

HI98165

pH / Temperature Meter for Cheese

HI98165 is a professional portable pH and temperature meter with a probe designed specifically for pH measurement in cheese.

- **Waterproof**
 - IP67 rated waterproof, rugged enclosure
- **CAL Check™**
 - Alerts users to problems during calibration including dirty/broken electrode, contaminated buffer and overall probe condition
- **Automatic or manual temperature compensation**
 - pH sensors incorporate a built-in temperature sensor
- **Calibration**
 - Up to a five-point calibration with seven standard buffers and five custom buffers
- **Approximately 200 hour battery life**
 - Powered by (4) 1.5V AA batteries
- **Clear display**
 - Dot matrix display with multifunction virtual keys
- **Auto hold**
 - Automatically holds the first stable reading on the display
- **Calibration timeout**
 - Alerts when calibration is due at a specified interval
- **Connectivity**
 - PC connectivity via opto-isolated micro-USB with HI92000 software
- **GLP**
 - GLP data provides data from previous calibration to ensure Good Laboratory Practices are met
- **Intuitive keypad**
 - Important and often used functions such as GLP information, help, range, calibration and backlight have a dedicated button
- **Supplied complete**
 - Each meter is supplied complete with sensor, calibration and cleaning solutions, beakers, PC software and connection cable, instruction manual, quick start guide and batteries in a rugged, custom carrying case



FC2423

pH / Temperature Probe for Cheese

FC2423 electrode has a stainless steel sheath and conical tip to ensure quick, easy measurements and fast response. FC2423 pH electrode features a built-in temperature sensor and is ideal for measurements in semi-solid samples such as cheeses.

- **Low temperature glass**
 - The FC2423 electrode uses Low Temperature (LT) glass for the sensing bulb. The LT glass tip is a lower resistance glass formulation. As the temperature of the sensing glass decreases, the resistance of the LT glass will increase approaching that of standard glass at ambient temperatures. The FC2423 is suitable to use with samples that measure from 0 to 50°C.
- **AISI 316 stainless steel body**
 - The metal body offers durability in the production facility and can withstand chloride concentrations that cause corrosion in other types of alloys.
- **Viscolene electrolyte**
 - The viscolene electrolyte offers a hard gel interface between the inner electrode components and the sample being measured. The electrolyte is silver-free for use in cheese products and is maintenance-free.
- **Built-in temperature sensor**
 - A thermistor temperature sensor is in the tip of the indicating pH electrode. A temperature sensor should be as close as possible to the indicating pH bulb in order to compensate for variations in temperature.
- **Conic tip shape**
 - This design allows for penetration into solids, semi solids, and emulsions for the direct measurement of pH in cheese products.



Application Importance

pH is an essential measurement throughout the entire cheesemaking process. From the initial measurements of incoming milk to the final measurements of ripened cheese, pH is the most important parameter for cheese quality and safety control.

Acidification of milk begins with the addition of bacterial culture and rennet. The bacteria consume lactose and create lactic acid as a byproduct of fermentation, lowering the pH of the milk. Once the milk reaches a particular pH, the rennet is added. The enzymes in rennet help to speed up curdling and create a firmer substance. For cheesemakers that dilute their rennet, the pH of the dilution water is also critical; water that is near pH 7 or higher can deactivate the rennet, causing problems with coagulation.

Once the curds are cut, stirred, and cooked, the liquid whey must be drained. The pH of whey at draining directly affects the composition and texture of the final cheese product. Whey that has a relatively high pH contributes to higher levels of calcium and phosphate and results in a stronger curd. Typical pH levels at draining can vary depending on the type of cheese; for example, Swiss cheese is drained between pH 6.3 and 6.5 while Cheddar cheese is drained between pH 6.0 and 6.2.

The next stages of milling and salting are affected by pH as well. During milling, curds are cut into smaller pieces to prepare the cheese for salting. Curds with a lower pH at milling result in a harder cheese. A low pH will also result in higher salt absorption during the salting stage.

When curds are pressed into a final, solid form, the pH directly affects how well the curds fuse together. If the pH is too high during pressing, the curds will not bind together as well and the final cheese will have a more open texture.

During brining, the cheese soaks up salt from the brine solution and loses excess moisture. The pH of the brine solution should be close to the pH of the cheese, ensuring equilibrium of ions like calcium and hydrogen. If there is an imbalance during brining, the final product can have rind defects, discoloration, a weakened texture, and a shorter shelf life.

Cheeses must fall within a narrow pH range to provide an optimal environment for microbial and enzymatic processes that occur during ripening. Bacterial cultures used in ripening are responsible for characteristics like the holes in Swiss cheese, the white mold on Brie rinds, and the aroma of Limburger cheese. A deviation from the ideal pH is not only detrimental to the ecology of the bacteria, but also to the cheese structure. Higher pH levels can result in cheeses that are more elastic while lower pH levels can cause brittleness.

Specifications	FC2423
Description	pre-amplified pH / temperature probe
Reference	single, Ag/AgCl
Junction	open
Electrolyte	viscolene
Max Pressure	0.1 bar
Range	pH: 0 to 12
Recommended Operating Temperature	0 to 50°C (32 to 122°F)
Tip / Shape	conic
Temperature Sensor	yes
Amplifier	yes
Body Material	AISI 316 stainless steel
Cable	coaxial; 1 m (3.3')
Connection	quick connect DIN