INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 8381

IDF 123

Third edition
2008-10-15

Milk-based infant foods — Determination of fat content — Gravimetric method (Reference method)

Aliments à base de lait pour enfants en bas âge — Détermination de la teneur en matière grasse — Méthode gravimétrique (Méthode de référence)

Reference numbers
ISO 8381:2008(E)
IDF 123:2008(E)

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

International Dairy Federation
Diamant Building • Boulevard Auguste Reyers 80 • B-1030 Brussels
Tel. + 32 2 733 98 88
Fax + 32 2 733 04 13
E-mail info@fil-idf.org
Web www.fil-idf.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

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 2.

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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 8381 | IDF 123 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Milk and milk products*, and the International Dairy Federation (IDF). It is being published jointly by ISO and IDF.

This third edition of ISO 8381 | IDF 123 cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8381:2000), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Foreword

IDF (the International Dairy Federation) is a non-profit organization representing the dairy sector worldwide. IDF membership comprises National Committees in every member country as well as regional dairy associations having signed a formal agreement on cooperation with IDF. All members of IDF have the right to be represented at the IDF Standing Committees carrying out the technical work. IDF collaborates with ISO 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 the IDF National Committees casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. IDF shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 8381 | IDF 123 was prepared by the International Dairy Federation (IDF) and Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Milk and milk products*. It is being published jointly by IDF and ISO.

All work was carried out by the Joint ISO-IDF Action Team *Fat* of the Standing Committee on *Main components in milk* under the aegis of its project leader, Mr G.J. Beutick (NL).

This edition of ISO 8381 | IDF 123 cancels and replaces IDF 123:1988, of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Milk-based infant foods — Determination of fat content — Gravimetric method (Reference method)

WARNING — The use of this International Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This International Standard does not purport to address all the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this International Standard to establish safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of milk-based infant foods.

The method is applicable to liquid, concentrated and dried milk-based infant foods with no, or not more than a mass fraction of 5 % (dry matter) of such added matter as starch, dextrin, vegetables, fruit, and meat.

NOTE 1 Malto-dextrins without higher molecular mass dextrins, which are often present in infant foods, do not disturb the Röse-Gottlieb extraction even when present in high concentrations.

The method is not applicable to products which do not dissolve completely in ammonia owing to the presence of starch or dextrin at mass fractions of more than a few percent, or to the presence of hard lumps. The method is also not applicable to products which contain free fatty acids in significant quantities. The results obtained for these products are too low.

NOTE 2 For such products, a method utilizing the Weibull-Berntrop principle is suitable (see ISO 8262-1 | IDF 124-1[3]).

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 835, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated pipettes*

ISO 1042, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks*

ISO 3889 | IDF 219, *Milk and milk products — Specification of Mojonnier-type fat extraction flasks*

ISO 4788, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated measuring cylinders*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
fat content of milk
mass fraction of substances determined by the procedure specified in this International Standard

NOTE The fat content is expressed as a percentage mass fraction.

4 Principle

An ammoniacal ethanolic solution of a test portion is extracted with diethyl ether and light petroleum. The solvents are removed by distillation or evaporation. The mass of the substances extracted is determined.

NOTE This is usually known as the Röse-Gottlieb principle.

5 Reagents

Use only reagents of recognized analytical grade, unless otherwise specified, and only distilled or demineralized water or water of equivalent purity.

The reagents shall leave no appreciable residue when the determination is carried out by the method specified (see 9.2.2).

5.1 Ammonia solution, containing a mass fraction of NH_3 of approximately 25 % (ρ_{20} = 910 g/l).

NOTE If ammonia solution of this concentration is not available, a more concentrated solution of known concentration may be used (see 9.4.2).

5.2 Ethanol (C_2H_5OH), or ethanol denatured by methanol, containing a volume fraction of ethanol of at least 94 %. (See Clause A.5.)

5.3 Congo red solution

Dissolve 1 g of Congo red ($C_{32}H_{22}N_6Na_2O_6S_2$) in water in a 100 ml one-mark volumetric flask (6.14). Make up to the mark with water.

NOTE The use of this solution, which allows the interface between the solvent and aqueous layers to be seen more clearly, is optional (see 9.4.4). Other aqueous indicator solutions can be used provided that they do not affect the result of the determination.

5.4 Diethyl ether ($C_2H_5OC_2H_5$), free from peroxides (see Clause A.3), containing no more than 2 mg/kg of antioxidants, and complying with the requirements for the blank test (see 9.2.2, Clauses A.1 and A.4).

WARNING — The use of diethyl ether can lead to hazardous situations. Observe current safety precautions for handling, use, and disposal.

