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**Milk products and milk-based foods —
Determination of fat content by the
Weibull-Berntrop gravimetric method
(Reference method) —**

**Part 3:
Special cases**

*Produits laitiers et produits à base de lait — Détermination de la teneur
en matière grasse par la méthode gravimétrique Weibull-Berntrop
(Méthode de référence) —*

Partie 3: Cas particuliers



Reference numbers
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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 8262-3|IDF 124-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Milk and milk products*, and the International Dairy Federation (IDF). It is being published jointly by ISO and IDF.

This edition of ISO 8262-3|IDF 124-3 cancels and replaces ISO 8262-3:1987, of which it constitutes a minor revision.

ISO 8262|IDF 124 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Milk products and milk-based foods — Determination of fat content by the Weibull-Berntrop gravimetric method (Reference method)*:

- *Part 1: Infant foods*
- *Part 2: Edible ices and ice-mixes*
- *Part 3: Special cases*

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Foreword

IDF (the International Dairy Federation) is a worldwide federation of the dairy sector with a National Committee in every member country. Every National Committee has the right to be represented on the IDF Standing Committees carrying out the technical work. IDF collaborates with ISO in the development of standard methods of analysis and sampling for milk and milk products.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Action Teams and Standing Committees are circulated to the National Committees for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 50 % of the IDF National Committees casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. IDF shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 8262-3|IDF 124-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Milk and milk products*, and the International Dairy Federation (IDF). It is being published jointly by IDF and ISO.

All work was carried out by the Joint ISO-IDF Group of Experts on *Fat determination* (E 31), under the aegis of its chairman, Mr J. Eisses (NL).

This edition of ISO 8262-3|IDF 124-3 cancels and replaces IDF 126A:1988, of which it constitutes a minor revision.

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Introduction

ISO 8262|IDF 124 has been prepared within the framework of producing a series of reference methods, which are harmonized to the greatest possible extent, for the gravimetric determination of the fat content of milk, milk products and milk-based foods. These methods are based on the Röse-Gottlied (RG) method, or the Weibull-Berntrop (WB) method, or the Schmid-Bondzynski-Ratzlaff (SBR) principle.

For this part of ISO 8262|IDF 124, dealing with milk-based and with liquid, concentrated or dried milk products in poor condition and/or containing insoluble non-milk ingredients, a method based on the WB principle has been chosen for the following reasons:

- a) the RG procedure is not suitable when a distinct quantity of free fatty acids is present, or when the product contains lumps and/or non-milk ingredients insoluble in ammonia, since the extraction of fat is incomplete;
- b) the SBR procedure is not suitable owing to a considerable lactose content, which gives rise to some ether-extractable compounds in the digestion with acid and thus gives too high values for the fat content;
- c) the WB procedure, although it also includes acid digestion, is not adversely affected by the ether-extractable compounds, since the acid digest is filtered and washed, and the dried residue on the filter does not contain compounds that are extractable by light petroleum;
- d) the method described is already used for this purpose in many countries.

The original Weibull method was designed for bread; a considerably modified method, as specified in this International Standard, was developed by Berntrop. This version has found wide application for the determination of fat in many types of food product.