

LIME MARMALADE

Introduction

As the name suggests, lime marmalade is a preserve made from limes and sugar. Marmalades can also be made from other citrus fruits - notably oranges, lemons, grapefruit or a mixture of any of these. This recipe is based on practical experiences of making lime marmalade in the West Indies. When using other citrus fruits or limes that are grown in a different region, it is likely that minor modifications to the formulation will be needed to account for the different levels of acidity.

Production

The production of traditional lime marmalade by the small-scale processor is perfectly feasible provided the equipment is available and the general principles for jam making are understood and followed.

Lime marmalade is made according to the basic principles of jam and marmalade production. However, there are two potential problem areas which the processor should be aware of:

1. Lime is unusual in that it has a very high acidity (and low pH). Jams and jellies need to have a pH between 3.0 and 3.3 to enable the pectin to set the gel. Most fruits lie in this pH range but if they have a pH higher than 3.3, citric acid can be added to the fruit to bring the pH down to the required range. Lime juice however has a pH of 2.7 to 2.9 and therefore the pH has to be increased. It is possible to do this quite easily by adding sodium bicarbonate (baking powder) to the fruit pulp.

In the experience in the West Indies, it was found that the addition of 20g of sodium bicarbonate per litre of lime juice was sufficient to give the required pH adjustment. In each situation, it is important to get the correct pH, which should be done by adding sodium bicarbonate to the lime juice and measuring the acidity with a pH meter.

If a pH meter is not available, it may be necessary to seek outside advice. Alternatively, the amount to add can be determined by trial and error. Carry out a series of small trial batches using different levels of bicarbonate and find out the best level by checking the set of the marmalade.

2. The second problem in marmalade production is getting an even distribution of shredded peel throughout the product. If the correct technique is not used the peel tends to float to the surface of the jar during setting. It is important to soak the peel slices in a sugar solution before they are added to the marmalade to increase their density. This means that the marmalade making process is somewhat longer than for jam making and planning for production should take this into account.

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At first glance the production of jams and marmalade may seem like the best option for utilising a glut of fruit. In fact, this is not the case. To make a consistently good quality product requires a certain level of skill and technical input and some specialist equipment – stainless steel boiling pans, refractometer, glass jars and lids for packaging. Preserve making also requires large quantities of sugar and in some cases the addition of pectin, both of which can be expensive ingredients. Therefore, as with all food products, it is essential that the processor carries out a full technical, economic and marketing feasibility study prior to starting the enterprise. Not only will this exercise determine the potential market for the products, it will be a useful tool for planning production and day-to-day running of the business and can be used to approach a bank for a loan if one is required. See the Practical action technical brief on how to carry out a market and technical feasibility study for further information.

Recipe

1 litre lime juice
20g sodium bicarbonate
3kg sugar
1200g 5 SAG pectin (made up from 40g pectin, 200g sugar, 960ml water)
Few drops of green food colour (optional)
200g prepared sugared lime peel

Lime juice

The extraction of lime juice is the most time consuming step for the small-scale manufacturer. It is strongly recommended that if a local commercial lime processor exists, racked juice should be purchased in bulk.

If no such supplier exists then there is no alternative but to extract the juice oneself using small manual or electric squeezers (see Figure 1). It must be remembered at all times that lime juice is very acidic and therefore attacks metals. It is essential to use only good quality food-grade plastic, stainless steel and wooden utensils to collect the juice. The extracted juice must be strained to remove pulp prior to use. If required, lime juice can be extracted and stored in bulk preserved with 1000ppm sulphur dioxide (using 3g of sodium metabisulphite per litre of juice).

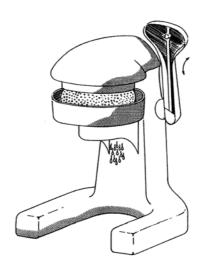
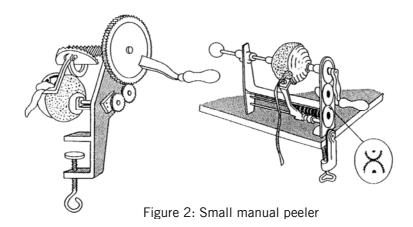


Figure 1: Small manual squeezer

Lime peel

The lime peel needs to be cut into very thin strips about 12 to 25mm long and as thin as possible. This is another slow and tedious job which can also be a potential hazard point for contamination by flies and other insects. The cut slices should be kept covered until they are used. A very sharp stainless steel knife should be used to cut the peel into slices. The process can be speeded up by using a small peeler to remove the peel from the limes (see Figure 2) before they are squeezed.





