die bereiding en die bewerking van die produk en vir die was van die toerusting gebruik word, mag 'n telling van vermoedelike coli-vormige organismes van nie meer as 10 per 100 ml. hê nie, en geen tipiese (faekale) coli-organismes bevat nie.

3.2.2 *Koelwater.* Water vir die afskoeling van houers moet in 'n skoon toestand gehou word. Wanneer koelwater weer gebruik of weer gesirkuleer word moet dit gechloriger word ten einde 'n minimum resterende koncentrasie van 1 deel chloor per miljoen te handhaaf.

5.3 COMFORT FEATURES. Employees engaged in the preparation and processing of the product shall be provided with ample dressing rooms and lavatory accommodation which shall be furnished with hot and cold running water, clean towels (preferably of paper), or hot air dryers, nail brushes, and an adequate supply of soap and toilet paper. The requirements of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, No. 22 of 1941, shall be complied with.

3.4 REQUIREMENTS FOR EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE PREPARATION AND PROCESSING OF THE PRODUCT.

3.4.1 No employee who is suffering from a hand or face injury, suppurating skin infection or clinically recognizable infectious disease, or who is wearing a bandage, plaster or other protective covering for a hand injury or suppurating skin infection, shall be allowed to handle raw materials used in the preparation of the product.

3.4.2 Spitting and the use of tobacco in any form shall be prohibited within the processing areas of the premises. Notices to this effect shall be prominently displayed. Eating shall not be permitted within the processing areas of the factory.

3.4.3 Employees shall always wear clean overalls and shall in addition wear clean, washable caps to cover their hair. All protective clothing shall be maintained in good repair. Clothing shall not be stored in workrooms.

3.4.4 Employees shall keep their finger-nails short and clean, and shall wash their hands with soap and water before commencing work and after each absence from the factory processing area.

SECTION 4.—INGREDIENT REQUIREMENTS.

4.1 CONDITION OF INGREDIENTS. All ingredients shall be clean and sound.

4.2 QUALITY OF MEAT. All meat shall have been inspected and passed as fit for human consumption in accordance with Government slaughtering and meat inspection regulations. The use of frozen meat is allowed provided that it has been frozen not longer than 180 days and has been defrosted in a manner which does not adversely affect its quality. Defrosted meat shall be re-inspected in accordance with the above-mentioned regulations and passed as fit for human consumption before being used. Only healthy poultry, fresh or frozen, which has been slaughtered, plucked and prepared under strictly hygienic conditions shall be used. All poultry shall have been examined both ante mortem and post mortem by a veterinary surgeon approved by the principal veterinary officer of the Union of South Africa or under the supervision of such a veterinary surgeon, and certified as fit for human consumption.

4.3 FAT. Except where otherwise indicated, only pure, wholesome and edible fat characteristic of the types of meat canned, shall be used.

4.4 SALT. Salt used in the preparation of the product shall be of good edible quality.

4.5 SEASONING INGREDIENTS. Only pure, wholesome, natural spices, essential oils, essences and herbs free from foreign matter and adulterants shall be used in the preparation of the product.

4.6 GELATINE. Gelatine shall comply with the requirements of the Regulations under the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act, No. 13 of 1929. The sulphur dioxide concentration of the gelatine filling medium shall be such as to avoid corrosion of the tinplate.

4.7 AGAR-AGAR. Agar-agar shall be of British Pharmacopoeia quality.

4.8 CITRIC AND ASCORBIC ACIDS. These ingredients, if used, shall be of British Pharmacopoeia quality.

4.9 NITRATE. Sodium or potassium nitrate specially prepared for use in foodstuffs may, where a limit for nitrate is specified, be used.

3.3 GERIEWE. Werknemers wat hulle besig hou met die bereiding en bewerking van die produk moet voorwaardes word van genoeg kleedkamers en toiletgeriewe met warme koue lopende water, skoon handdoekes (by voorkeur van papier), of warmlugdroers, naaldborsele, en 'n toereikende voorraad toiletpapier en seep. Daar moet aan die vereistes van die Wet op Fabriek, Masjinerie en Bouwerk, No. 22 van 1941, voldoen word.

3.4 VEREISTES VIR WERKNEMERS WAT HULLE BESIG HOU MET DIE BEREIDING EN BEWERKING VAN DIE PRODUK.

3.4.1 Geen werknemer wat 'n besering aan sy hande of gesig het, of wat aan 'n etterende velontsteking of klinies herkenbare besmetlike siekte ly, of wat 'n verband pleister of ander beskermende bedekking om of op 'n berusting aan sy hand of oor 'n etterende velontsteking dra, mag grondstowwe wat in die bereiding van die produk gebruik word, hanter nie.

3.4.2 Spoeig en die gebruik van tabak, in watter vorm ook al, moet binne die verwerkingsgebied van die fabriek verbied word. Kennisgewings te dien effekte moet opvallend vertoon word. Daar mag nie binne die verwerkingsgebied van die fabriek geset word nie.

3.4.3 Werknemers moet altyd skoon oorklere en skoon wasbare kappies om hulle hare te bedek, dra. Alle beschermende klere moet altyd heel gehou word. Klere mag nie in werk kamers gebêre word nie.

3.4.4 Werknemers moet sorg dat hul naels kort en skoon is en moet hul hande, voor hulle begin werk en na elke afwesigheid uit die verwerkingsgebied van die fabriek met seep en water was.

AFDELING 4.—VEREISTES BETREFFENDE DIE BESTANDDELE.

4.1 TOESTAND VAN BESTANDDELE. Alle bestanddele moet skoon en ongeskonde wees.

4.2 Kwaliteit van die vleis.

4.2.1 Alle vleis moet volgens die Goewermentsregulasies in verband met slag- en vleisinspeksie gekeur en geskik vir menslike verbruik verklaar wees. Die gebruik van bevroure vleis is toelaatbaar op voorwaarde dat dit nie meer as 180 dae lank bevroure was nie en dat dit op so 'n manier ontdooi is dat die kwaliteit van die vleis nie nadelig beïnvloed is nie. Ondooide vleis moet, voor dit gebruik word, eers weer kragtens bogemelde regulasies geïnspekteer en geskik vir menslike verbruik verklaar word. Slegs gesonde pluimvee, vars of bevroure, wat in streng hygiëniese toestande geslag, gepluk en voorberei is, mag gebruik word. Alle pluimvee moet sowel voor as na hulle dooggemaak is, deur 'n vecarts wat deur die hoofveearts van die Unie van Suid-Afrika goedgekeur is, onder die toesig van so 'n vecarts ondersoek en as geskik vir menslike verbruik verklaar word.

4.3 VET. Tensy anders aangedui, moet alleen suiver, gesonde en eetbare vet kennerkend van die vleissoorte wat ingemak word, gebruik word.

4.4 SOUT. Sout wat by die bereiding van die produk gebruik word, moet van goeie eethare gehalte wees.

4.5 KRUI-BESTANDDELE. Slegs suiver, gesonde en natuurlike speserye, steriese olies, geurstowwe en kruis wat vry van vreemde stowwe en vervalsingsmiddels is, mag by die bereiding van die ingemaakte produk gebruik word.

4.6 GELATIEN. Gelatien moet voldoen aan die vereistes van die Regulasies kragtens die Wet op Voedingmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels, No. 13 van 1929. Die swaweldioksiëdghalte van die gelatien-vulmedium moet nie sodanig wees dat invretting van die blik veroorsaak word nie.

4.7 AGAR-AGAR. Agar-agar moet van Britse Farmakoepoe gehalte wees.

4.8 STROEN- EN ASKORBIENSUUR. Hierdie bestanddele, indien gebruik, moet van Britse Farmakoepoe gehalte wees.

4.9 NITRAAT. Natrium- of kaliumnitraat wat spesial vir gebruik in voedsel berei is, mag gebruik word in gevallen waar 'n maksimum nitraatinhoud vasgestel is.

4.10 NITRITE. Sodium or potassium nitrite of British Pharmacopoeia quality may, where a limit is specified, be used in the preparation of the product.

4.11 DYES. Except where specifically excluded any suitable dyestuff allowed by the Regulations under the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act, No. 13 of 1929, may be used on condition that the label on the container bears the words "Artificially Coloured" in plain letters of not less than 6 points face measurement and in a colour which affords a distinct contrast to the colour of the label.

4.12 SWEETENING INGREDIENTS. Refined sugar, dextrose and liquid glucose are the only sweetening ingredients allowed.

SECTION 5.—GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE PRODUCT.

5.1 FLAVOUR, ODOUR AND APPEARANCE. The manufacturing process shall be such that the canned meat product shall be palatable, have a pleasant flavour and odour and be of attractive characteristic appearance.

5.2 TEXTURE. The manufacturing process shall ensure a good characteristic uniform texture.

5.3 FREEDOM FROM DEFECTS. In the manufacture of the product pieces of hair, bristles and particles of bone shall be removed. Rind, unless specifically allowed, shall be excluded. Extraneous material shall not be present.

5.4 FILL OF CONTAINER. In the filling of containers, except where otherwise specified, not less than 90 per cent of the total volume capacity of the container shall be taken up by the contents.

5.5 PRESERVATIVES. No chemical preservatives shall be used.

SECTION 6.—SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE, PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND TREATMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

6.1 CANNED SLICED BACON (COOKED).

6.1.1 Types. There shall be two types of canned sliced bacon and the type shall be specified on the label:—

(i) *Canned Sliced Bacon (Streaky, Back or Middle).* This canned bacon shall be prepared from the cured meat of the bacon strip (middle) of the pig. Only carcasses equivalent in grade to Grade I baconers as defined in current Government grading regulations shall be used.

(ii) *Canned Sliced Bacon (Shoulder).* This canned bacon shall be prepared from the cured meat of shoulder of the pig. Only carcasses equivalent in grade to Grads I and II baconers and Grade II porkers as defined in current Government grading regulations, shall be used.

6.1.2 Curing. In the preparation and processing the bacon shall be cured.

6.1.3 Packing. The bacon shall be packed in containers in the form of rashes of uniform size, thickness and shape, which shall be interleaved with clean parchment paper, cellulose film or other suitable wrapping material. The rashes shall be readily separable one from the other when the container is opened for use.

6.1.4 Appearance. The bacon shall be of attractive appearance and colour, well streaked with lean meat and shall be free from seed, bruises, rust discolouration and excessive cartilage.

6.1.5 Nitrite. In the preparation of the product, not more than 200 p.p.m. of nitrite, calculated as sodium nitrite, shall be introduced.

6.1.6 Colouring Matter. No colouring matter shall be added.

6.1.7 Fill of Container. The containers shall be filled as full as is practicable.

6.2 CANNED CORNED BEEF.

4.10 NITRIET. Natrium- of kaliumnitriet van Britse Farmakopee-gehalte mag by die bereiding van die produk gebruik word in gevalle waar 'n maksimum nitrietinhoud vasgestel is.

4.11 KLEURSTOWWE. Tensy uitdruklik uitgesluit, mag enige geskikte kleurstof wat toegelaat word deur die Regulasies kragtens die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingmiddels, No. 13 van 1929, gebruik word, voorwaarde dat op die etiket van die houer die woorde „Kunsmatig Gekleur“ verskyn in letters van minstens 6 punt-grootte en in 'n kleur wat duidelik afsteek teen die kleur van die etiket.

4.12 SOETMAAKMIDDELS. Geraffineerde suiker, deksstro en vloeibare glukose is die enigste toelaathare soetmaakmiddels.

AFDELING 5.—ALGEMENE VEREISTES VIR DIE VERVAARDIGING VAN DIE PRODUK.

5.1 SMAEK, GEUR EN VOORKOMS. Die vervaardigingsproses moet sodanig wees dat die ingemaakte vleisproduk 'n aangename smaak en geur sal hê, asook 'n aantreklike, kenmerkende voorkoms.

5.2 TEKSTUUR. Die vervaardigingsproses moet 'n goeie, kenmerkende en egale tekstuur verseker.

5.3 AFWESIGHEID VAN GEBREKE. By die vervaardiging van die produk moet stukkies haар, steekhaar en stukkies been verwery word. Swoerd, tensy spesifiek toegelaat, moet uitgesluit word. Vreemde stowwe mag nie teenwoordig wees nie.

5.4 VOLHEID VAN HOUERS. By die volmaak van houers, behalwe waar anders gespesifieer, moet minstens 90 persent van die inhoudsmaat van die houer deur die inhoud in beslag geneem word.

5.5 BEDERFWERENDE MIDDELS. Geen chemiese bederferende middels mag gebruik word nie.

AFDELING 6.—SPESIEKE VEREISTES VIR DIE VERAARDING, PRODUKSIE, BEWERKING OF BEHANDELING VAN DIE PRODUK.

6.1 INGEMAakte DUN GESNYDE SPEK (GEKOOK).

6.1.1 Soorte. Daar is twee soorte ingemaakte dun gesnyde spek en die soort moet op die etiket aangedui word:

(i) *Ingemaakte dun gesnyde spek (gestreepte, rug of middel).* Hierdie ingemaakte spek moet berei word uit die gepekelde vleis uit die spekstrook (middel) van die vark. Alleen karkasse van 'n graad wat gelykstaan met spekvarke, grade I en II, en van vleisvarke, graad II, soos omskryf in die geldende Goewermentsgraderingsregulasies mag gebruik word.

(ii) *Ingemaakte dun gesnyde spek (blad).* Hierdie ingemaakte spek moet berei word uit die gepekelde vleis van die blad van die vark. Alleen karkasse van 'n graad wat gelykstaan met spekvarke, grade I en II, en van vleisvarke, graad II, soos omskryf in die geldende Goewermentsgraderingsregulasies mag gebruik word.

6.1.2 Pekel. In die bereidings- en bewerkingsproses moet die spek behoorlik gepekel word.

6.1.3 Verpakking. Die spek moet in houers in die vorm van stroke spek van gelyke grootte, dikte en vorm gepak word. Tussen die spekstroke moet daar skoon perkament-papier of cellulose-film van ander geskikte verpakningsmaterial wees en hulle moet maklik van mekaar geskei kan word wanneer die houer vir gebruik oopgemaak word.

6.1.4 Voorkoms. Die spek moet 'n aantreklike voorkoms in kleur hê en goed van maer vleis voorsien wees en moet vry van saad, kneuspekkie, roesverkleuring en ooromatige kraakbeen wees.

6.1.5 Nitriet. By die bereiding van die produk mag nie meer as 200 d.p.m. nitriet, as natriumnitriet, in die spek verwerk word nie.

6.1.6 Kleurstowwe. Geen kleurstowwe mag bygevoeg word nie.

6.1.7 Volheid van houer. Die houers moet so vol gevul word as wat prakties moontlik is.

6.2 INGEMAakte SOUTVLEIS.

6.2.1 Type. Canned corned beef shall be a solid pack of prepared beef which has been cured.

6.2.2 Meat. The meat used shall be obtained only from the musculature of carcasses of sound, healthy animals. It shall be well-trimmed, free from bruises, bloodclots, major bloodvessels, skin, sinews, tendons, cartilage and bone.

6.2.3 Fat Content. In the preparation of the product not more than 15 per cent by weight of fat, when determined in accordance with 10.9, shall be introduced.

6.2.4 Salt. In the preparation of the product sodium chloride may be added to give a total concentration of not more than 3 per cent by weight.

6.2.5 Nitrite. In the preparation of the product no more than 200 p.p.m. of nitrite, calculated as sodium nitrite, shall be introduced.

6.2.6 Gelling Agent. In the preparation of the product, gelatine and agar-agar may be used, the latter in concentration not exceeding 1 per cent by weight.

6.2.7 Corned Beef with Cereal. In the preparation of this product, not more than 5 per cent by weight of cereal shall be used. The product shall be labelled "Corned Beef with Cereal".

6.2.8 Colouring Matter. No colouring matter shall be added.

6.3 CANNED HAM.

6.3.1 Types. Canned ham shall be prepared from the meat, obtained either from the ham (gammon) or the shoulder of the pig, which has been cured and cooked. It shall be either pasteurized or processed by heat treatment. Shoulder ham shall be labelled "Cooked Shoulder of Ham" in plain type of the same face measurement as that used for the name of the product. Gammon of bacon shall not be described as York Ham.

6.3.2 Meat. Meat used in the preparation of ham shall be derived only from carcasses equivalent in grade to Grade II porkers and Grades I, II and III baconers as defined in current Government grading regulations. Meat which is bruised, soft or oily shall not be used. Frozen meat shall have been stored at a temperature not exceeding 10° F.

6.3.3 Preparation.

6.3.3.1 The ham shall be either—

- (a) artery pumped, or
- (b) wet cured with or without the addition of sweetening ingredients, or
- (c) both artery pumped and wet cured with or without the addition of sweetening ingredients, or
- (d) dry cured.

Honey of British Pharmacopoeia quality may be used in the preparation of the product.

6.3.3.2 Hams shall be washed and scrubbed in a stream of running water or under a water spray.

6.3.3.3 Hams may be packed either green or smoked.

6.3.3.4 Hams shall be boned and well trimmed, and shall have good proportion of lean to fat. The hams shall be filled into containers in one piece. A small additional portion may be added to adjust the weight of the pack. Hams may be packed with the rind intact provided that there is not excessive rind present and that it is sliceable. The fat shall not exceed 1 inch in thickness at its greatest depth, whether the hams are skinned or not.

