
International Standard



5566

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Turmeric — Determination of colouring power — Spectrophotometric method

Curcuma — Détermination du pouvoir colorant — Méthode spectrophotométrique

First edition — 1982-11-15

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 5566:1982

UDC 664.59 : 543.42

Ref. No. ISO 5566-1982 (E)

Descriptors : turmeric, chemical analysis, determination, colouring power, spectrophotometric analysis.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 5566 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*, and was circulated to the member bodies in May 1981.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

Brazil	Korea, Rep. of	Spain
Canada	Malaysia	Sri Lanka
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	Tanzania
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Netherlands	Thailand
Ethiopia	New Zealand	Turkey
France	Peru	United Kingdom
Hungary	Poland	USSR
India	Portugal	Yugoslavia
Israel	Romania	
Italy	South Africa, Rep. of	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

Turmeric — Determination of colouring power — Spectrophotometric method

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a spectrophotometric method for the determination of the colouring power of turmeric.

2 References

ISO 948, *Spices and condiments — Sampling*.

ISO 2825, *Spices and condiments — Preparation of a ground sample for analysis*.

3 Definition

colouring power of turmeric : The curcuminoids content of turmeric, expressed as curcumin as a percentage by mass.

4 Principle

Extraction of the pigments of turmeric with hot ethanol, dilution of the extract and spectrophotometric measurement at the wavelength of maximum absorption (i.e. 425 nm).

5 Reagent

5.1 Ethanol, 96 % (V/V).

6 Apparatus

Usual laboratory apparatus, and in particular

6.1 **Round-bottomed extraction flask**, of capacity 100 ml, fitted with a **reflux condenser**.

6.2 **Pipette**, of capacity 5 ml.

6.3 **One-mark volumetric flasks**, of capacities 100 and 250 ml.

6.4 **Spectrophotometer**, suitable for making measurements of absorbance at 425 nm.

6.5 **Matched spectrophotometric cells** (of silica), of optical path length 1 cm.

6.6 **Analytical balance**.

7 Sampling

Sample the product by the method specified in ISO 948.

8 Procedure

8.1 Preparation of the test sample

Prepare the sample by the method specified in ISO 2825. The degree of fineness of grinding used shall be about 500 μm .

Ground (powdered) turmeric is analysed as received, without preparation, the degree of fineness usually being appropriate.

8.2 Test portion

Weigh, to the nearest 0,001 g, about 0,5 g of the ground sample.

8.3 Determination

Place the test portion in the extraction flask (6.1), add 30 ml of the ethanol (5.1) and boil under reflux for 2,5 h. Allow the extract to cool and filter quantitatively into the 100 ml volumetric flask (6.3). Wash the residue on the filter thoroughly, collecting the washings in the volumetric flask. Dilute the contents of the flask to the mark with the ethanol (5.1).

Transfer, by means of the pipette (6.2), 5 ml of the filtered extract to the 250 ml volumetric flask (6.3). Dilute to the mark with the ethanol. Fill one of the spectrophotometric cells (6.5) with this solution and fill the other with the ethanol.

Measure the absorbance (A) at 425 nm using the ethanol as the reference liquid.