Treatment of the peel

If fresh peel is incorporated directly into the marmalade it will float to the surface during setting and produce a very unsatisfactory product. The shredded peel needs to be saturated with sugar before use so that it has the same density as the marmalade and stays suspended in the gel and evenly distributed through the jar.

The shredded peel should be well mixed with dry sugar (1kg peel + 1kg sugar) and left in a sealed container for at least a week, mixing occasionally. During this time a sugar solution will form as the moisture from the peel mixes with the dry sugar. The pieces of peel will float in the heavy sugar syrup. Sodium metabisulphate can be added to the sugar (1g per 1kg of peel) to prevent the growth of moulds and yeasts.

This sweet mixture of peel and sugar will be highly attractive to ants and insects. Make sure that the container is covered with a lid or netting and stand it in a trough of water to prevent ants.

Pectin

The ideal situation is to use commercially available pectin as it has a standard setting power and produces the same product time after time. If it is impossible (or too costly) to buy pectin, it can be extracted from citrus peels or passion fruit rinds, but you will have to experiment on how much to add to the juice to get a good set (see the technical brief on fruit waste utilisation for more information on pectin production).

The best pectin for marmalade is a fast-set pectin. Fast set pectin is preferable because it forms a gel quickly and so holds the pieces of peel in place throughout the marmalade. The usual strength of commercial pectin is 150 SAG. To make marmalade you need a pectin with a setting power of about 5SAG. Therefore the commercial pectin needs to be diluted (30 times in this case) prior to use.

Preparation of 5 SAG pectin working solution

30g of 150 SAG pectin 150g sugar 720ml water

- Dry mix the pectin and sugar thoroughly.
- Heat the water to 70-75°C and slowly add the sugar/pectin, mix with constant stirring. If a small electric stirrer is available there will be less chance of lumps forming.
- Heat to boiling and boil for 1 minute, again with constant stirring.
- Hold at 50-60°C (a double saucepan is useful here).





Batch preparation

The technical brief on jams and marmalade production outlines the principles of jam boiling. Ideally a heavy based stainless steel pan or double bottomed jam pan will be available for boiling the mixture. The other desirable pieces of equipment are a wooden stirrer, jam thermometer and possibly a refractometer (figure 3) for testing the total soluble solids and determining the end point of the boiling process.

Method

- 1. Place the lime juice, bicarbonate and half the sugar in the pan, heat slowly to dissolve the sugar and then bring to the boil. Boil for 3 5 minutes with steady stirring (it is impossible to state boiling times exactly, as this depends on the heat source etc).
- 2. Add the remaining half of the sugar, peel, pectin and green colour and continue boiling until the required sugar level (68%) is reached (as measured either by refractometer, jam boiling thermometer or skill of the producer).

3. Filling and capping

Hot fill the finished preserve into clean, dry jars and cap immediately. Care is needed not to fill too hot or too cold, the ideal range being 82-85°C. Filling whilst too hot can result in drops of steam condensing on the inside of the lid, falling back onto the surface of the product and diluting it to below 68% sugar solids (so that moulds and yeasts can grow). Too cold filling carries the danger of microbiological contamination from the jar etc.

Cap the jars quickly using either screw type or 'Omnia' type push-on lids. When the jars have cooled and a vacuum has formed (about 50°C) rinse them in a bath of clean chlorinated water - one tablespoon of bleach per 4.5 litres of water.

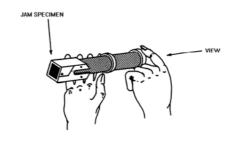




Figure 3: Refractometer

Dry the jars and label (see the technical brief on labelling for more details of the legal requirements for food labels).

4. Storage

If properly preserved and packaged in glass, marmalade can be stored for up to one year away from direct sunlight. If it is packaged in plastic bottles, it can only be stored for about 4-6 months.

