Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”
Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan
“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”
Jawaharlal Nehru
“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 14326 (2005): Cashew Fenny [FAD 14: Drinks and Carbonated Beverages]
Indian Standard
CASHEW FENNY — SPECIFICATION
(First Revision)

ICS 67.160.10

© BIS 2005

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

June 2005

Price Group 2
FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Drinks and Carbonated Beverages Sectional Committee had been approved by the Food and Agriculture Division Council.

Cashew fenny is an alcoholic product obtained from pot-still distillation of fermented juice of cashew palm tree, possessing distinctive aroma and taste characteristics as derived from cashew palm tree.

This standard was first published in 1995.

The present revision has been taken up in order to update the standard in the light of current industrial and trade practices.

In the preparation of this standard, due consideration has been given to the: (a) Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and the Rules framed thereunder; (b) Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977; and (c) State Excise Duty Rules which permit the withdrawal of duty free samples for testing. It is recommended that sample for testing by Bureau of Indian Standards, whenever called for, may also be exempted from excise duty. The standard is subject to restrictions imposed under these Rules, wherever applicable.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2:1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (revised)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.
[Page 1, clause 9.1(f)] — Substitute ‘Net quantity; and’ for ‘Net volume in ml or cl; and’.

(FAD 14)

Reprography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India
Indian Standard
CASHEW FENNY — SPECIFICATION
(First Revision)

1 SCOPE
This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for cashew fenny.

2 REFERENCES
The standards listed in Annex A contain provisions, which through reference in this text, constitute provision of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated at Annex A.

3 TERMINOLOGY
For the purpose of this standard, definitions given in IS 6749 shall apply.

4 HYGIENIC CONDITIONS
Cashew fenny shall be manufactured under hygienic conditions (see IS 14348).

5 WATER QUALITY
Water conforming to IS 14543 or IS 13428 or IS 10500 with or without demineralization shall be used.

6 DESCRIPTION
Cashew fenny shall be the alcoholic product obtained from pot-still distillation of fermented juice of cashew palm tree.

7 REQUIREMENTS
7.1 Ethyl Alcohol Content
The ethyl alcohol content in cashew fenny shall be in the range of 25 to 50 percent by volume at 20°/20°C subject to approval by State Excise Authority, when determined according to the method prescribed in 4 of IS 3752. The tolerance limits for ethyl alcohol content shall be ± 3.0 percent of the declared strength. However, the ethyl alcohol content, its tolerance and method of measurement may vary according to the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the State Excise Authority.

7.2 Freedom from Sedimentation and Harmful Ingredients
Cashew fenny shall be free from sediments, suspended matter and any ingredients injurious to health.

7.3 Colour and Additives
Cashew fenny shall not contain any added colouring matter. Cashew fenny may contain permitted food additives as defined by PFA/Codex/JECFA. The limits shall be in accordance with EU guidelines.

7.4 Taste and Aroma
7.4.1 Cashew fenny shall possess the characteristic taste and aroma associated with cashew apple. To enhance the characteristic flavour of the product, natural/natural extracts/nature identical/artificial flavour permitted under PFA/FEMA GRAS may be used.

7.4.2 Cashew fenny shall be free from any unpleasant aroma, unpleasant taste and mould growth.

7.5 Cashew fenny shall comply with the requirements given in Table 1 and shall also pass the ammonium chloride test given in Annex B.

8 PACKING
8.1 Cashew fenny may be filled in glass bottles conforming to IS 1662 or plastic bottles made of PET conforming to IS 14537 or any other suitable neutral or non-reactive food grade containers which does not affect its quality. The bottles or containers shall be properly sealed.

8.1.1 All new containers shall be cleaned according to 5.6.1 of IS 14348.

8.1.2 Used bottles shall be permitted if cleaned in a hygienic way by the manufacturer as per 5.6.1.1 of IS 14348.

9 MARKING
9.1 The following particulars shall be marked legibly and indelibly on the label/crown/body of the container:
   a) Name and type of the product;
   b) Ethyl alcohol contents, in percent, by volume;
   c) Batch or code number;
   d) Month and year of packing;
   e) Name and address of the manufacturer;
   f) Net volume in ml or cl; and
   g) Any other markings required under the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, and any other statutory requirements.
NOTE — Geographical designations may be used on the label solely for products originating from that geographical region.

9.2 BIS Certification Marking

The product may also be marked with the Standard Mark.

9.2.1 The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The details of conditions under which the license for the use of Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from Bureau of Indian Standards.

10 SAMPLING

Representative samples shall be drawn and conformity of the material in the lot to the requirements of this specification shall be determined in accordance with the method prescribed in IS 3753.

