

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

SN/T 4675.26-2016

**Determination of turbidity of wine for export--Diffused radiation
method**

出口葡萄酒浊度的测定 散射光法

(English Translation)

Issued on: December 12, 2016

Implemented on: July 1, 2017

Issued by: General Administration of Customs

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Foreword

SN/T 4675 "Method for Analysis of the Quality and Safety of Exported Wines" is divided into 30 sections.

- SN/T 4675.1 Determination of glycerol in wine exports Enzymatic;
- SN/T 4675.2 Determination of 2,3-butanediol in exported wines by gas chromatography;
- SN/T 4675.3 Determination of Ethanol Stable Carbon Isotope Ratio in Export Wines.
- SN/T 4675.4 Determination of Lactic Acid in Export Wines Enzymatic;
- SN/T 4675.5 Determination of organic acids in exported wines by ion chromatography;
- SN/T 4675.6 Determination of glucose, fructose and sucrose in exported wines;
- SN/T 4675.7 Determination of acetaldehyde in exported wines Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry.
- SN/T 4675.8 Determination of 5-Hydroxymethylfurfural in Export Wines Liquid Chromatography.
- SN/T 4675.9 Determination of diethylene glycol in exported wines by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry;
- SN/T 4675.10 Determination of ochratoxin A in wines for liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry/mass spectrometry;
- SN/T 4675.11 Determination of seven anthocyanins in wines exported by ultra-high performance liquid chromatography;
- SN/T 4675.12 Determination of Lysozyme in Export Wines by Liquid Chromatography;
- SN/T 4675.13 Determination of residues of 2,4,6-trichlorotoluene ether in exported wines by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry;

- SN/T 4675.14 Determination of natamycin in wines for export - Liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry/mass spectrometry;
- SN/T 4675.15 Determination of salicylic acid, dehydroacetic acid and p-chlorobenzoic acid in wines by liquid chromatography;
- SN/T 4675.16 Determination of fumaric acid in wine exports by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry/mass spectrometry;
- SN/T 4675.17 Determination of butyltin content in exported wines by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry/mass spectrometry;
- SN/T 4675.18 Determination of dithiocarbamate residues in exported wines. Headspace gas chromatography;
- SN/T 4675.19 Determination of sodium, magnesium, potassium, calcium, chromium, manganese, iron, copper, zinc, arsenic, selenium, silver, cadmium, and lead in wine exports;
- SN/T 4675.20 Determination of rare earth elements in wines exported by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry;
- SN/T 4675.21 Determination of soluble inorganic salts in exported wines by ion chromatography;
- SN/T 4675.22 Determination of total sulfur dioxide in wines by colorimetric method;
- SN/T 4675.23 Determination of ammonia nitrogen in wine and grape juice exported by continuous flow analyzer method;
- SN/T 4675.24 Determination of the export of the Folin-Shaughha index of the wine by spectrophotometry;
- SN/T 4675.25 Determination of color of exported wines CIE1976 ($L^*a^*b^*$) color space method;
- SN/T 4675.26 Determination of export turbidity scattered light method;
- SN/T 4675.27 Determination of alkaline ash content of exported wines;
- SN/T 4675.28 Export of wine bacteria, mold and yeast count;
- SN/T 4675.29 Real-time fluorescent PCR assay for wine yeast extraction in wine exports;
- SN/T 4675.30 Bayer splice yeast assay for real-time fluorescence PCR in exported wines.

This section is Part 26 of SN/T 4675.

This section was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This section is equivalent to the OIV method OIV-MA-AS2-08 "Wine turbidity-Determination by Nephelometric Analysis. This part is consistent with this method in terms of technical content, but taking into account the special with regard to the expression habits in Chinese, editorial amendments were made to the OIV method OIV-MA-AS2-08.

This part is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Regulatory Commission.

1 Scope

This part of SN/T 4675 specifies the measuring method for scattered light of wine turbidity.

This section applies to the determination of wine turbidity.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 6682 Analysis Laboratory Water Specifications and Test Methods

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Turbidity

The degree of obstruction caused by suspended matter in the liquid through the light.

4 Method summary

This section uses Formazine as a turbidity standard solution, and a turbidity meter using the principle of scattered light to determine the turbidity of wine samples.

Degree, the result is expressed in NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit).

5 Reagents and materials

The reagents and water used in this part, unless otherwise specified, shall use analytical reagents and secondary water according to GB/T 6682.

Formazine. turbidity values 6 Instruments and Equipment

6.1 Scattered light turbidity meter (see Appendix B).

a) The turbidimeter shall be equipped with an interference filter device measuring at a

wavelength of 620 nm, which is not required if the light source is infrared;

- b) The spectral width of the incident light should be less than or equal to 60 nm;
- c) The incident light should not be divergent for parallel light, and the convergence degree cannot exceed 1.5°;
- d) The angle of measurement between the optical axis of the incident light and the optical axis of divergent light should be $90^\circ \pm 2.5^\circ$;
- e) The error caused by stray light in the device cannot be greater than 0.01 NTU in the range of 0~0.1 NTU.

6.2 Instrument supporting sample cell (including cover). diameter 25mm, height 95mm.