

(PREVIEW)

Indian Standard
**SPECIFICATION FOR
SPENT BLEACHING EARTH**

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 When dry triglyceride oils are bleached with clay/carbon, the spent earth cake produced from the filter press contains about 40 percent oil trapped in the bleaching earth. In order to minimize the losses of oil through spent earth, it is a practice in some industries to blow air/steam or other compressed gases to take out as much oil from the spent earth as possible. The oil removed is usually inferior to the bleached oil obtained during filtration. The removal of this oil also accelerates degradation of the remaining oil still held by the clay. Spent bleaching earth containing high levels of fatty matters, can be solvent extracted for the recovery of the oil. This is not yet very common in India. At present most of the spent bleaching earth is converted into low grade soaps, usually for utensils and dishes where the clay provides mild abrasive action. If the original oil has high iodine value, the oil present in the spent bleaching earth is likely to be oxidized and/or polymerized, thus making it less useful for soap.

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 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.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for spent bleaching earth.

*Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*).