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# Color-in-oils study results are in

The results of the automated vs. manual color-in-oils study, conducted by Michael Erickson during 1988, are shown in Tables 1 and 2. Table 1 shows the results for color values determined using an automatic spectrophotometer (Tintometer Model AF 960, unless otherwise noted). Table 2 shows the re-

sults for color values determined using the manual Lovibond Tintometer Model 710. Table 3 lists the type of sample and coding key. Laboratories are listed by number only.

For each pair of letter codes in the tables, the first letter always refers to Series 1 and the second let-

ter always refers to Series 2. For example, for "A & I" in Table 1, A refers to the sample in Series 1 and I refers to the sample in Series 2. This order is the same for B & H, C & G, etc.

Two values are reported for each sample. The first value is yellow color, the second value is red color.

**TABLE 1**
**Automatic Determination**

Lab	Sample																		
	A & I		B & H		C & G		D & F		E & E		F & D		G & C		H & B		I & A		
1	24	3.1	4	0.4	8	1.3	21	3.0	10	1.2	34	3.9	3	1.4	21	2.3	4	0.4	
	24	3.2	4	0.3	7	1.1	19	2.6	10	1.2	35	3.9	7	1.1	20	2.1	4	0.3	
2	26	3.3	4	0.4	7	1.1	17	2.5	10	1.3	37	4.1	7	1.3	22	2.2	4	0.4	
	26	3.4	4	0.7	7	0.9	16	2.4	10	1.3	38	4.4	7	1.2	21	2.1	4	0.4	
3	23	3.4	4	0.6	8	1.4	18	2.5	10	1.5	30	1.8	7	1.5	19	2.6	4	1.6	
	24	3.4	4	0.5	6	1.2	14	2.5	11	1.5	30	4.0	6	1.3	21	2.6	4	0.5	
4	A	27	3.4	4	0.3	7	1.2	17	2.4	12	1.3	40	4.4	6	0.9	21	2.3	4	0.3
		31 <sup>a</sup>	3.7	6	0.5	8	1.2	20	2.8	13	1.4	—	4.7	8	1.1	25	2.5	5	0.3
	I	27	3.4	4	0.5	3	0.5	10	1.5	12	1.3	—	4.6	3	0.5	23	2.4	4	0.5
		31 <sup>a</sup>	3.5	4	0.4	3	0.6	12	1.8	14	1.7	—	5.1	3	0.6	26	2.7	4	0.4
5	27	3.1	4	0.6	8	1.3	20	2.8	11	1.4	38	4.0	8	1.3	21	2.2	4	0.5	
	28	2.6	4	0.4	15	1.8	6	1.1	11	0.8	40	3.7	8	0.9	23	1.8	4	0.4	
6	24	3.2	5	0.7	8	1.3	17	2.3	10	1.3	32	3.2	7	1.4	20	2.4	4	0.4	
	37	5.3	3	0.2	6	1.7	20	2.6	10	0.8	42	3.8	8	1.4	22	1.9	4	0.4	
7	28	3.4	3	0.5	6	1.1	16	2.2	11	1.7	40	4.7	6	1.0	23	2.6	3	0.6	
	50	3.5	6	0.6	11	1.3	50	2.2	17	1.0	70	11.0	11	1.2	40	1.9	6	0.6	
8	A	20	3.6	3	0.7	5	1.1	14	2.2	11	1.5	41	4.7	6	1.1	27	2.9	4	0.6
		— <sup>a</sup>	3.3	—	0.6	—	1.0	—	2.0	—	1.4	—	4.0	—	1.0	—	2.5	—	0.6
	I	28	3.5	5	0.7	8	1.5	22	3.3	11	1.7	39	4.4	8	1.6	23	2.5	4	0.7
		— <sup>a</sup>	3.2	—	0.5	—	1.4	—	3.0	—	1.3	—	3.9	—	1.6	—	2.2	—	0.5
9	29	3.5	6	0.9	8	1.2	21	2.7	12	1.5	38	3.8	9	1.3	24	2.3	5	1.0	
	28	3.6	4	0.4	8	1.3	22	3.1	12	1.7	41	4.7	9	1.8	23	2.6	4	0.5	
10	29	3.2	4	0.3	8	1.2	21	2.6	12	1.4	41	4.3	8	1.2	23	2.2	5	0.5	
	29	3.6	6	1.0	9	1.4	24	2.9	12	1.5	41	4.6	9	1.4	24	2.5	4	0.3	
11	A	27	3.5	5	0.7	8	1.3	19	2.8	13	1.5	34	4.9	8	1.3	25	2.6	4	0.7
		— <sup>a</sup>	3.4	—	0.9	—	1.4	—	3.0	—	1.6	—	4.3	—	1.6	—	1.6	—	0.9
	I	20	2.1	3	0.2	5	0.9	10	1.1	6	0.7	22	2.1	5	0.5	10	1.0	2	0.2
		— <sup>a</sup>	3.4	—	0.7	—	1.2	—	2.9	—	1.5	—	4.0	—	1.2	—	2.3	—	0.7
12	25	3.2	4	0.4	7	1.2	18	2.5	10	1.3	38	4.3	7	1.1	21	2.2	4	0.4	
	26	3.2	4	0.4	6	1.0	19	2.5	11	1.3	37	4.1	7	1.1	20	2.1	4	0.4	
13	27	3.5	4	0.6	7	1.4	18	2.8	11	1.5	38	4.5	7	1.4	21	2.3	4	0.7	
	28	3.7	4	0.7	8	1.4	17	2.9	11	1.6	39	4.6	7	1.6	21	2.7	4	0.8	
14	27	3.4	6	1.0	7	1.1	17	2.4	11	1.3	39	4.5	8	1.2	22	2.3	4	0.4	
	34	4.6	4	0.5	8	1.4	19	3.0	10	1.2	36	4.0	7	1.1	19	2.0	4	0.4	
15	3	0.6	1	0.1	1	0.3	2	0.6	2	0.3	5	0.9	1	0.3	2	0.4	1	0.1	
	3	0.6	1	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.6	1	0.2	5	0.8	1	0.2	2	0.4	1	0.1	