Equipment required

pH meter (optional)
Juice extractor
Peeler
Knives
Plastic buckets
Stainless steel pan
Wooden spoons
Gas ring or other heat source



Jam thermometer or refractometer Capping machine Jar cooler (optional)

Equipment suppliers

Note: This is a selective list of suppliers and does not imply endorsement by Practical Action

Cutting and slicing equipment

A range of manual and powered cutting and slicing machinery is available.

Eastend Engineering Company

173/1 Gopal Lal Thakur Road Calcutta 700 035 India

Tel: +91 33 2553 6397

Gardners Corporation

158 Golf Links New Delhi 110003

India

Tel: +91 11 2334 4287/2336 3640

Fax: +91 11 2371 7179

Narangs Corporation

P-25 Connaught Place New Delhi 110001

India

Tel: +91 11 2336 3547 Fax: +91 11 2374 6705



Juice filters, strainers and sieves

A range of filtering and straining equipment can be used. The simplest is the filter bag (or jelly bag) made of terylene or muslin cloth. More sophisticated are the filter presses and strainers which may be mechanised.

Gauthier

Parc Scientifique Agropolis 34397 Montpellier Cedex 5 France

Tel: +33 4 67 61 11 56 Fax: +33 4 67 54 73 90

Alvan Blanch

Chelworth Malmesbury Wiltshire SN16 9SG United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0) 666 577333 Fax: +44 (0) 666 577339 E-mail: <u>info@alvanblanch.co.uk</u> Website: <u>http://www.alvanblanch.co.uk</u>

Gardners Corporation

India (see above)

Lakeland Mail order kitchenware

38 Alexandra Buildings Windermere LA23 1BQ United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)15394 88100 Website: <u>www.lakeland.co.uk</u>

Weighing machines

It is important to have accurate weighing machines. Quite often more than one machine is required - -a large one to weigh the fruit and a small one for weighing out the dry ingredients such as pectin and spices.

Fischer Scientific

Essae-Teraoka Ltd



Practical Action Lime Marmalade

Bishop Meadow Road Loughborough LE11 5RG

UK

Tel: +44 1509 231166 Fax: +44 1509 231893 Email: fisher@fisher.co.uk Web: www.fisher.co.uk

Alvan Blanch UK (see above)

Gardners Corporation India (see above)

377/22 6th Cross Wilson Garden Bangalore 560027

India

Tel: =91 80 2216185/2241165

Narangs Corporation

India (see above)

Juice extractors and pulpers

A variety of juice extractors and pulpers is available from a wide range of suppliers. They are available in different capacities and either manual or powered (either electric or diesel).

Kenwood Limited

New Lane Havant Hampshire P09 2NH United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0) 23 9247 6000 Fax: +44 (0) 23 9239 2400 Website: http://www.kenwood.co.uk

Alvan Blanch

UK (see above)

Robot Coupe

12 Avenue Cal Leclerc BP 134 71303 Montceau-les-Mines

France

Tel: +33 3 85 58 80 80

DISEG (Diseno Industrial y Servicios Generales)

Av Jose Carlos Mariategui 1256 Villa Maria del Triunfo Lima

Peru

Tel: +51 14 283 1417

Servifabri SA

JR Alberto Aberd No. 400 Urb Miguel Grau (ex Pinote) San Martin de Porres

Lima Peru

Tel: +51 14 481 1967

Lehman Hardware and Appliances Inc.

P.O. Box 41 Kidron Ohio 44636 **USA**

Tel orders: +1 877 438 5346 Tel enquiries: +1 888 438 5346 E-mail: info@lehmans.com Website: http://www.lehmans.com

Eastend Engineering Company

India (see above)+

Florachem

Flat No. 1119, Hemkunt Chambers, 89, Nehru Place New Delhi 110019

India

Tel: +91 11 25589502

Gardners Corporation

India (see above)

Food Packs Indiana

Thrikkariyoor, Kothamangalam, Ernakulam Kerala 686692

Tel: +91 485-2522134, 2523610

Bajaj Machine Private Limited Geeta Food Engineering



7/20, 7/27, Jai Lakshmi Industrial Estate, Side-IV Sahibabad Industrial Area Ghaziabad-201301 U.P India

