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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 14454.12-2008

Replacing GB/T 14454.12-1993

Fragrance/Flavor substances - Method for determination of trace chlorinated compounds

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Foreword

GB/T 14454 "spice general test method" consists of the following components.

--- Part 1. perfume sample preparation;

--- Part 2. spice aroma evaluation method;

--- Part 4. Determination of the refractive index of spices;

--- Part 5. Determination of optical rotation of spices;

--- Part 6. assessment perfume evaporation residue content;

--- Part 7. Determination of spices freezing point;

--- Part 11. Determination of phenol content of spices;

--- Part 12. Determination of trace chlorine spices;

--- Part 13. Determination of carbonyl value and carbonyl compounds content;

--- Part 14. Preparation of spices standard solution, the test solution and the indicator solution;

--- Part 15. Determination of sassafras safrole and safrole exclusive content packed column gas chromatography. This section GB/T Part of 1,214,454. This part is GB/T 14454.12-1993 "Perfume trace chlorine assay" amendments. This portion of the GB/T 14454.12- Compared to 1993, the main change is the addition of the content of the test report. This part is proposed by the China National Light Industry Council. This part of the National Fragrance Flavor and Cosmetic Standardization Technical Committee. This section is responsible for drafting the Shanghai Institute of spices. The main drafters of this section. Xu Yi, Cao Yi, Jinqi Zhang. This part of the standard replaces the previous editions are.

--- GB/T 14454.12-1993. Perfume trace chlorine assay

1 Scope

GB/T 14454.12-2008 is the Chinese national standard on fragrance/flavor substances - method for determination of trace chlorinated compounds, in the field of chemical technology. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 15 July 2008 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 December 2008. Classification: ICS 71.100.60, CCS Y41. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

GB/T 14454 provisions of this part of the copper or copper mesh with the statutory determination of trace chlorine spices approach. Copper sensitive detection method Higher than copper mesh method. This section applies to the determination of trace chlorine spices. Principle

2 Copper chloride generated flame was green. 3 copper assay (first method)

3.1 Instrument

3.1.1 copper, length 50mm, width 40mm, thickness of 0.1mm.

3.1.2 dropper, 1mL of about 20 drops.

3.1.3 Bunsen burner.

3.1.4 crucible tongs.

3.2 Procedure

3.2.1 Determination Take copper (3.1.1), crucible tongs (3.1.4) clamp, burning to brown both sides of the copper oxide generated on the Bunsen burner (3.1.3) flame Copper film so far. Copper and other coolish, with a dropper (3.1.2) to 2 drops of sample is applied to the copper, on lit Bunsen burner combustion air to move. So heavy Triplicate, plus a total of 6 drops of the sample. The copper is then erected, from left to right, or quickly burnt (flame height from right to left on the oxide flame. yet Former flame of about 30mm, oxidizing flame approximately 50mm). In this case carefully observed, whether with twinkling green flame.

3.2.2 Sample chlorine test As the operation (3.2.1), the test was repeated three times, three times were not as green as the flame that is passed, if the third time a trace of green Flame test should be repeated three times, as once again where there is obvious the green, as not

passed. The test shall be darkened fume hood operation, easy to be clearly observed. 4 copper mesh assay (Method II)

4.1 Instrument

4.1.1 copper mesh, length 50mm, width 15mm, about 20 mesh holes.

4.1.2 dropper, 1mL of about 20 drops.

4.1.3 Bunsen burner.

4.1.4 crucible tongs.

4.1.5 glass rod having a diameter of 7mm.

4.2 Procedure

4.2.1 Determination The copper mesh (4.1.1) around the glass rod (4.1.5) should be on just 2 laps. After volumes, crucible tongs (4.1.4) Clamp little copper mesh, copper Net Bunsen burner (4.1.3) burning to generate a medium copper brown copper oxide film until the flame. Copper mesh to be coolish, with a dropper (4.1.2) to 2 drops of a sample was dropped on the copper line, then moved on a Bunsen burner ignited combustion air.