

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST ISO 2172:1995

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Fruit juice -- Determination of soluble solids content -- Pycnometric method

Jus de fruits -- Détermination du résidu sec soluble -- Méthode pycnométrique

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ISO 2172:1983

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION MEX CHAPODHAR OPTAHUSALUR TO CTAHDAPTUSALUMOORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Fruit juice — Determination of soluble solids content — Pyknometric method

Jus de fruits — Détermination du résidu sec soluble — Méthode pycnométrique

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SIST ISO 2172:1995

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (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 authorized 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 2172 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, Agricultural food products, and was circulated to the member bodies in April 1982.

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

	<u>SIST ISO 21/2:1995</u>							
Australia	htaps://standards.it	eh.ai/catalogPontugatls/sist/fbc3e974-eba3-4f34-bb32-						
Brazil	Iraq	8d4d7229 Remaniaiso-2172-1995						
Canada .	Ireland	South Africa, Rep. of						
Czechoslovakia	Israel	Tanzania						
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Jamaica	Thailand						
Ethiopia	Korea, Rep. of	Turkey						
France	Malaysia	USA						
Germany, F.R.	New Zealand	USSR						
Hungary	Peru	Yugoslavia						
India	Poland							
Germany, F.R. Hungary	New Zealand Peru	USSR						

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

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Fruit juice — Determination of soluble solids content — Pyknometric method

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a pyknometric method for the determination of the soluble solids content of fruit juice.

The method is applicable to fruit juice containing no suspended matter and to clear concentrated juice. It is not applicable to other fruit and vegetable products, for which the method specified in ISO 2173 should be used. **5.4 Calibrated thermometer**, graduated in 0,2 °C or 0,1 °C divisions over the range from 10 to 30 °C.

- 5.5 Analytical balance.
- 6 Procedure
- 6.1 Preparation of the test sample

2 Reference

iTeh STANDARD6. PIRetuit juice W

-33

ISO 2173, Fruit and vegetable products – Determination of S. Thoroughly mix the laboratory sample. soluble solids content – Refractometric method.

In cases where the juice contains considerable quantities of car-SIST ISO 2172:16 dioxide, remove as much as possible by shaking 250 ml of https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/feguree/in ab1000/ml flask, or by filtration over 2 g of cotton 8d4d72290ccc/sist-iso-3wool placed in a Buchner funnel.

3 Definition

soluble solids content of a juice (determined by the pyknometric method) : The sucrose concentration of an aqueous solution having the same relative density as the juice analysed, under specified conditions of preparation and temperature.

This concentration is expressed in grams per 100 g. The soluble solids content of fruit juice may also be expressed in grams per 100 ml.

4 Principle

Measurement of the relative density of a test portion at 20 °C using a pyknometer, and conversion, using a table, of the relative density into the soluble solids content expressed as sucrose.

5 Apparatus

Usual laboratory equipment, and

- 5.1 Pyknometer, of capacity 50 ml.
- 5.2 Pyknometer funnel.
- **5.3** Water bath, capable of being controlled at 20 ± 0.2 °C.

6.1.2 Concentrated juice

Throughly mix the laboratory sample and dilute the juice as follows.

Weigh, to the nearest 0,001 g, in a 100 ml one-mark volumetric flask, a quantity of the laboratory sample such that the soluble solids content of the final solution is about 20 to 25 %. Dilute to the mark with distilled water and mix carefully.

 $\mbox{NOTE}-\mbox{In some cases, it is useful to dilute to 8 to 10 % soluble solids content.}$

6.2 Supplementary treatment

6.2.1 If the test sample is turbid, filter it through a folded, rapid filter paper, in a covered funnel, or centrifuge it in stoppered tubes.

6.2.2 If the initial product contains a relatively large quantity of ethanol, it is necessary to remove it from the test sample by the following method. Take exactly 100 ml of the test sample, place in a dry container and heat on a boiling water bath so that the volume of the sample is reduced to one-third. Then transfer the remainder into a 100 ml one-mark volumetric flask, dilute to the mark with rinsing water and shake. This treatment is not necessary in cases where the quantity of ethanol does not exceed 0,5 g per 100 ml of the test solution.

Determination 6.3

Rinse the pyknometer (5.1) successively with ethanol and diethyl ether and dry the inside using a current of dry air, having completely washed, degreased and drained it. Wipe the outside of the pyknometer with a dry cloth or filter paper and insert the stopper. Leave the pyknometer on the balance (5.5) for 30 min, then weigh to the nearest 0,000 2 g (mass m_0).