6.3.3.5 The hams shall be either precooked or thoroughly compressed before packing into cans.

6.3.3.6 Gelatine or agar-agar may be used to solidify the juices in the container in which the ham is packed, provided that, when agar-agar is used, its concentration in the juice shall not exceed 2 per cent by weight. The juices in the container shall be jellied.

6.2.1 Soort. Ingemaakte soutvleis moet uit 'n soliede verpakking bewerkte beesvleis wat gepekkel is, bestaan.

6.2.2 Vleis. Die vleis wat gebruik word, mag alleen afkomstig wees van die spierstelsel van karkasse van gesonde diere in goeie toestand. Die vleis moet goed afgerand, vry van kneuspekkie, bloedklondie, hoofbloedvatte, vel, senings, pese, kraakbeen en been wees.

6.2.3 Detgehalte. By die bereiding van die produk mag hoogstens 15 persent volgens gewig vet, wanneer ooreenkomsdig 10.9 bepaal, in die soutvleis verwerk word.

6.2.4 Sout. By die bereiding van die produk mag natriumchloried hygevoeg word tot 'n totale konsentrasie van 3 persent volgens gewig.

6.2.5 Nitriet. By die bereiding van die produk mag nie meer as 200 d.p.m. nitriet, as natriumnitriet, in soutvleis verwerk word nie.

6.2.6 Gel-middel. By die bereiding van die produk mag gelatine en agar-agar gebruik word, laasgenoemde in konsentrasie van hoogstens 1 persent, volgens gewig.

6.2.7 Soutvleis met graan. By die bereiding van hierdie produk mag nie meer as 5 persent, volgens gewig, gebruik word nie. Op die etiket moet die produk aangedui word as "Soutvleis met Graan".

6.2.8 Kleurstowwe. Geen kleurstowwe mag hygevoeg word nie.

6.3 INGEMAAKTE HAM.

6.3.1 Soorte. Ingemaakte ham moet berei word uit die vleis verkry van die boud of blad van die vark, wat gepekkel en gekook is. Dit moet of gopasteuriseer of deur hittebehandeling verwerk wees. Bladham moet geskitteer word as „Gekookte Bladham” in gewone druk van dieselfde grootte as dié waarin die naam van die produk nagegeef word. Die naam „York”-ham mag nie gebruik word vir agterham wat spekdoekleindes gepekkel is nie.

6.3.2 Vleis. Vleis wat gebruik word vir die maak van ham mag slags verkry word van karkasse van 'n groot gelykstaande met vleisvarke, graad II, en spekvarke, grade I, II en III, soos omskryf in die geldende Goewermentsgraderingsregulasies. Vleis wat gekneus, sag of olierig is, mag nie gebruik word nie. Bevroe vleis moet by 'n temperatuur van hoogstens 10° F bewaar gewees het.

6.3.3 Bereiding.

6.3.3.1 Die ham moet—

- (a) deur slagaarinpomping berei, of
- (b) natgepekkel, met of sonder hyvoeging van soetmaakmiddels, of
- (c) deur slagaarinpomping berei en natgepekkel, met of sonder hyvoeging van soetmaakkmiddels, of
- (d) drooggepekkel wees.

Heuning van Britse Farmakopee gehalte mag in die bereiding van die produk gebruik word.

6.3.3.2 Hamme moet in 'n stroom lopende water of onder waterbespuiting gewas en geskrop word.

6.3.3.3 Hamme mag of as ongerookte of as gerookte hamme verpak word.

6.3.3.4 Die bene moet uit die hamme verwyder word. Hamme moet goed afgerand word, en daar moet 'n gecle verhouding van maar vleis tot vet vleis wees. Die ham moet in een stuk in die houer verpak word. 'n Klein stukkie ham mag egter bygevoeg word om die gewig aan te vul. Hamme mag net die sward daarvan verpak word op voorwaarde dat daar nie te veel sward aanwesig is nie en dat dit in dun snye gesny kan word. Die dikte van die vleislaag op sy dikste plek mag nie 1 dm. te bove gaan nie, ongeag of die sward van die ham verwyder is of nie.

6.3.3.5 Die hamme moet of vooraf gekook of deeglik saamgepers word en daarna in houers verpake word.

6.3.3.6 Gelatine of agar-agar mag gebruik word om die vloeiostof in die houer waarin die ham ingemaak is, te stol op voorwaarde dat wanneer agar-agar gebruik word die konsentrasie daarvan in die vloeiostof nie 2 persent, volgens gewig, oorskry nie. Die vloeiostof in die houer moet gesit wees.

6.3.4 Appearance. All hams used shall be free from bruises, blood spots, discolouration or other form of blemish. The manufacturing process shall be such as to ensure that the product is of light even colour and free from discolouration.

6.3.5 Freedom from Defects. In the preparation of the product hair follicles, loose fat, gristle and superficial glands shall be removed.

6.3.6 Pasteurized Hams. Pasteurized hams shall be stored under refrigeration at a temperature not exceeding 42° F. The label of the container shall bear the statement "Keep under Refrigeration at a Temperature not exceeding 42° F." in plain type of not less than 12 points face measurement.

6.3.7 Sliceable Weight. The product shall be so prepared that, when determined in accordance with 10.3, the sliceable weight shall be not less than 80 per cent of the net weight in the case of pasteurized ham, and not less than 65 per cent in the case of processed ham.

6.3.8 Nitrite. In the preparation of the product not more than 200 p.p.m. of nitrite, expressed as sodium nitrite, shall be introduced.

6.3.9 Colouring Matter. No colouring matter shall be added.

6.3.10 Fill of Container. The containers shall be filled as full as is practicable.

6.4 CANNED EDIBLE LARD.

6.4.1 Preparation. Canned lard shall be prepared from the fresh fat of pigs in good health at the time of slaughter.

6.4.2 Rancidity. The method of processing shall ensure freedom from any odour or taste of rancidity.

6.4.3 Freedom from Defects. In the preparation of the product, flesh, fibrous tissue and crackling shall be removed.

6.4.4 Foreign Fat. The rendered fat of any animal other than the pig, and of any other foreign fat or oil shall be excluded in the preparation and packing of the product.

6.4.5 Fill of Containers. Subject to the requirements of the Weights and Measures Regulations, the containers shall be filled as full as is practicable.

6.4.6 Salt. No salt shall be added.

6.4.7 Colouring Matter. No colouring matter shall be added.

6.4.8 Physical and Chemical Requirements. The product shall be so prepared that the following requirements are complied with:-

6.4.8.1 Iodine value. The iodine value shall be within the range 52 to 68.

6.4.8.2 Refractive index. The refractive index, determined at 60° C, shall be within the range 1.4510 to 1.4535.

6.4.8.3 Melting point. The melting point determined in accordance with 10.13, shall be within the range 25 to 41° C.

6.4.8.4 Acid value. The acid value shall be not more than 1.2.

6.4.8.5 Saponification value. The saponification value shall be within the range 192 to 198.

6.4.8.6 Moisture. Not more than 0.25 per cent of moisture shall be present.

6.5 CANNED LUNCHEON MEATS, LOAVES OR ROLLS.

6.5.1 Excluded Trimmings. Trimmings which are bruised or which are from parts of the head other than the masseter muscles or, in the case of pork, are from seedy parts of the bellies, shall not be used. Feet, rinds, brains, trips, sweetbreads (pancreas, thymus), liver (except in the case of liver luncheon meat) and offal shall not be used.

6.3.4 Voorkoms. Alle hamme wat gebruik word, moet vry van kneusplekke, bloedkolle, verkleuring en ander soorte gebreke wees. Die vervaardigingsproses moet sodanig wees dat dit versker dat die produk egaal lig van kleur en vry van verkleuring is.

6.3.5 Afwesigheid van gebreke. By die bereiding van die produk moet haarsakkies, los vet, kraakbeen en kliere aan die oppervlak van die vel verwyn word.

6.3.6 Gepasteuriseerde hamme. Gepasteuriseerde hamme moet onder verkoeling bewaar word by 'n temperatuur van hoogstens 42° F. Die woorde „Bewaar onder verkoeling by 'n temperatuur van hoogstens 42° F“ moet in gewone letters van minstens 12 punt-grootte op die etiket van diehouer aangege word.

6.3.7 Snygewig. Die produk moet so berei word dat die snygewig in die geval van gepasteuriseerde ham nie minder as 80 persent, en in die geval van kommersieel gesteriliseerde ham nie minder as 65 persent van die netto gewig uitmaak wanneer dit volgens 10.3 bepaal word nie.

6.3.8 Nitriet. By die bereiding van die produk mag nie meer as 200 d.p.m. nitriet, as natriumnitriet, in die ham verwerk word nie.

6.3.9 Kleurstowwe. Geen kleurstowwe mag bygevoeg word nie.

6.3.10 Dolheid van die houer. Die houers moet so vol gemaak word as wat prakties moontlik is.

6.4 INGEMAAKTE EETBARE REUSEL.

6.4.1 Bereiding. Ingemaakte reusel moet berei word van die vars vet van varke wat, toe hulle geslaag is, goed gesond was.

6.4.2 Galterigheid. Die metode van bewerking moet moet vryheid van enige reuk of smaak wat kenmerkend van galterigheid is, verseker.

6.4.3 Afwesigheid van gebreke. By die bereiding van die produk moet vleis, selenrigtige weefsel en kailingvet verwyn word.

6.4.4 Dreeende vet. Die uitgebraaide vet van enige ander dier as die vark, of enige ander vreemde vet of olie moet uitgesluit word by die bereiding en verpakking van die produk.

6.4.5 Dolheid van houers. Onderworpe aan die versistes van die Regulasies op Mat en Gewigte moet houers so vol gemaak word as wat prakties moontlik is.

6.4.6 Sout. Geen sout mag bygevoeg word nie.

6.4.7 Kleurstowwe. Geen kleurstowwe mag bygevoeg word nie.

6.4.8 Fisiese en chemiese vereistes. Die produk moet sodanig berei word dat aan die volgende vereistes voldoen word:

6.4.8.1 Joodgetal. Die joodgetal moet binne die grense 52 en 68 lê.

6.4.8.2 Brekingsindeks. Die brekingsindeks, by 60° C bepaal, moet binne die grense 1.4510 en 1.4335 wees.

6.4.8.3 Smeltpunt. Die smeltpunt, wanneer ooreenkomsdig 10.13 bepaal, moet binne die grense 23 en 41° C lê.

6.4.8.4 Suurgetal. Die suurgetal mag hoogstens 1.2 wees.

6.4.8.5 Versepingsgetal. Die versepingsgatal moet binne die grense 192 en 193 lê.

6.4.8.6 Dog. Nie meer as 0.25 persent vog mag aanwesig wees nie.

6.5 INGEMAAKTE VLEIS EN VLEISROLLE.

6.5.1 Vleisneysels wat nie gebruik mag word nie. Vleisneysels wat gekneus is of wat van ander dele van die kop as die kaakspliere of, in die geval van varklyfies, van die pensdele wat saad tuon, afkomstig is, mag nie gebruik word nie. Pote, swerd, harsings, derms, alvleisksliere (pankreas en titmus), lever (behalwe in die geval van lewerrol) en afval mag nie gebruik word nie.

6.5.2 Filler. Only cereal, rusk, cracker meal, potato flour or other wholesome edible farinaceous material shall be used as filler. Not more than 6 per cent by weight of starch shall be added. Milk and eggs may be added.

6.5.3 Nitrite. In the preparation of the product not more than 200 p.p.m. of nitrite, expressed as sodium nitrite, shall be introduced.

6.5.4 Specific Requirements for Various Types of Canned Luncheon Meats.

6.5.4.1 Canned pork luncheon meat. Canned pork luncheon meat shall be so prepared that it contains not less than 85 per cent of meat including fat. The fat content shall not exceed 35 per cent of the total meat content. The meat content shall be entirely pork. Not more than 5 per cent of the meat content may be heart, kidney or a mixture of these.

6.5.4.2 Canned pork and beef luncheon meat. Canned pork and beef luncheon meat shall be so prepared that it contains not less than 85 per cent of meat including fat. The fat content shall not exceed 35 per cent of the total meat content. Not more than 5 per cent of the meat content may be heart, kidney or a mixture of these. Of the meat content not less than 70 per cent shall be pork and the remainder shall be beef.

6.5.4.3 Canned beef and pork luncheon meat. Canned beef and pork luncheon meat shall be so prepared that it contains not less than 85 per cent of meat including fat. The fat content shall not exceed 35 per cent of the total meat content. Not more than 5 per cent of the meat content may be heart, kidney or a mixture of these. Of the meat content not less than 70 per cent shall be beef, and the remainder shall be pork.

6.5.4.4 Canned ham luncheon meat. Canned ham luncheon meat shall be so prepared that it contains not less than 85 per cent of meat including fat. The fat content shall not exceed 35 per cent of the total meat content. The meat content shall be entirely ham.

6.5.4.5 Canned ham and beef luncheon meat. Canned ham and beef luncheon meat shall be so prepared that it contains not less than 85 per cent of meat including fat. The fat content shall not exceed 35 per cent of the total meat content. Not more than 5 per cent of the meat content may be beef, heart, kidney or a mixture of these. Of the meat content, not less than 60 per cent shall be ham and the remainder shall be beef.

6.5.4.6 Canned liver luncheon meat. Canned liver luncheon meat shall be so prepared that it contains not less than 85 per cent of meat including fat. The fat content shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total meat content. Of the meat content not less than 60 per cent shall be liver of the bovine or the pig. Lean beef or pork trimmings amounting to not more than 40 per cent of the meat content may be used. Not more than 5 per cent of the meat content may be beef heart, kidney or a mixture of these.

6.6 CANNED POULTRY.

6.6.1 Types. Canned poultry covers canned chicken, duck, goose or turkey.

6.6.2 Form in which Poultry shall be Canned. Poultry shall be canned either as—

- (a) flesh only;
- (b) dissected poultry; or
- (c) whole poultry.

Except for the permissible inclusion of the wishbone, poultry packed as flesh shall be free from bones. Arteries and tendon tissues shall be absent, except in the case of whole poultry in which the two main arteries leading to the shoulders may be present as well as those tendon tissues which, because of their location, cannot be removed. Offal shall not be included.

6.5.2 Dulfstof. Slegs graan-, beskuit-, of klinkermeel, aartappelmeel of ander voedsame eetbare stowwe van meelegte aard mag as vulstof gebruik word. Nie meer as 6 persent stysel, volgens gewig, mag bygevoeg word nie. Melk en eiers mag bygevoeg word.

6.5.3 Nitriet. By die bereiding van die produk mag nie meer as 200 d.p.m. nitriet, as natriumnitriet, in die vleis verwerk word nie.

6.5.4 Specifieke vereistes vir die verskillende soorte ingemaakte vleis en vleisrolle:

6.5.4.1 Ingemaakte varkyleis. Ingemaakte varkyleis moet so berei word dat dit nie minder as 85 persent vleis met inbegrip van vet bevat nie, met dien verstande dat die totale vetgehalte van die produk nie meer as 35 persent van die totale vleisinhoud mag wees nie. Die vleisinhoud moet geheel en al uit varkyleis bestaan. Nie meer as 5 persent van die vleisinhoud mag uit hart, nier of 'n mengsel van hierdie organe bestaan nie.

6.5.4.2 Ingemaakte vark- en beesvleis. Ingemaakte vark- en beesvleis moet so berei word dat dit nie minder as 85 persent vleis met inbegrip van vet bevat nie, met dien verstande dat die totale vetgehalte van die produk nie meer as 35 persent van die totale vleisinhoud mag wees nie. Nie meer as 5 persent van die vleisinhoud mag uit hart, nier of 'n mengsel van hierdie organe bestaan nie. Minstens 70 persent van die vleisinhoud moet uit varkyleis bestaan, die res moet beesvleis wees.

6.5.4.3 Ingemaakte bees- en varkyleis. Ingemaakte bees- en varkyleis moet so berei word dat dit nie minder as 85 persent vleis met inbegrip van vet bevat nie, met dien verstande dat die totale vetgehalte van die produk nie meer as 35 persent van die totale vleisinhoud mag wees nie. Nie meer as 5 persent van die vleisinhoud mag uit hart, nier of 'n mengsel van hierdie organe bestaan nie. Minstens 70 persent van die vleisinhoud moet uit beesvleis bestaan, die res moet varkyleis wees.

6.5.4.4 Ingemaakte hamvleis. Ingemaakte hamvleis moet so berei word dat dit nie minder as 85 persent vleis met inbegrip van vet bevat nie, met dien verstande dat die totale vetgehalte van die produk nie meer as 35 persent van die totale vleisinhoud mag wees nie. Die vleisinhoud moet geheel en al uit ham bestaan.

6.5.4.5 Ingemaakte ham-en-beesvleis. Ingemaakte ham-en-beesvleis moet so berei word dat dit nie minder as 85 persent vleis met inbegrip van vet bevat nie, met dien verstande dat die totale vetgehalte van die produk nie meer as 35 persent van die totale vleisinhoud mag wees nie. Nie meer as 5 persent van die vleisinhoud mag uit beeshart, beesniere of 'n mengsel van hierdie organe bestaan nie. Minstens 60 persent van die vleisinhoud moet uit ham bestaan; die res moet beesvleis wees.

