INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of unsaponifiable matter — Method using diethyl ether extraction

Corps gras d'origines animale et végétale — Détermination de la teneur en matières insaponifiables — Méthode par extraction à l'oxyde diéthylique



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also ake part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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Annex A of this International Standard is for information only. 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

International Standard ISO 3596 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, Agricultural food products,

This first edition of ISO 3596 cancels and replaces ISO 3596-1:1988 and its Amendment 1:1997, of which it

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Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of unsaponifiable matter — Method using diethyl ether extraction

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method using diethyl ether extraction for the determination of the unsaponifiable matter content of animal and vegetable fats and oils.

This method is not applicable to waxes and, moreover, gives approximate results with certain fats of high unsaponifiable matter content, for sample with fats derived from marine animals.

A method given in ISO 18609 may be used when climatic conditions, or regulations, do not permit the use of diethyl ether.

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, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agree bots 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 comment 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 Term and definition

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

3.1

unsaponifiable matter

all the substances present in the product which, after saponification of the latter by potassium hydroxide and extraction by a specified solvent, are not volatile under the specified operating conditions

4 Principle

The fat or oil is saponified by boiling under reflux with an ethanolic potassium hydroxide solution. The unsaponifiable matter is extracted from the soap solution by diethyl ether. The solvent is evaporated and the residue is weighed after drying.

5 Reagents

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

5.1 Diethyl ether, freshly distilled, free from peroxides and residue.