

(PREVIEW)

IS 1006 : 1984

Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR ARROWROOT STARCH

(Second Revision)

1 SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for arrowroot starch, popularly known as 'arrowroot'.

FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard (Second Revision) was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 25 January, 1984, after the draft finalized by the Edible Starches and Starch Products Sectional Committee had been approved by the Agricultural and Food Products Division Council.

0.2 Arrowroot starch (commonly known as r arrowroot ') is obtained in the country from the rhizomes of the plants known as *Maranta arunditaceae*. Arrowroot is also derived from the rhizome of *Curcuma augustifolia*. It is chiefly used as an infant and invalid food. To a small extent, it is also employed in the manufacture of biscuits and in making puddings, cakes and sweets.

0.3 While formulating this standard and during subsequent revision the Sectional Committee gave due weightage to the prevailing methods for the manufacture of arrowroot starch and the available data on its composition. Furthermore, due consideration was also given to the relevant rules prescribed by the Government of India under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. Due consideration has also been given to the provision laid down under the standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977. However, this standard is subject to the restrictions imposed under these, wherever applicable.

0.4 In the revised version of this standard, the photomicrograph of arrowroot starch derived from the rhizomes of *Gurcuma augustifolia* has also been given. Other important changes made in this revision include increase in limits of moisture, total ash and acid insoluble ash.

0.4.1 During the first revision of this standard, there was. Considerable discussion regarding the provision of bacteriological limits for arrowroot starch. It was, however, felt that these limits should not be prescribed as arrowroot starch is generally consumed only after boiling its solution. The limit for minimum starch content had also been included at that stage, and the limit of acid insoluble ash had been raised from 0.05 to 0.01 percent.

0.5 For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960*. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

*Rules for rounding off numerical values (revised).