6.5.4.6 Ingemaakte lewerrol. Ingemaakte lewerrol moet so berei word dat dit nie minder as 85 persent vleis met inbegrip van vet bevat nie, met dien verstande dat die totale vetgehalte van die produk nie meer as 25 persent van die totale vleisinhoud mag wees nie. Van die vleisinhoud moet minstens 60 persent bees- of varklever wees. Smyns van maar bees- of varkyleis, wat nie meer as 40 persent van die vleisinhoud mag uitmaak nie, mag gebruik word. Nie meer as 5 persent van die vleisinhoud mag uit beeshart, beesniere of 'n mengsel van hierdie organe bestaan nie.

6.6 INGEMAAKTE PLUIMVEE.

6.6.1 Soorte. Ingemaakte pluimvee sluit in ingemaakte hoender, eend, gans en kalkoen.

6.6.2 Drom waarin pluimvee ingemaak moet word. Die pluimvee moet ingemak word as:

- (a) af 'n suiver vleisverpakking, af
- (b) opgesnyde pluimvee, af
- (c) heel pluimvee.

Die suiver vleisverpakking moet sonder bene wees. Indien verkieks, mag die wenbsentjies egter ingesluit word. Slagare en senings moet afwesig wees, behalwe in die geval dat heel pluimvee, waar die twee hoofslagare wat wens hulle ligging skouers lei, sowel as daardie senings wat wens hulle ligging nie verwyder kan word nie, teenwoordig mag wees. Bed pluimvee moet vry van gebreke wees. Afval mag nie ingesluit word nie.

6.6.3 *Trimming*. The poultry shall be cleanly trimmed and shall be free from bruised or discoloured portions of flesh.

6.6.4 *Packing Medium*. The poultry shall be packed in—

- (a) a jellied medium which may contain added gelatine or agar-agar, the latter not in excess of 2 per cent by weight, to assist in the formation of a firm jelly;
- (b) a suitable stock medium;
- (c) chicken, duck, goose or turkey fat; or
- (d) lard in the case of whole poultry. (The use of lard shall be declared on the label.)

6.6.5 *Drained Weight or Percentage Flesh*. The product shall be so prepared that the weight of the flesh in an all-flesh pack is not less than 70 per cent of the net weight of the contents of the container. Similarly in a dissected poultry pack the drained weight shall be not less than 60 per cent of the net weight of the contents, while in a whole poultry pack the drained weight shall be not less than 50 per cent of the net weight.

6.6.6 *Primal Parts*. Dissected poultry packs shall be so prepared that the primal parts present in any one container are in proportion to those found in the undissected poultry.

6.6.7 *Freedom from Defects*. Feathers, including pin feathers, shall be removed.

6.6.8 *Colouring Matter*. Dyestuffs shall not be used.

6.7 CANNED SAUSAGES.

6.7.1 *Excluded Trimmings*. Trimmings which are bruised or which are from parts of the head other than the masticator muscles or, in the case of pork are from seedy parts of the bellies, shall not be used. In addition feet, rinds, brains, tripe, sweetbreads (pancreas and thymus), liver and offal shall not be used.

6.7.2 *Filler*. Only cereal, rusk, cracker meal, potato flour or other wholesome edible farinaceous material shall be used as filler. Not more than 6 per cent by weight of starch shall be added.

6.7.3 *Nitrite*. In the preparation of the product not more than 200 p.p.m. of nitrite, expressed as sodium nitrite, shall be introduced.

6.7.4 *Fill of Container*. In the filling of containers not less than 80 per cent of the total volume capacity of the container shall be taken up by the contents.

6.7.5 *Drained Weight*. The product shall be so prepared that, when determined in accordance with 10.2, the drained weight shall be not less than 80 per cent of the net weight of the contents of the container.

6.7.6 *Uniformity of Size and Shape*. The sausages in any one container shall be of reasonably uniform size and shape. Distortion shall be reduced to a minimum.

6.7.7 *Casings*. If sausages are to be packed into casings, hog, sheep or suitable synthetic casings of good quality and sound hygienic condition shall be used. If the case of chipolata cocktail sausages, sheep casings only shall be used.

6.7.8 *Packing Media*. Sausages other than Vienna sausages may be packed in a medium of fat typical of the meat used, in brine or in a medium of agar-agar in which the concentration of the gelling agent shall not exceed 2 per cent by weight. Vienna sausages may be packed in a medium of 2 to 6 per cent brine by weight, or in a gelatine solution, the maximum concentration of which shall be 5 per cent by weight, or in an agar-agar by weight containing not more than 2 per cent agar-agar by weight. Fat shall not be used as a packing medium for Vienna sausages.

6.7.9 *Specific Requirements for the Manufacture of Various Types of Canned Sausages*.

6.6.3 *Regnyndig*. Die pluimvee moet netjies reggesny en die vleis vry van kneusplekke of verkeerde vleisgedeltes wees.

6.6.4 *Verpakkingmedium*. Die produk moet verpak wees in—

- (a) 'n sjelcimedium wat bygevoegde gelatien of agar-agar mag bevat, laasgenoemde in 'n hoevelheid van nie meer as 2 persent volgens gewig nie, om die vorming van 'n stywe sjelie te bevorder, of
- (b) 'n geskikte sous, of
- (c) hoender-, eend-, gans- of kalkoenvet, of
- (d) reuse, in die geval van heel pluimvee. (Die gebruik van reuse moet op die etiket aangedui word).

6.6.5 *Gedreineerde gewig of persentasie vleis*. Die produk moet so berei word dat die gewig van die vleis in die suwer vleisverpakking nie minder as 70 persent van die netto gewig van die inhoud van die houer uitmaak nie. In die opgesnyde pluimveeverpakking mag die gedreineerde gewig nie minder as 60 persent van die netto gewig van die inhoud wees nie, terwyl dit in die heel pluimveeverpakking nie minder as 50 persent van die netto gewig mag wees nie.

6.6.6 *Oorspronklike ledemate*. Opgesnyde pluimveeverpakking moet so berei word dat die verhouding van die aantal oorspronklike ledemate wat in enige houer teenwoordig is, dieselfde is as dié waarin hulle in normale heil pluimvee aanwesig is.

6.6.7 *Afwezigheid van gebreke*. Vere, insluitende onontwikkelde vere, moet verwyder word.

6.6.8 *Kleurstowwe*. Kleurstowwe mag nie gebruik word nie.

6.7 INGEMAATKE WORS.

6.7.1 *Vleissnysels wat nie gebruik mag word nie*. Vleissnysels wat geskeus is of wat afkomstig is van ander deel van die kop as die kaakspiere, of in die geval van varkvleis van die pondele wat saad toon, mag nie gebruik word nie. Pote, sward, harsings, ingewande, alvleksklere (pankreas en tinus), lever en afval mag nie gebruik word nie.

6.7.2 *Dulstof*. Slegs graan-, beksuit- of klinkermeel, aartappelmelk of ander voedsame eethbare stowwe van meeletlike aard mag as vulstof gebruik word. Nie meer as 6 persent stysel, volgens gewig, mag bygevoeg word nie.

6.7.3 *Nitriet*. By die bereiding van die produk mag nie meer as 200 d.p.m. nitriet, as natriumnitriet, in die wors verwerk word nie.

6.7.4 *Volheid van houer*. Die houers moet sodanig gevul word dat minstens 85 persent van die totale inhoudsruimte daarvan deur die inhoud in beslag geneem word.

6.7.5 *Gedreineerde gewig*. Die produk moet so berei word dat wanneer volgens 10.2 bepaal, die gedreineerde gewig nie minder as 80 persent van die netto gewig van die inhoud van die houer mag uitmaak nie.

6.7.6 *Gelykheid van grootte en vorm*. Die worse in enige houer moet van redelik gelykvormige grootte en vorm wees. Misvorming moet tot 'n minimum beperk word.

6.7.7 *Stopders*. Indien worse vir inmaakdoeleindes bestem, in stopders verpak word, moet vark-, skaap- of geskikte sintetiese derme wat van goeie kwaliteit is en in 'n gesonde toestand verkeer, gebruik word. In die geval van chipolata-skemperpartyworsies moet slegs skaanderms gebruik word.

6.7.8 *Verpakkingmedium*. Worse, met uitsondering van Weense-worsies, mag verpak word in die vleis wat kenmerkend is van die vleis wat gebruik is, in pekel of in 'n agar-agarmedium waarvan die konseptasie van die stollingsmiddel hoogstens 2 persent volgens gewig is.

Weense-worsies mag verpak word in pekel wat 2 tot 6 persent sout, volgens gewig, bevat, of in 'n oplossing van gelatien waarvan die maksimum konseptasie 5 persent volgens gewig is, of in 'n agar-agar sjelie wat hoogstens 2 gewigspersent agar-agar bevat. Vet mag nie gebruik word as 'n verpakkingmedium vir Weense-worsies nie.

6.7.9 *Spesifieke vereistes vir die vervaardiging van verskillende worssoorte*.

6.7.9.1 Canned pork sausages and canned chipolata cocktail sausages. The ingoing sausages shall contain not less than 80 per cent of pork including fat, provided that the total fat content does not exceed 25 per cent of the total meat content. Not more than 5 per cent of heart, kidney or a mixture of these may be included in the meat content.

6.7.9.2 Canned beef sausages. The ingoing sausages shall contain not less than 80 per cent of beef including fat, provided that the total fat content does not exceed 25 per cent of the total meat content. Not more than 5 per cent of heart, kidney or a mixture of these may be included in the meat content.

6.7.9.3 Canned pork and beef sausages. The ingoing sausages shall contain not less than 80 per cent of meat including fat, provided that the total fat content does not exceed 25 per cent of the total meat content. Of the meat content, not less than 66½ per cent shall be pork and the remainder beef. Not more than 5 per cent of heart, kidney or a mixture of these may be included in the meat content.

6.7.9.4 Canned beef and pork sausages. The ingoing sausages shall contain not less than 80 per cent of meat including fat, provided that the total fat content does not exceed 25 per cent of the total meat content. Of the meat content not less than 66½ per cent shall be beef and the remainder pork. Not more than 5 per cent of heart, kidney or a mixture of these may be included in the meat content.

6.7.9.5 Canned Vienna sausages. The ingoing sausages shall contain not less than 80 per cent of meat including fat, provided that the total fat content does not exceed 25 per cent of the total meat content. The meat content shall consist of beef, veal or pork, or a mixture of these. Not more than 5 per cent of heart, kidney or a mixture of these may be included in the meat content. The meat used may be either fresh or suitably cured, and the sausages shall be smoked.

6.8. CANNED TONGUE.

6.8.1 Preparation. Only cured or uncured tongue of the bovine, the sheep or the pig shall be used. All bone, the epiglottis, surplus fat and, in the case of ox tongue, the skin, shall be removed.

6.8.2 Packing Medium. The tongue may be packed in a medium prepared from bone stock with or without the addition of gelatine, or agar-agar or both. Agar-agar shall not be used in excess of 2 per cent by weight of the packing medium. The canning medium shall, except in the case of brine, be firm and as far as possible clear.

6.8.3 Cooking and Slicing. The tongue may be either precooked and/or cooked in the can. Ox tongue may be longitudinally cut. Only one additional portion of tongue may be added to make up weight.

6.8.4 Nitrite. In the preparation of the product not more than 200 p.p.m. of nitrite, expressed as sodium nitrite, shall be introduced.

6.8.5 Colouring Matter. No colouring matter shall be added.

6.8.6 Drained Weight. The product shall be so prepared that the drained weight shall be not less than 80 per cent of the net weight of the contents.

6.8.7 Freedom from Defects. Salivary and lymphatic glands and, in the case of ox tongue, skin shall be removed.

6.9 UNSPECIFIED CANNED MEAT PRODUCTS.

6.9.1 The production of these products shall be in conformity with the general requirements of this specification.

6.9.2 Where the meat to be used is cured, not more than 200 p.p.m. of nitrite expressed as sodium nitrite, shall be introduced.

6.7.9.1 Ingemaakte varkwors en ingemaakte chipolata skemerpartyworsies. Die wors wat ingemaak word, mag nie minder as 80 persent varkvleis met inbegrip van vet bevat nie, met dien verstande dat die totale vetgehalte nie meer as 25 persent van die totale vleisinhoud mag wees nie. Nie meer as 5 persent van die inhoud mag uit hart, niere of 'n mengsel van hierdie organe bestaan nie.

6.7.9.2 Ingemaakte beeswors. Die wors wat ingemaak word, mag nie minder as 80 persent beesvleis met inbegrip van vet bevat nie, met dien verstande dat die totale vetgehalte nie meer as 25 persent van die totale vleisinhoud mag wees nie. Nie meer as 5 persent van die vleisinhoud mag uit hart, niere of 'n mengsel van hierdie organe bestaan nie.

6.7.9.3 Ingemaakte vark-en-beeswors. Die wors wat ingemaak word, mag nie minder as 80 persent vleis met inbegrip van vet bevat nie, met dien verstande dat die totale vetgehalte nie meer as 25 persent van die totale vleisinhoud mag wees nie. Minstens 66½ persent van die vleisinhoud moet varkvleis wees, en die res beesvleis. Nie meer as 5 persent van die vleisinhoud mag uit hart, niere of 'n mengsel van hierdie organe bestaan nie.

6.7.9.4 Ingemaakte bees-en-varkwors. Die wors wat ingemaak word, mag nie minder as 80 persent vleis met inbegrip van vet bevat nie, met dien verstande dat die totale vetgehalte nie meer as 25 persent van die totale vleisinhoud mag wees nie. Minstens 66½ persent van die vleisinhoud moet beesvleis wees, en die res varkvleis. Nie meer as 5 persent van die vleisinhoud mag uit hart, niere of 'n mengsel van hierdie organe bestaan nie.

6.7.9.5 Ingemaakte Weense-worsies. Die worsies wat ingemaak word, mag nie minder as 80 persent vleis met inbegrip van vet bevat nie, met dien verstande dat die totale vetgehalte nie meer as 25 persent van die totale vleisinhoud mag wees nie. Die vleisinhoud moet bestaan uit beesvleis, kalfsvleis of varkvleis of uit 'n mengsel hiervan. Nie meer as 5 persent van die inhoud mag uit hart, niere of 'n mengsel van hierdie organe bestaan nie. Die vleis wat vir die worsies gebruik word, mag of vars of behoorlik gepekel wees en die worsies moet gerook wees.

6.8 INGEMAAKTE TONG.

6.8.1 Bereiding. Slegs gepekelde of ongepekelde tong van die bees, skaap of vark mag gebruik word. Alle bees, die epiglottis, oortollige vet en in die geval van beestong, ook die vel, moet verwijder word.

6.8.2 Verpakkingsmedium. Tonge mag verpak word in 'n medium wat van beensop met of sonder byvoeging van gelatien of agar-agar, of albei, berei is. Agar-agar mag nie meer as 2 persent, volgens gewig, van die verpakkingsmedium uitmaak nie. Die verpakkingsmedium, behalwe die geval van pekel en beensop, moet styf en so ver moontlik helder wees.

6.8.3 Kook en sny. Tonge mag of vooraf gekook en in die houer gekook word. Beestonge mag oorlangs gesny word. Slegs een bykomstige stukkie tong mag bygevoeg word om die gewig aan te vul.

6.8.4 Nitriet. By die bereiding van die produk mag nie meer as 200 d.p.m. nitriet, as natriumnitriet, in die tong verwerk word nie.

6.8.5 Kleurstowwe. Geen kleurstowwe mag bygevoeg word nie.

6.8.6 Gedreineerde gewig. Die produk moet so berei word dat die gedreineerde gewig minstens 80 persent van die netto gewig van die inhoud van die houer sal uitmaak.

6.8.7 Afwesigheid van gebreke. Speeksel- en limfeklieren, in die geval van beestong, ook die vel moet verwijder word.

6.9 NIE-GESPESIFISEERDE INGEMAAKTE VLEIS-PRODUKTE.

6.9.1 Die vervaardiging van hierdie produkte moet in ooreenstemming wees met die algemene vereistes van hierdie spesifikasie.

6.9.2 Waar die vleis wat gebruik word gedurende bereiding van die produk gepekel word, mag nie meer as 200 d.p.m. nitriet, uitgedruk as natriumnitriet, in die vleis verwerk word nie.

6.9.3 Not more than 2 per cent by weight of agar-agar may be present in the packing medium used in the preparation of any product.

6.9.4 The product shall be so prepared that the drained weight, in the case of packs other than solid packs, shall be not less than 75 per cent of the net weight.

6.9.5 Offal shall not be used.

SECTION 7.—CONTAINERS.

7.1 TYPES OF CAN. The cans shall be suitable for the canning of meat products and, if lacquered, the lacquer shall be such that it does not peel during the processing and storage of the product. Open top cans shall not be re-used.

SECTION 8.—PACKING AND PROCESSING REQUIREMENTS.

8.1 FILLING UNDER HYGIENIC CONDITIONS. The product shall be prepared and filled into clean, sound containers under conditions which ensure freedom from contamination. Lids shall be clean at the time of use. Incidental contamination from soiled equipment or from personnel suffering from hand or face injuries or eruptions shall be avoided.

8.2. EXHAUSTING, SEAMING AND PROCESSING.

8.2.1 The filled containers shall be exhausted, properly sealed and processed by heat.

8.2.2 The exhausting, sealing and processing shall be done in such a manner that the ends remain concave under normal storage and transport conditions.

8.2.3 The time-temperature process shall be so applied as to ensure—

- (a) the destruction of pathogenic organisms, and
- (b) freedom from microbiological spoilage.

In the case of pasteurised ham this means that the process shall ensure freedom from non-spore-forming and pathogenic bacteria.

