

JIS

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

**Test methods for acid value,
saponification value, ester value,
iodine value, hydroxyl value
and unsaponifiable matter
of chemical products**

JIS K 0070^{—1992}

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**In the event of any doubt arising,
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Test methods for acid value, saponification value, ester value, iodine value, hydroxyl value and unsaponifiable matter of chemical products K 0070-1992

1. Scope This Japanese Industrial Standard mainly specifies the general test methods for acid value, saponification value, ester value, iodine value, hydroxyl value and unsaponifiable matter of oil-and-fat products, its derivatives, and chemical products which contains these materials.

Remarks 1. The chemical products mentioned here mean all products prepared through chemical reaction, however, when measuring methods other than these methods are prescribed in the standard for other individual product or group of products, the test should conform to the method in the standard.

2. The standards cited in this Standard are shown in Attached Table 1.

2. General matters

2.1 Definition of terms The definition of terms used in this Standard shall be as follows in addition to those in JIS K 0050 and JIS K 0211.

- (1) Acid value Acid value means the numbers of mg-weighed mass of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize such as free fatty acid or resin acid contained in 1 g of the sample.
- (2) Saponification value Saponification value means the number of mg-weighed mass of potassium hydroxide required to completely saponify 1 g of the sample.
- (3) Ester value Ester value means the number of mg-weighed mass of potassium hydroxide required to completely saponify ester contained in 1 g of the sample.
- (4) Iodine value Iodine value means the number of mg-weighed mass of iodine corresponding to the amount of halogen required when 100 g of the sample is halogenized.
- (5) Hydroxyl value Hydroxyl value means the number of mg-weighed mass of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize acetic acid which combines with hydroxyl group when 1 g of the sample has been acetylated.
- (6) Unsaponifiable matter Unsaponifiable matter means the percentage ratio of the substance extracted by diethyl ether, after the sample has been saponified, to the mass of the sample.

2.2 Matters in common The matters in common to the test shall follow the description in JIS K 0050 and JIS K 0113, and glassware follow JIS R 3503. Rounding-off of numerical values follow JIS Z 8401.