Using the funnel (5.2), fill the pyknometer with recently boiled and cooled distilled water, at a temperature of approximately 20 °C, in such a way that no air bubbles are trapped. The level of water shall only be slightly above the pyknometer mark. Immerse the pyknometer in the water bath (5.3), controlled at 20 °C and check the temperature by means of the calibrated thermometer (5.4). Leave the pyknometer in the water bath for 30 min, and make up the water level to the mark with distilled water.

Stopper the pyknometer, and wipe the outside as before with a cloth or filter paper. Leave the pyknometer on the balance for 30 min, then weigh to the nearest 0,000 2 g (mass m_1).

Carry out the determination of the mass of the pyknometer when full of water three times.

Empty the pyknometer, wash it successively with ethanol and Awhere) **PREVIEW** diethyl ether and dry using a current of dry air. Fill the pyknometer with the test sample, brought to a temperature of approximately 20 °C, in such a way that no air bubbles are trapped, and immerse again in the water bath (5.3), controlled at Make up the level of juice to the mark and proceed as for the

NOTE - The mass of the empty pyknometer and the mass of the pyknometer full of water are the characteristics of the apparatus; it is not necessary to determine them for each measurement. However, it is advisable to check them periodically after prolonged use of the pyknometer.

Number of determinations 6.4

Carry out two determinations on the same test sample (6.1).

Expression of results 7

Calculation of relative density 7.1

The relative density at 20 °C (d_{20}^{20}) is equal to

$$\frac{m_2-m_0}{m_1-m_0}$$

where

juice).

 m_0 is the mass, in grams, of the empty pyknometer;

 m_1 is the mass, in grams, of the pyknometer filled with water at 20 °C;

 m_2 is the mass, in grams, of the pyknometer filled with the test sample at 20 °C.

7.2 Soluble solids content

7.2.1 Fruit juice

From the calculated relative density (d_{20}^{20}) of the test sample, read directly from the table the soluble solids content (sucrose content) in grams per 100 g or in grams per 100 ml.

7.2.2 Concentrated juice

From the calculated relative density (d_{20}^{20}) of the test sample, read from the table the corresponding soluble solids content (sucrose content), c, in grams per 100 ml.

The soluble solids content, in grams per 100 g of the concentrated juice, is equal to

$$\frac{c \times 100}{m}$$

ards is the sucrose concentration read from the table;

m is the mass, in grams, of concentrated juice (weighed in 20 °C. Leave the pyknometer in the water bath for 30 minst ISO 21621296 ontained in 100 ml of the test solution. z/standards/sist/fbc3e974-eba3-4f34-bb32distilled water (mass m_2 being the mass of the pyknometer and Occc/siziso-Result995

> Take as the result the arithmetic mean of the values obtained in the two determinations (6.4), provided that the requirement for repeatability (see 7.4) is fulfilled.

Report the result to one decimal place.

7.4 Repeatability

The difference between the values obtained in the two determinations (6.4), carried out simultaneously or in rapid succession by the same analyst, shall not exceed 0,1 % of the mean value of the relative density at 20 °C.

8 **Test report**

The test report shall show the method used and the results obtained. It shall also mention any operating conditions not specified in this International Standard, or regarded as optional, as well as any incidents which may have influenced the results.

The test report shall give all the information necessary for the complete identification of the sample.

ISO 2172-1983 (E)

