TITRATABLE ACIDITY

EQUIPMENT

250 ml erlenmeyer flask
5 ml volumetric pipet-Class A
Hot plate or coffeemaker (source of hot water)
10 or 25 ml buret
Pipet Safety Bulb

REAGENTS

0.10 N NaOH
Phenolphthalein, 1%
Distilled Water

PROCEDURE

Pipet 5 mls of wine or must into erlenmeyer flask. Add approximately 100 ml of pH adjusted hot DI 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.) Fill buret with 0.1 N NaOH and titrate to a pink endpoint. Endpoint is easiest to see when a light is located behind the flask.

CALCULATIONS

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

Example: (6.0 ml NaOH)(.1N NaOH)(1.5)=.900 g Tartaric

NOTES

For red wines 2 mls 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 centriguge is not available, strain juice through strainer before pipeting. 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