Table 1 Requirements for Cashew Fenny

(Clause 7.5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No.</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Method of Test. Ref to Clause No. of IS 3752</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>Residue on evaporation, percent, w/v, Max</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii)</td>
<td>Total acids as tartaric acid (expressed in terms of g/100 litres of absolute alcohol), Max</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii)</td>
<td>Volatile acids as acetic acid (expressed in terms of g/100 litres of absolute alcohol), Max</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv)</td>
<td>Esters as ethyl acetate (expressed in terms of g/100 litres of absolute alcohol), Min</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v)</td>
<td>Higher alcohols as amyl alcohol (expressed in terms of g/100 litres of absolute alcohol), Max</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi)</td>
<td>Aldehydes as acetaldehyde (expressed in terms of g/100 litres of absolute alcohol), Max</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii)</td>
<td>Furfural (expressed in terms of g/100 litres of absolute alcohol), Max</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii)</td>
<td>Copper (as Cu), parts per million, Max</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix)</td>
<td>Methyl alcohol (expressed in terms of g/100 litres of absolute alcohol), Max</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX A
(Clause 2)
LIST OF REFERRED INDIAN STANDARDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IS No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>IS No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3752 : 2005</td>
<td>Alcoholic drinks — Methods of test (second revision)</td>
<td>14348 : 1996</td>
<td>Code for hygienic conditions for alcoholic beverage industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3753 : 1984</td>
<td>Methods of sampling for alcoholic drinks (first revision)</td>
<td>14537 : 1998</td>
<td>Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles for packing of alcohol liquors — Specification (first revision)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6749 : 1972</td>
<td>Glossary of terms relating to alcohol (ethyl) industry and trade</td>
<td>14543 : 2004</td>
<td>Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water) (first revision)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10500 : 1991</td>
<td>Drinking water (first revision)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEX B
(Clause 7.5)
METHOD FOR DETECTION OF AMMONIUM CHLORIDE IN FENNY

B-1 PRINCIPLE
The method is based on the property of ammonium salts to evolve ammonia when heated with a solution of an alkali such as sodium hydroxide.

B-2 REAGENTS
B-2.1 Dilute Sulphuric Acid
B-2.2 Sodium Hydroxide Solution
B-2.3 Nessler’s Reagent
B-2.4 Silver Nitrate Solution

B-3 PROCEDURE
An aliquot of fenny sample (about 200 ml) is acidified with dilute sulphuric acid in a distillation flask and then distilled to remove the alcohol. The remaining content of the flask, on cooling, is rendered alkaline by adding sufficient quantity of sodium hydroxide and again distilled. Presence of ammonia, if any, in the distillate is detected from the formation of a brown ring when Nessler’s reagent is added. In case the test for the presence of ammonia in the distillate is positive, then presence of chloride, if any, in the original sample detected by subjecting it to the reaction characteristic of chlorides, such as formation of white precipitate when silver nitrate solution is added.

The sample shall be considered to have passed the test if no ring formation or no precipitation takes place.
Bureau of Indian Standards

BIS is a statutory institution established under the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

Copyright

BIS has the copyright of all its publications. No part of these publications may be reproduced in any form without the prior permission in writing of BIS. This does not preclude the free use, in the course of implementing the standard, of necessary details, such as symbols and sizes, type or grade designations. Enquiries relating to copyright be addressed to the Director (Publications), BIS.

Review of Indian Standards

Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Catalogue' and 'Standards: Monthly Additions'.

This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc: No. FAD 14 (1527).

Amendments Issued Since Publication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amend No.</th>
<th>Date of Issue</th>
<th>Text Affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002
Telephone: 2323 0131, 2323 3375, 2323 9402
Website: www.bis.org.in

Regional Offices:

Central : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
          NEW DELHI 110002
          Telephones: 2323 7617, 2323 3841

Eastern : 1/14 C.I.T. Scheme VII M, V.I.P. Road, Kankurgachi
          KOLKATA 700054
          Telephones: 2337 8499, 2337 8561

          2337 8626, 2337 9120

Northern : SCO 335-336, Sector 34-A, CHANDIGARH 160022
          Telephones: 260 3843, 260 9285

Southern : C.I.T. Campus, IV Cross Road, CHENNAI 600113
          Telephones: 2254 1216, 2254 1442
          2254 2519, 2254 2315

Western : Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, Marol, Andheri (East)
          MUMBAI 400093
          Telephones: 2832 9295, 2832 7858
          2832 7891, 2832 7892

Branches : AHMEDABAD. BANGALORE. BHOPAL. BHUBANESHWAR. COIMBATORE. FARIDABAD.
          GHAZIABAD. GUWAHATI. HYDERABAD. JAIPUR. KANPUR. LUCKNOW. NAGPUR.
          NALAGARH. PATNA. PUNE. RAJKOT. THIRUVANANTHAPURAM. VISAKHAPATNAM.

Printed at Simco Printing Press, Delhi