

SRI LANKA STANDARD 1332 PART 1 : 2008
ISO 2172 : 1983

**METHODS OF TEST FOR FRUIT AND
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS**
**PART 1 – FRUIT JUICE - DETERMINATION OF SOLUBLE
SOLIDS CONTENT**
PYKNOMETRIC METHOD

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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PART 1 – FRUIT JUICE - DETERMINATION OF SOLUBLE SOLIDS CONTENT
PYKNOMETRIC METHOD

SLS 1332 Part 1 : 2008
ISO 2172 : 1983

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard was approved by the Sectoral Committee on Agriculture and Food products and was authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 2008-05-05.

This Standard is identical with ISO 2172 : 1983 – Fruit juice - Determination of soluble solids content – Pyknometric method, by the International Organization for Standardization.

Terminology and Conventions:

The text of the International Standard has been accepted as suitable for publication, without deviation, as a Sri Lanka Standard. However, certain terminology and conventions are not identical with those used in Sri Lanka Standards. Attention is therefore drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words “International Standard” appear referring to this standard, should be interpreted as “Sri Lanka Standard”.
- b) The comma has been used throughout as a decimal marker. In Sri Lanka Standards it is the current practice to use the full point on the base line as the decimal marker.
- c) Wherever page numbers are quoted, they are ISO page numbers.

The test temperature adopted in Sri Lanka is 27 ± 2 °C and relative humidity 65 ± 5 per cent is recommended.

International Standard



2172

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

**Fruit juice — Determination of soluble solids content —
Pycnometric method**

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

First edition — 1983-08-01

UDC 663.81 : 543.83

Ref. No. ISO 2172-1983 (E)

Descriptors : agricultural products, fruit and vegetable products, fruits, fruit juices, tests, determination of content, soluble matter, solids, pycnometric analysis.

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 :

Australia	Iran	Portugal
Brazil	Iraq	Romania
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	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

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.

2 Reference

ISO 2173, *Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of soluble solids content — Refractometric method.*

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 $20 \pm 0,2$ °C.

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

6.1.1 Fruit juice

Thoroughly mix the laboratory sample.

In cases where the juice contains considerable quantities of carbon dioxide, remove as much as possible by shaking 250 ml of the juice in a 1 000 ml flask, or by filtration over 2 g of cotton wool placed in a Buchner funnel.

6.1.2 Concentrated juice

Thoroughly 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.

NOTE — 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.

ISO 2172-1983 (E)

6.3 Determination

Rinse the pycnometer (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 pycnometer with a dry cloth or filter paper and insert the stopper. Leave the pycnometer 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 pycnometer 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 pycnometer mark. Immerse the pycnometer in the water bath (5.3), controlled at 20 °C and check the temperature by means of the calibrated thermometer (5.4). Leave the pycnometer in the water bath for 30 min, and make up the water level to the mark with distilled water.

Stopper the pycnometer, and wipe the outside as before with a cloth or filter paper. Leave the pycnometer 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 pycnometer when full of water three times.

Empty the pycnometer, wash it successively with ethanol and diethyl ether and dry using a current of dry air. Fill the pycnometer 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 20 °C. Leave the pycnometer in the water bath for 30 min. Make up the level of juice to the mark and proceed as for the distilled water (mass m_2 being the mass of the pycnometer and juice).

NOTE — The mass of the empty pycnometer and the mass of the pycnometer 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 pycnometer.

6.4 Number of determinations

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

7 Expression of results

7.1 Calculation of relative density

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

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

where

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

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

m_2 is the mass, in grams, of the pycnometer 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

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

where

c is the sucrose concentration read from the table;

m is the mass, in grams, of concentrated juice (weighed in 6.1.2) contained in 100 ml of the test solution.

7.3 Result

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.

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

d_{20}^{20}	Sucrose concentration		d_{20}^{20}	Sucrose concentration		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	4	10,81	94	6	15,44	77	8	20,22	65	23,0	25,17
49	3	6,45	21	5	10,92	98	7	15,55	81	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	11,14	07	9	15,78	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	20	2	16,11	1,0803	4	20,92	92	6	25,89
73	9	7,08	46	1	11,57	24	3	16,22	07	5	21,04	97	7	26,01
77	7,0	7,18	50	2	11,68	28	4	16,34	12	6	21,15	1,1001	8	26,13
81	1	7,29	54	3	11,79	33	5	16,45	16	7	21,27	06	9	26,25
85	2	7,39	59	4	11,90	37	6	16,56	21	8	21,39	10	24,0	26,38
89	3	7,50	63	5	12,01	41	7	16,68	25	9	21,50	15	1	26,50
94	4	7,60	67	6	12,12	46	8	16,79	30	20,0	21,62	20	2	26,62
98	5	7,71	71	7	12,23	50	9	16,90	34	1	21,74	24	3	26,74
1,0302	6	7,82	75	8	12,34	54	16,0	17,02	39	2	21,85	29	4	26,86
06	7	7,92	80	9	12,45	59	1	17,13	43	3	21,97	33	5	26,98
10	8	8,03	84	12,0	12,56	63	2	17,24	48	4	22,09	38	6	27,10
14	9	8,13	88	1	12,67	67	3	17,36	52	5	22,21	43	7	27,22
18	8,0	8,24	92	2	12,78	72	4	17,47	56	6	22,32	47	8	27,35
22	1	8,35	96	3	12,89	76	5	17,58	61	7	22,44	52	9	27,47
												56	25,0	27,59

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SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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