



TBS/AFDC 04(4869) P3 / ISO 661:2005
(Rev TZS 1323:2010)

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Animal and vegetable fats and oil-Preparation of test sample

DRAFT FOR STAKEHOLDER'S COMMENTS ONLY

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

NATIONAL FOREWORD

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Tanzania Standard was adopted by Fats and oils Technical committee under the supervision of Agriculture and Food Divisional Standards Committee
- 1.2 It is identical to ISO 661:2005 *Animal and vegetable fats and oil-Preparation of test sample* published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

2.0 PLEAMBLE

- 2.1 This Standard specifies procedures for the preparation of a test sample from a laboratory sample of animal or vegetable fats and oils for the purpose of analysis. The method is not applicable to emulsified fats such as butter, margarine or mayonnaise.
- 2.2 This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (TZS 1323:2010) which has been revised. In reporting the result of a test made in accordance with this Tanzania Standard, if the final value observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with TZS 4 of the current version.

3.0 TERMINOLOGY AND CONVENTIONS

If terminologies and conventions are not identical with those used in Tanzania standards; attention is drawn especially to the following: -

- 3.1 The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, it is current practice to use "full point" on the baseline as the decimal marker.
- 3.2 Where the words "International Standard(s)" appear, referring to this standard they should read "Tanzania Standard(s)".



TBS/AFDC 04(4870) P3/ ISO 3961:2013
(REV. TZS1327:2010)

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Animal and vegetable fats and oil-Determination of Iodine value

DRAFT FOR STAKEHOLDER'S COMMENTS ONLY

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

NATIONAL FOREWORD

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Tanzania Standard was adopted by Fats and oils Technical committee under the supervision of Agriculture and Food Divisional Standards Committee
- 1.2 It is identical to ISO 3961:2013 *Animal and vegetable fats and oil-Determination of Iodine value* published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

2.0 PLEAMBLE

- 2.1 This Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the iodine value (commonly known in the industry as IV) of animal and vegetable fats and oils, hereinafter referred to as fats.

Annex B describes a method for the calculation of the IV from fatty acid compositional data. This method is not applicable to fish oils. Furthermore cold-pressed, crude and unrefined vegetable oils as well as (partially) hydrogenated oils can give different results by the two methods. The calculated IV is affected by impurities and thermal degradation products.

- 2.2 This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (TZS1327:2010) which has been revised. In reporting the result of a test made in accordance with this Tanzania Standard, if the final value observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with TZS 4 of the current version.

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TBS/ AFDC 04(4873) P3/ISO 660:2014
(REV. TZS1331:2010)

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Animal and vegetable fats and oil-Determination of acid value and acidity

DRAFT FOR STAKEHOLDER'S COMMENTS ONLY

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

NATIONAL FOREWORD

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** This Tanzania Standard was adopted by Fats and oils Technical committee under the supervision of Agriculture and Food Divisional Standards Committee
- 1.2** It is identical ISO 660:2014 Animal and vegetable fats and oil-Determination of acid value and acidity, which was published by International Organization for Standardization. (ISO)

2.0 PLEAMBLE

- 2.1** This Standard specifies three methods (two titrimetric and one potentiometric) for the determination of the acidity in animal and vegetable fats and oils, hereinafter referred to as fats. The acidity is expressed preferably as acid value, or alternatively as acidity calculated conventionally.

This Standard is applicable to refined and crude vegetable or animal fats and oils, soap stock fatty acids or technical fatty acids. The methods are not applicable to waxes. Since the methods are completely non-specific, they cannot be used to differentiate between mineral acids, free fatty acids, and other organic acids. The acid value, therefore, also includes any mineral acids that may be present.

- 2.2** This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (TZS1331:2010) which has been revised. In reporting the result of a test made in accordance with this Tanzania Standard, if the final value observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with TZS 4 of the current version.

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TBS/AFDC 04(4874) P3/ ISO 6321:2012
(REV. TZS1333:2010)

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Animal and vegetable fats and oil-Determination of melting point in open capillary tubes (slip point) acid value and acidity

DRAFT FOR STAKEHOLDER'S COMMENTS ONLY

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

NATIONAL FOREWORD

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Tanzania Standard was adopted by Fats and oils Technical committee under the supervision of Agriculture and Food Divisional Standards Committee
- 1.2 It is identical to ISO 6321:2012 Animal and vegetable fats and oil-Determination of melting point in open capillary tubes (slip point) acid value and acidity, which was published by International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

2.0 PLEAMBLE

- 2.1 This Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the melting point in open capillary tubes, commonly known as the slip point, of animal and vegetable fats and oils.

Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the melting point in open capillary tubes, commonly known as the slip point, of animal and vegetable fats and oils (referred to as fats hereinafter).

— Method A is only applicable to animal and vegetable fats which are solid at ambient temperature and which do not exhibit pronounced polymorphism.

— Method B is applicable to all animal and vegetable fats which are solid at ambient temperature, and is the method to be used for fats whose polymorphic behavior is unknown. A method for the determination of the melting point of palm oil samples is given in annex A.

NOTE 1 If applied to fats with pronounced polymorphism, method A will give different and less satisfactory results than method B.

NOTE 2 Fats which exhibit pronounced polymorphism are principally cocoa butter and fats containing appreciable quantities of 2-unsaturated, 1,3-saturated triacylglycerols.

- 2.2 This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (TZS1333:2010) which has been revised. In reporting the result of a test made in accordance with this Tanzania Standard, if the final value observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with TZS 4 of the current version.

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