d ²⁰ 20	Sucrose 20 concentration		d ²⁰ d ²⁰ concentrat			d ²⁰ 20	Sucrose concentration		d ²⁰ 20	Sucrose concentration		d ²⁰ 20	Sucrose concentration	
	g/100 g	g/100 ml		g/100 g	g/100 ml		g/100 g	g/100 ml		g/100 g	g/100 ml		g/100 g	g/100 ml
1,0157	4,0	4,06	1,0326	8,2	8,45	1,0501	12,4	13,00	1,0680	16,6	17,70	1,0865	20,8	22,56
61	1	4,16	30	3	8,56	05	5	13,11	84	7	81	70	9	22,68
65	2	4,26	34	4	8,67	09	6	13,22	89	8	92	74	21,0	22,79
69	3	4,36	38	5	8,77	13	7	13,33	93	9	18,04	79	1	22,91
73	4	4,47	43	6	8,88	17	8	13,44	98	17,0	18,15	83	2	23,03
77	5	4,57	47	7	8,99	22	9	13,55	1,0702	1	18,27	88	3	23,15
81	6	4,67	51	8	9,09	26	13,0	13,66	06	2	18,38	92	4	23,27
85	7	4,78	55	9	9,20	30	1	13,77	11	3	18,50	97	5	23,38
89	8	4,88	59	9,0	9,31	34	2	13,88	15	4	18,61	1,0901	6	23,50
93	9	4,99	63	1	9,41	39	3	13,99	19	5	18,72	05	7	23,62
97	5,0	5,09	67	2	9,52	43	4	14,10	24	6	18,84	10	8	23,74
1,0201	1	5,19	71	3	9,63	47	5	14,21	28	7	18,95	15	9	23,86
05	2	5,30	75	4	9,74	51	6	14,32	33	8	19,07	19	22,0	23,98
09	3	5,40	80	5	9,84	56	7	14,43	37	9	19,18	24	1	24,10
13	4	5,51	84	6	9,95	60	8	14,55	41	18,0	19,30	28	2	24,22
17	5	5,61	88	7	10,06	64	9	14,66	46	1	19,41	33	3	24,33
21	6	5,71	92	8	10,17	68	14,0	14,77	50	2	19,53	37	4	24,45
25	7	5,82	96	9	10,27	73	1	14,88	55	3	19,64	42	5	24,57
29	8	5,92	1,0400	10,0	10,38	77	2	14,99	59	4	19,76	46	6	24,69
33	9	6,03	04	1	10,49	81	3	15,10	63	5	19,88	51	7	24,81
37	6,0	6,13	09	2	10,60	85	4	15,22	68	6	19,99	56	8	24,93
41	1	6,24	13	3	10,71	89	5	15,33	72	7	20,11	60	9	25,05
45	2	6,34	17	Cob ⁴	10,81	-94	RÐ	15,44	EV_{81}^{77}	8	20,22	65	23,0	25,17
49	3	6,45	21	eh S	10,92	198		15,55		2 8 9	20,34	69	1	25,29
53	4	6,55	25	6	11,03	1,0603	8	15,66	85	19,0	20,45	74	2	25,41
57	5	6,66	29	7	(51, 14]	nd ar	dSait	e 15,782	90	1	20,57	78	3	25,53
61	6	6,76	33	8	11,25	11	15,0	15,89	94	2	20,69	83	4	25,65
65	7	6,87	38	9	11,36	15	1	16,00	99	3	20,80	87	5	25,77
69	8	6,97	42	11,0	11,47	SIST20SO	<u>) 2172:1</u>	99 5 6,11	1,0803	4	20,92	92	6	25,89
73	9	7,08	http <u>\$6</u> //	standards	.iteh.al/ca	talog/ <mark>34</mark> ar	dards/sis	/fb <mark>6322</mark>)7	4-eba97-4	f34-b532	_ 21,04	97	7	26,01
77	7,0	7,18	50		11,68	229066C	sist-iso-2	16,34	12	6	21,15	1,1001	8	26,13
81	1	7,29	54	3	11,79 /	2290330	sist-isg-2	16,45	16	7	21,27	06	9	26,25
85	2	7,39	59 62	4	11,90	37	6	16,56	21	8	21,39	10	24,0	26,38
89	3	7,50	63 67	5	12,01	41	7	16,68	25	9	21,50	15	1	26,50
94 98	4	7,60	67 71	6	12,12	46	- 8	16,79	30	20,0	21,62	20	2	26,62
	5	7,71	71	7	12,23	50	9	16,90	34		21,74	24	3	26,74
1,0302	6 7	7,82	75 80	8 9	12,34	54	16,0	17,02	39	2	21,85	29	4	26,86
06	8	7,92		-	12,45	59 62	1	17,13	43	3	21,97	33	5	26,98
10 14	9	8,03 8,13	84 88	12,0	12,56	63 67	2	17,24	48	4	22,09	38	6	27,10
14	9 8,0	8,13 8,24	88 92	1 2	12,67	67 72	3	17,36	52	5	22,21	43	7	27,22
22	8,0		92 96	2	12,78	72 76		17,47	56	6	22,32	47	8	27,35
		8,35	30	3	12,89	/0	5	17,58	61	7	22,44	52 56	9	27,47
												00	25,0	27,59

Table – Relative density (d_{20}^{20}) and corresponding sucrose concentration (soluble solids content)