8.3 SEALING OF CONTAINERS. All containers shall be hermetically sealed and all closures strongly and accurately made. Containers shall be clean before labelling and packaging.

SECTION 9.—LABELLING AND MARKING.

9.1 DETAILS REQUIRED ON EACH CONTAINER OR LABEL. Subject to 9.4, the following information shall appear legibly on each container or label in type of such size and prominence as prescribed by the regulations promulgated under the Weights and Measures Act, No. 32 of 1922, and the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act, No. 13 of 1929:—

(a) The full name and address of the manufacturer or producer of the product, or in the case of containers packed for any other person, the full name and business address of that person, preceded by words signifying that the contents were packed for that person;

- (b) the brand name;
- (c) a true description of the contents;
- (d) the net weight of the contents;

(e) where applicable, the nature of the medium in which the product is packed;

(f) where applicable, a statement of the ingredients in decreasing order of magnitude;

(g) the presence of artificial colouring matter in plain type of not less than 6 points face measurement;

(h) the date of canning and, if used, the batch number embossed or otherwise indelibly marked on the container. (Any mark or code used in lieu of the date shall be registered with the South African Bureau of Standards); and

- (i) words signifying the country of origin.

6.9.3 Hoogstens 2 persent agar-agar volgens gewig mag teenwoordig wees in die verpakkingmedium wat gebruik word in die bereiding van die produk.

6.9.4 Die produk moet sodanig berei word dat die gedreineerde gewig, uitgesonderd in die geval van solide verpakking, minstens 75 persent van die netto gewig is.

6.9.5 Afval mag nie gebruik word nie.

AFDELING 7.—HOUERS.

7.1 BLIKSOORT. Die blikke moet geskik wees vir die inmaak van vleisprodukte en, indien vereis, moet die vernis sodanig wees dat dit nie gedurende die verwerking en bewaring van die produk afskilfer nie. Seëlblikke mag slegs eenmaal gebruik word.

AFDELING 8.—VEREISTES IN VERBAND MET VERPAKKING EN VERWERKING.

8.1 HIGIENIESE TOESTANDE BY VULLING. Die produk moet in toestande wat vryheid van besoedeling sal verseker, verwerk en in heel, skoon houers verpak word. Die deksels moet skoon wees ten tyde van gebruik. Toevallige besoedeling deur vuil gereedskap of personeel wat besering of uitslag aan hulle hande of gesig het, moet verminder word.

8.2 LUGUITDRYING, NAATSLUITING EN VERWERKING.

8.2.1 Die lug moet uit gevulde houers uitgedryf, die nate van houers behoorlike gesluif en die verselle houers deur middel van hittebehandeling verwerk wees.

8.2.2 Die luguitdrywing, naatsluiting en verwerking moet op so 'n manier geskik dat die ente konkaaf bly tydens normale vervoer- en bewaringstoestande.

8.2.3 Die tyd-temperatuurproses moet so aangewend word dat dit—

- (a) die vernietiging van patogene organismes, en
- (b) afwesigheid van mikrobiologiese bederf, sal verseker.

In geval van gepasteuriseerde ham beteken dit dat die proses vryheid van nie-spoorvormende en patogene bakterieë moet verseker.

8.3 VERSELING VAN HOUERS. Alle houers moet lugdig verselle word en alle sluitings sterk en noukeurig aangebring word. Houers moet skoon wees voor etikettering en verpakking in pakkette.

AFDELING 9.—ETIKETTERING EN MERKE.

9.1 BESONDERHEDE WAT OP ELKE HOUER OF ETIKET MOET VERSKYNN.

9.1.1 Onderworp aan 9.4 moet onderstaande besonderhede goed leesbaar op elke houer of etiket verskynd en wel so in die ooplopend en in sodanige lettergrootte soos deur die regulasies wat uitgevaardig is kragtens die Wet op Maten en Gewichten, No. 32 van 1922, en die Wet op Voeding-smiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels, No. 13 van 1929, voorgeskryf word:

- (a) Die volle naam en besigheidsadres van die fabrikant of produsent, of, in die geval van houers wat vir enige ander persoon verpak is, die volle naam en besigheidsadres van daardie persoon, voorafgevolg deur woords wat aantoon dat die inhoud vir daardie persoon verpak is;
- (b) die handelsnaam;
- (c) 'n juiste beskrywing van die inhoud;
- (d) die netto gewig van die inhoud;
- (e) die aard van die medium waarin die produk verpak is, indien van toepassing;
- (f) 'n lys van die bestanddele in afnemende hoeveelhede, indien van toepassing;
- (g) die aanwesigheid van kunsmatige kleurstowwe in gewone druk van minstens 6-punt maat;
- (h) die inmaakdata en (indien gebruik) die produktielnommer, op die houer gebosseer of op 'n ander manier onuitwisbaar aangebring (enige merk of kode wat in plaas van die datum gebruik word, moet by die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standarda geregistreer word); en
- (i) woorde wat die land van herkomst aandui.

9.2 ATTACHING OF LABELS AND CONDITION OF CONTAINERS.

9.2.1 Labels.

9.2.1.1 Labels on containers shall be clean, neat and securely attached and shall not be superimposed on other labels. They shall not be applied by any person other than the manufacturer or his authorised agent.

9.2.1.2 Label glue which is liable to deterioration under humid conditions of storage of the canned product, shall not be used.

9.2.2 Containers.

Containers shall be clean.

9.3 MARKING OF PACKAGES. If containers are placed in packages, such packages shall be clean, neat and unbroken and on every such package shall be printed or stencilled the number and size or net weight of the containers and the information required to be given on such containers as specified in 9.1 (a), (b), (c) and (i), except that the business address of the manufacturer or producer need not be the full business address, but the minimum necessary for identification purposes.

9.4 CONTAINERS FOR EXPORT. Canned meat products for export manufactured in compliance with this specification may be labelled in accordance with the regulations of the importing country or dispatched unlabelled, provided that each container bears a code mark in lieu of the name of the producer, and that the package bears all the information required by 9.3 other than the brand name. Canned meat products shall not be exported unlabelled unless the code used is registered in advance with the South African Bureau of Standards.

SECTION 10.—METHODS OF PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS TO BE USED TO DETERMINE COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIFICATION.

10.1 DETERMINATION OF HEADSPACE AND NET WEIGHT OF CONTENTS. Determine the gross weight by weighing the unopened container. In the case of a container with a lid attached by means of double seam, measure the vacuum by means of a vacuum gauge and cut out the lid partially without removing or altering the height of the double seam. Measure the vertical distance from the top level of the container to the top level of the contents, in sixteenths of an inch. Remove the contents from the container and wash, dry and weigh the container. The difference between the gross weight and the weight of the container gives the net weight of the contents.

10.2 DETERMINATION OF DRAINED WEIGHT OF CONTENTS. Warm the can in a waterbath at 88° C. for 10 minutes, and transfer the contents to a sieve 8 in. in diameter and with eight meshes to the inch. Carefully remove adhering fat (in the case of sausages only), drain for 2 minutes and weigh. Express the drained weight as a percentage of the net weight (10.1).

10.3 DETERMINATION OF SLICEABLE WEIGHT OF CONTENTS (HAM). Remove the contents from the can and free the unit of ham from adhering jelly, loose fat, rind or other unattached material. The weight of the unit of ham thus trimmed shall be the sliceable weight. Express the sliceable weight as a percentage of the net weight.

10.4 DETERMINATION OF FILL OF CONTAINER. Fill the container with water at room temperature to $\frac{3}{16}$ in. vertical distance below the top level of the container. Weigh the container thus filled and determine the weight of the water (W_1) by subtracting the weight of the container. Draw off water from the filled container to the level of the contents (as determined in 10.1). Weigh the container with the remaining water and determine the weight of the water (W_2) by subtracting the weight of the container. Divide the weight of water (W_2) by the weight of water (W_1) and multiply by 100. The result shall be the percentage of the total volume capacity of the container occupied by the contents.

9.2 AANHEG VAN ETIKETTE EN TOESTAND VAN HOUERS.

9.2.1 Etikette.

9.2.1.1 Etikette op houers moet skoon en netjies en stewig aangebring wees en mag nie oor ander etikette geplak of deur enigemand anders as die fabrikant of sy gevoldmagtige agent opgeplak word nie.

9.2.1.2 Etiketgom wat moontlik kan bederf as die ingemaakte produk in vogtige toestande bewaar word, mag nie gebruik word nie.

9.2.2 Die houers.

Die houers moet skoon wees.

9.3 MERK VAN PAKKETTE. Indien die houers in pakkettoe gepak word, moet die pakkettoe skoon, netjies en heel wees, en op elke pakket moet die aantal en die grootte van die nette gewig van die houers gedruk of gesjabloneer word, en ook die besonderde wat volgens 9.1 (a), (b), (c) en (i) op sulke houers aangegee moet word; met die verstande dat die besigheidsadres van die fabrikant of produusent nie die volle besigheidsadres hoeft te wees nie, dog slegs die minimum wat nodig is om hom te herken.

9.4 HOUERS VIR UITVOER. Ingemaakte vleisprodukte vir uitvoer bedoel en wat in ooreenstemming met die vereistes van hierdie spesifikasie vervaardig is mag volgens die regulasies van die invoerland gevoldmagtige word of sonder etiket versend word, mits elke houer 'n kodemerk in plaas van die naam van die produsent dra en die pakket al die besonderhede dra volgens 9.3 vereis, behalwe die handelsnaam. Ingemaakte vleisprodukte mag nie sonder etiket uitgevoer word nie, tensy die kode wat gebruik word vooraf by die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde geregistreer is.

AFDELING 10.—METODES VAN FISIESE ONDERSOEK EN CHEMIESE ONTLEIDING WAT GEVOLG MOET WORD OM VOLDOENING AAN DIE SPESIFIKASIE VEREISTES TE BEPAAL.

10.1 BEPALING VAN BO-RUIMTE EN NETTO GEWIG VAN DIE INHOUD VAN DIE HOUER. Bepaal die bruto gewig deur die ongeopende houer te weeg. In die geval van 'n houer met 'n deksel wat met 'n dubbelnaai bevestig is, moet die vakuum met behulp van 'n vakuummeter gemeet en die deksel daarna gedeeltelik uitgesny word sonder dat die dubbelnaai verwyder of die hoëte daarvan verander word. Meet die vertikale afstand in seetiende van 'n duim, van die boonste rand van die houer tot die bo-vlak van die inhoud. Verwyder die inhoud van die houer, was, droog en weeg die houer. Die verskil tussen die bruto gewig en die gewig van die houer gee die netto gewig van die inhoud weer.

10.2 BEPALING VAN DIE GEDREINEERDE GEWIG VAN INHOUD. Verwarm die blik 10 minute lank in 'n warmwaterbad waarvan die temperatuur 88° C is, en bring die inhoud vervolgens oor na 'n sif met 'n deursnee van 8 dm. en met 8 mase per duim. Verwyder enige vasklewelse wat versigting (slegs in die geval van worse), dreineer vir 2 minute en weeg. Druk die gedreineerde gewig as 'n persentasie van die netto gewig (10.1) uit.

10.3 BEPALING VAN DIE SNYGEWIG VAN DIE INHOUD (HAM). Verwyder die inhoud uit die houer en maak die hamstuk skoon van vasklewende sjele, los veksword of enige ander materiaal wat nie deel van die hamstuk uitmaak nie. Die gewig van die hamstuk wat soekgoemaak is, word as die snygewig aangemer. Gee die snygewig aan as 'n persentasie van die netto gewig.

10.4 BEPALING VAN DIE VOLHED VAN DIE HOUER. Vul die houer met water by kamertemperatuur tot $\frac{3}{16}$ dm. vertikale afstand onder die borand van die houer. Weeg die houer wat so gevul is en bepaal die gewig van die water (W_1), deur die gewig van die houer daarvan af te trek. Suig die water uit die houer wat gevul is tot op die hoogte van die inhoud (soos in 10.1 bepaal), weeg die houer met die water wat daarby oorgelyf het en bepaal die gewig van die oorblywende water (W_2) deur die gewig van die houer daarvan af te trek. Deel die gewig van die water (W_2) deur die gewig van die water (W_1) en vermengvuldig met 100. Die resultaat is die persentasie van die totale inhoudsruimte van die houer wat deur die inhoud beslaan is.

10.5 PREPARATION OF SAMPLE FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

10.5.1 Bacon, Corned Beef and Tongue. Pass the entire drained contents of the can twice through a mincing machine to ensure thorough mixing. Transfer the minced sample to a large porcelain mortar and grind with a pestle for 5 minutes to ensure homogeneity.

10.5.2 Ham. Pass the total contents of the container excluding the drained liquor and adhering gelatine or agar-agar, twice through a mincing machine to ensure thorough mixing. In the case of a bulky pack separate the lean from the fat and weigh both portions. Cut up the lean longitudinally and transversely and select cut pieces in such a way that a representative sample of both inner and outer lean meat is obtained. Weigh this sample, add the requisite amount of fat (representative of the total fat) and pass twice through a mincer, ensuring that the lean and fat are intimately mixed. Transfer the minced sample to a large mortar and grind with a pestle for 5 minutes to ensure homogeneity.

10.5.3 Sausages. Pass the drained product twice through a mincing machine to ensure thorough mixing. Transfer it to a large mortar and grind with a pestle for 5 minutes to ensure homogeneity.

10.5.4 Meat Rolls. Pass the total contents of the container twice through a mincing machine to ensure thorough mixing. Transfer it to a large mortar and grind with a pestle for 5 minutes to ensure homogeneity.

10.6 DETERMINATION OF MOISTURE IN LARD. Accurately weigh 20 g. of lard into a weighed, flat-bottomed, nickel dish containing a weighed quantity of ignited sand (approximately 20 g.) and heat in a drying oven at 100° C. to constant weight. Report percentage loss of weight as moisture.

10.7 DETERMINATION OF NITRITE.

10.7.1 Reagents:-

(a) *a-Naphthylamine hydrochloride solution.* Boil 0.5 g. *a-naphthylamine hydrochloride* in 100 ml. distilled water under reflux for 10 minutes.

(b) *Sulphanilic acid solution.* Dissolve 1 g. *sulphanilic acid* in hot distilled water, cool and dilute to 100 ml.

(c) *Sodium nitrite standard solution.* Dissolve 1.1 g. silver nitrite, analytical reagent, in nitrite-free distilled water, precipitate the silver by adding a solution of sodium chloride, analytical reagent, dilute to 1 litre, mix and allow to settle. Dilute 100 ml. to 1 litre, mix well, take an aliquot of 10 ml. and finally dilute to 1 litre. Use nitrite-free distilled water in diluting the aliquots. One ml. of the final solution = 0.0001 mg. nitrogen (0.0005 mg. sodium nitrite).

10.7.2 Procedure. Weigh out 5 g. of the finely comminuted and thoroughly mixed sample into a 50-ml. beaker. Add approximately 40 ml. of nitrite-free distilled water heated to a temperature of 80° C. Mix thoroughly by stirring with a glass rod, taking care to break up all lumps and then transfer to a 500-ml. volumetric flask. Wash the beaker and rod thoroughly with successive portions of hot distilled water, adding the washings to the flask. Continue washing until the contents of the flask are approximately 300 ml. Transfer the flask to a steam bath and allow to stand for 2 hours while shaking occasionally. Add 5 ml. of a saturated mercuric chloride solution and mix well. Cool to room temperature and make up to the mark with nitrite-free distilled water. Filter and determine the nitrite content as follows:-

Place 100 ml. of the test solution in a 100-ml. Nessler tube and add hydrochloric acid dropwise until the reaction is acid to litmus paper. Add 1 ml. of the sulphanilic acid solution and 1 ml. of the *a-naphthylamine hydrochloride* solution and mix thoroughly. Set aside for 30 minutes with other Nessler tubes containing known quantities of the standard nitrite solution made up to 100 ml. with nitrite-

10.5 GEREEDMAKING VAN DIE MONSTER VIR CHEMIESE ONTLEDING.

10.5.1 Dingesnyde spek, soutvleis en tong. Voer die hele gedreinerde inhoud van die houer twees maal deur 'n vleismel om deeglike vermening te verseker. Plaas die gemaalde monster oor na 'n groot vysel en maal dit 5 minute lank met 'n stamper om homogeniteit te verseker.

10.5.2 Ham. Maal die hele inhoud van die houer, uitgesondert die gedreinerde vlosstof en vasklewende gelatien of agar-agar, twee maal met 'n vleismel om deeglike vermening te verseker. Waar die verpakking te lywig is, moet die velvlak van die maer vleis verwijder word en albei gedeeltes geweeg word. Sny die maer vleis in die lengte en dwars en kies gesnyde stukke op so 'n manier uit dat 'n verteenwoordigende monster van die binneste sowel as die buitenste vleis verkry word. Weeg hierdie monster, voeg dié vereiste hoeveelheid vet by (verteenwoordig van die totale spesk) en stuur dit twee maal deur 'n mel om te verseker dat die maer vleis en spesk goed meng. Plaas die gemaalde monster oor na 'n groot vysel en maal dit 5 minute lank met 'n stamper om homogeniteit te verseker.

10.5.3 Wors. Maal die gedreinerde monster twee maal met 'n vleismel sodat dit goed gemeng word en plaas dit daarna in 'n groot vysel en maal 5 minute lank sny met 'n stamper om homogeniteit te verkry.

10.5.4 Vleisrolle. Maal die totale inhoud van die houer twees maal met 'n vleismel sodat dit goed gemeng word. Plaas dit daarna in 'n groot vysel en maal 5 minute lank sny met 'n stamper om homogeniteit te verkry.

