shape of kernels of rice that are broken as prescribed in FGIS instructions.

(n) Ungelatinized kernels. Whole or large broken kernels of parboiled rice with distinct white or chalky areas due to incomplete gelatinization of the starch.

(o) Whole and large broken kernels. Rice (including seeds) that (1) passes over a 6 plate (for southern production), or (2) remains on top of a 6 sieve (for western production).

(p) Whole kernels. Unbroken kernels of rice and broken kernels of rice which are at least three-fourths of an unbroken kernel.

(q) 6 sieve. A metal sieve 0.032-inch thick, perforated with rows of round holes 0.0938 (6/64) inch in diameter.

(r) 6 plate. A laminated metal plate 0.142-inch thick, with a top lamina 0.051-inch thick, perforated with rows of round holes 0.0938 (6/64) inch in diameter, and a bottom lamina 0.091-inch thick, without perforations.

§ 868.204 Interpretive line samples.

Interpretive line samples showing the official scoring line for factors that are determined by visual examinations shall be maintained by the Federal Grain Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and shall be available for reference in all inspection offices that inspect and grade rice.

§ 868.205 Milling requirements.

In determining milling yield (see §868.202(f)) in rough rice, the degree of milling shall be equal to, or better than, that of the interpretive line sample for “well-milled” rice.

§ 868.206 Milling yield determination.

Milling yield shall be determined by the use of an approved device in accordance with procedures prescribed in FGIS instructions. For the purpose of this paragraph, “approved device” shall include the McGill Miller No. 3 and any other equipment that is approved by the Administrator as giving equivalent results.

Note: Milling yield shall not be determined when the moisture content of the rough rice exceeds 18.0 percent.

§ 868.207 Moisture.

Water content in rough rice as determined by an approved device in accordance with procedures prescribed in the