

§ 381.164

§ 381.164 “(Kind) barbecued.”

Such product consists of ready-to-cook poultry of the kind indicated, that has been cooked in dry heat and basted with a seasoned sauce.

§ 381.165 “(Kind) barbecued prepared with moist heat.”

Such product consists of ready-to-cook poultry of the kind indicated that has been cooked by the action of moist heat in a barbecue sauce.

§ 381.166 Breaded products.

“Breaded” is a term applicable to any poultry product which is coated with breading or a batter and breading in an amount not to exceed 30 percent of the weight of the finished breaded product.

§ 381.167 Other poultry dishes and specialty items.

Poultry dishes and specialty items listed in Table IV of this paragraph shall meet the requirements set forth in said table, irrespective of the type of packaging, and the percentages in Table IV shall be calculated on a ready-to-serve basis, except that soup bases in institutional packs which are prepared for sale to institutional users shall have a minimum of 15 percent cooked deboned poultry meat based on the weight of the soup base product.

TABLE IV

Product name ¹	Minimum percent cooked deboned poultry meat of kind indicated	Minimum percent cooked poultry of kind indicated, indicating bone
(Kind) Ravioli	2	
(Kind) Soup	2	
Chop Suey with (Kind)	2	
(Kind) Chop Suey	4	
(Kind) Chow Mein without noodles	4	
(Kind) Tamales	6	
Noodles or Dumplings with (Kind) ²	6	
(Kind) Stew	12	
(Kind) Fricassee of Wings		40
(Kind) Noodles or Dumplings ² ..	15	30
(Kind) with Vegetables	15	
Gravy with sliced (Kind)	15	
(Kind) Tetrazzini	15	
(Kind) chili with beans	17	
Creamed (Kind)	20	
(Kind) Cacciatore	20	40
(Kind) Fricassee	20	40
(Kind) A-La-King	20	

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TABLE IV—Continued

Product name ¹	Minimum percent cooked deboned poultry meat of kind indicated	Minimum percent cooked poultry of kind indicated, indicating bone
(Kind) croquettes	25	
Slice (Kind) with Gravy and Dressing	25	
(Kind) Salad ³	25	
(Kind) chili	28	
(Kind) Hash	30	
Sliced (Kind) with Gravy	35	
Minced (Kind) Barbecue	40	

¹The product name may contain other appropriate descriptive terms such as “noodle”; e.g., “Chicken Noodle Soup.”

²This standard also applies to products named (Kind) with rice or similar starches.

³The 25 percent standard listed includes poultry meat plus proportions of skin and fat natural to the poultry used.

[37 FR 9706, May 16, 1972, as amended at 39 FR 4569, Feb. 5, 1974]

§ 381.168 Maximum percent of skin in certain poultry products.

The poultry products listed in Table V shall have not more than the percent of skin specified in the table, when raw and when cooked.

TABLE V

Product name	Percent skin	
	Raw	Cooked
Boneless Turkey Breast or Boneless Turkey Breast Roll	14	
Boneless Turkey Thigh or Boneless Turkey Thigh Roll	8	
Boneless Turkey or Turkey Roll	15	
Boneless Chicken Breast or Boneless Chicken Breast Roll	18	20
Boneless Chicken or Chicken Roll	20	25

§ 381.169 [Reserved]

§ 381.170 Standards for kinds and classes, and for cuts of raw poultry.

(a) The following standards specify the various classes of the specified kinds of poultry and the requirements for each class:

(1) *Chickens*—(i) *Rock Cornish game hen or Cornish game hen*. A “Rock Cornish game hen” or “Cornish game hen” is a young, immature chicken (less than 5 weeks of age), of either sex, with

a ready-to-cook carcass weight of not more than 2 pounds.

(ii) *Broiler or fryer*. A “broiler” or “fryer” is a young chicken (less than 10 weeks of age), of either sex, that is tender-meated with soft, pliable, smooth-textured skin and flexible breastbone cartilage.

(iii) *Roaster or roasting chicken*. A “roaster” or “roasting chicken” is a young chicken (less than 12 weeks of age), of either sex, with a ready-to-cook carcass weight of 5.5 pounds or more, that is tender-meated with soft, pliable, smooth-textured skin and breastbone cartilage that is somewhat less flexible than that of a broiler or fryer.

(iv) *Capon*. A “capon” is a surgically neutered male chicken (less than 4 months of age) that is tender-meated with soft, pliable, smooth-textured skin.

(v) *Hen, fowl, baking chicken, or stewing chicken*. A “hen,” “fowl,” “baking chicken,” or “stewing chicken” is an adult female chicken (more than 10 months of age) with meat less tender than that of a roaster or roasting chicken and a nonflexible breastbone tip.

(vi) *Cock or rooster*. A “cock” or “rooster” is an adult male chicken with coarse skin, toughened and darkened meat, and a nonflexible breastbone tip.

(2) *Turkeys*—(i) *Fryer-roaster turkey*. A “fryer-roaster turkey” is an immature turkey (less than 12 weeks of age), of either sex, that is tender-meated with soft, pliable, smooth-textured skin, and flexible breastbone cartilage.

(ii) *Young turkey*. A “young turkey” is a turkey (less than 8 months of age), of either sex, that is tender-meated with soft, pliable, smooth-textured skin and breastbone cartilage that is less flexible than that of a fryer-roaster turkey.