10.6 BEPALING VAN VOGGELHALTE VAN REUSEL. Weeg 20 g. reuseel noukeurig af in 'n vooraf geweegde platboom-nikkellakkewa wat 'n geweegde hoeveelheid (sowat 20 g.) vooraf gegloeiende sand bevat, en verwarm in 'n lugondoor 100° C tot dat die gewig 'n konstante waarde bereik. Gee die persentasie gewigverlies as die voggehalte weer.

10.7 BEPALING VAN NITRIET.

10.7.1 Reagense.

(a) *a-Naftielamienhidrochloriedoplossing.* Kook 0.5 g. *a-naftielamienhidrochloried* 10 minute lank onder terugvloeiing in 100 ml. gedistilleerde water.

(b) *Sulfanielsuroplossing.* Los 1 g. *sulfanielsuur* in warm gedistilleerde water op, koei af en verdun tot 100 ml.

(c) *Natriumnitrietstandaardoplossing.* Los 1.1 g. silwer-nitriet, analitiese reagensgehalte, op in nitrietvrye gedistilleerde water. Slaan die silwer neer deur voeging van 'n oplossing van natriumchloried, analitiese reagensgehalte, en verdun uitendelik tot 1 liter. Gebruik altyd nitrietvrye tot 1 liter, meng goed, neem 'n 10 ml. deelvolume en verdun uitendelik tot 1 liter. Gebruik altyd nitrietvrye gedistilleerde water om deelvolume mee te verdun. Een ml. van die finale oplossing = 0.0001 mg. stikstof (0.0005 mg. natriumnitriet).

10.7.2 Werkwys. Weeg 5 g. van die fyngemaakte en deeglike gemengde monster af in 'n beker met 'n inhoudsmaat van 50 ml. Voeg hierby naastby 40 ml. nitrietvrye gedistilleerde water wat tot 'n temperatuur van 80° C verhit is. Meng deeglik met 'n glasstaaf en sorg dat alle klontje fyngemaak word en plaas dan oor na 'n maatles met 'n inhoudsmaat van 500 ml. Was die beker en statie deeglik met agtervolgende hoeveelhede warm gedistilleerde water terwyl die waswater by die inhoud van die fles gevoeg word. Hou aan met was totdat die inhoud van die fles naastby 300 ml. is. Plaas die fles oor na 'n stoombad en laat dit 2 uur lank staan onderwyl af en tot geskud word. Voeg 5 ml. van 'n versadigde mercuric-chloriedoplossing by en meng goed. Laat tot kamertemperatuur afgeloel en verdun tot by die merk met nitrietvrye gedistilleerde water. Filtreer en bepaal die nitrietinhoud soos volg:

Plaas 100 ml. van die toetsoplossing oor in 'n Nesslerbuis met 'n inhoudsmaat van 100 ml. en voeg soutvleis druppelsgewys by totdat die reaksie van die oplossing suur teenoor lakknoespapier is. Voeg 1 ml. van die sulfanielsuroplossing en 1 ml. van die *a-naftielamienhidrochloriedoplossing* by en meng deeglik. Sit 30 minute lank weg tesame met ander Nesslerbuise wat bekende hoeveelhede van die

free distilled water and treated in exactly the same way as the test solution. Compare the intensity of the colour of the pink solution which develops and thereby determine the concentration of nitrite in the test solution. Report the result as parts per million of sodium nitrite in the original sample.

10.8 DETERMINATION OF NITROGEN AND LEAN MEAT.

10.8.1 Reagents:-

(a) Potassium sulphate or anhydrous sodium sulphate. Chemically pure and nitrogen-free.
 (b) Sulphuric acid concentrated. Chemically pure and nitrogen-free.

(c) Copper sulphate crystals ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$). Chemically pure and nitrogen-free.

(d) Potassium hydrogen phthalate. Analytical reagent.

(e) Screened methyl red indicator. Dissolve 0.125 g. of methyl red and 0.083 g. methylene blue in 100 ml. ethyl alcohol (96 per cent) and filter.

(f) Phenolphthalein indicator. One per cent solution in ethyl alcohol (96 per cent).

(g) Sodium hydroxide, 0.5 N. Dissolve approximately 20 g. of carbonate-free sodium hydroxide, analytical reagent, in 1 litre of distilled water free from carbon dioxide. Standardize against the potassium hydrogen phthalate using the phenolphthalein indicator.

(h) Sulphuric acid, 0.5 N. Dilute approximately 14.2 ml. of concentrated sulphuric acid to 1 litre with distilled water. Standardize against the 0.5 N sodium hydroxide using the screened methyl red indicator.

(i) Sodium Hydroxide Solution, 45 per cent by weight. Dissolve approximately 450 g. sodium hydroxide, chemically pure, in 550 ml. distilled water. Cool and filter through glass wool if necessary.

10.8.2 Procedure. Accurately weigh out 2 g. of the prepared sample and transfer it to a 500 ml. Kjeldahl digestion flask. Add 10 to 15 g. of potassium sulphate (or anhydrous sodium sulphate), 0.1 to 0.3 g. of copper sulphate and 15 to 25 ml. of the concentrated sulphuric acid. Heat gently until frothing ceases and then heat strongly until the solution becomes clear and continue the digestion for at least 30 minutes longer (about 2 hours are required for complete digestion). Cool, and dilute with about 250 ml. of distilled water. Cool to room temperature, add a few glass beads and run 50 ml. of the sodium hydroxide solution (45 per cent) down the sides of the flask so that it forms a separate layer and does not mix with the acid solution at once. Connect to a Kjeldahl distillation unit, mix the contents of the flask by gentle swirling, and then distil off the ammonia in about 250 ml. of distillate into an Erlenmeyer flask containing a known volume of excess standard 0.5 N sulphuric acid. Titrate the excess acid in the Erlenmeyer flask with the standard 0.5 N sodium hydroxide solution using three to four drops of the screened methyl red indicator. To obtain a blank value, carry out the procedure described above but omit the sample.

Calculation:

$$(i) \text{ Nitrogen, per cent} = \frac{(x-y) \times N \times 1.4}{C}$$

where—

x = volume of sulphuric acid neutralized by the ammonia distilled from the sample, in millilitres;

y = volume of sulphuric acid neutralized by the ammonia distilled from the blank, in millilitres;

N = normality of the sulphuric acid, and

C = weight of sample taken in grams.

$$(ii) \text{ Lean meat, per cent} = \text{Nitrogen, per cent} \times 30.$$

10.9 DETERMINATION OF FAT. Accurately weigh 5 g. of the prepared sample into a suitable evaporating basin containing a short glass rod with a flattened end. Heat on a waterbath until most of the moisture is expelled. Cool the basin and add 25 ml. ether and disintegrate the residue in the ether by means of the glass rod. Decant the

nitric acid standard solution, verdun tot 100 ml. met nitric acid distilled water, bevat wat presies soos die toetsoplossing behandel is. Vergelyk die intensiteit van die rooi-kleur wat ontwikkel en bepaal so die nitrietinhoud van die toetsoplossing.

Gee die resultaat aan as dele per miljoen natrium-nitriet in die oorspronklike monster.

10.8 BEPALING VAN STIKSTOF EN MAER VLEIS.

10.8.1 Reagense.

(a) Kaliumsulfaat of watervrye natriumsulfaat. Chemies suwer en vry van stikstof.

(b) Gekoncentreerde swawelsuur. Chemies suwer en vry van stikstof.

(c) Kopersulfaatkristalle ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$). Chemies suwer suwer en vry van stikstof.

(d) Kaliumwaterstoffsulfat. Analitiese reagens gehalte.

(e) Gefiltreerde metielrooi-indikator. Los 0.125 g. metielrooi en 0.083 g. metieleenblou in 100 ml. etielalkohol (96 percent) op en filtreer.

(f) Fenolftaleïen-indikator. Een percent oplossing in etielalkohol (96 percent).

(g) Natriumhidroksied 0.5 N. Los omrent 20 g. karbonaatvrye natriumhidroksied (analitiese reagens) op in 1 liter gedistilleerde water wat vry van koolstofdioxide is. Standardiseer met die kaliumwaterstoffsulfat teenoor fenolftaleïen as indikator.

(h) Swawelsuur 0.5 N. Verdun omrent 14.2 ml. gekoncentreerde swawelsuur met gedistilleerde water tot 1 liter. Standardiseer met 0.5 N natriumhidroksied teenoor die gefiltreerde metielrooi as indikator.

(i) Natriumhidroksiedoplossing, 45 percent volgens gravig. Los omrent 450 g. chemies suwer natriumhidroksied in 550 ml. gedistilleerde water op. Laat afkoel en filtreer deur glaswol, indien nodig.

10.8.2 Werkwyse. Weeg 2 g. van die gereedmakte monster noukeurig uit in 'n Kjeldahlverteringsfles met 'n inhoudsmaat van 500 ml. Voeg 10 tot 15 g. kaliumsulfaat (of watervrye natriumsulfaat), 0.1 tot 0.3 g. kopersulfaat en 15 tot 25 ml. gekoncentreerde swawelsuur daarby. Verwarm versigtig totdat dit ophou skuum en verhit dan ster totdat die oplossing helder word. Hou dan minsteens nog 30 minute met die vertering aan (omrent 2 uur is nodig vir volkome vertering). Laat afkoel en verdun met omrent 250 ml. gedistilleerde water. Koel af tot kamertemperatuur. Voeg nou 'n paar glaskrale daarby en laat 50 ml. van die natriumhidroksiedoplossing (45 percent) langs die wond van die fles aflooi sodat dit 'n onafsonderlike lang worm en nie onmiddelik met die suuropplossing meng nie. Verbind met 'n Kjeldahl-distilleertoestel, meng die inhoud van die fles deur dit versigtig in die rondte skud, en distilleer daarna die ammoniak in omrent 250 ml. distillaat af. 'n Erlenmeyerklies wat 'n bekende volume oormaat staandaardswawelsuur (0.5 N) bevat. Titreer die oormaat sou in die Erlenmeyerklies met die standaardnatriumhidroksiedoplossing (0.5 N) en gebruik drie of vier druppels van die gefiltreerde metielrooi as indikator. Om 'n kontrolewaarde te kry, moet bokbeskewe werkwyse gevolg word maar sonder die monster.

Berekening:

$$(i) \text{ Stikstof, percent} = \frac{(x-y) \times N \times 1.4}{C}$$

waar:

x = volume swawelsuur geneutraliseer deur ammoniak uit die monster gedistilleer, in milliliters;

y = volume swawelsuur geneutraliseer deur ammoniak uit die kontrolebepaling gedistilleer in milliliters;

N = normaliteit van die swawelsuur; en

C = gewig van monster in grammes.

$$(ii) \text{ Maer vleis, percent} = \text{stikstof, percent} \times 30.$$

10.9 BEPALING VAN VET. Weeg 5 g. van die gereedmakte monster noukeurig uit in 'n geskepte indamme bakkie wat in kort glasstafie met 'n aangeplatte end bewer. Verhit op 'n waterbath totdat die meeste van die vloeibare gedrys is. Koel die bakkie af, voeg 25 ml. eter by en brek die residu in die eter op met behulp van die glasstaaf.

ether extract through a filter paper. Repeat the maceration and extraction until all the fat has been removed (about five extractions are necessary). Remove the ether from the combined extracts by distillation from a previously weighed 50-ml. distilling flask. Dry the flask and contents to constant weight under vacuum in a boiling waterbath.

$$\text{Fat, per cent} = \frac{\text{weight of ether extract}}{\text{weight of sample taken}} \times 100$$

10.10 CALCULATION OF TOTAL MEAT CONTENT.

Calculate the total meat content as follows:

$$\text{Total meat content, per cent} = \text{lean meat, per cent} + \text{fat, per cent.}$$

10.11 DETERMINATION OF SODIUM CHLORIDE.
Moisten 5 to 10 g. of the prepared sample in a platinum dish with 20 ml. of a 5 per cent sodium carbonate solution, evaporate to dryness and ignite as thoroughly as possible at not more than dull red heat. Extract with hot water, filter and wash. Return the residue to the platinum dish and ignite to ash. Dissolve in nitric acid (1 : 4), analytical reagent, filter from any insoluble residue, wash thoroughly and add this solution to the water extract. Make the solution up to 100 ml. Transfer a suitable aliquot to an Erlenmeyer flask, neutralize by adding a slight excess of chloride-free calcium carbonate powder and titrate with 0.1 N silver nitrate solution using 1 ml. of a 5 per cent solution of potassium chromate as indicator.

$$1 \text{ ml. of } 0.1 \text{ N silver nitrate solution} = 0.00584 \text{ g. sodium chloride.}$$

10.12 DETERMINATION OF STARCH (SAUSAGES AND LUNCHEON MEATS).

10.12.1 Reagents:

- (a) *Alcoholic potassium hydroxide solutions.* Eight per cent w/v and 4 per cent w/v in ethyl alcohol (96 per cent).
- (b) *Alcohol.* 96 per cent.
- (c) *Sulphuric acid, concentrated.* Chemically pure.
- (d) *Phosphotungstic acid.* Analytical reagent, 20 per cent w/v.

10.12.2 Procedure. Weigh 10 g. of the prepared sample into a 250-ml. beaker. Add 75 ml. of 8 per cent alcoholic potassium hydroxide and heat on a waterbath until all the meat has dissolved. (This generally takes 30 to 45 minutes). Add an equal volume of 96 per cent alcohol and allow to stand for at least one hour. Filter through a thin layer of asbestos in a Gooch crucible. Wash twice with a warm 4 per cent solution of potassium hydroxide in 50 per cent alcohol (v/v), and then twice with warm 50 per cent alcohol (v/v). Discard the washings. Retain as much of the precipitate as possible in the beaker until the last washing. Place the crucible and its contents in the original beaker and add 40 ml. of water and 25 ml. of sulphuric acid. Stir during the addition of the acid to ensure that the acid makes contact with all the precipitate. Allow to stand for 5 minutes, add 40 ml. water and heat just to boiling while stirring constantly. Transfer the solution to a 250-ml. volumetric flask, add 2 ml. of 20 per cent phosphotungstic acid, allow to cool to room temperature and make up to volume with water. Filter the solution through starch-free filter paper, pipette 100 ml. of the filtrate into a 200-ml. volumetric flask, neutralize with 20 per cent sodium hydroxide and make up to volume. Determine the dextrose content on a 50-ml. aliquot of this solution in accordance with the Munson and Walker procedure. Calculate the dextrose content of the original sample.

$$\text{Starch per cent} = \text{Dextrose, per cent} \times 0.9.$$

10.13 DETERMINATION OF MELTING POINT OF LARD.

10.13.1 Preliminary Treatment of Sample. Completely melt 10 to 20 g. of the lard in a small beaker and allow to cool, stirring occasionally until a faint turbidity appears,

Gooi die eterekstrak af deur 'n filtereerpapier. Herhaal die opbreking en ekstraksie totdat al die vet verwyder is (omtrek vyf ekstraksies is nodig). Verwyder die eter van die gekombineerde ekstrakte deur distillering uit 'n voorafgeweekte distilleerfles met 'n inhoudsmaat van 50 ml. Droog die fles met sy inhoud onder vakuum in 'n kokende waterbad tot konstante gewig.

$$\text{Vet, percent} = \frac{\text{Gewig van eterekstrak}}{\text{Gewig van monster wat geneem is}} \times 100$$

10.10 BEREKENING VAN TOTALE VLEISGEHALTE.

Bereken die totale vleisgehalte soos volg:

$$\text{Totale vleis, percent} = \text{Maar vleis, percent plus vet, percent.}$$

10.11 BEPALING VAN Natriumchloried. Maak 5 tot 10 g. van die gereedgemaakte monster in 'n platinum-bakkie nat met 20 ml. van 'n natriumkarbonaatoplossing (5 per cent), verdamp totdat dit droog is en verbrand so volledig moontlik by 'n temperatuur wat nie dié van disrooi hitte oorskry nie. Ekstraheer met warm water, filtere en was. Plaas die residu terug in die platinumbakkie en verbrand tot as. Los op in salpetersuur (1 : 4), analitiese reagenseghalte, filtere enige onoplosbare residu af, was die residu deeglike en voeg hierdie oplossing by die waterekstrak. Vul die volume aan tot by 100 ml. Plaas 'n geskepte deelvolume oor na 'n Erlenmeyervles, neutraliseer deur 'n klein oormaat chloridvrye kaliumkarbonaatpoeder by te voeg en titreeer met 'n 0.1 N silbernitraatoplossing. Gebruik 1 ml. van 'n 5 per cent kaliumchromaatoplossing as indikator.

$$1 \text{ ml. of } 0.1 \text{ N silbernitraatoplossing} = 0.00584 \text{ g. natriumchloried.}$$

10.12 BEPALING VAN STYSEL.

(Wors en ingemaakte vleis en vleisrolle).

10.12.1 Reagense:

- (a) *Alkoholiese kaliumhidroksiedoplossing.* Agt per cent g/v en 4 per cent g/v in 96 per cent etielalkohol.
- (b) *Etielalkohol,* 96 percent.
- (c) *Gekoncentreerde swawelsuur.* Chemies suwer.
- (d) *Fosfowlframsuur.* Twintig percent g/v, analitiese reagenseghalte.

