

Glossary

1. Trans isomer - A trans isomer is an isomer where the functional groups appear on opposite sides of the double bond. Cis and trans isomers are commonly discussed with respect to organic compounds, but they also occur in inorganic coordination complexes and diazines
2. Principle - a general scientific theorem or law that has numerous special applications across a wide field.
3. Thiele tube - The Thiele tube, named after the German chemist Johannes Thiele, is a laboratory glassware designed to contain and heat an oil bath. Such a setup is commonly used in the determination of the melting point of a substance. The apparatus itself resembles a glass test tube with an attached handle
4. Softening point - is the temperature at which a material softens beyond some arbitrary softness
5. Hydrostatic pressure - The pressure exerted by a fluid at equilibrium at a given point within the fluid, due to the force of gravity. Hydrostatic pressure increases in proportion to depth measured from the surface because of the increasing weight of fluid exerting downward force from above.
6. Pycnometer - a standard vessel often provided with a thermometer for measuring and comparing the densities or specific gravities of liquids or solids.
7. Open-tube capillary-slip - The slip point is an index of the temperature at which fat softens and becomes sufficiently fluid to slip in an open capillary tube.
8. Wavelength - the distance between successive crests of a wave, especially points in a sound wave or electromagnetic wave
9. Butyro refractometer - A refractometer is a laboratory or field device for the measurement of an index of refraction (refractometry)
10. Acrolein (systematic name: propenal) - is the simplest unsaturated aldehyde. It is a colourless liquid with a piercing, disagreeable, acrid smell. The smell of burnt fat (as when cooking oil is heated to its smoke point) is caused by glycerol in the burning fat breaking down into acrolein

11. AOCS - The American Oil Chemists' Society is an international professional organization based in Urbana, Illinois USA dedicated to providing the support network for those involved with the science and technology related to fats, oils, surfactants, and other related materials
12. Volatile products- evaporating rapidly; passing off readily in the form of vapor
13. Pensky–Martens closed-cup - flash-point test, a brass test cup is filled with a test specimen and fitted with a cover. The sample is heated and stirred at specified rates depending on the material that is being tested. The corresponding temperature is its flash point
14. The Reichert value - is a value determined when examining fat. The Reichert value is an indicator of how much volatile fatty acid can be extracted from fat through saponification
15. Hydroperoxide - a compound containing the monovalent group -OOH
16. Saponify - turn (fat or oil) into soap by reaction with an alkali.