Tel: +91 120 22775119/22775137

Fax: +91 120 22775137

Website: www.indiamart.com/bajajmachine

Buhler (India) Pvt Ltd

13-D, K A I D B Industrial Area, Attibele

Bangalore

Karnataka 562107

India

Tel: +91 80- 27820000 Fax: +91 80-7820001

Website: www.buhlergroup.com

Delhi Industries

4 Paharganj Lane, New Delhi 110055

India

Tel: +91 11 2529720, 27525200,

27536888

Fax: +91 11 25791291

Do-All-Engineering Industries

87/12, Industrial Suburb, Yeshawanthpur Bangalore Karnataka 560022 India

Tel: +91 80 23345754, 23372298

Fax: +91 80 23346138

Udaya Industries

Uda Aludeniya, Welligalla Gampola Sri Lanka Tel: +94 8 388586

Fax: +94 8 388909

Mark Industries (Pvt) Ltd

348/1 Dilu Road Mokbazar Dhaka 1000 Bangladesh

Tel: +880 2 9331778/835629/835578

Fax: +880 2 842048

Email: markind@citechco.net

Plot No C-7/1 TTC Area Pawana MIDC Thane Belapur Road BehindDavita Chemicals Ltd Navi Mumbai 400 705 India

Tel: +91 22 2782 6626/2766 2098

Fax: +91 22 2782 6337

Narangs Corporation

India (see above)

Praj Industries Ltd

Praj House Bavdhan Pune, Maharashtra 411021

India

Tel: +91 20-22951511, 22952214 Fax: +91 20-22951511 / 22952214

Website: www.praj.net

Techno Equipments

Saraswati Sadan 1st Floor, 31 Parekh Street Mumbai 400004

India

Tel: +91 22 2385 1258

Kundasala Engineers

Digana Road Kundasala Kandy Sri Lanka

Tel: +94 8 420482





Practical Action Lime Marmalade

For boiling

Boiling pans should be made of aluminium, enamelled metal or stainless steel. For larger quantities it is necessary to buy equipment which does not cause burning or sticking of the product to the bottom of the pan. Stainless steel steam jacketed kettles, which are double walled pans are suitable for boiling large quantities of jam and are available in a range of sizes (from 5 to 500litres).

Gardners Corporation

India (See above)

HRS Process Systems Pvt Ltd

Asia Division, Praj House, Bavdhan, Pune Maharashtra 411021 India

Tel: +91 20- 22951511 Fax: +91 20- 22951718 Website: www.hrsasia.co.in

Raylons Metal Works

Kondivita Lane J. B. Nagar Post Office Post Box No. 17426 Andheri (E) Andheri - Kurla Road, Mumbai - 400 059 India

Tel: +91 22 26323288 / 6325932

Sri Rajalakshmi Commercial Kitchen Equipment

No.57, (old No. 30/1) Silver Jubilee Park Road Bangalore - 560 002

India

Tel: +91 (0)812 2222 1054/223 9738

Fax: +91 (0)812 2222 2047

United Engineering (Eastern) Corporation

Shantiniketan Site No.2 & 3 (10th Floor) 8 Camac Street Kolkata, West Bengal 700017 India

Tel: +91 33-22823914, 22820157

Fax: +91 33-22823742

Alvan Blanch

United Kingdom (See above)

Israel Newton Limited

Summerley Works All Alone Road Bradford West Yorkshire BD10 8TT United Kingdom Tel: +44 (0)1274 612059

Fax:+44 (0)1274 612059

APV Baker Limited

Manor Drive Paston Parkway Peterborough Cambridgeshire PE4 7AP United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)1733 283000 Fax: +44 (0)1733 283005

T Giusti and Son Limited

Rixon Road, Finedon Road Industrial Estate Wellingborough, Northamptonshire NN8 4BA United Kingdom

Tel: + 44 (0)1933 229933 Fax: +44 (0)1933 272363 Website: www.giusti.co.uk





Bottle filling and packaging equipment

H Erben Limited

Lady Lane Hadleigh Suffolk IP7 6AS United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)1473 823011

