

Indian Standard

**SPECIFICATION FOR
SEMI-ACID OIL**

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for semi-acid oil.

FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 28 November 1986, after the draft finalized by the Oils and Oilseeds Sectional Committee had been approved by the Chemical Division Council and the Agricultural and Food Products Division Council.

0.2 An alternative to making acid oil is the semi-acid oil. If the quantity of mineral acid used to split the soap stock is kept to around 90 percent of the theoretical value, an organic layer can be separated which contains very little of mineral acids, but still contains some soap and therefore, it is not corrosive. The bulk of the water is removed and, therefore, transportation becomes cheaper than soap stocks. Semi-acid oil preserves much better than soap stock and, therefore, has some of the advantages of the acid oil, namely, high concentration of total fatty matter (TFM) and some advantages of soap stocks (non-corrosive nature). Semi-acid oil, if intended for distilled fatty acids, needs further processing to get a complete split.

0.3 For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the results 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*).