<sup>a</sup>McCloskey Colorimeter.

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TABLE 2

## Manual Determination

Lab	Sample										
	A & I	B & H	C & G	D & F	E & E	F & D	G & C	H & B	I & A		
1	NOT CONDUCTED NOT CONDUCTED										
2	27 3.1 24 3.0	4 0.4 4 0.5	6 1.3 6 1.2	16 2.3 12 2.2	11 1.3 10 1.4	36 3.9 29 3.8	7 1.3 5 1.2	17 2.3 18 2.3	4 0.4 4 0.4		
3	NOT CONDUCTED										
4	20 1.2 33 3.1 33 3.0	3 0.3 4 0.4 4 0.4	3 0.2 9 1.2 7 0.9	6 0.7 24 2.5 16 1.7	10 1.0 11 1.1 10 1.1	20 3.4 38 3.7 39 3.8	4 0.4 9 1.3 5 0.7	18 0.6 22 2.0 20 2.0	5 0.5 4 0.5 4 0.4		
5	NOT CONDUCTED NOT CONDUCTED										
6	18 2.8 30 4.7	5 0.7 4 0.3	9 1.4 6 1.4	14 1.8 19 2.1	10 1.4 10 1.0	13 3.8 35 3.4	5 1.1 6 1.5	14 1.8 19 1.6	4 0.6 4 0.2		
7	20 2.5 41 6.3	3 0.5 4 0.8	4 0.6 9 1.5	12 1.6 24 3.4	9 1.0 11 1.7	35 3.7 70 4.1	4 0.8 9 1.5	20 2.0 21 2.5	3 0.6 4 0.7		
8	23 2.8 20 2.6	3 0.7 4 0.4	4 0.9 5 1.0	9 1.6 11 2.1	10 1.2 9 1.1	31 3.2 27 3.2	4 0.9 6 0.9	19 2.2 14 1.8	3 0.6 4 0.5		
9	22 3.0 21 2.9	5 0.5 5 0.6	7 1.2 7 1.2	19 2.5 14 2.5	9 1.1 10 1.2	35 3.5 35 3.4	7 1.4 8 1.2	20 2.1 18 2.1	5 0.5 4 0.6		
10	34 3.0 28 3.0	4 0.7 6 0.8	7 1.0 8 1.0	18 2.4 15 1.7	11 1.0 9 1.1	39 3.6 56 4.1	6 1.1 8 1.0	24 2.0 21 1.9	4 0.4 3 0.4		
11	13 2.2 20 2.1	3 0.2 3 0.2	4 0.3 5 0.9	11 1.1 10 1.1	8 0.4 6 0.7	14 2.4 22 2.1	5 0.5 5 0.5	12 1.0 10 1.0	3 0.2 2 0.2		
12	23 3.0 26 3.1	3 0.2 3 0.3	6 1.1 5 0.9	15 2.2 15 2.3	10 1.2 10 1.2	33 3.9 35 3.8	5 1.1 5 0.9	17 2.2 17 2.2	3 0.3 3 0.3		
13	23 2.6 35 3.2	4 0.4 4 0.4	8 1.0 7 1.0	20 2.0 18 1.9	12 1.2 11 1.1	40 3.4 40 3.8	8 1.1 7 1.0	35 1.8 20 2.1	4 0.5 5 0.4		
14	23 3.5 35 3.8	6 1.2 4 0.5	8 1.2 8 1.5	17 2.7 21 3.0	11 1.2 11 1.1	35 4.2 39 4.0	7 1.4 7 2.0	23 2.6 16 2.0	4 0.5 4 0.4		
15	2 0.1 4 0.5	<1 <0.1 1 <0.1	1 0.1 1 0.4	2 0.4 2 0.6	3 0.1 2 0.4	5 0.3 5 0.8	1 0.1 1 0.1	3 0.1 2 0.2	<1 <0.1 <1 <0.1		

