

丙酸钠

中文名: 丙酸钠

英文名: Sodium propionate 英文别名:Propanoic acid, sodium salt;

分子式: C₃H₅NaO₂ 分子量: 96.06

CAS 号: 137-40-6

物理化学性质

无色透明结晶或颗粒状结晶粉末,略有特殊气味。一水盐为无色晶体,具有吸湿性。易溶于水(15℃时 100,100℃时150),在10%水中溶解度约 pH 值 8.5~10.5。溶于乙醇(15℃时 4.4、100℃时 8.4),微溶于丙酮(15℃时 0.05),在酸性条件下最活泼,产生游离丙酸。

产品质量标准

GB 25549-2010 《食品添加剂 丙酸钠》:

表 1 感官要求

项 目	要求	检验方法	
色泽和组织状态	白色结晶、颗粒或结晶性粉末	取适量实验室样品,置于清洁、干燥的白磁盘中,	
气味	无臭或带微量乙酸-丁酸味	在自然光线下,目视观察,嗅其气味。	

表2 理化指标

项目	指 标	检验方法
丙酸钠 (以干基计), w/%	99.0~100.5	附录 A 中 A.4
干燥减量, w/%	€ 1.0	附录 A 中 A.5
碱度试验	通过试验	附录 A 中 A.6
砷(As)/(mg/kg)	≦ 3	附录 A 中 A.7
重金属(以 Pb 计)/(mg/kg)	≦ 4	附录 A 中 A.8
铁(Fe)/(mg/kg)	≤ 30	附录 A 中 A.9



E281 标准: Assay Not less than 99.0% on the dried basis

DESCRIPTION White or colourless, hygroscopic crystals with not more than a faint

characteristic odour

FUNCTIONAL USES Preservative, antimould and antirope agent

CHARACTERISTICS

IDENTIFICATION

Solubility (Vol. 4) Freely soluble in water, soluble in ethanol

Test for sodium (Vol. 4) Passes test

Test for propionate Warm the sample with sulfuric acid. The propionic acid evolved may be

recognized by its odour.

Test for alkali salt of

organic acid

Ignite the sample at a relatively low temperature. The alkaline residue

effervesces with acid.

PURITY

pH (Vol. 4)

Loss on drying (Vol. 4)

Not more than 4 % (105°, 2 h)

7.5 - 10.5 (1 in 10 soln)

Water-insoluble matter Not more than 0.1%

Weigh 5 g of the sample to the nearest mg, transfer into a 100-ml beaker

and add 50 ml of water. Stir until all the sample appears to be completely

dissolved. Filter through a Gooch crucible, tared to an accuracy of $\pm\,0.2$ mg. Rinse the beaker with 20 ml of water. Dry the crucible with its contents in a 60° oven to constant weight. Cool in a desiccator, weigh, and calculate as percentage.

Iron (Vol. 4) Not more than 50 mg/kg

Test 0.5 g of the sample as described in the Limit Test using 2.5 ml of Iron

Standard Solution (25 µg Fe) in the control.

Lead (Vol. 4) Not more than 5 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."



FCC 标准:

DESCRIPTION

Sodium Propionate occurs as white or colorless, transparent crystals or as a granular, crystalline powder. It is hygroscopic in moist air. One gram is soluble in about 1 mL of water at 25°, in about 0.65 mL of boiling water, and in about 24 mL of alcohol. The pH of a 1:10 aqueous solution is between 8.0 and 10.5.

Function Preservative; mold inhibitor.

REQUIREMENTS

Identification

- A. A 1:20 aqueous solution gives positive tests for Sodium,
 Appendix IIIA.
- B. Upon ignition, a sample yields an alkaline residue that effervesces with acids.
- C. Warm a small sample with sulfuric acid. Propionic acid, recognized by its odor, evolves.

Assay Not less than 99.0% and not more than 100.5% of C₃H₅NaO₂ after drying.

Alkalinity (as Na₂CO₃) Passes test (about 0.15%).

Iron Not more than 0.003%.

Lead Not more than 2 mg/kg.

Water Not more than 1%

产品应用

1、食品稳定剂、螯合剂、抑霉剂、缓冲剂、增香剂、腐蚀阻抑剂 对于<mark>霉菌、酵母菌及细菌等具有广泛的抗菌作用,对酵母无效。其抑菌特性与丙酸相同。可用于糕点、豆制品、饺子皮、馄饨皮、生切面、干酪等的防腐防霉剂。杨梅罐头加工工艺中,用于浸泡杨梅。</mark>

用于啤酒生产可以抑制不利的黏性物质生成。

用法与用量:推荐用量 0~2.5g/kg。根据《食品添加剂使用卫生标准》(GB 2760—2011),可用于糕点,最大使用量 2.5g/kg;生面湿制品(生切面、馄饨皮,最大使用量 0.25g/kg(以丙酸计);浸泡杨梅,最大使用量 50g/kg(以丙酸计)。一般使用 3%~5%丙酸钠溶液浸泡杨梅,浸泡后需要洗净才能用于加工杨梅罐头。

- 2、在制革中作蒙囿剂,以提高皮革的耐碱力和鞣制的均匀性。
- 3、化妆品防腐剂。对霉菌、酵母菌及具有广泛的抗菌作用。在酸性解质中抗菌作用尤为明显。要化妆品中的添加量通常不大于 2%。
- 4、用于分析试剂、有机合成、印染及制药工业。



包装和存储

- 1、密封干燥保存。
- 2、用纸塑复合袋或者 PA/PE 袋子包装。丙酸钠具有潮解性, 贮运中要注意防潮, 严禁与腐蚀性气接触, 防止曝晒和雨淋, 运输要加防雨覆盖物。

生产原理

O O O Na⁺ +
$$H_2O$$
 H_3C
 H_3C

生产工艺

丙酸和氢氧化钠在 80-90℃反应 2-3 小时, pH=7-8, 反应毕, 经过滤、浓缩干燥得成品。

主要原料及使用标准

丙酸 参考标准 GB1886.210-2016《食品添加剂 丙酸》

氢氧化钠 参考标准 GB1886.20-2016《食品添加剂 氢氧化钠》

安全信息

安全说明: S26: 万一接触眼睛,立即使用大量清水冲洗并送医诊治。

S36/37/39: 穿戴合适的防护服手套并使用防护眼镜或者面罩。

危险类别码: R21: 与皮肤接触有害。

R38: 刺激皮肤。