10.12.2 Werkwyse. Weeg 10 g. van die voorbereide monster noukeurig af in 'n beker met 'n inhoudsmaat van 250 ml. Voeg 75 ml. alkoholiese kaliumhidroksiedoplossing, 8 per cent, by en verhit op 'n waterbad totdat al die vleis opgelos is. (Dit duur gewoonlik 30 tot 45 minute). Voeg 'n gelyke volume alkohol, 96 percent, daarby en laat minstens 1 uur staan. Filtreeer dan deur 'n dun laag asbes in 'n Goochkoersie. Was tweemaal met warm 4-percenstige kaliumhidroksiedoplossing in 50-percenstige etielalkohol (v/v) en weer twee maal met warm 50-percenstige etielalkohol (v/v). Gooi die filtraat weg. Hou soveel moontlik van die presipitaat in die beker tot met die laaste was. Bring die kroesie en inhoud in die oorspronklike beker oor en voeg 40 ml. water en 25 ml. swawelsuur daarby. Roer terwyl die suur bygevoeg word en sorg dat die hele neerslae aanraking met die suur kom. Laat 5 minute lank staan, voeg 40 ml. water by en herhit die inhoud van die beker tot by die kookpunt terwyl gedurig gereroerd word. Bring die oplossing oor na 'n maatfles met 'n inhoudsmaat van 250 ml., voeg 2 ml. 20-percenstige fosfowlframsuur by, koel af tot by kamertemperatuur en vul die volume aan tot by 250 ml. Filtreeer die oplossing deur styselvrye filtereerpapier. Pipeteer 100 ml. van die filtraat in 'n maatfles met 'n inhoudsmaat van 200 ml., neutraliseer die oplossing met 20-percenstige natriumhidroksiedoplossing en vul die volume aan tot by 200 ml.

Bepaal die dekstrosegehalte in 'n deelvolume van 50 ml. van hierdie oplossing volgens die metode van Munson en Walker. Bereken die dekstrosegehalte in die oorspronklike monster.

$$\text{Stysel, percent} = \text{Dekstrose, percent,} \times 0.9.$$

10.13 BEPALING VAN DIE SMELPUNT VAN REUSEL.

10.13.1 Voorlopige behandeling van die monster. Smelt 10 tot 20 g. van die rousel volkomme in 'n bekerjie en laat toe dat dit afkoel, onderwyl af en toe geroer word totdat

then stir until homogeneous, and set aside for 24 hours at 10° C before determining the melting point. Use the melting point apparatus specified in B.S. 894 of 1940.

10.13.2 Procedure. Fill the glass cup with lard and smooth it off so that air bubbles are excluded. Push the cup into the metal case and wipe the excess lard off the bottom. Fix the thermometer and cup into a tight fitting cork and insert it into a suitable boiling tube to such a depth that the cup is about 2 to 3 cm. from the bottom of the tube. Immerse the whole apparatus in a beaker of water equipped with a stirrer and heat the outer bath at the rate of 1° C per minute. The temperature at which the first drop of liquid falls from the cup is taken as the melting point of the lard.

10.14 DETERMINATION OF REFRACTIVE INDEX OF LARD. Determine the refractive index at 60° C using a refractometer capable of being read to the fourth decimal place.

10.15 DETERMINATION OF ACID VALUE OF LARD.

10.15.1 Reagents:

- (a) Potassium Hydrogen Phthalate. Analytical reagent.
- (b) Ethyl alcohol, 96 per cent.
- (c) Diethyl ether.
- (d) Phenolphthalein Indicator Solution. Dissolve 1 g. phenolphthalein in 100 ml. ethyl alcohol (96 per cent).
- (e) Potassium Hydroxide Solution 0.1 N. Dissolve 5.6 g. of carbonate-free potassium hydroxide in 1 litre of carbon-dioxide-free distilled water. Standardize against potassium hydrogen phthalate.

10.15.2 Procedure. Neutralize 50 ml. of a mixture of equal volumes of ethyl alcohol (96 per cent) and ether with the 0.1 N alkali solution using phenolphthalein solution (two to three drops) as indicator, until a permanent faint pink colour is obtained. Accurately weigh out 10 g. of the lard and dissolve it in the neutralized mixture of alcohol and ether. Titrate with the 0.1 N alkali solution, shaking constantly, until a faint pink colour persists for 15 seconds.

10.15.3 Calculation:

$$\text{Acid value} = \frac{a \times N \times 56.1}{G}$$

where—

a = volume of alkali used, in millilitres,

N = normality of alkali, and

G = weight of sample, in grams.

10.16 DETERMINATION OF IODINE VALUE OF LARD (WIJS METHOD).

10.16.1 Reagents:

- (a) Carbon Tetrachloride. Redistilled.
- (b) Potassium Iodide. Iodate-free.
- (c) Potassium Dichromate Solution, 0.1 N. Accurately weigh out 4.903 g. of potassium dichromate, analytical reagent, dissolve it in distilled water and make up to 1 litre in a volumetric flask.
- (d) Sodium Thiosulphate Solution, 0.1 N. Weigh out 25 g. of reagent grade sodium thiosulphate crystals ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and 0.1 g. sodium carbonate. Dissolve it in distilled water and make up to 1 litre. Shake well and standardize against the standard potassium dichromate solution.
- (e) Starch Indicator Solution. Mix about 0.5 g. of starch to a paste with a little cold water and run into 25 ml. of boiling distilled water and boil for two minutes. Use 0.5 ml. of this solution for each determination.
- (f) Potassium Iodide Solution (10 per cent). Dissolve 10 g. of potassium iodide, analytical reagent, in distilled water and make up to 100 ml.

In effense troebelrigheid merkbaar is. Roer dan totdat die inhoud van die bekertjie homogeen is en laat 24 uur lank by 10° C staan voordat die smeltpunt bepaal word. Die smeltpunt-apparaat soos vereis deur B.S. 894 van 1940 moet gebruik word.

10.13.2 Werkwyse. Vul die glashouertjie met reuseel en krap gelyk met die bo-ant sonder dat lugblase ingesluit word. Skuif die houertjie op in die metaalkassie en veer oormaat reuseel van die boom van die houertjie af. Laat die termometer en houertjie nou in 'n geskikte proefbus hang deur middel van 'n prop wat styf in die buis pas en waarduur die termometer gaan. Die houertjie moet sowat 2 tot 3 cm. bokant die boom van die proefbus wees. Plaas die hele apparaat in 'n beker wat van 'n roerder voorseen is en verhit die buitenste bad sodat die temperatuur 1° C per minuut styg. Die temperatuur waarby die eerste druppel van die houertjie val, word beskou as die smeltpunt van die reuseel.

10.14 BEPALING VAN BREKINGSINDEKS VAN REUSSEL. Bepaal die brekingsindeks by 60° C met behulp van 'n refraktometer wat tot die vierde desimaal afgelees kan word.

10.15 BEPALING VAN DIE SUURGETAL VAN REUSEL.

10.15.1 Reagense:

- (a) Kaliwmwaterstofftalaat. Analitiese reagensgehalte.
- (b) Etielalkohol, 96 percent.
- (c) Diëtieleter.
- (d) Fenolftaleinenindikatoroplossing. Los 1 g. fenolftaleen op in 100 ml. etielalkohol (96 percent).
- (e) Kaliwmhidroksledoplossing 0.1 N. Los 5.6 g. kalsiumhydrosied op in 1 liter koolsuurgasvrye gedistilleerde water. Standaardiseer teen die kaliwmwaterstofftalaat.

10.15.2 Werkwyse. Neutraliseer 50 ml. van 'n mengsel van gelyke hoeveelhede etielalkohol (96 percent) en etier met die 0.1 N alkalioplossing teenoor fenolftaleen (twee tot drie druppels van die oplossing) as indikator. 'n Permanentige rooikleur duur die endpunt aan. Weeg 10 g. reuseel noukeurig af en los dit in die geneutraliseerde alkaliolermengsel op. Titreer met die 0.1 N alkalioplossing terwyl gedurig geskuif word. Sodra 'n lige rooikleur 15 sekondes lank sigbaar bly, is die endpunt bereyk.

10.15.3 Berekening:

$$\text{Die suurgetal} = \frac{a \times N \times 56.1}{G}$$

waar

a = volume alkali gebruik, in milliliter,

N = normaliteit van die alkali, en

G = gewig van monster, in gramme.

10.16 BEPALING VAN JOODGETAL VAN REUSEL (WIJS-METODE).

10.16.1 Reagense:

- (a) Koolstoftetrachlorig. Hergedistilleer.
- (b) Kaliujodied. Joodaatvry.
- (c) Kaliumpichromatooplossing, 0.1 N. Weeg 4.903 g. kaliumpichromaat (analitiese reagensgehalte) noukeurig af, los op in gedistilleerde water en verdun tot 1 liter in 'n maatflas.
- (d) Natriumtiolsulfatooplossing, 0.1 N. Weeg 25 g. reagensgehalte natriumtiolsulfatkrystalle ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) en 0.1 natriumkarbonaat af. Los op in gedistilleerde water en verdun tot 1 liter. Skud goed en standaardiseer teen die standaardoplossing van kaliumpichromaat.
- (e) Styrelindikatoroplossing. Maak sowat 0.5 g. styrel tot 'n pap aan met 'n bietjie koue water en voeg dit dan by 25 ml. kokende, gedistilleerde water en kook 2 minute lank. Gebruik 0.5 ml. van hierdie oplossing vir elke bepaling.
- (f) Kaliujodiedoplossing (10 percent). Los 10 g. kaliujodied (analitiese reagensgehalte) op in gedistilleerde water en verdun tot 100 ml.

(g) *Iodine Monochloride Solution.* Dissolve 8 g. of iodine trichloride in 1,000 ml. glacial acetic acid. Take 20 ml. of this solution and titrate with the standard thiosulphate solution and note the titre. Add iodine to the solution until the titre is slightly more than 1.5 times the original titre.

10.16.2 *Procedure.* Accurately weigh out 0.3 to 0.4 g. of the lard into a clean, glass-stoppered iodine flask of 250 ml. capacity. Dissolve the lard in 10 ml. of carbon tetrachloride and add exactly 25 ml. of the solution of iodine monochloride. Allow to stand in the dark for exactly 30 minutes, dilute with 100 ml. distilled water, add 20 ml. of the potassium iodide solution (10 per cent) and titrate the excess iodine with 0.1 N sodium thiosulphate solution. To determine the blank, carry out the same procedure omitting the lard.

10.16.3 Calculation.

$$\text{Iodine value} = \frac{(x - y) N \times 12.69}{G}$$

where

x = volume of the standard thiosulphate solution required for the blank, in millilitres,

y = volume of the standard thiosulphate solution required when lard is used, in millilitres,

N = normality of thiosulphate solution, and

G = weight of lard taken, in grams.

10.17 DETERMINATION OF SAPONIFICATION VALUE OF LARD.

10.17.1 Reagents:

(a) *Alcoholic Potassium Hydroxide Solution.* Dissolve 1.5 g. silver nitrate in 3 ml. distilled water. Add this to 1 litre of ethyl alcohol (96 per cent). Dissolve 3 g. of potassium hydroxide in 15 ml. warm alcohol, cool and add slowly to the alcoholic silver nitrate solution. Shake thoroughly, allow the silver hydroxide to settle overnight, decant the alcohol and distill off into a reagent bottle containing about 30 g. (but not less than 28 g.) of carbonate-free potassium hydroxide. Shake until dissolved and store in the dark when not in use.

(b) *Hydrochloric Acid, 0.5 N.* Accurately standardized.

(c) *Phenolphthalein Indicator Solution.* Prepare in accordance with 10.15.1 (d).

10.17.2 *Procedure.* Accurately weigh 2 g. of the lard into a suitable 250-ml. flask, add exactly 25 ml. of the alcoholic potassium hydroxide solution and heat under reflux for 30 minutes. Cool, add 0.5 ml. of phenolphthalein solution and titrate with the 0.5 N hydrochloric acid. To determine the blank correction, carry out the same procedure omitting the lard.

10.17.3 Calculation.

$$\text{Saponification value} = \frac{(x - y) N \times 56.1}{G}$$

where

x = volume of hydrochloric acid required for the blank, in millilitres,

y = volume of hydrochloric acid required when lard is used, in millilitres,

N = normality of hydrochloric acid, and

G = weight of lard taken, in grams.

SECTION 11.—METHODS OF INCUBATION AND MICROBIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION TO BE USED TO DETERMINE COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIFICATION.

11.1 INCUBATION.

11.1.1 Canned Sliced Bacon and Processed Ham.

(g) *Jodium-monochloriedoplossing.* Los 8 g. jodiumtrichloried op in 1,000 ml. ysasyn. Neem 20 ml. van hierdie oplossing en titreeer met die standaardoplossing van tiosulfaat en mask aantekening van die titrasieslesing. Voeg jodium by die oplossing totdat die titrasieslesing vir 'n volgende 20 ml. hoeveelheid 'n iets meer as 1.5 maal groter is as wat met die eerste titrasie verkry is.

10.16.2 *Werkwyse.* Weeg noukeurig 0.3 tot 0.4 g. van die reuse uit in 'n skoon jodiumfles met 'n inhoudsmaat van 250 ml. met 'n ingeslypte glasprop. Los die reuse in 10 ml. koolstoftetracloried op en voeg presies 25 ml. van die jodium-monochloriedoplossing by. Laat presies 30 minute lank in die koker staan, verdun met 100 ml. gedistilleerde water, voeg 20 ml. van die 10-percen kaliumdioldoplossing by en titreeer die oormaat jodium met die 0.1 N tiosulfataatoplossing. Om die kontrolekorreksie te bepaal, moet dieselfde werkwyse, maar sonder die reuse, herhaal word.

10.16.3 Berekening:

$$\text{Joodgetal} = \frac{(x - y) N \times 12.69}{G}$$

waar

x = volume van die standaardoplossing van tiosulfaat benodig in die kontrolebepaling, in milliliters,

y = volume van die standaardoplossing van tiosulfaat benodig wanneer die reuse gebruik word, in milliliters,

N = normaliteit van die tiosulfataatoplossing, en

G = gewig reuse geneem, in gramme.

10.17 BEPALING VAN VERSEPINGSGETAL VAN REUSEL.

10.17.1 Reagense:

(a) *Alkoholiese kaliumhidroksiedoplossing.* Los 1.5 g. silwernitraat op in 3 ml. gedistilleerde water. Voeg dit by 1 liter etielalkohol (96 persent). Los 3 g. kaliumhidroksied op in 15 ml. warm alkohol, koel af en voeg dit stadiig by die alkoholiese silvernitraatoplossing. Skud goed, laat die silverhidroksied ornaag afsak, gooi die alkohol af en distilleer oor in 'n reagensbottel wat omtrent 30 g. (maar nie minder as 28 g.) karbonaatvrye kaliumhidroksied bevat. Skud totdat alles opgelos is. Bewaar in die donker wanneer nie in gebruik nie.

(b) *Soutsuur, 0.5 N.* Noukeurig gestandaardiseer.

(c) *Fenolftaletenindikatoroplossing.* Berei ooreenkomsdig 10. 5.1 (d):

10.17.2 *Werkwyse.* Weeg 2 g. van die reuse noukeurig uit en 'n geskikte fles met 'n inhoudsmaat van 250 ml., voeg presies 25 ml. van die alkoholiese kaliumhidroksiedoplossing by en verhit 30 minute lank onder terugvoeling. Koel af, voeg 0.1 ml. van die fenolftaleienoplosning by en titreeer met die 0.5 N soutsuur. Om die kontrolekorreksie te bepaal, moet dieselfde werkwyse gevolg word, maar sonder die reuse.

10.17.3 Berekening:

$$\text{Versepingsgetal} = \frac{(x - y) N \times 56.1}{G}$$

waar

x = volume soutsuur benodig vir die kontrolebepaling, in milliliters,

y = volume soutsuur benodig wanneer die reuse gebruik word, in milliliters,

N = normaliteit van die soutsuur, en

G = gewig reuse geneem, in gramme.

AFDELING 11.—METODES VAN INKUBASIE EN MIKROBIOLOGIESE ONDERSOEK WAT GEVOLG MOET WORD OM VOLDOENING AAN DIE VREESTES VAN DIE SPESIFIKASIE TE BEPAAL.

11.1 INKUBASIE.

11.1.1 Ingemaakte dun gesnyde spesk en kommersleel gesteriliseerde ham.

11.1.1.1 *Incubation at 37° C (98° F).* Incubate two-thirds of the containers for microbiological examination at 37° C (98° F) for 14 days. Examine not less than 10 per cent of these containers for evidence of spoilage in accordance with 11.2 and 11.3.

11.1.1.2 *Incubation at 55° C (131° F).* Incubate one-third of the containers for microbiological examination at 55° C (131° F) for 10 days. Examine not less than 10 per cent of these containers for evidence of spoilage in accordance with 11.2 and 11.3.

11.1.2 Other Canned Meats Excluding Pasteurized Ham.

11.1.2.1 *Incubation at 37° C (98° F).* Incubate two-thirds of the containers for microbiological examination at 37° C (98° F) for 14 days. Examine not less than 10 per cent of these containers for evidence of spoilage in accordance with 11.2.

11.1.2.2 *Incubation at 55° C (131° F).* Incubate one-third of the containers for microbiological examination at 55° C (131° F) for 10 days. Examine not less than 10 per cent of these containers for evidence of flat sour and sulphide spoilage organisms in accordance with 11.2.