(iii) *Yearling turkey*. A “yearling turkey” is a turkey (less than 15 months of age), of either sex, that is reasonably tender-meated with reasonably smooth-textured skin.

(iv) *Mature or old (hen or tom) turkey*. A “mature turkey” or “old turkey” is an adult turkey (more than 15 months of age), of either sex, with coarse skin

and toughened flesh. Sex designation is optional.

(3) *Ducks*—(i) *Duckling*. A “duckling” is a young duck (less than 8 weeks of age), of either sex, that is tender-meated and has a soft bill and soft windpipe.

(ii) *Roaster duck*. A “roaster duck” is a young duck (less than 16 weeks of age), of either sex, that is tender-meated and has a bill that is not completely hardened and a windpipe that is easily dented.

(iii) *Mature duck or old duck*. A “mature duck” or an “old duck” is an adult duck (more than 6 months of age), of either sex, with toughened flesh, a hardened bill, and a hardened windpipe.

(4) *Geese*—(i) *Young goose*. A “young goose” is an immature goose, of either sex, that is tender-meated and has a windpipe that is easily dented.

(ii) *Mature goose or old goose*. A “mature goose” or “old goose” is an adult goose, of either sex, that has toughened flesh and a hardened windpipe.

(5) *Guineas*—(i) *Young guinea*. A “young guinea” is an immature guinea, of either sex, that is tender-meated and has a flexible breastbone cartilage.

(ii) *Mature guinea or old guinea*. A “mature guinea” or “old guinea” is an adult guinea, of either sex, that has toughened flesh and a non-flexible breastbone.

(b) The following standards specify the requirements for the specified cuts of poultry:

(1) “Breasts” shall be separated from the back at the shoulder joint and by a cut running backward and downward from that point along the junction of the vertebral and sternal ribs. The ribs may be removed from the breasts, and the breasts may be cut along the breastbone to make two approximately equal halves; or the wishbone portion, as described in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, may be removed before cutting the remainder along the breastbone to make three parts. Pieces cut in this manner may be substituted for lighter or heavier pieces for exact weight-making purposes and the package may contain two or more of such parts without affecting the appropriateness of the labeling as e.g., “chicken breasts.” Neck skin shall not be included with the

breasts, except that “turkey breasts” may include neck skin up to the whisker.

(2) “Breasts with ribs” shall be separated from the back at the junction of the vertebral ribs and back. Breasts with ribs may be cut along the breastbone to make two approximately equal halves; or the wishbone portion, as described in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, may be removed before cutting the remainder along the breastbone to make three parts. Pieces cut in this manner may be substituted for lighter or heavier pieces for exact weight-making purposes and the package may contain two or more of such parts without affecting the appropriateness of the labeling as “breasts with ribs.” Neck skin shall not be included, except that “turkey breasts with ribs” may include neck skin up to the whisker.

(3) “Wishbones” (Pulley Bones), with covering muscle and skin tissue, shall be severed from the breast approximately halfway between the end of the wishbone (hypocleidium) and front point of the breastbone (cranial process of the sternal crest) to a point where the wishbone joins the shoulder. Neck skin shall not be included with the wishbone.

(4) “Drumsticks” shall be separated from the thigh by a cut through the knee joint (femorotibial and patellar joint) and from the hock joint (tarsal joint).

(5) “Thighs” shall be disjointed at the hip joint and may include the pelvic meat, but shall not include the pelvic bones. Back skin shall not be included.

(6) “(Kind) legs” shall be the poultry product which includes the thigh and the drumstick, i.e., the whole leg, and may include the pelvic meat, but shall not include the pelvic bones. Back skin shall not be included.

(7) “Wings” shall include the entire wing with all muscle and skin tissue intact, except that the wingtip may be removed.

(8) “Backs” shall include the pelvic bones and all the vertebrae posterior to the shoulder joint. The meat shall not be peeled from the pelvic bones. The vertebral ribs and/or scapula may be removed or included without affecting

the appropriateness of the name. Skin shall be substantially intact.

(9) “Stripped backs” shall include the vertebrae from the shoulder joint to the tail, and include the pelvic bones. The meat may be stripped off of the pelvic bones.

(10) “Necks”, with or without neck skin, shall be separated from the carcass at the shoulder joint.

(11) “Halves” are prepared by making a full-length back and breast split of an eviscerated poultry carcass so as to produce approximately equal right and left sides.

(12) “Quarters” consist of the entire eviscerated poultry carcass, which has been cut into four equal parts, but excluding the neck.

(13) “Breast quarter” consists of half a breast with the wing and a portion of the back attached.

(14) “Breast quarter without wing” consists of a front quarter of a poultry carcass, from which the wing has been removed.

(15) “Leg quarter” consists of a poultry thigh and drumstick, with a portion of the back attached.

(16) “Thigh with back portion” consists of a poultry thigh with back portion attached.

(17) “Legs with pelvic bone” consists of a poultry leg with adhering meat and skin and pelvic bone.

(18) “Wing drummette” consists of the humerus of a poultry wing with adhering skin and meat attached.

(19) “Wing portion” consists of a poultry wing except that the drummette has been removed.

(20) “Cut-up Poultry” is any cut-up or disjointed portion of poultry or any edible part thereof, as described in this section.

(21) “Giblets” consist of approximately equal numbers of hearts, gizzards, and livers, as determined on a count basis.

(22) “Major portions” of eviscerated poultry carcasses are either carcasses from which parts may be missing, or the front or rear portions of transversely-split carcasses.

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