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Dried pears — Specification and test methods

Poires séchées — Spécifications et méthodes d'essai



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Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 7702 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Dry and dried fruits and vegetables*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7702:1986), which has been technically revised.

Annexes A, B and C form an integral part of this International Standard.

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Dried pears — Specification and test methods

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for dried pears obtained from the fruits of the pear tree *Pyrus communis* (L.) destined for human consumption.

2 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

2.1 whole pear: An entire pear.

2.2 halved pear: A pear that has been cut longitudinally into approximately equal halves.

2.3 sliced pear: A pear that has been cut longitudinally into several slices.

2.4 diced pear: A pear that has been cut into approximately equal-sized cubes.

2.5 pest-infested dried pear: Dried pear damaged by insect infestation and/or mite infestation.

2.6 spoiled dried pear: Dried pear damaged by bruises, or darkened in colour, or showing the presence of mushy tissue, visible decomposition caused by bacteria, fungi, visible mould hyphae or any other indications of disease.

2.7 immature dried pear: Dried pear obtained from an unripe green pear, having poor flavour, hard tissue and undesirable appearance.

2.8 grittiness: The presence of distinct particles in the fruit flesh.

2.9 stem or seeds: A piece of dried pear with stem and/or seeds attached.

2.10 core carpel: A piece of dried pear with attached core carpel which together have an area exceeding that of a circle 12 mm in diameter.

2.11 fermentation: A piece of dried pear damaged by fermentation to the extent that the characteristic appearance and/or flavour is substantially affected.

2.12 residual sulfur dioxide (SO₂) content: The quantity of sulfur dioxide determined in accordance with the method specified in annex B.

It is expressed in milligrams per kilogram.

2.13 moisture content: Conventionally, the loss in mass determined under the operating conditions specified in annex C.

3 Requirements

3.1 Description

Dried pears are the sun-dried or artificially dried ripe fruits of *Pyrus communis* (L.). Dried pears are prepared from sufficiently ripe fruits that have been cut into halves lengthwise, sliced or diced. The stems shall be pulled or cut off and the calyx ends removed. The fruits shall be sound and clean.

NOTE 1 It is not customary to peel pears, nor to remove the cores unless damaged. Only damaged areas should be trimmed.

3.2 Classification

Dried pears shall be classified on the basis of colour and the presence of defects, extraneous matter and broken pieces, as specified in table 1. They may also be separated into sizes.

3.3 Odour and taste

Dried pears shall have an odour and taste characteristic of the variety. They shall be free from foreign odour and odour traces coming from abnormal fermented pears.

3.4 Freedom from insects, moulds, etc.

Dried pears shall be free from living insects, mites or other parasites and moulds, and shall be practically free from dead insects, insect fragments and rodent contamination visible to the naked eye (corrected, if necessary, for abnormal vision) or with such magnification as may be necessary in any particular case. If the magnification exceeds $\times 10$, this fact shall be stated in the test report.

3.5 Extraneous matter

The proportion of extraneous matter such as dirt, pieces of skin, calyx, leaf, peduncle, twigs, bits of wood, soil or any other foreign matter among or on the dried pears shall not exceed the values given in table 1 according to the class.

3.6 Pest-infested and spoiled dried pears

The proportion of pest-infested and spoiled dried pears shall not exceed the values given in table 1 according to the class.

3.7 Immature dried pears

The proportion of immature dried pears shall not exceed the values given in table 1 according to the class.

3.8 Colour

The colour of dried pears shall be light and cream (yellowish white) with slight browning of the cut edges, or light brown.

3.9 Moisture content

The moisture content of dried pears shall not exceed 25 % (*m/m*).

3.10 Sulfur dioxide content

The content of residual sulfur dioxide shall not exceed the values given in table 1, according to the class.

3.11 Mineral impurities

The acid-insoluble ash yield shall not exceed 1 g/kg.

4 Classification

4.1 Classes

Dried pears are classified into three classes defined in 4.1.1 to 4.1.3.

4.1.1 Extra class

Dried pears in this class shall be of superior quality. They shall be characteristic of the variety and/or commercial type. They shall be practically free from defects, provided that these do not affect the general appearance of the product, the quality, or its presentation in the package. Pears in this class shall not exceed the allowable percentages for the various defects given in table 1.

4.1.2 Class I

Dried pears in this class shall be of good quality. They shall be characteristic of the variety and/or commercial type.

The following slight defects are allowed, provided that the dried pears retain their essential characteristic as regards general appearance, quality and presentation:

- skin defects;
- coloration defects.

4.1.3 Class II

This class includes dried pears which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but which satisfy the requirements specified in table 1.

The following defects are allowed, provided that the dried pears retain their essential characteristics as regards general appearance, quality and presentation:

- skin defects;
- coloration defects.

Pieces of pear are acceptable only in Class II.

4.2 Sizing

Sizing is determined by the diameter of the widest part. The following minimum diameter is required for each class:

Class	Not peeled	Peeled
Extra	35 mm	30 mm
Class I	25 mm	22 mm
Class II	20 mm	18 mm

The difference between the longest and smallest fruit in any package shall not be greater than 20 mm.

Sizing is therefore compulsory for the Extra class and Class I, but is not required for diced or sliced dried pears.

4.3 Tolerances

Subject to agreement between the interested parties, tolerances with respect to characteristics and size may be allowed in each package (or in each lot for product transported in bulk) for product not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

5 Sampling

It is important that the laboratory receive a sample which is truly representative and has not been damaged or changed during transport or storage.

Methods of sampling dry and dried fruits and vegetable products will form the subject of a future International Standard.

6 Test methods

Samples of dried pears shall be tested for conformity of the product to the requirements of table 1 by the test method specified in annex A.

The residual sulfur dioxide content (3.10) shall be tested in accordance with annex B, and the moisture content (3.9) in accordance with annex C.

NOTE 2 An example of the method for the determination of acid-insoluble ash is given in ISO 930¹⁾.

7 Packing and marking

7.1 Packing

Dried pears shall be packed in clean, sound and dry containers made of materials which do not affect the product. If wooden boxes are used, they shall be lined with a suitable paper.

For direct consumption, small consumer packages may be used. The quantities packed in such packages are usually 0,5 kg, 1,0 kg or 2,5 kg net mass but, if required, other quantities may be used. A suitable number of such small packages shall be placed in large wooden or cardboard cases.

The size of the packages and the number of small packages packed in a case shall be subject to agreement between the purchaser and vendor. However, the mass of the large containers or cases shall not be more than 25 kg.

7.2 Marking

The container and case shall be marked or labelled with the following particulars:

- name of the product or variety, and the trademark or brand name, if any;
- name and address of the producer or packer;
- code or batch number;
- net mass, or gross mass (according to the request of the importing country);
- class of product;
- producing country;
- expiry date;
- any other marking required by the purchaser, such as year of harvest and date of packing (if known);
- reference to this International Standard (optional).

1) ISO 930:1980, *Spices and condiments — Determination of acid-insoluble ash*.