RATIFIED EUROPEAN TEXT

EN1988-2:1998

European Standards only exist formally as national transpositions (i.e. a BS EN for the UK) of a commonly agreed "ratified" text.

This document is a ratified text which will shortly be published as a BS EN. It is being made available in advance of its formal publication to give interested parties early access to the technical information which the BS EN will contain.

When the BS EN is formally published it will be supplied to you automatically, without any additional charge.

Purchasers of this ratified text should be aware of the following limitations when using the document.

- The BS EN may contain additional information in the national foreword or national
- Full rights conferred by compliance with the standard may only be granted by reference to the formal national transposition of the text as a BS EN.

This ratified text was approved by CEN/CENELEC in its three official languages on the date given below. Under CEN/CENELEC rules, BSI is obliged to publish its national transposition within six months of this date.

This ratified text was approved on

1998-01-01



EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 1988-2

NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

February 1998

ICS 67.040

Descriptors: food products, chemical analysis, determination of content, sulphites, enzymatic methods

English version

Foodstuffs - Determination of sulfite - Part 2: Enzymatic method

Produits alimentaires - Dosage des sulfites - Partie 2: Méthode enzymatique

Lebensmittel - Bestimmung von Sulfit - Teil 2: Enzymatisches Verfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 January 1998.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

© 1998 CEN

All rights of exploitation in any form and by any means reserved worldwide for CEN national Members.

Ref. No. EN 1988-2:1998 E

Contents

Fo	ye
Foreword	2
ntroduction	2
Scope	3
Normative references	3
3 Principle	3
Reagents	3
5 Apparatus	4
3 Procedure	5
7 Calculation	6
3 Precision	7
Test report	7
Annex A (informative) Bibliography	8
Annex B (informative) Precision data	8

Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 275 "Food analysis - Horizontal methods", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 1998.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

This European Standard "Foodstuffs - Determination of sulfite", consists of the following parts:

Part 1: Optimized Monier-Williams method

Part 2: Enzymatic method

Introduction

Sulfite can be used as a preservative in foodstuffs. In order to minimize possible negative health effects, many countries have regulated the use of sulfite in foods. This has resulted in the development of several methods of analysis to detect the presence and quantity of sulfite in a great variety of foods.