

# *Preserving Foods :*

## **Fruit Juices & Apple Cider**



---

*SP 50-455 , Revised March 2000*

Preserving juice at home can be easy and economical if the fruit is obtained at low cost. Home preserved fruit juices can be used as breakfast beverages, soft drink substitutes, bases for punch, or for making jelly.

There are two kinds of fruit juices: those that are strained and clear (like grape, berry and cherry juice); the nectars, which are whole fruit juices usually made from peaches, apricots and pears. The nectars are thickened with fine sieved pulp.

Home canned fruit juices should be stored in a dark, cool, dry place so the color won't fade or change.

### **Preparing Fruit Juice**

Select fully ripe fruit for best flavored juices. A combination of fruit can be used to make interesting flavor.

Prepare fruit by washing, sorting, crushing or grinding. Place the fruit pulp in a large aluminum or stainless steel pan. NOTE: Aluminum can cause a slight color change.

When heating the pulp, it is important to stir constantly to prevent sticking. If the fruit remains firm, simmer 1 or 2 minutes. Avoid over-cooking because it destroys the fresh fruit flavor. Juices should be extracted at simmering temperatures (185°F.-210°F.).

Select one of the following methods for extracting the juice.

#### **Drip Method**

Pour hot prepared fruit pulp into a jelly bag or through several layers of cheese cloth. Let drip overnight, if necessary. Do not squeeze the bag.

## **Cellulose Pulp Method**

An easy and fast way to prepare the juice is by mixing crushed prepared fruit with cellulose pulp made from unscented, white facial or toilet tissue. For every three cups of crushed fruit you plan to make into juice, use 1 cup of cellulose pulp (recipe follows). Mix the cellulose pulp with the crushed fruit and heat to the boiling point. Drain through a jelly bag. The cellulose pulp acts like a filter to help keep the jelly bag from clogging and clears the juice. The cellulose filter allows you to be able to squeeze the bag and get all the juice from the fruit.

### **Cellulose pulp recipe:**

This method is an adaptation of the method developed by the Mutual Citrus Products Company and is used with their permission.

2 quarts boiling water

White, unscented tissue (10 facial tissues or 20 2-ply toilet tissues)

Tear the tissue in pieces and place in the boiling water. Allow to stand one minute. Beat the tissue with a fork until broken into small pieces. Pour the cellulose mass into a strainer. Shake to remove excess water. Allow to drain while the fruit is prepared. Do not press out excess water.

## **Steam Juicers**

One of the easiest ways to extract juice is by using a steam juicer available at many hardware and variety stores. This unique piece of equipment allows you to conveniently extract juice by steaming the fruit which is held in a retaining basket. The juice drops into a reservoir which has a tube outlet for removal. Follow manufacturer's instructions for using steam juicer.

### **Preserving the Juice**

To can: Sterilize jars by placing right side up on rack in boiling water bath canner. Fill the canner and jars with hot (not boiling) water to 1 inch above the tops of the jars. Boil 10 minutes. If juice has cooled, heat to simmering. Pour into hot, sterile jars and process in a boiling water bath: 5 minutes for pints and quarts; 10 minutes for half gallons.

To freeze: Cool juice, pack into moisture vapor-resistant containers. If using glass or plastic jars, leave 2 inch headspace.

## **MAKING AND PRESERVING APPLE CIDER**

Sweet apple cider is made from fresh crushed apples. It is not cooked or chemically preserved. When fermented, “hard” cider (an alcoholic beverage) is produced.

### **Selecting the apples**

Select apples that are just ripe for eating. Most ciders are made from a blend of different varieties. Delicious, McIntosh, Rome, and Gravensteins are commonly used. Tart apples should be used in small proportions; they are a good source of tannic acid that keeps the cider sweet longer, but they also affect the flavor.

### **Grinding the apples**

Wash and rinse the apples before grinding. Grinding is necessary to release the juice from the apples. For small batches, quarter unpeeled apples and run through a kitchen food grinder or chop in a food processor. For large batches, it is faster to rent or borrow a cider mill with crusher attached.

Letting the crushed fruit stand for 30 minutes to an hour will yield more cider from the apples.

### **Pressing the apples**

The cider can be pressed from the crushed apples in a cider press. These presses can be rented, purchased, or built at home. Most home presses employ a heavy screw for pressure. Pressure should be applied slowly and evenly. Fresh pressed cider has a cloudy appearance. It should be strained through a clean cloth as it drips from the press into the reservoir pan.

A homemade press for small batches can be made using a strong jelly bag and a rolling pin. The bag should be pressed slowly and steadily to avoid bursting the bag. The process requires more strength and is very slow for large batches. The bag can also be squeezed by hand. Be careful not to break the bag.

### **Pasteurizing the Juice**

Unpasteurized (unheated) apple cider has been linked with illness caused by E. coli O157:H7 bacteria. If these bacteria are in the feces of deer or cattle, apples that fall on the ground could be contaminated.

Pasteurization kills harmful bacteria. Heat the juice to at least 160°F. If you don't have a thermometer that registers in that range, heat the juice until it simmers (when bubbles appear on the surface).

## **Preserving the Juice**

Pasteurized cider can be stored in the refrigerator for about a week. For longer storage, freezing is recommended. When freezing, be sure to allow at least a 2 inch head space since the cider will expand during freezing and can rupture the container.

Apple juice may also be canned. Heat the juice to simmering (185-210°F). Pour hot juice into jars. Process in a boiling water canner: 5 minutes for pints and quarts; 10 minutes for half gallons. At 1,001-6,000 feet, process pints and quarts for 10 minutes and half gallons for 15 minutes.

For additional information on making juices or cider, contact your local county Extension office.



---

Oregon State University Extension Service offers educational programs, activities, and materials – without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, age, marital status, and disabled veteran or Vietnam-era veteran status – as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education amendments of 1972, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Oregon state University Extension Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

---