

(PREVIEW)

Indian Standard

METHODS OF TEST FOR ASAFOETIDA

FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 30 September 1975, after the draft finalized by the Spices and Condiments Sectional Committee had been approved by the Agricultural and Food Products Division Council.

0.2 It is hoped that this standard would unify the methods of test as followed by different laboratories, thereby avoiding national and international disputes.

0.3 This standard is based on the methods of test as compiled at the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta; Public Health Laboratory, Poona; and Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. Subsequently, they were recommended by the Central Committee for Food Standards, Ministry of Health also. In compiling this standard assistance has also been derived from the following publications:

INDIA, MINISTRY OF HEALTH. Pharmacopoeia of India — 1955

UNITED KINGDOM. British Pharmacopoeia of 1963

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Pharmacopoeia of USA — 1936.

0.4 This standard is essentially meant for pure asafoetida. However keeping in view the caution given (*see* Note), the methods may also be applied to compounded asafoetida with certain amount of caution.

NOTE — Some workers have reported that presence of wheat flour/rice flour/turmeric interfere with the tests given in 7.1.1 and 7.1.2. Work on other flours is in progress.

0.5 While reporting the result of a test or analysis made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with IS : 2-1960*.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the methods of test for asafoetida