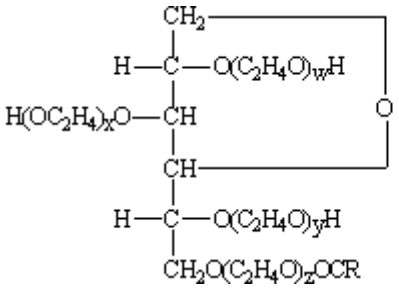
POLYOXYETHYLENE (20) SORBITAN TRISTEARATE

Prepared at the 25th JECFA (1981), published in FNP 19 (1981) and in FNP 52 (1992). Metals and arsenic specifications revised at the 55th JECFA (2000). An ADI of 0-25 mg/kg bw was established at the 17th JECFA (1973)

SYNONYMS Polysorbate 65; INS No. 436

DEFINITION Consists of a mixture of the partial esters of sorbitol and ist mono- and dianhydrides (which have an acid value below 15 and a water content below 0.2%) with edible commercial stearic acid and condensed with approximately 20 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of sorbitol and its anhydrides.

Structural formula Nominal formula and approximate composition:



where w + x + y + z = approx. 20 and RCO- is the fatty acid moiety

Assay Not less than 46.0 and not more than 50.0% of oxyethylene groups, equivalent to not less than 96.0 and not more than 104.0% of polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate on the anhydrous basis

DESCRIPTION Tan coloured, waxy solid at 25°, with a faint characteristic odour

FUNCTIONAL USES Emulsifier, dispersing agent

CHARACTERISTICS

IDENTIFICATION

Solubility (Vol. 4) Dispersible in water; soluble in mineral oil, vegetable oils, petroleum ether, acetone, ether, dioxane, ethanol and methanol

Congealing range (Vol. 4) 29 - 33°

Infrared absorption The infrared spectrum of the sample is characteristic of a partial fatty acid ester of a polyoxyethylated polyol

Colour reaction To 5 ml of a 5% (w/v) aqueous solution of the sample add 10 ml of ammonium cobaltothiocyanate solution and 5 ml of chloroform, shake well and allow to separate; a blue colour is produced in the chloroform layer. (Ammonium cobaltothiocyanate solution: 37.5 g of cobalt nitrate and 150 g

	of ammonium thiocyanate made up to 100 ml with water - freshly prepared).
Test for fatty acids	To 5 ml of a 5% (w/v) aqueous solution of the sample add 5 ml sodium hydroxide TS. Boil for a few min, cool, and acidify with dilute hydrochloric acid. The solution is strongly opalescent, owing to the fatty acids liberated.
Saponification (Vol. 4)	100 g of the sample yields approximately 43 g of fatty acids and 56 g of polyols
PURITY	
Water (Vol. 4)	Not more than 3% (Karl Fischer Method)
Sulfated ash (Vol. 4)	Not more than 0.25% Test 2 g of the sample (Method I)
Acid value (Vol. 4)	Not more than 2
Saponification value (Vol. 4)	Not less than 88 and not more than 98
Hydroxyl value (Vol. 4)	Not less than 40 and not more than 60
1,4-Dioxane (Vol. 4)	Not more than 10 mg/kg
Lead (Vol. 4)	Not more than 2 mg/kg Determine using an atomic absorption technique appropriate to the specified level. The selection of sample size and method of sample preparation may be based on the principles of the method described in Volume 4, “Instrumental Methods.”
METHOD OF ASSAY	Determine the content of *Oxyethylene groups*.