5.5 Light petroleum, with any boiling range between 30 °C and 60 °C or, as equivalent, **pentane** ($CH_3[CH_2]_3CH_3$) with a boiling point of 36 °C and complying with the requirements for the blank test (see 9.2.2, Clauses A.1 and A.4).

The use of pentane is recommended because of its higher purity and consistent quality.

5.6 Mixed solvent

Shortly before use, mix equal volumes of diethyl ether (5.4) and light petroleum (5.5).

6 Apparatus

WARNING — Since the determination involves the use of volatile flammable solvents, all electrical apparatus employed shall comply with legislation relating to the hazards in using such solvents.

Usual laboratory equipment and, in particular, the following.

6.1 Analytical balance, capable of weighing to the nearest 1 mg, with a readability of 0,1 mg.

6.2 Centrifuge, capable of holding the fat-extraction flasks or tubes (6.6) and capable of spinning at a rotational frequency of 500 min^{-1} to 600 min^{-1} to produce a radial acceleration of 80*g* to 90*g* at the outer end of the flasks or tubes.

The use of the centrifuge is optional but recommended (see 9.4.7).

6.3 Distillation or evaporation apparatus, for distilling the solvents and ethanol from the boiling or conical flasks, or evaporating from beakers and dishes (see 9.4.14) at a temperature not exceeding 100 °C.

6.4 Drying oven, electrically heated, with ventilation port(s) fully open, capable of being maintained at a temperature of 102 °C ± 2 °C throughout its working space.

The oven shall be fitted with a suitable thermometer.

6.5 Water baths, capable of being maintained at temperatures of between 30 °C and 40 °C, 40 °C and 60 °C, and 60 °C and 70 °C.

6.6 Mojonnier-type fat-extraction flasks, as specified in ISO 3889 | IDF 219.

NOTE It is also possible to use fat-extraction tubes, with siphon or wash-bottle fittings, but then the procedure is different. The alternative procedure is given in Annex B.

The fat-extraction flasks shall be provided with good quality cork bungs or stoppers of other material (e.g. silicone rubber or polytetrafluoroethylene) unaffected by the reagents used. Cork bungs shall be extracted with the diethyl ether (5.4), kept in water at a temperature of 60 °C or more for at least 15 min, and shall then be allowed to cool in the water so that they are saturated when used.

6.7 Rack, for holding the fat-extraction flasks (or tubes) (6.6).

6.8 Wash bottle, suitable for use with the mixed solvent (5.6).

A plastics wash bottle shall not be used.

6.9 Fat-collecting vessels, such as boiling flasks (flat-bottomed), of capacities 125 ml to 250 ml, conical flasks, of capacity 250 ml, or metal dishes.

If metal dishes are used, they shall be of stainless steel, flat-bottomed with a diameter of 80 mm to 100 mm and a height of approximately 50 mm.

6.10 Boiling aids, fat-free, of non-porous porcelain or silicon carbide (optional when metal dishes are used).

6.11 Measuring cylinders, of capacities 5 ml and 25 ml, complying with the requirements of ISO 4788, class A, or any other apparatus suitable for the product concerned.

6.12 Pipettes, graduated, of capacity 10 ml, complying with the requirements of ISO 835, class A.

6.13 Tongs, made of metal, for holding flasks, beakers or dishes.

6.14 Volumetric flask, one-mark, of capacity 100 ml, complying with the requirements of ISO 1042, class A.

7 Sampling

A representative sample should have been sent to the laboratory. It should not have been damaged or changed during transport or storage.

Sampling is not part of the method specified in this International Standard. A recommended sampling method is given in ISO 707 | IDF 50[1].

Store all liquid, viscous or pasty laboratory samples at a temperature of between 2 °C and 6 °C from the time of sampling to the time of commencing the procedure. Store laboratory samples in sealed cans or bottles unopened at a temperature below 20 °C until the time of commencing the procedure.

8 Preparation of test sample

8.1 Liquid products

Shake and invert the sample container. Open the container to pour the product slowly into a second sample container provided with an airtight lid. Mix by repeated transfer of the product, taking care to incorporate in the sample any fat or other constituent adhering to the wall and ends of the first container. Transfer the test sample as completely as possible to the second sample container. Close this container.

If necessary, condition the unopened sample container in the water bath (6.5) maintained between 40 °C and 60 °C. Remove and shake the container vigorously every 15 min. After 2 h, remove the container, dry the outside with a tissue and allow to cool to room temperature. Remove the lid or cap entirely and thoroughly mix the contents by stirring with a spoon or spatula. (If fat separates, do not test the sample.) Transfer the test sample as completely as possible to a second sample container provided with an airtight lid. Close this container.

