
**Animal and vegetable fats and oils —
Determination of melting point in open
capillary tubes (slip point)**

*Corps gras d'origines animale et végétale — Détermination du point de
fusion en tube capillaire ouvert*



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Foreword

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

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 6321 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 11, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6321:1991), of which it constitutes a minor revision to incorporate Amendment 1:1998.

Annex A forms a normative part of this International Standard. Annex B is for information only.

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Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of melting point in open capillary tubes (slip point)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the melting point in open capillary tubes, commonly known as the slip point, of animal and vegetable fats and oils (referred to as fats hereinafter).

- Method A is only applicable to animal and vegetable fats which are solid at ambient temperature and which do not exhibit pronounced polymorphism.
- Method B is applicable to all animal and vegetable fats which are solid at ambient temperature, and is the method to be used for fats whose polymorphic behaviour is unknown.

A method for the determination of the melting point of palm oil samples is given in annex A.

NOTE 1 If applied to fats with pronounced polymorphism, method A will give different and less satisfactory results than method B.

NOTE 2 Fats which exhibit pronounced polymorphism are principally cocoa butter and fats containing appreciable quantities of 2-unsaturated, 1,3-saturated triacylglycerols.

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 Term and definition

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

3.1

melting point (in open capillary tubes)

slip point

temperature at which a column of fat in an open capillary tube commences to rise under the conditions specified in this International Standard

4 Principle

A capillary tube containing a column of the fat which has been crystallized under controlled conditions is immersed to a specified depth in water, the temperature of which is increased at a specified rate. The temperature at which the column is observed to start rising in the capillary tube is recorded.