

(ii) The core cutter referred to in paragraph (c)(2) (ix) and (xi) of this section and paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section is made from a previously sealed 300 × 407 can. The cover, including the top seam, is cut out. The edge is smoothed and sharpened. A small hole to permit passage of air is made in the bottom.

(iii) The hydraulic press referred to in paragraph (c)(2) (vi) to (x) of this section, inclusive, is made by so mounting a hydraulic jack, in a strong frame, that it will press horizontally against the center of the plunger in the press cylinder used. The frame is so braced that it does not change shape when pressure is applied. The gauge on the hydraulic jack is so calibrated that it will indicate, for the plunger being used, when the plunger is pressing against the contents of the press cylinder with a pressure of 384 pounds per square inch of plunger face.

(iv) The sieving device referred to in paragraph (c)(2)(xii) of this section consists of three sieves, each approximately 1 foot square, loosely mounted, one above the other, in a metal frame. The mesh in the top sieve complies with the specifications for 1½-inch woven-wire cloth as prescribed in paragraph (a)(7) of this section. The meshes in the sieves below comply with similar specifications for 1-inch and ½-inch woven-wire cloth as set forth in the same publication. The sides of each sieve are formed, in a raised rim, from ¾-inch × ½-inch metal strap. The frame has tracks made of ⅜-inch angle metal to support each sieve under each side. The tracks are so positioned as to permit each sieve a free vertical travel of 1¾ inches.

(4) If canned tuna falls below the applicable standard of fill of container prescribed in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the label shall bear the general statement of substandard fill provided in §130.14(b) of this chapter, in the manner and form therein specified.

[42 FR 14464, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 47 FR 11833, Mar. 19, 1982; 49 FR 10102, Mar. 19, 1984; 54 FR 24896, June 12, 1989; 55 FR 45797, Oct. 31, 1990; 56 FR 6263, Feb. 15, 1991; 58 FR 2884, Jan. 6, 1993; 61 FR 14480, Apr. 2, 1996; 63 FR 14035, Mar. 24, 1998; 66 FR 56035, Nov. 6, 2001; 88 FR 53773, Aug. 9, 2023]

## PART 163—CACAO PRODUCTS

### Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

163.5 Methods of analysis.

### Subpart B—Requirements for Specific Standardized Cacao Products

- 163.110 Cacao nibs.
- 163.111 Chocolate liquor.
- 163.112 Breakfast cocoa.
- 163.113 Cocoa.
- 163.114 Lowfat cocoa.
- 163.117 Cocoa with dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate for manufacturing.
- 163.123 Sweet chocolate.
- 163.124 White chocolate.
- 163.130 Milk chocolate.
- 163.135 Buttermilk chocolate.
- 163.140 Skim milk chocolate.
- 163.145 Mixed dairy product chocolates.
- 163.150 Sweet cocoa and vegetable fat coating.
- 163.153 Sweet chocolate and vegetable fat coating.
- 163.155 Milk chocolate and vegetable fat coating.

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 321, 331, 341, 343, 348, 371, 379e.

SOURCE: 58 FR 29529, May 21, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

### Subpart A—General Provisions

#### § 163.5 Methods of analysis.

Shell and cacao fat content in cacao products shall be determined by the following methods of analysis prescribed in "Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists," which are incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, or may be examined at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: [http://www.archives.gov/federal\\_register/code\\_of\\_federal\\_regulations/ibr\\_locations.html](http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html).

(a) Shell content—12th ed. (1975), methods 13.010–13.014, under the heading "Shell in Cacao Nibs—Official Final Action," pp. 208–210.

(b) Fat content—15th ed. (1990), method 963.15, under the heading "Fat in

## § 163.110

Cacao Products—Soxhlet Extraction Method—Final Action, 1973,” pp. 770–771.

[58 FR 29529, May 21, 1993, as amended at 63 FR 14035, Mar. 24, 1998]

### Subpart B—Requirements for Specific Standardized Cacao Products

#### § 163.110 Cacao nibs.

(a) *Description.* (1) Cacao nibs is the food prepared by removing the shell from cured, cleaned, dried, and cracked cacao beans. The cacao shell content is not more than 1.75 percent by weight, calculated on an alkali free basis, as determined by the method prescribed in § 163.5(a).

(2) The cacao nibs, or the cacao beans from which they are prepared, may be processed by heating with one or more of the optional alkali ingredients specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) The cacao nibs, or the cacao beans from which they are prepared, as appropriate, may be further processed with one or more of the optional neutralizing agents specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(b) *Optional ingredients.* The following safe and suitable ingredients may be used:

(1) Alkali ingredients. Ammonium, potassium, or sodium bicarbonate, carbonate, or hydroxide, or magnesium carbonate or oxide, added as such, or in aqueous solution. For each 100 parts by weight of cacao nibs, used as such, or before shelling from the cacao beans, the total quantity of alkali ingredients used is not greater in neutralizing value (calculated from the respective combined weights of the alkali ingredients used) than the neutralizing value of 3 parts by weight of anhydrous potassium carbonate.

(2) Neutralizing agents. Phosphoric acid, citric acid, and *L*-tartaric acid, added as such, or in aqueous solution. For each 100 parts by weight of cacao nibs, used as such, or before shelling from the cacao beans, the total quantity of phosphoric acid used is not greater than 0.5 part by weight, expressed as P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. The total amount, singly or in combination, of citric acid

## 21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–25 Edition)

and *L*-tartaric acid is not greater than 1.0 part by weight.

(c) *Nomenclature.* The name of the food is “cacao nibs”, “cocoa nibs”, or “cracked cocoa”. (1) When the cacao nibs, or the cacao beans from which they are prepared, are processed with alkali ingredients specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the name of the food shall be accompanied by the statement “Processed with alkali” or “Processed with \_\_\_\_\_”, the blank being filled in with the common or usual name of the specific alkali ingredient used in the food.

(2) When the cacao nibs, or the cacao beans from which they are prepared, are processed with neutralizing agents specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the name of the food shall be accompanied by the statement “Processed with neutralizing agent” or “Processed with \_\_\_\_\_”, the blank being filled in with the common or usual name of the specific neutralizing agent used in the food.

(3) Whenever the name of the food appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, the statements prescribed in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section shall precede or follow the name without intervening printed or graphic matter.

(d) *Label declaration.* Each of the ingredients used in the food shall be declared on the label as required by the applicable sections of parts 101 and 130 of this chapter.

#### § 163.111 Chocolate liquor.

(a) *Description.* (1) Chocolate liquor is the solid or semiplastic food prepared by finely grinding cacao nibs. The fat content of the food may be adjusted by adding one or more of the optional ingredients specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section to the cacao nibs. Chocolate liquor contains not less than 50 percent nor more than 60 percent by weight of cacao fat as determined by the method prescribed in § 163.5(b).

(2) Optional alkali ingredients specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section may be used as such in the preparation of chocolate liquor under the conditions and limitations specified in § 163.110(b)(1).