Orbit Equipments Pvt Ltd

175 - B, Plassy Lane Bowenpally Secunderabad - 500011, Andhra Pradesh India

Tel: +91 40 32504222 Fax: +91 40 27742638

Fax: +44 (0)1473 828252 Website: http://www.erben.co.uk

Sussex and Berkshire Machinery Company PLC

Blacknest

Alton, Hants GU34 4PX

United Kingdom

Tel: + 44 (0)1420 22669 Fax: + 44 (0)1420 22687 E-mail: technical@sabplc.uk Website: http://www.sabplc.co.uk/

Acufil Machines

S. F. No. 120/2, Kalapatty Post Office

Coimbatore - 641 035 Tamil Nadu, India

Tel: +91 422 2666108/2669909

Fax: +91 422 2666255

Email: acufilmachines@yahoo.co.in,

acufilmachines@hotmail.com

http://www.indiamart.com/acufilmachines/#products

Autopack Machines Pvt Ltd

101-C Poonam Cambers A Wing, 1st Floor Dr Annie Besant Road, Worli Mumbai 400018

India

Tel: +91 22 2493 4406/2497 4800/2492 4806

Fax: +91 22 2496 4926

E-mail: autopack@bom3.vsml.net.in

www.autopackmachines.com

Bombay Engineering Industry

R NO 6 (Extn) Sevantibai Bhavan Chimatpada Marol Naka Andheri (East) Mumbai 400059

India

Tel: +91 22 2836 9368/2821 5795

Fax: +91 22 2413 5828

MMM Buxabhoy & Co

140 Sarang Street 1st Floor, Near Crawford Market

Mumbai, India

Tel: +91 22 2344 2902 Fax: +91 22 2345 2532

yusufs@vsnl.com; mmmb@vsnl.com;

yusuf@mmmb.in

Gardners Corporation

India (see above)

Gurdeep Packaging Machines

Harichand Mill compound

Website: http://www.orbitequipments.com

Pharmaco Machines

Unit No. 4, S.No.25 A Opp Savali Dhaba, Nr.Indo-Max Nanded Phata. Off Sinhagad Rd.

Pune – 411041, India Tel: +91 20 65706009 Fax: +91 20 24393377

Rank and Company

A-p6/3, Wazirpur Industrial Estate

Delhi - 110 052

India

Tel: +91 11 27376101 Fax: +91 11 7234126 Rank@poboxes.com

Banyong Engineering

94 Moo 4 Sukhaphibaon No 2 Rd Industrial Estate Bangchan

Bankapi Thailand

Tel: +66 2 5179215-9

Alfa Technology Transfer Centre

301 Cach Mang Thang 8 Tan Binh District Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam

Tel: +84 8 9700868 Fax: +84 8 8640252

Technology and Equipment Development Centre (LIDUTA)

360 Bis Ben Van Don St District 4

Ho Chi Minh City

Vietnam

Tel: +84 8 9400906 Fax: +84 8 9400906

Mark Industries (Pvt) Ltd

Bangladesh (See above)

John Kojo Arthur

University of Science and Technology





LBS Marg, Vikhroli Mumbai 400 079

India

Tel: +91 22 2578 3521/577 5846/579 5982

Fax: +91 22 2577 2846

Eastend Engineering Company

India (See above)

Alvan Blanch UK (see above)

Kumasi

Ghana

Narangs Corporation

India (see above)

Refractometers

The refractometer is used to measure the sugar content.

Bellingham + Stanley Ltd.

Longfield Road, North Farm Industrial Estate

Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN2 3EY

United Kingdom

Tel: +44 1892 500400 Fax: +44 1892 543115 E-mail: sales@bs-ltd.com

Website: http://www.bs-ltd.com

Fisher Scientific UK Ltd

UK (see above)

References and further reading

Practical Action Technical Briefs

Fruit waste utilisation Jams, jellies and marmalades Food labelling

How to carry out a feasibility study

International Ripening Company

1185 Pnieridge Road

Norfoplk

Virginia 23502-2095

USA

Tel: +1 757 855 3094 Fax: +1 757 855 4155 Email: info@QAsupplies.com Web: www.gasupplies.com

Gardners Corporation

India (see above)

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