

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION

R 932

ANIMAL FATS

DETERMINATION OF INSOLUBLE IMPURITIES

1st EDITION

January 1969

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 932, *Animal fats – Determination of insoluble impurities*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*, the Secretariat of which is held by the Magyar Szabványügyi Hivatal (MSZH).

Work on this question led to the adoption of a Draft ISO Recommendation.

In April 1967, this Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 1223) was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Australia	Iraq	Romania
Bulgaria	Ireland	South Africa, Rep. of
Colombia	Israel	Thailand
Czechoslovakia	Korea, Rep. of	Turkey
France	Netherlands	U.A.R.
Greece	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Hungary	Norway	Yugoslavia
India	Poland	
Iran	Portugal	

No Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft.

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided, in January 1969, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

ANIMAL FATS

DETERMINATION OF INSOLUBLE IMPURITIES

1. SCOPE

This ISO Recommendation describes a method for the determination of insoluble impurities in animal fats intended for human and animal consumption.

2. DEFINITION

By *insoluble impurities* in animal fats is meant the dirt and other foreign matter which are insoluble in *n*-hexane or light petroleum under the conditions of the method described.

These include mechanical impurities, mineral substances, carbohydrates, nitrogenous substances, various resins, calcium soaps, oxidized fatty acids, fatty acid lactones, and (in part) alkali soaps, hydroxy-fatty acids and their glycerides.

NOTES. — If it is not desired to include soaps (particularly calcium soaps) in the insoluble impurities, it is necessary to use a different solvent and procedure; in this case the method should be the subject of agreement between the parties concerned.

3. PRINCIPLE

Solution of the sample in *n*-hexane or light petroleum, filtration, washing of the residue, and drying at $103 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ to constant mass.

4. REAGENT

n-Hexane or, failing this, *light petroleum* distilling between 40 and 60 °C, and having a bromine value less than 1. For either solvent, the residue on complete evaporation should not exceed 0.002 g/100 ml.

5. APPARATUS

- 5.1 *Conical flask*, 250 ml, with ground glass stopper.
- 5.2 *Glass filter*, porosity 5 to 10 µm.
- 5.3 *Conical flask with suction tube* (filter flask).
- 5.4 *Apparatus for maintaining a reduced pressure*.
- 5.5 *Drying oven*, regulated at $103 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.
- 5.6 *Desiccator* provided with an effective desiccant.
- 5.7 *Analytical balance*.