



Method 8.2 – Refined sugar: moisture by oven drying

1. Rationale

This method is applicable to refined sugar and speciality sugars with a moisture content of less than 0.5%. The method determines the moisture in the sugar by loss on drying.

2. Principle

The moisture in sugar is present in three forms:

- free moisture contained on the surface of the crystal leaving the centrifugals which is easily and quickly removed on drying,
- bound moisture contained in the glassy layer on the surface and in the re-entrant angles and which is released slowly as the glass crystallizes, and
- inherent moisture included within the crystal structure and released only, in general, by grinding.

The method uses oven drying at atmospheric pressure ($105 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$) followed by standardised conditions for cooling. This method mainly estimates the amount of free moisture associated with the sample.

3. Apparatus

- 3.1 Analytical balance** readable to 0.0001 g
- 3.2 Moisture dish:** stainless steel with cover, 80 mm ϕ and 10-20 mm depth
- 3.3 Desiccator** containing self-indicating silica gel
- 3.4 Oven** operating at atmospheric pressure and maintained at $105 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$

4. Procedure

Heat the dish and cover for approximately 30 minutes in the oven ($105 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$). Remove the dish and cover from the oven and allow to cool in a desiccator for approximately 1 hour before weighing accurately to 0.0001 g. Add approximately 10 g of sample to the dish immediately replacing the cover and weigh the dish and contents again accurately to 0.0001 g. Place the cover underneath the dish, transfer to the oven at $105 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ and dry for 3 hours \pm 5 minutes. Replace the cover and transfer the dish to a desiccator for cooling to room temperature before re-weighing. The analysis should be done in duplicate.

5. Calculations

Express the loss of mass due to drying as a percentage of the original mass of the sample. Average the duplicate results and report to two decimal places.

$$\text{Moisture \% sugar} = \frac{(M_2 - M_3)}{(M_2 - M_1)} \times 100$$

where M_1 ≡ mass of dish and cover (g)
 M_2 ≡ mass of dish, cover and sugar before drying (g)
 M_3 ≡ mass of dish, cover and sugar after drying (g)

Reported as percentage to two decimal places.

6. Example

Mass of dish and lid	=	66.8497 g
Mass of sugar, dish and lid	=	76.3542 g
Mass of sugar before drying	=	9.5045 g
Mass of sugar, dish and lid after drying	=	76.3404 g

Moisture = 0.0138 g

Moisture % sugar = $\frac{0.0138 \text{ g}}{9.5045 \text{ g}} \times 100$
 = 0.15%

Report as 0.15%

7. Precision

The tolerance associated with the analysis is ± 0.01 unit.

8. References

ICUMSA (1994). Sugar moisture by loss on drying. *ICUMSA Methods Book*, GS2/1/3-15.

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SASTA (1985). *Laboratory Manual for South African Sugar Factories*. 3rd Edition: 336.

SMRI (1997). Determination of the moisture in white sugar by loss on drying. *SMRI Test Methods*, TM037.