11.1.3 *Canned Lard.* Incubate all the containers for microbiological examination at 37° C (98° F) for 14 days. Examine not less than 10 per cent of these containers for evidence of spoilage organisms in accordance with 11.3.

11.2 EXAMINATION FOR GENERAL SPOILAGE ORGANISMS IN CANNED MEAT PRODUCTS INCLUDING LARD BUT EXCLUDING PASTEURIZED HAM.

11.2.1 *Media Requirements.* Each container to be examined requires the following number of tubed media for the purpose of cultural examination:-

Dextrose tryptone broth or glucose nutrient broth	4
Dextrose tryptone agar	2
Liver broth or sodium thioglycollate medium	2
Sulphite agar	2

Melt the tubed agar by immersion in boiling water and cool to 45° C (113° F) before use.

11.2.2 *Glassware.* All glassware used in the microbiological examination of canned meat products shall be sterile. Sterilization shall be performed preferably by dry heat at 170° C (338° F) for 1 hour.

11.2.3 Physical Examination and Preparation of Container.

11.2.3.1 Note and record all marks of identification appearing on the container or label.

11.2.3.2 Remove the label. Record any physical defects, such as rust, pinholes, dents, imperfect closure or defective side seams. Plainly mark for inspection questionable points to be given further physical examination after the can has been opened.

11.2.3.3 Clean the container with soap and water. If it is greasy, it may be found helpful to apply petroleum ether, naphtha or other suitable solvent.

11.2.3.4 For sterilization at the site of opening, grasp the container in the hand and hold the previously cleaned top in the flame of a bunsen burner, distributing the heat with a circular motion. Do not play the flame down on the top of the container, as concentration of heat may cause scorching of the contents. It is suggested that blown containers be thoroughly cleaned with 60 per cent alcohol, after treatment with soap and water.

11.2.4 Sampling of Contents.

11.1.1.1 *Inkubasie by 37° C (98° F).* Inkubeer tweederde van die houers vir mikrobiologiese ondersoek bedel 14 dae lank by 37° C (98° F). Ondersoek minstens 10 persent van hierdie houers ooreenkomsdig 11.2 en 11.3 vir tekenes van bederf.

11.1.1.2 *Inkubasie by 55° C (131° F).* Inkubeer een derde van die houers vir mikrobiologiese ondersoek bedel 10 dae lank by 55° C (131° F). Ondersoek minstens 10 persent van hierdie houers ooreenkomsdig 11.2 en 11.3 vir tekenes van bederf.

11.1.2 Ander ingemaakte vleissoorte uitgesonderd geserturiseerde ham.

11.1.2.1 *Inkubasie by 37° C (98° F).* Inkubeer tweederde van die houers vir mikrobiologiese ondersoek bedel 14 dae lank by 37° C (98° F). Ondersoek minstens 10 persent van hierdie houers ooreenkomsdig 11.2 vir tekenes van bederf.

11.1.2.2 *Inkubasie by 55° C (131° F).* Inkubeer een derde van die houers vir mikrobiologiese ondersoek bedel 10 dae lank by 55° C (131° F). Ondersoek dan minstens 10 persent van hierdie houers ooreenkomsdig 11.2 met die oog op organismes wat bederf veroorsaak deur gasloos suringting of deur sulfidvorming.

11.1.3 *Ingemaakte reuseel.* Inkubeer al die houers vir mikrobiologiese ondersoek bedel 14 dae lank by 37° C (98° F). Ondersoek minstens 10 persent van hierdie houers ooreenkomsdig 11.3 vir organismes wat bederf veroorsaak.

11.2 ONDERSOEK MET DIE OOG OP ALGEMENE BEDERFVEROORSAKENDE ORGANISMES IN INGEMAAKTE VLEISPRODUKTE INSLUITENDE REUSEEL MAAR UITSLUITENDE GEPAS-TEURISEERDE HAM.

11.2.1 *Vercistes wat betrek kweekbodem.* Vir elke houer wat ondersoek moet word, is onderstaande aantal kweekbodems in buisies vir die uitvoering van die kultuur-ondersoek nodig:

Dekstrose-triptonboeljon of voedende glu-	4
Dekstrose-tripton-agar	2
Lewerboeljon of natriumtioglikolaatmedium	2
Sulfit-agar	2

Smelt die agar in buisies voor gebruik deur dit in kookwater te hou en koel daarna tot 45° C (113° F) af.

11.2.2 *Glaswerk.* Alle glaswerk wat by die mikrobiologiese ondersoek van ingemaakte vleisprodukte gebruik word, moet gesteriliseer wees. Dit moet by voorkeur 1 uur lank deur droë hitte by 170° C (338° F) gesteriliseer word.

11.2.3 Fisiiese ondersoek en gereedmaking van die houer.

11.2.3.1 Maak aantekening van alle herkenningsmerke wat op die houer of etiket voorkom.

11.2.3.2 Verwyder die etiket. Maak aantekening van fisiiese gebreke soos roes, speldgaantjies, duike, onvoldoende sluiting of defektiewe synate. Maak 'n duidelike merk by alle twyflagtige punte wat nog aan verdere fisiiese onderwerp moet word nadat die houer opgemaak is.

11.2.3.3 Maak die houer skoon met water en seep indien dit vetterig is, mag dit nuttig wees om petroleum-eter, nafta, of 'n ander geskikte oplosmiddel te gebruik.

11.2.3.4 Hou die houer met die hand vas vir sterilisering by die openingspunt, en hou die bokant, wat vantevore skoongemaak is, in die vlam van 'n bunsenbrander. Versprei die hitte deur die houer met die hand in die rondele te draai terwyl die verhitting plaasvind. Moenie met die vlam op die bokant van die houer speel nie, aangesien gekonsentreerde hitte die inhoud kan verskraai. Dit is raadsaam om opgeblaasde houers goed skoon te maak met alkohol (60 percent), nadat hulle met water en seep gewas is.

11.2.4 Monterneming van inhoud.

11.2.4.1 Recording of vacuum or pressure. After flaming or otherwise sterilizing the top of the container, pierce the point of opening by means of a sterile vacuum or pressure gauge tip under aseptic conditions and record the reading shown on the gauge. On removal of the gauge, immediately cover the top of the container with a sterile petri dish or other form of sterile cover.

11.2.4.2 Opening of Container. Now enlarge the gauge puncture by means of an appropriate type of sterile instrument, preferably the type that cuts a circular disc around the central puncture or a piercing instrument which enlarges the puncture to a diameter of 0.5 to 1 in.

11.2.4.3 Removal of Inoculum. For general spoilage organisms, remove liquid or semi-liquid material by means of sterile unsterped or inverted 10-ml. graduated pipettes. Deliver quantities of 2 ml. into each of the broth and sulphite agar tubes. Deliver further quantities of 2 ml. into two sterile petri dishes. Now pour the dextrose tryptone agar (one tube to each dish) into the petri dishes, mix the contents by a swirling motion of the hand and allow the contents to set.

Sample solid material by means of sterile cotton wool plugged cork borers or glass sampling tubes. Discharge the plug of food material aseptically from the sampling tube into a sterile flask containing approximately 50 ml. sterile water and glass beads. Take at least 15 g. of material for this purpose. Now mix the material and water by shaking (the beads causing the material to break up) and introduce 2-ml. quantities into the broth and sulphite agar tubes and into two sterile petri dishes, as previously described. Seal the tubes intended for anaerobic incubation in accordance with 11.2.4.4.

11.2.4.4 Sealing of media tubes for anaerobic incubation. Seal two dextrose tryptone broth tubes and both liver broth tubes by pipetting sterile petroleum jelly, liquid agar, liquid paraffin or paraffin wax onto the surface of the broth to a depth of approximately 0.5 in. and allow the seal to set.

11.2.4.5 Incubation of the tubes and plates. Incubate the culture tubes and plates as follows:

Dextrose tryptone broth: Two tubes, one anaerobically and one aerobically, at 37° C (98° F) for 5 days.

Dextrose tryptone broth: Two tubes, one anaerobically and one aerobically, at 55° C (131° F) for 5 days.

Liver broth tubes: Two tubes, anaerobically, one at 37° C (98° F) for 5 days and one at 55° C (131° F) for 5 days.

Sulphite agar tubes: Two tubes, one at 37° C (98° F) for 5 days and one at 55° C (131° F) for 5 days.

Dextrose tryptone agar plates: Two plates, one at 37° C (98° F) for 48 hours and one at 55° C (131° F) for 48 hours.

In the case of blown containers, prepare a further set of tubes and plates and incubate them anaerobically and aerobically at 20° C (68° F) for 5 days.

11.3 EXAMINATION FOR ORGANISMS CAUSING RANCIDITY IN PROCESSED HAM, SLICED BACON AND LARD.

11.3.1 Media Requirements. Each container to be examined requires the following amounts of sterile media for the purpose of cultural examination:

Tryptone glucose beef-extract milk agar 2 tubes

Stock agar with coconut oil and nile blue sulphate 2 × 14 ml.

Stock agar with coconut oil 2 × 12.5 ml.

Dextrose potato agar (for lard only) 2 × 14 ml.

11.2.4.1 Bepaling van vakuum of druk. Deurboor die opening-punt onder aseptiese toestande met die punt van 'n gesteriliseerde vakuum- of drukmeter, nadat die bokant van die houer met 'n vlam of op 'n ander manier gesteriliseer is en maak aantekening van die meterleesing. Bedek die houer se bokant, onmiddellik nadat die meter weggenem is, met 'n gesteriliseerde petribakkie of 'n ander soort gesteriliseerde deksel.

11.2.4.2 Die oopmaak van die houer. Vergroot die gaatjie wat deur die meter gemaak is met behulp van 'n geskikte tipe gesteriliseerde instrument, by voorkeur die type waarmee 'n skyf rondom die gaatjie as middelpunt gesny kan word, of 'n drukinstrument wat die gaatjie vergroot sodat 'n deursnee van 0.5 tot 1 dm. het.

11.2.4.3 Verwydering van inkolum. Verwyder, vir algemene bederf-veroorzaakende organismes, vloeibare of halfvloeibare materiaal met gesteriliseerde stomp of omgekeerde 10 ml. gegradueerde pipette. Bring hoeveelhede van 2 ml. na elke van die boeljonbuise en na elk van die sulfiet-agarbuise oor. Bring verdere hoeveelhede van 2 ml. na twee gesteriliseerde petribakkies oor. Giet dan die dekstrose-tripton-agar (een buis vir elke bakkie) in die petribakkies en meng die inhoud deur 'n draaiende beweging van die hand. Laat die inhoud vervolgens stol.

Neem monsters van vaste bestanddele met behulp van gesteriliseerde kurkbore of steekbuise van glas wat met wattelepluis toegemaak is. Bring die monster voedselmateriaal asepties uit die steekproefinstrument oor in 'n gesteriliseerde klep wat ontrent 50 ml. gesteriliseerde water en glaskraale bevat. Neem minstens 15 g. van die monster vir hierdie doel. Meng nou die materiaal en die water deur dit te skud, terwyl die kraale die materiaal laat opbrek, en bring volgens boeskraale werkwys, hoeveelhede van 2 ml. oor na die boeljons en sulfiet-agarbuise en na twee gesteriliseerde petribakkies. Versel die buise wat vir anaerobiese inkubasie bedoel is, soos in 11.2.4.4 beskryf.

11.2.4.4 Verseling van kweekbodembuise vir anaerobiese inkubasie. Versel beide buise wat dextrose-tripton-boeljon bevat, en albei die leverboeljonbuise deur gesteriliseerde petroleumjelly, vloeibare agar, vloeibare parafien of paraffinwas op die oppervlak van die boeljons tot 'n diepte van ongeveer 0.5 dm. te pipeteer. Laat die self stol.

11.2.4.5 Inkubasie van die buise en plaatjies. Inkubeer die kweekbodembuise en plaatjies nou soos volg:

Dekstrose-triptonboeljon: Twee buise, een anaerobies en een aerobies, 5 dae lank by 37° C (98° F).

Dekstrose-triptonboeljon: Twee buise, een anaerobies en een aerobies, 5 dae lank by 55° C (131° F).

Leverboeljonbuise: Twee buise, anaerobies, een 5 dae lank by 37° C (98° F) en een 5 dae lank by 55° C (131° F).

Sulfiet-agarbuise: Twee buise, een 5 dae lank by 37° C (98° F) en een 5 dae lank by 55° C (131° F).

Dekstrose-tripton-agarplaatjies: Twee plaatjies, een 48 uur lank by 37° C (98° F) en een 48 uur lank by 55° C (131° F).

Berei in die geval van opgeblaasde houers nog 'n self buise en plaatjies en inkubeer hulle 5 dae lank anaerobies by 20° C (68° F).

11.3. ONDERSOEK MET DIE OOG OP ORGANISMES WAT GALSTERIGHEID VEROORSAAK IN INGEMAakte KOMMERSEL GESTERILISEERDE HAM, DUN GESNYDE SPEK EN REUSEL

11.3.1 Kweekbodemverleiste. Vir elke houer wat ondersoek moet word, is onderstaande hoeveelhede gesteriliseerde kweekbodem vir die uitvoering van die kultuur-ondersoek nodig:

Trypton-glukose-beesvleisekstrak-melk-agar 2 buise

Voorraadgar met klapperolie en nylblousulaat 2 × 14 ml.

Voorraadgar met klapperolie 2 × 12.5 ml.

Dekstrose-aartappelsgar (alleen vir reusel) 2 × 14 ml.

11.3.2 Glassware. Proceed in accordance with 11.2.2.

11.3.3 Removal of Inoculum. Add to 99 ml. of sterile 0.1 per cent sodium taurocholate solution which is at 41° C (105.8° F) approximately 1 g. of rendered fat which has been liquefied in a 41° C (105.8° F) waterbath, and shake well.

Sample unrendered fat by means of sterile cotton wool plugged cork borers or glass sampling tubes. Force the plug of fat from the sampling tube into a sterile flask containing approximately 50 ml. of 0.1 per cent sodium taurocholate solution and glass beads. Take at least 15 g. of fat for this purpose. Now mix the material and solution by shaking, the glass beads causing the material to break up.

11.3.4 Preparation of Cultures.

11.3.4.1 Proteolytic organisms. By means of a sterile graduated 1-ml. pipette deliver duplicate quantities of 1 ml. of the dilution made in accordance with 11.3.3. into sterile petri dishes. Add to these tryptone glucose beef-extract milk agar which has been melted and then cooled to 41° C (105.8° F). Mix the contents by a swirling motion of the hand and allow the contents to set. Invert the petri dishes and incubate in accordance with 11.3.5.

11.3.4.2 Lipolytic organisms. Repeat the inoculation of a further set of petri dishes in accordance with 11.3.4.1 and add nile blue sulphate coconut oil agar which is at 42° C (107.6° F). Mix the contents and allow to set. Invert the petri dishes and incubate in accordance with 11.3.5.

11.3.4.3 Oxidative organisms. Repeat the inoculation of another set of petri dishes in accordance with 11.3.4.1 and add coconut oil agar which is at 42° C (107.6° F). Mix the contents and allow to set. Invert the petri dishes and incubate in accordance with 11.3.5.

11.3.4.4 Mould and yeasts. Repeat the inoculation of a further set of petri dishes in accordance with 11.3.4.1 and add dextrose potato agar which is at 42° C (107.6° F). Mix the contents and allow to set. Invert the petri dishes and incubate in accordance with 11.3.5.

11.3.5 Inoculation. Incubate the plates as follows:-

Tryptone glucose beef-extract milk agar plates: At 37° C (98° F) for 48 hours.

Nile blue sulphate coconut oil agar plates: One at 37° C (98° F) for 4 days and one at 55° C (131° F) for 4 days.

Coconut oil agar plates: One at 37° C (98° F) for 4 days and one at 55° C (131° F) for 4 days.

Dextrose potato agar: Two at 25° C (77° F) for 4 days.

11.3.6 Interpretation.

11.3.6.1 Proteolytic organisms. These organisms showing a clear area around the colony are proteolytic organisms.

11.3.6.2 Lipolytic organisms. The lipase-forming colonies are at first deep blue in colour, with some colonies taking on a copper-red hue.

11.3.6.3 Oxidative organisms. Determine the organisms causing oxidative rancidity by pouring a 0.5 per cent aqueous solution of dimethylparaphenylendiamine-hydrochloride over the surface of the agar in the incubated petri dish and observing the colonies that take on a rose-red colour.

11.4 EXAMINATION FOR PATHOGENS AND NON-SPORE-FORMING ORGANISMS IN CANNED PASTEURIZED HAM. Proceed in accordance with 11.2.2 and 11.2.3. Then examine the ham in accordance with generally accepted bacteriological methods for the isolation of pathogenic and non-spore-forming organisms.

11.5 EXAMINATION OF CANNED MEAT PRODUCTS AFTER SAMPLING AND CULTURING. After the contents of the container have been sampled for culturing make the following examination on the contents and the container and record the findings:-

11.3.2 Glaswerk. Gaan volgens 11.2.2 te werk.

11.3.3 Verwydering van inoculum. Voeg ongeveer 1 ml. van die uitgebraide vet wat in die waterbad by 41° C (105.8° F) vloeibaar gemaak is, by 99 ml. gesteriliseerde 0.1 percent natruimtaurocholaatoplossing waarvan die temperatuur 41° C (105.8° F) is en skud goed. Neem monsters van nie-uitgebraide vet deur middel van gesteriliseerde kerkbore of stekkbuisies van glas wat met watterpluis toegemaak is. Forseer die monster vet uit die stekkprof instrument in 'n gesteriliseerde fles wat ongeveer 50 ml. 0.1 percent natruimtaurocholaatoplossing en glaskrale bevat. Neem vir hierdie doel minstens 15 g. vet. Meng nou die materiaal en die oplossing deur te skud. Die glaskrale laat die materiaal opbrek.

