SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 658:2002

Nadomeġļa:
SIST EN ISO 658:1996

Oljnice - Doloļevanje neļistoļ (ISO 658:2002)

Oilseeds - Determination of content of impurities (ISO 658:2002)

Ölsamen - Bestimmung des Gehaltes an Verunreinigungen (ISO 658:2002)

Graines oléagineuses - Détermination de la teneur en impuretés (ISO 658:2002)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 658:2002

ICS:

67.200.20 Oljnice Oilseeds

SIST EN ISO 658:2002 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 658

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ICS 67.200.20

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English version

Oilseeds - Determination of content of impurities (ISO 658:2002)

Graines oléagineuses - Détermination de la teneur en impuretés (ISO 658:2002)

Ölsamen - Bestimmung des Gehaltes an Verunreinigungen (ISO 658:2002)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 March 2002.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (ISO 658:2002) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34 "Agricultural food products" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 307 "Oilseeds, vegetable and animal fats and oils and their by-products - Methods of sampling and analysis", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2002.

This document supersedes EN ISO 658:1995.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 658:2002 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modifications.

NOTE Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their relevant European publications

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

NOTE Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod.), the relevant EN/HD applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN	Year
ISO 659	1998	Oilseeds — Determination of oil content (Reference method)	EN ISO 658	1998
ISO 664	1990	Oilseeds — Reduction of laboratory sample to test sample	EN ISO 664	1995

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 658

Third edition
2002-04-01

Oilseeds — Determination of content of impurities

Graines oléagineuses — Détermination de la teneur en impuretés

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 658 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Oleaginous seeds and fruits*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 658:1988), which has been technically revised.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

Oilseeds — Determination of content of impurities

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the impurities content in oilseeds used as primary industrial materials. It also defines the various categories of what are usually understood to be impurities.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 659, *Oilseeds — Determination of oil content (Reference method)*

ISO 664, *Oilseeds — Reduction of laboratory sample to test sample*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
impurities in oilseeds
all foreign matter, organic and inorganic, other than seeds of the species under consideration

3.2
fines in oilseeds
particles passing through the sieves of aperture sizes given in Table 1, according to the species being analysed

NOTE In the case of groundnuts, meal from the seeds contained in the fines is not regarded as an impurity.

3.3
non-oleaginous impurities
non-oleaginous foreign bodies, fragments of stalks, leaves and all other non-oleaginous parts belonging to the oleaginous seed analysed, retained by the sieves of aperture sizes given in Table 1

EXAMPLES Bits of wood, pieces of metal, stones, seeds of non-oleaginous plants, and bits of shell, loose or adhering to palm kernels.

NOTE In the case of seeds sold in their shells, for example sunflower seeds (*Helianthus annuus* L.) or pumpkin seeds (*Cucurbita pepo* L.), the loose shells are regarded as impurities only if their proportion is larger than that of the corresponding kernels present in the same sample.

3.4
oleaginous impurities
oilseeds other than those of the species under consideration