

I'm human





Prepared at the 26th JECFA (1982) and published in FNP 25 (1982), FNP 52 (1992). Metals and arsenic specifications revised at the 57th JECFA (2001). A group ADI 'not specified' was established at the 35th JECFA (1989). Ethyl cellulose, a derivative of wood pulp or cotton, is prepared by treating alkali cellulose with ethyl chloride. The article can be further specified by viscosity. Chemical names: Cellulose ethyl ether, ethyl ether of cellulose. CAS number: 9004-57-3. Assay: Not less than 44% and not more than 50% of ethoxyl groups (-OC2H5) on the dried basis (equivalent to not more than 2.6 ethoxyl groups per anhydroglucose unit). Description: Free-flowing, white to light tan powder. Functional uses: Thixotroping agent, binder, filler, diluent of color and other food additives. Characteristics: Identification: Practically insoluble in water, glycerol, and propane-1,2-diol, but soluble in varying proportions in certain organic solvents. Film forming test: Clear, stable, slightly yellow solution forms when dissolved in toluene-ethanol. pH: Neutral to litmus (1 in 20 suspension). Purity: Loss on drying: Not more than 3% (105o, 2 h) Sulfated ash: Not more than 0.4% Lead: Not more than 2 mg/kg Method of Assay: Determine the ethoxyl content as directed under Ethoxyl and Methoxyl Group Determination. Note: Methyl cellulose is a water-soluble cellulose derivative used in various industries, while ethyl cellulose is insoluble in water and commonly used in pharmaceuticals and coatings.

Solubility of ethyl cellulose in acetone. Solubility of ethyl cellulose in water. Is ethyl acetate an organic solvent. Why do organic compounds dissolve in organic solvents. Ethyl cellulose solubility in oil. Solubility of ethyl cellulose.