11.3.4 Bereiding van kultuur.

11.3.4.1 Proteolitiese organismes. Plaas duplikaatveelhede van 1 ml. van die verdunning wat ooreenkomsig 11.3.3 berooi is, met behulp van 'n gesteriliseerde gedraekeerde pipet van 1 ml. in gesteriliseerde petribakkies. Voeg tripton-glukose-beesvleisekstrak-melk-agar wat gesmelk en daarna tot 41° C (105.8° F) afgekoel is hierby. Meng die inhoud deur 'n draaiende beweging van die hand en laat die inhoud stol. Keer die petribakkies om en inkubeer ooreenkomsig 11.3.5.

11.3.4.2 Lipolitiese organismes. Herhaal die inkulering van 'n verdere stel petribakkies ooreenkomsig 11.3.4.1 en voeg nylblouslaatflap-klapperolie-agar daarby wat by 'n temperatuur van 42° C (107.6° F) is. Meng die inhoud en laat dit stol. Keer die petribakkies om en inkubeer ooreenkomsig 11.3.5.

11.3.4.3 Oksiderende organismes. Herhaal die inkulering van nog 'n stel petribakkies ooreenkomsig 11.3.4.1 en voeg klapperolie-agar wat by 'n temperatuur van 42° C (107.6° F) is daarby. Meng die inhoud en laat dit stol. Keer die petribakkies om en inkubeer ooreenkomsig 11.3.5.

11.3.4.4 Skimmels en gite. Herhaal die inkulering van die verdere stel petribakkies ooreenkomsig 11.3.4.1 en voeg daarby aartappel-dekstrose-agar wat gesmelk en daarna tot 42° C (107.6° F) afgekoel is. Meng die inhoud en laat toe dat dit stol. Keer die petribakkies om en inkubeer ooreenkomsig 11.3.5.

11.3.5 Inkubasie. Inkubeer die plaatjies soos volg:

Tripton-glukose-beesvleisekstrak-melk-agarplaatjies: 48 uur lank by 37° C (98° F).

Nylblouslaatflap-Klapperolie-agarplaatjies: Een 4 dae lank by 37° C (98° F) en een 4 dae lank by 55° C (131° F).

Klapperolie-agarplaatjies: Een 4 dae lank by 37° C (98° F) en een 4 dae lank by 55° C (131° F).

Dekstrose-aartappel-agar: Twee 4 dae lank by 25° C (77° F).

11.3.6 Interpretasie.

11.3.6.1 Proteolitiese organismes. Die organismes wat helder streek om die kolonie toon, is proteolitiese organismes.

11.3.6.2 Lipolitiese organismes. Die lipasevormende kolonies is cers diepblou van kleur, terwyl sommige kolonies 'n koperrooi skakering aannem.

11.3.6.3 Oksiderende organismes. Bepaal die organismes wat galsterigheid deur oksidasie veroorsaak, deur 'n 0.5 percent wateroplossing van dimethyl-parafenilendiamine-hydrochloride oor die oppervlak van die agar in die gefluo-beerde petribakkie te gooi en die kolonies wat 'n roosrooi kleur aannem, waar te neem.

11.4 ONDERSOEK MET DIE OOG OP PATHOGENE EN NIE-SPOORVORMENDE ORGANISMES IN INGEMAATTE GEPASTEURISEERDE HAM. Gaan volgens 11.2.2 en 11.2.3 te werk. Ondersoek dan die ham ooreenkomsig algemeen erkende bakteriologiese metode vir die isolasie van patogene en nie-spoorvormende organismes.

11.5 ONDERSOEK VAN INGEMAATTE VLEISPRODUKTE NA MONSTERNEMING EN KULTUURWKETING. Voor onderstaande ondersoek uit op die inhoud en hou nadat monsters van die inhoud vir kultuurnykking geneem is en teken die bevindings aan.

- (a) Make a direct smear of the contents, stain it by Gram's method and examine it microscopically.
- (b) Determine the pH value.
- (c) Examine the contents for deterioration, discoloration, etc.
- (d) Examine the interior of the container for stain, lacquer, rust, etc.
- (e) Examine and measure the seams of the container for abnormalities.

11.6. PREPARATION OF MEDIA FOR GENERAL SPOILAGE ORGANISMS.

11.6.1 Dextrose Tryptone Broth. Mix 10 g. bacteriological tryptone, 5 g. dextrose, 0.04 g. bromcresol purple and 1,000 ml. of distilled water and steam the mixture until dissolved. Adjust the reaction to pH 6.8 to 7.0, filter, tube in 10-ml. amounts and autoclave at 121° C (249.8° F) for 30 minutes.

11.6.2 Dextrose Tryptone Agar. Add to the ingredients given in 11.6.1, 20 g. of powdered agar, steam to dissolve, tube in quantities of 20 to 25 ml. and autoclave at 121° C (249.8° F) for 30 minutes.

11.6.3 Liver Broth. Boil 500 g. of minced beef liver in 1,000 ml. of distilled water for 1 hour. Adjust the reaction of the mixture to pH 7.0 and boil for a further 10 minutes. Strain through several thicknesses of muslin and make up the volume to 1,000 ml. Add 10 g. of peptone and 1 g. of dipotassium phosphate and again adjust the pH to 7.0. Tube the medium in 10-ml. quantities and add to each tube about 2 g. of the liver particles. Autoclave at 121° C (249.8° F) for 30 minutes. Before use, boil this medium for 10 to 15 minutes to remove dissolved air. Cool the tube before inoculation.

11.6.4 Sulphite Agar. Mix 10 g. tryptone, 1 g. sodium sulphite, 20 g. agar, 0.1 g. ferric citrate and 1,000 ml. of distilled water. Warm to dissolve, tube in 10-ml. amounts and autoclave at 121° C (249.8° F) for 30 minutes.

11.6.5 Glucose Nutrient Broth. Mix 3 g. beef extract, 5 g. peptone, 20 g. glucose (dextrose) and 1,000 ml. distilled water. Warm to dissolve the ingredients, tube in 10-ml. quantities and autoclave at 121° C (249.8° F) for 30 minutes.

11.6.6 Fluid Thioglycollate Medium, Linden.

Proteose peptone	.	.	.	.	20.0 g.
Dextrose	.	.	.	.	5.0 g.
Yeast extract	.	.	.	.	2.0 g.
Sodium thioglycollate	.	.	.	.	0.5 g.
Agar	.	.	.	.	3.0 g.
Sodium chloride	.	.	.	.	5.0 g.
Dipotassium phosphate	.	.	.	.	2.5 g.
Methylene blue	.	.	.	.	0.002 g.

Suspend these ingredients in 1,000 ml. distilled water and heat to boiling. Distribute into test tubes and autoclave for 18 to 20 minutes at 121° C (249.8° F). The final reaction of the medium will be \pm pH 7.2. Store in the dark at room temperature. If more than 20 per cent of the uppermost portion of the medium has changed to a green colour it should not be used. Under such circumstances, however, reboiling once in a boiling waterbath is permissible to drive off the absorbed oxygen.

11.6.7 Dextrose Potato Agar. Slice 200 g. of washed peeled potatoes and add 1,000 ml. of distilled water. Boil gently for 1 hour and filter through butter or cheese muslin. Make the filtered liquid up to 1 litre with distilled water. Take 500 ml. of liquid, bring to boil, add 20 g. of glucose (dextrose) and while stirring add 15 g. powdered agar. Add the remainder of the liquid, adjust the pH of the liquid medium to pH 5.0 with 10 per cent tartaric acid solution, and filter, while hot, through cotton wool and muslin. The medium shall be filtered to a clarity which allows the

- (a) Maak 'n direkte smeer van die inhoud, kleur dit volgens die Gram-metode en ondersoek mikroskopies.
- (b) Bepaal die pH-waarde.
- (c) Ondersoek die inhoud vir verslewing, kleurverandering, ens.
- (d) Ondersoek die binnekant van die houer vir vlekke, vernis, roes, ens.
- (e) Ondersoek en meet die houernate met die oog op onreëlmatigheid.

11.6 BEREIDING VAN KWEKBODEMS VIR ALGEMEEN BEDERFVEROORSAKENDE ORGANISMES.

11.6.1 Dekstrose-triptonboeljon. Meng 10 g. bacteriological tripton, 5 g. dextrose en 0.04 g. broomkresolpers met 1,000 ml. gedistilleerde water en stoom die oplossing totdat alles opgelos is. Reel die reaksie tot 'n pH-waarde van 6.8 tot 7.0, filtreer, plaas hoeveelhede van 10 ml. in buisies en steriliseer 30 minute lank by 121° C (249.8° F) in 'n outoklaaf.

11.6.2 Dekstrose-tripton-agar. Voeg by die bestanddele in 11.6.1 genoem, 20 g. poeiervormige agar, stoom om op te los, plaas hoeveelhede van 20 tot 25 ml. in buisies en steriliseer 30 minute lank by 121° C (249.8° F) in 'n outoklaaf.

11.6.3 Leverboeljon. Kook 500 g. gemaalde beeslever 1 uur lank in 1,000 ml. gedistilleerde water. Reel die reaksie van die mengsel tot 'n pH-waarde van 7.0 en kook nog 10 minute lank. Syg deur verskeie diktes neteldock en vul die volume aan tot 1,000 ml. Voeg 10 g. peptoon en 1 g. dikaliumfosfaat daarby en reel die pH-waarde tot 7.0. Plaas 10 ml.-hoeveelhede van die kwekbodem in buisies en voeg omtrent 2 g. leverdeeltjies by elke buisje. Steriliseer 30 minute lank by 121° C (249.8° F) in 'n outoklaaf. Kook hierdie kwekbodem voor gebruik 10 tot 15 minute lank om aanwesige opgeloste lug te verdryf. Laat die buisje voor inkulering afkoel.

11.6.4 Sulfiet-agar. Meng 10 g. tripton, 1 g. natrium-sulfiet, 20 g. agar en 0.1 g. ferric citraat met 1,000 ml. gedistilleerde water. Verwarm om op te los, plaas hoeveelhede van 10 ml. in buisies en steriliseer 30 minute lank by 121° C (249.8° F) in 'n outoklaaf.

11.6.5 Voedende glukoseboeljon. Meng 3 g. beesvelsledekstro, 5 g. peptoon, 20 g. glukose (dextrose) en 1,000 ml. gedistilleerde water. Verwarm om die bestanddele op te los, plaas hoeveelhede van 10 ml. in buisies en steriliseer 30 minute lank by 121° C (249.8° F) in 'n outoklaaf.

11.6.6 Vloeibare tioglikolaatmedium, Linden.

Proteose peptoon	.	.	.	.	20.0 g.
Dekstrose	.	.	.	.	5.0 g.
Gieseckstrak	.	.	.	.	2.0 g.
Natriumtioglykolaat	.	.	.	.	0.5 g.
Agar	.	.	.	.	3.0 g.
Natriumchlorid	.	.	.	.	5.0 g.
Dikaliumfosfaat	.	.	.	.	2.5 g.
Metylensblou	.	.	.	.	0.002 g.

Suspender hierdie bestanddele in 1,000 ml. gedistilleerde water en verhit tot kookpunt. Plaas oor in proefbuise en steriliseer 18 tot 20 minute lank by 121° C (249.8° F) in 'n outoklaaf. Die uitendelike pH-waarde van hierdie medium sal \pm pH 7.2 wees. Bewaar in die donker by kamertemperatuur. Indien meer as 20 persent van die boonste gedekte van die medium groen van kleur geword het, behoort dit nie gebruik te word nie. Onder sulke omstandighede is dit egter toelaatbaar om die geabsorbeerde suurstof af te dryf deur een maal in 'n kokende waterbad teen verhit.

11.6.7 Dekstrose-aartappel-agar. Sny 200 g. gewaste en geskilde aartappels fyng en voeg 1,000 ml. gedistilleerde water by. Kook 1 lank matig en filtreer deur neteldock.

Verduin die filtraat tot 1 liter met gedistilleerde water. Neem 500 ml. hiervan, verhit tot kookpunt en voeg 20 g. glukose (dextrose) by, asook onderwyd geroer word, 15 g. agar in poeiervorm. Voeg die ander 500 ml. filtraat by, reel die pH van die vloeibare medium tot 'n pH-waarde van 5.0 met behulp van 'n 10-percen-twynsteen-suuroplossing en filtreer deur watte en neteldock terwyl dit nog warm is. Die medium moet tot so 'n mate van helderheid gefilterreer

macroscopic counting of colonies by artificial light. Tube in sterile $6 \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. cotton wool plugged tubes in 15-ml. amounts and sterilize in an autoclave for 30 minutes at 121°C (249.8°F).

11.7. PREPARATION OF MEDIA FOR ORGANISMS CAUSING RANCIDITY.

11.7.1 Tryptone Glucose Beef-Extract Milk Agar.

Agar	.	.	.	.	.	15 g.
Beef-extract	.	.	.	.	.	3 g.
Tryptone	.	.	.	.	.	3 g.
Glukose	.	.	.	.	.	1 g.
Distilled water	.	.	.	.	.	1,000 ml.
Reaction range	.	.	.	.	pH 6.6 to 7.0	
Preferred pH	.	.	.	.	7.0	

Add 1 per cent of skim milk, just before final sterilization. Filter the medium, tube in 15-ml. amounts and autoclave for 30 minutes at 121°C (249.8°F).

11.7.2 Nile Blue Sulphate Coconut Oil Agar.

(a) Agar stock:

Nutrient agar	100 ml.
Dinodium phosphate	0.5 g.

Adjust the pH to 7.4 and autoclave at 121°C (249.8°F) for 30 minutes.

(b) Oil Emulsion. Add 100 ml. refined coconut oil (or palm oil) and 2 g. gum tragacanth to 200 ml. of hot distilled water. Shake until the globules are approximately 10 ml. in diameter. Autoclave the emulsion at 121°C (249.8°F) for 15 minutes.

(c) Nile Blue Sulphate. Dissolve 1 g. of nile blue sulphate in 1,000 ml. distilled water. Autoclave this at 121°C (249.8°F) for 15 minutes.

Mix the constituents aseptically in the following proportions just prior to pouring the medium into the petri dishes—

11.0 ml. of melted agar stock;
1.5 ml. of oil emulsion; and
1.5 ml. of 0.1 per cent nile blue sulphate solution.

Calculate the quantity required for the test, mix the medium well, and then add sufficient to the petri dishes.

11.7.3 Coconut Oil Agar. Prepare this medium in accordance with 11.7.2 without the addition of the nile blue sulphate solution.

word dat kolonies makroskopies by kunsmatige verligting getel kan word. Plans 15-ml.-hoeveelhede oor 'n gesteriliseerde huisie ($6 \times \frac{3}{4}$ dm.) wat van wattepluisie voorraad is en steriliseer 30 minute lank by 121°C (249.8°F) in 'n outoklaaf.

11.7 BEREIDING VAN KWEKBODEMS VIR ORGANISMES WAT GALSTERIGHED VEROORSAAK.

11.7.1 Tripton-glukose-beesvleisekstrak-mels-agar.

Agar	.	.	.	.	.	15 g.
Beesvleisekstrak	.	.	.	.	.	3 g.
Tripton	.	.	.	.	.	3 g.
Glukose	.	.	.	.	.	1 g.
Gedistilleerde water	.	.	.	.	.	1,000 ml.
Reaksiegrens	.	.	.	.	.	pH 6.6 to 7.0
Verkieslikste pH-waarde	.	.	.	.	.	7.0

Voeg 1 persent afgroomde melk by net voor die finale sterilisering. Filtreer die kweekbodem, plas 15-ml.-hoeveelhede in huisies en steriliseer 30 minute lank by 121°C (249.8°F) in 'n outoklaaf.

11.7.2 Nylblousulfaat-klapperolie-agar:

(a) Voorraadagar:

Voedende agar	100 ml.
Dinatriumfosfaat	0.5 g.

Reel die pH-waarde tot 7.4 en steriliseer 30 minute lank by 121°C (249.8°F) in 'n outoklaaf.

(b) Olie-emulsie. Voeg 100 ml. geraffineerde klapperolie (of palmolie) en 2 g. tragakantgom by 200 ml. warm gedistilleerde water. Skud totdat die klein druppeltjies naastby 10-ml. in deursnee is. Steriliseer die emulsie 15 minute lank by 121°C (249.8°F) in 'n outoklaaf.

(c) Nylblousulfaat. Los 1 g. nylblousulfaat in 1,000 ml. gedistilleerde water op. Steriliseer 15 minute lank by 121°C (249.8°F) in 'n outoklaaf.

Voeg asepties die bestanddele in die volgende verhoudings bymekaar net voordat dit in die petribakkies gegooi word:

11.0 ml. gesmelte voorraadagar;
1.5 ml. olie-emulsie; en
1.5 ml. 0.1 persent nylblousulfaatoplossing.

Bereken die hoeveelheid vir die toets vereis, meng die kweekbodem goed, en voeg dan 'n geneegsame hoeveelheid in die petribakkies.

11.7.3 Klapperolie-agar. Berei hierdie kweekbodem soos in 11.7.2 beskryf, sonder hyvoeging van die nylblousulfaatoplossing.