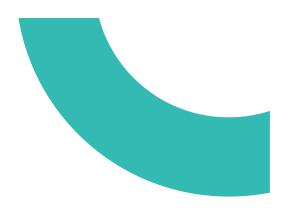


Inspiring innovation.



# TITRATABLE ACIDITY BY VISUAL ENDPOINT TITRATION

### Equipment

- 250 mL Erlenmeyer flask
- 5 mL volumetric pipet-Class A
- Hot plate or coffeemaker (source of hot water for degassing sample)
- 🔰 10 or 25 mL buret
- Pipet Safety Bulb

#### **Reagents**

- 🛡 0.10 N NaOH
- Phenolphthalein, 1%
- Distilled Water, pH adjusted to 8.2

## Procedure

Pipet 5 mL of wine or must into Erlenmeyer flask. Add approximately 100 mL of pH adjusted hot distilled water and a few drops of phenolphthalein. (Adjust pH of water by adding a few drops of phenolphthalein and 0.1 N NaOH until water is a very slight pink color or at pH 8.2.) Fill buret with 0.1 N NaOH and titrate to a pink endpoint. Endpoint is easiest to see when a light is positioned behind the flask. (The phenolphthalein endpoint is at pH 8.2.)

# Calculations

TA (as g Tartaric/100 mL sample) = (mL NaOH)(N NaOH)(1.5)

Example: (6.0 mL NaOH)(.1N NaOH)(1.5)= 0.900 g Tartaric/100 mL

#### Notes

For red wines 2 mL of wine may be used to more easily visualize the endpoint. Multiply result by 5/2.

For juice samples, it is frequently necessary to centrifuge samples. If a centrifuge is not available, strain juice through strainer before pipetting. A wide mouth 5 mL serological pipet should only be used as a last resort.

Standardize 0.1 N NaOH frequently.

# Disposal

Sink disposal, rinse with water.

The indications supplied are based on our current knowledge and experience, but do not relieve the user from adopting the necessary safety precautions or from the responsibility of using the product(s) properly.

Revision: September 2019