

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 8968-1:2002

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Milk - Determination of nitrogen content - Part 1: Kjeldahl method (ISO 8968-1:2001)

Milch - Bestimmung des Stickstoffgehaltes - Teil 1: Kjeldahl-Verfahren (ISO 8968-1:2001)

Lait - Détermination de la teneur en azote - Partie 1: Méthode Kjeldahl (ISO 8968-1:2001) (standards.iteh.ai)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten <u>Z:</u> https://standards.iten.at/catalog/standards/sist/83/3cobd-200/-4dab-b079-4e34403d89b0/sist-en-iso-8968-1-2002

ICS:

67.100.10 T|^\[Á\$jÁ],¦^å^|æ);ã4(|^} }ã]¦[ãç[åã Milk and processed milk products

SIST EN ISO 8968-1:2002

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iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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English version

Milk - Determination of nitrogen content - Part 1: Kjeldahl method (ISO 8968-1:2001)

Lait - Détermination de la teneur en azote - Partie 1: Méthode Kjeldahl (ISO 8968-1:2001) Milch - Bestimmung des Stickstoffgehaltes - Teil 1: Kjeldahl-Verfahren (ISO 8968-1:2001)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 15 December 2001.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

SIST EN ISO 8968-1:2002 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8373c6bd-2007-4dab-b079-4e34403d89b0/sist-en-iso-8968-1-2002



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (ISO 8968-1:2001) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34 "Agricultural food products" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 302 "Milk and milk products - Methods of sampling and analysis", the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2002.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 8968-1:2001 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modifications. (standards.iteh.ai)

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 8968-1 IDF 20-1

First edition 2001-12-15

Milk — Determination of nitrogen content —

Part 1: Kjeldahl method

iTeh S^{Lait} — Détermination de la teneur en azote Partie 1: Méthode Kjeldahl (standards.iteh.ai)

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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 take 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.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 part of ISO 8968 IDF 20 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 8968-1 IDF 20-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, Food products, Subcommittee SC 5, Milk and milk products, and the International Dairy Federation (IDF), in collaboration with AOAC International. It is being published jointly by ISO and IDF and separately by AOAC International.

ISO 8968 IDF 20 consists of the following parts, under the general title Milk — Determination of nitrogen content:

Part 1: Kjeldahl method

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- Part 2: Block-digestion method (Macro method) standards/sist/8373c6bd-2007-4dab-b079-
- 9b0/sist-en-iso-8968-1-2002
- Part 3: Block-digestion method (Semi-micro rapid routine method)
- Part 4: Determination of the non-protein-nitrogen content
- Part 5: Determination of the protein-nitrogen content

Annex A of this part of ISO 8968 IDF 20 is for information only.

Foreword

IDF (the International Dairy Federation) is a worldwide federation of the dairy sector with a National Committee in every member country. Every National Committee has the right to be represented on the IDF Standing Committees carrying out the technical work. IDF collaborates with ISO and AOAC International in the development of standard methods of analysis and sampling for milk and milk products.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Action Teams and Standing Committees are circulated to the National Committees for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 50 % of National Committees casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 8968-1 IDF 20-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Milk and milk products*, and the International Dairy Federation (IDF), in collaboration with AOAC International. It is being published jointly by ISO and IDF and separately by AOAC International.

All work was carried out by the Joint ISO/IDF/AOAC Action Team, *Nitrogen compounds*, under the aegis of its project leader, Mr D.M. Barbano (US).

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Milk — Determination of nitrogen content —

Part 1: Kjeldahl method

WARNING — The use of this part of ISO 8968 IDF 20 may involve the use of hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all the safety risks associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and healthy practices and determine the applicability of local regulatory limitations prior to use.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 8968 IDF 20 specifies a method for the determination of the nitrogen content of liquid milk, whole or skimmed, by the Kjeldahl principle.

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2 Normative reference

(standards.iteh.ai)

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 8968 IDF 20. For dated references, subsequent, amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties, to agreements based on this part of ISO 8968 IDF 20 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 385-1, Laboratory glassware — Burettes — Part 1: General requirements

3 Term and definition

For the purposes of this part of ISO 8968 IDF 20, the following term and definition apply.

3.1

nitrogen content

mass fraction of nitrogen determined by the procedure specified in this part of ISO 8968 | IDF 20

NOTE The nitrogen content is expressed as a percentage by mass.

4 Principle

A test portion is digested with a mixture of concentrated sulfuric acid and potassium sulfate, using copper(II) sulfate as a catalyst to thereby convert organic nitrogen present to ammonium sulfate. The function of the potassium sulfate is to elevate the boiling point of the sulfuric acid and to provide a stronger oxidizing mixture for digestion. Excess sodium hydroxide is added to the cooled digest to liberate ammonia. The liberated ammonia is distilled into excess boric acid solution then titrated with hydrochloric acid. The nitrogen content is calculated from the amount of ammonia produced.