
**Animal and vegetable fats and oils —
Determination of refractive index**

*Corps gras d'origines animale et végétale — Détermination de l'indice de
réfraction*



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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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 6320 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*, Subcommittee SC 11, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 6320:1995), which has been revised by the addition of precision data.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of refractive index

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the refractive index of animal and vegetable fats and oils.

2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, this publication do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 661, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Preparation of test sample*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following term and definition apply.

3.1

refractive index (of a medium)

ratio of the velocity of light of a definite wavelength in a vacuum to its velocity in the medium

NOTE 1 In practice, the velocity of light in air is used in place of that in a vacuum and, unless otherwise specified, the selected wavelength is the mean wavelength of the sodium D lines (589,6 nm).

NOTE 2 The refractive index of a given substance varies with the wavelength of the incident light and with temperature. The notation used n_D^t , where t is the temperature in degrees Celsius.

4 Principle

By means of a suitable refractometer, the refractive index of a liquid sample is measured at a specified temperature.

5 Reagents

Use only reagents of recognized analytical grade, and distilled or demineralized water or water of equivalent purity.

5.1 Ethyl laurate, of quality suitable for refractometry, and of known refractive index.