8.2 Viscous or pasty products

Open the sample container and thoroughly mix the contents with a spoon or spatula. If possible, use an up-and-down rotary movement in such a way that the top layers and the contents of the lower corners of the container are moved and mixed. Take care to incorporate in the test sample any fat or other constituents adhering to the wall and ends of the container. Transfer the test sample as completely as possible to a second sample container provided with an airtight lid. Close this container.

If necessary, condition the unopened sample container in the water bath (6.5) maintained between 30 °C and 40 °C. Remove the container, dry the outside with a tissue and open it. Scrape out all test sample adhering to the interior of the container. Transfer the test sample to a dish large enough to permit thorough stirring, and mix until the whole mass is homogeneous. Transfer the test sample as completely as possible to a second sample container provided with an airtight lid. Close this container.

8.3 Dried products

Thoroughly mix the sample container by repeatedly rotating and inverting. If necessary, transfer all of the test sample to a suitable airtight sample container of sufficient capacity to allow this operation to be carried out.

9 Procedure

NOTE 1 If it is required to check whether the repeatability limit (11.2) is met, carry out two single determinations in accordance with 9.1 to 9.4.

NOTE 2 An alternative procedure using fat-extraction tubes with siphon or wash-bottle fittings (see Note to 6.6) is given in Annex B.

9.1 Test portion

Mix the test sample (Clause 8) in the case of viscous, pasty or dried products by stirring, or in the case of liquid products by gently inverting the sample container three or four times. Immediately weigh, to the nearest 1 mg, directly or by difference, 1,500 g to 10,000 g of the test sample, corresponding to 1,0 g to 1,5 g of dry matter, in a fat-extraction flask (6.6).

Transfer the test portion as completely as possible into the lower (small) bulb of the fat-extraction flask.

9.2 Blank tests

9.2.1 Blank test for method

Carry out a blank test simultaneously with the determination using the same procedure and same reagents, but replacing the dispersed test portion in 9.4.1 by 10 ml of water (see Clause A.2).

When one blank sample is used for a batch of test samples of which the individual samples may not have exactly the same conditions, ensure that the procedure for obtaining the value of the blank used in the calculation of the result corresponds exactly to that of the individual test sample.

If the value obtained in the blank test regularly exceeds 1,0 mg, check the reagents if this has not been recently done (9.2.2). Corrections of more than 2,5 mg should be mentioned in the test report.

9.2.2 Blank test for reagents

To test the quality of the reagents, carry out a blank test as specified in 9.2.1. Additionally, use an empty fat-collecting vessel, prepared as specified in 9.3, for mass control purposes. The reagents shall leave no residue greater than 1,0 mg (see Clause A.1).

If the residue of the complete reagent blank test is greater than 1,0 mg, determine the residue of the solvents separately by distilling 100 ml of the diethyl ether (5.4) and light petroleum (5.5), respectively. Use an empty fat-collecting vessel, prepared for control purposes as in the preceding paragraph, to obtain the real mass of residue which shall not exceed 1,0 mg.

Very occasionally, the solvents may contain volatile matter which is strongly retained in fat. If there are indications of the presence of such substances, carry out blank tests on all the reagents and for each solvent using a fat-collecting vessel with about 1 g of anhydrous butterfat. If necessary, redistil solvents in the presence of 1 g of anhydrous butterfat per 100 ml of solvent. Use the solvents only shortly after the redistillation.

Replace unsatisfactory reagents and solvents, or redistil solvents.

9.3 Preparation of fat-collecting vessel

Dry a fat-collecting vessel (6.9) with a few boiling aids (6.10) in the oven (6.4) maintained at 102 °C for 1 h.

NOTE 1 Boiling aids are desirable to promote gentle boiling during the subsequent removal of solvents, especially when using glass fat-collecting vessels; their use is optional with metal dishes.

Protect the fat-collecting vessel from dust and allow it to cool to the temperature of the weighing room (glass fat-collecting vessel for at least 1 h, metal dish for at least 30 min).

To avoid insufficient cooling or unduly long cooling times, the fat-collecting vessel should not be placed in a desiccator.

Use tongs (6.13) to place the fat-collecting vessel on the balance. Weigh the fat-collecting vessel to the nearest 1,0 mg.

NOTE 2 The use of tongs effectively avoids, in particular, inducing temperature variations.

9.4 Determination

9.4.1 Carry out the determination without delay.

If necessary, add preheated water at a temperature of 65 °C ± 5 °C to the test portion in the fat-extraction flask (9.1) to obtain a total volume of 10 ml to 11 ml. Use the water to wash the test portion on to the bottom of the flask. Shake gently with slight warming in a water bath (6.5) maintained between 40 °C and 60 °C until the test portion is completely dispersed.