

Description Sorbitan Sesquioleate is a pale yellow to light yellow-brown, viscous oily liquid. It has a faint, characteristic odor and a slightly bitter taste.

It is freely soluble in diethyl ether, slightly soluble in ethanol (95), and very slightly soluble in methanol.

It is dispersed as fine oily drops in water.

Identification (1) To 0.5 g of Sorbitan Sesquioleate add 5 mL of ethanol (95) and 5 mL of dilute sulfuric acid, and heat on a water bath for 30 minutes. Cool, shake with 5 mL of petroleum ether, and allow to stand, and separate the upper layer and the lower layer. Shake 2 mL of the lower layer with 2 mL of freshly prepared catechol solution (1 in 10), then with 5 mL of sulfuric acid: a red to red-brown color develops.

(2) Heat the upper layer obtained in (1) on a water bath, and evaporate petroleum ether. To the residue add 2 mL of diluted nitric acid (1 in 2), and then add 0.5 g of potassium nitrite between 30°C and 35°C with stirring: the solution develops an opalescence, and, when cooled, crystals are formed.

Specific gravity d_{25}^{25} : 0.960 – 1.020

Saponification value 150 – 168

Purity (1) Acid—To 2.0 g of Sorbitan Sesquioleate add 50 mL of neutralized ethanol, and heat on a water bath nearly to boiling with stirring once or twice. Cool, add 4.3 mL of 0.1 mol/L sodium hydroxide VS and 5 drops of phenolphthalein TS: a red color develops.

(2) Heavy metals—Proceed with 1.0 g of Sorbitan Sesquioleate according to Method 2, and perform the test. Prepare the control solution with 2.0 mL of Standard Lead Solution (not more than 20 ppm).

(3) Arsenic—Prepare the test solution with 1.0 g of Sorbitan Sesquioleate according to Method 2, and perform the test using Apparatus B (not more than 2 ppm).

Water Not more than 3.0% (1 g, direct titration, stir for 30 minutes).

Residue on ignition Not more than 1.0% (1 g).

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Soybean Oil

Oleum Sojae

ダイズ油

Soybean Oil is the fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Glycine max* merrill (*Leguminosae*).

Description Soybean Oil is a clear, pale yellow oil. It is odorless or has a slight odor, and has a bland taste.

It is miscible with diethyl ether and with petroleum ether.

It is slightly soluble in ethanol (95), and practically insoluble in water.

It congeals between –10°C and –17°C.

Congearing point of the fatty acids: 22 – 27°C

Specific gravity d_{25}^{25} : 0.916 – 0.922

Acid value Not more than 0.2.

Saponification value 188 – 195

Unsaponifiable matter Not more than 1.0%.

Iodine value 126 – 140

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Stearic Acid

ステアリン酸

Stearic Acid is solid fatty acids obtained from fats, and it consists chiefly of stearic acid (C₁₈H₃₆O₂) and palmitic acid (C₁₆H₃₂O₂).

Description Stearic Acid occurs as white, unctuous or crystalline masses or powder. It has a faint, fatty odor.

It is freely soluble in diethyl ether, soluble in ethanol (95), and practically insoluble in water.

Melting point: 56 – 72°C (Method 2).

Acid value 194 – 210

Iodine value Not more than 4.0.

Purity (1) Mineral acid—Melt 5 g of Stearic Acid by warming, shake with 5 mL of boiling water for 2 minutes, filter after cooling, and add 1 drop of methyl orange TS to the filtrate: no red color develops.

(2) Heavy metals—Proceed with 1.0 g of Stearic Acid according to Method 2, and perform the test. Prepare the control solution with 2.0 mL of Standard Lead Solution (not more than 20 ppm).

(3) Fat and paraffin—Boil 1.0 g of Stearic Acid with 0.5 g of anhydrous sodium carbonate and 30 mL of water: the solution, while hot, is clear or not more turbid than the following control solution.

Control solution: To 0.70 mL of 0.01 mol/L hydrochloric acid VS add 6 mL of dilute nitric acid and water to make 30 mL, and add 1 mL of silver nitrate TS.

Residue on ignition Not more than 0.10% (1 g).

Containers and storage Containers—Well-closed containers.

Stearyl Alcohol

ステアリルアルコール

Stearyl Alcohol is a mixture of solid alcohols, and consists chiefly of stearyl alcohol (C₁₈H₃₈O).

Description Stearyl Alcohol occurs as a white, unctuous matter. It has a faint, characteristic odor. It is tasteless.

It is freely soluble in ethanol (95), in ethanol (99.5), in diethyl ether, and practically insoluble in water.

Melting point 56 – 62°C (Method 2).

Acid value Not more than 1.0.

Ester value Not more than 3.0.