

Titrateable Acidity

GEA Niro analytical method A 19 a

(Page 1 of 3)

1. Principle

The titrateable acidity is expressed as % lactic acid and is determined by titration of a known amount of reconstituted milk with 0.1 N NaOH using phenolphthalein as indicator.

2. Scope

This method may be applied for all kind of dried milk products.

3. Apparatus

1. Analytical balance ± 0.1 mg
2. Methrom autoburette
3. Solubility index mixer, Snijders, The Netherlands.
Speed 3800-4000 rpm
4. 100 ml Erlenmeyer flask
5. 20 ml pipette, other sizes may be used

4. Chemicals

1. Titrisol, 0.1 N NaOH - R 35, and S 26, 27, 37/39
R \approx DK risk sentences
S \approx DK safety sentences
2. Phenolphthalein
3. 96% Ethanol

5. Reagents

1. 0.1 N NaOH.
Dilute the Titrisol solution to 1 litre. Standard Method no. R-7.1
2. 1 % Phenolphthalein solution
Dissolve 1g of phenolphthalein in 50 ml 96% ethanol and dilute to 100 ml with deionized water.

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Titrateable Acidity

GEA Niro analytical method A 19 a

(Page 2 of 3)

6. Procedure

1. Disperse and dissolve the following amount of powder in 100 ml of deionized water using the mixer.

Powder:

Skim or buttermilk:	10 g
Whole milk:	13 g
Whey:	6 g

2. Allow the mixture to stand for approx. 1 hour, stir gently.
3. Pipette 20 ml into a 100 ml Erlenmeyer flask.
4. Add 0.5 ml of phenolphthalein and titrate with 0.1 N NaOH until a faint pink colour persists for 30 sec.

7. Result

$$\% \text{ titrateable acidity} = \frac{ml \times N \times 90 \times 100}{V \times 1000}$$

Where:

ml = ml 0.1 NaOH used

N = Normality of 0.1 N NaOH

V = ml milk solution used

Titrateable acidity is expressed as % lactic acid, (CH₃-CHOH-COOH, MW = 90)

Reproducibility : ± 0.01% lactic acid

8. Remarks

1. Ref. 1 (ADMI) prescribes that exactly 17.6 ml of milk solution is used. If that is the case the Titrateable Acidity can be calculated by dividing ml 0.1 N NaOH by 20.
2. Adjust the amount of milk used in the titration until a reasonable amount of base is used.

9. Reference

- ADMI, Standards for grades of dry milk, bulletin 916, revised 1990

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GEA Niro analytical method A 19 a

(Page 3 of 3)

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