

Abkürzungen/Abbreviations

CFPP	Cold Filter Plugging Point
CME	Coconut methyl ester
СРО	Crude palm oil
FAME	Fatty acid methyl ester
FFA	Free fatty acids
	(It is customarily reported in percentage of
	Oleic Acid.)
GM	Genetically modified
HVO	Hydrotreated vegetable oil
I.V.	Stands for Iodine Value. The iodine value is a
	measure of the unsaturation of fats and oils
	and is expressed in terms of the number of
	centigrams of iodine absorbed per gram of
	sample. The iodine value of fat is another
	method of measuring the hardness or
	softness of fat.
M.E./K	Peroxide Value is expressed in Milli
	Equivalents per Kilo and is a measure of Fat
	Oxidation.
MIU	(M) Moisture and Volatile Matter (I)
	Insoluble Impurities (U) Unsaponifiable
	Matter. All three are reported as
	percentages and serve to measure the
DAAF	amount of non-fatty matter present.
PME P. Colour	Palmoil methyl ester
R & B Colour RBD	Is the colour after Refining and Bleaching Refined, bleached and deodorised
RME	
TME	Rapeseed methyl ester Tallow methyl ester
TITRE	The Titre determines the solidification point
IIIKE	of fatty acids and is expressed in degrees
	centigrade (oC). For practical purposes the
	Titre can be considered as a measure of the
	hardness or softness of the material in
	question.
SME	Soyoil methyl ester
UCOME	Used cooking oil methyl ester
UCO	Used cooking oil
	U -

MIU

Impurities in fats, oils, and fatty acid products are mainly moisture, volatile compounds, insoluble matter, unsaponifiable matter, trace metals, and their soaps.

The term MIU is frequently used to designate the amount of non-fatty constituents of crude oils and other fatty acid products where settlement is on the basis of oil or acid content.

The total MIU is considered valueless material except to those interested in the recovery of sterols and tocopherols from unsaponifiable fraction of fatty acids split from the soapstock of soybean oils.

The insoluble matter found in fats and oils consists of dirt, meal, and any other substances insoluble in kerosene and petroleum ether.

The unsaponifiable matter found dissolved in fats or fatty acids is that material that cannot be saponified by potassium hydroxide. The unsaponifiables include sterols, higher alcohols, and some hydrocarbons.

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