Indian Standard
METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF RESIDUAL SOLVESNT IN OILSBED FLOUR AND MEALS BY MODIFIED PENSKY-MARTENS CLOSED TESTER

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on 28 February 1986, after the draft finalized by the Nutrition Sectional Committee had been approved by the Agricultural and Food Products Division Council.

Residual solvent in oils and oilcakes could be a fire hazard and a source of toxicity. Differing quality of raw material, faulty plant operation, excessive through-put and varying steam pressure could result in excessive solvent concentrations in the final products. Accordingly limits of residual solvent are specified in the standard specifications.

The Pensky-Martens closed tester is used to determine f-lash point of fuels, lubricating oils and other viscous material; however its use with solid material like oilseed flours is not recommended. The modified Pensky-Martens tester as described in this standard is useful in determining flash points of oilseed flours and meals. Only two minor modifications are required: (a) A flat head on screw to plug the central hole, and (b) Provision in the cup of a central rod and a concentric ring both made of copper/brass to provide uniform heating.

This method is based on the work carried out at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi (India) and the apparatus as described in the Annual Book of ASTM Standards, 1985, Section 5, volume 05.03 Method E 134

1 SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the method for determination of residual solvent in oilseed flour and meals by modified Pensky-Martens closed tester.