TITRIVIN

A range of wine standards to meet your needs

♦ The calibration reference :

⇒**TITRIVIN AA** series supplies a range of ordinate values for the 10 most common parameters to calibrate the response patterns of automatic equipment

⇒**TITRIVIN IR** series is a calibration range (ascending alcohol, descending sugar) designed to measure the reducing sugars/alcohols pair by infrared reflectance in fermenting wines.

1 box of these standards is 20 x 10 mL ampoules

♦ The control reference :

Up to 16 parameters

⇒**TITRIVIN BTA** used every series samples of wine analysed. If a deviation in value measured is observed over time then remedial action is called for

1 box = 20 x 10 mL ampoules

⇒**TITRIVIN BTB** is designed for checking manual analyses

1 box = 6 x 240 mL bottles

Find reference values on our website

www.titrivin.com

FRANCE

CHAMBRE D'AGRICULTURE GIRONDE

VINE AND WINE DEPARTMENT
39 rue Michel Montaigne – BP115
F-33294 BLANQUEFORT CEDEX
Tél. + 33 (0) 5 56 35 00 00
Fax + 33 (0) 5 56 35 58 59

titrivin@titrivin.com

www.titrivin.com

FRANCE AND ABOARD

Laboratoires Dujardin-Salleron
18 rue Henri Barbusse
F-94117 ARCUEIL CEDEX
Tél. + 33 (0) 1 45 46 04 05
Fax + 33 (0) 1 15 46 01 13

info@dujardin-salleron.com

www.dujardin-salleron.com

How to read the TITRIVIN certificate of analysis ?

AFAQ ISO 9001

CHAMBRE D'AGRICULTURE GIRONDE

On the TITRIVIN certificate of analysis, you find :

A reference value for each parameter

This isn't an average but a value obtained by robust statistical calculation.

The confidence interval

This corresponds to the uncertainty (u) of the reference value with k = 2. This means the "true" value of this parameter is between $[V_{ref} - u ; V_{ref} + u]$.

Two possible uses :

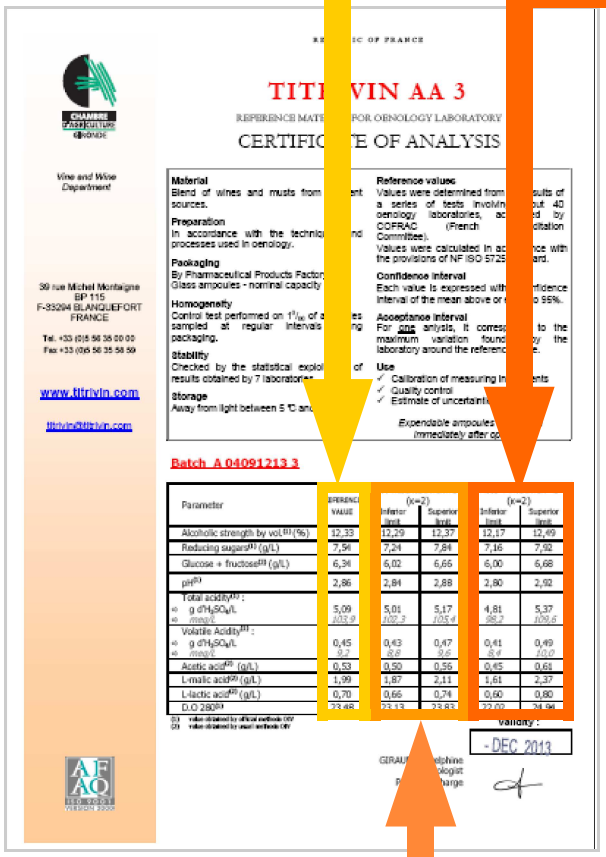
In control :

This is the interval in which the laboratory must find the average of their results (= target of control chart)

In calibration :

This is the interval in which the laboratory can give a value when it use TITRIVIN as a standard. The calibration must be assessed with this value.

In most situations, you can give the reference value as the standard value. But you can use a value in the confidence interval , if it's necessary to obtain a best calibration curve



TITRIVIN AA 3

REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR OENOLOGY LABORATORY

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Batch A 04091213 3

Parameter	Reference value	(k=2) Inferior limit	(k=2) Superior limit	(k=2) Inferior limit	(k=2) Superior limit
Alcoholic strength by vol.(1) (%)	12,33	12,29	12,37	12,17	12,49
Reducing sugars(1) (g/L)	7,56	7,24	7,84	7,16	7,92
Glucose + fructose(1) (g/L)	6,34	6,02	6,65	6,00	6,68
pH(1)	2,86	2,84	2,88	2,80	2,92
Total acidity(1) : g dH_2SO_4/L	5,09	5,01	5,17	4,81	5,37
meq/L	103,9	102,3	105,4	98,2	109,6
Volatile Acidity(1) : g dH_2SO_4/L	0,45	0,43	0,47	0,41	0,49
meq/L	9,2	8,8	9,6	8,4	10,0
Acetic acid(2) (g/L)	0,53	0,50	0,56	0,45	0,61
L-malic acid(2) (g/L)	1,99	1,87	2,11	1,61	2,37
L-lactic acid(2) (g/L)	0,70	0,66	0,74	0,60	0,80
D.O 280(2)	23,48	23,13	23,83	22,02	24,94

(1) value obtained by official methods OIV
(2) value obtained by usual methods OIV

Validity : - DEC 2013

The acceptance interval

this corresponds to the maximal value that a laboratory can accept for the reference value when it analyses TITRIVIN the first time.

This interval is useful when you use TITRIVIN for the first time at the beginning of your quality control.

You can have an idea of your performance when you build a control chart.

Your results have to be in the acceptance interval. Otherwise, it can mean an accuracy problem.

When your quality control is in place, you must use the confidence interval.