For the two sets of values shown from each laboratory, the first value corresponds to the first letter in the letter pair in the "Sample" row and the second value corresponds to the second letter in the letter pair. For example, under "A & I" for Laboratory 1 in Table 1, the result for Sample A is 24Y 3.1R, and the result for Sample I is 24Y 3.2R. This order is repeated throughout Tables 1 and 2.

Participants in the study were asked to measure the color of all samples in a 5.25 inch-cell at a temperature of 60°C ± 1°C.

At this time, the results of the study have not been subjected to statistical analysis. It has been recommended to the Commercial

TABLE 3

## Key to Samples

Sample	Series 1	Series 2
RBD cottonseed oil	A	I
R & B tallow <sup>a</sup>	B	H
Mineral oil & annato <sup>b</sup>	C	G
Mineral oil & annato	D	F
R & B tallow	E	E
RBD cottonseed oil	F	D
Mineral oil & annato <sup>b</sup>	G	C
RBDH corn oil	H	B
R & B tallow <sup>a</sup>	I	A

<sup>a</sup>Same sample.

<sup>b</sup>Same sample.

Fats and Oils Analysis Committee that the most appropriate action at

this time would be to develop an AOCS recommended practice instructing laboratories how to perform their own manual vs. automated studies and how to develop comparison charts. At this time, no further manual color vs. automated color studies are planned.

### Overlooked method?

It is interesting to note that the AOCS Color Committee reached the conclusion that the Lovibond color system was "in many respects obsolete and must be replaced." Perhaps most interesting is the fact that this conclusion was published

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in *JAACS*, Vol. 25, page 271, in 1948.

The committee followed up with studies to find an objective alternative to the Lovibond method. The results, published in *JAACS*, Vol. 27, page 233, in 1950, became the basis of AOCS method Cc 13c-50, the spectrophotometric color method.

In 1950, the AOCS Color Committee reported that the spectrophotometric color method showed a correlation coefficient of 0.993 with the manual Lovibond method. Because of the complexity of the committee study, the full details of the statistical analysis, resulting in the equation used in AOCS method Cc 13c-50, were never reported in *JAACS*.

Based on the 1950 report of the AOCS Color Committee, it would appear that the spectrophotometric method for determining color is a potential alternative to the manual Lovibond method. It is not immediately obvious why method Cc 13c-50 has been overlooked as an alternative. In the current version of the method, there is no reference to the study of 1950 or to the fact that this method was intended to be a supplement (or replacement) of the manual Lovibond method and there is no reference in the current method to the correlation coefficient of 0.993 with manual Lovibond.

Recently, interest has been shown in AOCS method Cc 13c-50 for the spectrophotometric deter-

mination of color. Two basic concerns with the method have been that cells with 21.8 mm light path seem to be no longer available and transmittance specifications noted in the method cannot be met. The reason for the latter is under investigation. The "cells" required by the method can be made from standard glass tubing stock with outside diameter of 25 mm if they are not available commercially. Possible suppliers are Kontes and Kimball.

Comments and/or concerns about method Cc 13c-50 should be directed to the AOCS Technical Director at AOCS headquarters.

Dave Berner  
AOCS Technical Director

## Why We Developed a Synthetic Process for Phospholipids

The chromatograms show the fatty acid composition of 1-Palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-phosphatidylglycerol, prepared by our process, **total chemical synthesis**, and phosphatidylglycerol derived from natural lecithin.

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Logically, we also prepare 1-Palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-phosphatidylcholine, the synthetic equivalent of egg lecithin, as well as phosphatidylcholines, -ethanolamines and -glycerols with the same (saturated or unsaturated) fatty acids.

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KSV LIPIDS CORPORATION  
P.O. Box 1094  
Mikontie 3  
SF-04431 JÄRVENPÄÄ  
Finland

Telephone: ++35802917066  
Telefax: ++35802711941

in the United States and Canada:

United States Biochemical Corporation  
26111 Miles Road  
CLEVELAND, Ohio 44128

Telephone: 216765-5000  
Telefax: 216464-5075

in Japan:

Dai-ichi Kagyo Seiyaku Co. Ltd.,  
Dai-ichi Miki Building  
12-1, 3-chome, Nihonbashi  
Chuo-ku TOKYO

Telephone: 032746048  
Telefax: 032746845

