
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



1572

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Tea — Preparation of ground sample of known dry matter content

Thé — Préparation d'un échantillon pulvérisé de teneur en matière sèche connue

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the Technical Committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are now in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, Technical Committee ISO/TC 34 has reviewed ISO Recommendation R 1572 and found it technically suitable for transformation. International Standard ISO 1572 therefore replaces ISO Recommendation R 1572-1970 to which it is technically identical.

ISO Recommendation R 1572 was approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Australia	India	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	Iran	Spain
Chile	Israel	Sri Lanka
Colombia	Korea, Rep. of	Thailand
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	Turkey
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Poland	United Kingdom
France	Portugal	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	Romania	

The Member Body of the following country expressed disapproval of the Recommendation on technical grounds :

U.S.A.

No Member Body disapproved the transformation of ISO/R 1572 into an International Standard.

Tea — Preparation of ground sample of known dry matter content

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies a method of preparing a ground sample of tea and of determining its dry matter content, for use in analytical determinations which require the results to be expressed on a *dry basis*.

2 REFERENCES

ISO 565, *Test sieves — Woven metal wire cloth and perforated plate — Nominal sizes of apertures*.

ISO 1575, *Tea — Determination of total ash*.

3 DEFINITION

For the purpose of this International Standard, the following definition applies:

dry matter: The matter remaining when a ground sample of the product is heated to constant mass under the conditions specified.

4 PRINCIPLE

Grinding of the sample, and determination of the dry matter content of the ground sample by heating a test portion in an oven at $103 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ to constant mass.

5 APPARATUS

Usual laboratory apparatus not otherwise specified, and the following items:

5.1 Grinding mill

- made of material which does not absorb moisture;
- easy to clean and having as little dead space as possible;
- adjusted so as to produce particles which will pass completely through a sieve of aperture $500\ \mu\text{m}$ (see ISO 565).

5.2 Sample container, clean, dry, airtight, made of glass or other suitable material which has no action on the sample and of such a size that it will be nearly completely filled by the ground sample.

5.3 Weighing bottle, squat form, with airtight lid.

5.4 Constant-temperature oven, capable of being controlled at $103 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.

5.5 Desiccator, containing an effective desiccant.

5.6 Analytical balance.

6 PREPARATION OF GROUND SAMPLE

Using the grinding mill (5.1), grind a small quantity of the sample and reject it, then quickly grind an amount slightly greater than that required for the specified tests and for the determination of dry matter content.

If the moisture content is too high for satisfactory grinding of the sample to the fineness specified in 5.1, it is necessary to pre-dry a portion of the sample to be ground, in an oven, to a sufficient degree of dryness. Carry out the grinding after the pre-dried sample has been allowed to cool.

Transfer the grindings to the previously dried sample container (5.2) and immediately close the latter.

7 DETERMINATION OF DRY MATTER CONTENT OF GROUND SAMPLE

7.1 Test portion

Weigh, to the nearest 0,001 g, about 5 g of the ground sample in the weighing bottle (5.3).

7.2 Determination

Heat the weighing bottle and contents, with the lid removed but alongside the bottle, in the oven (5.4) at $103 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ for 6 h. Fit the lid, cool in the desiccator (5.5) and weigh. Heat again for 1 h in the oven, cool in the desiccator and weigh, repeating these operations if necessary, until the difference between two successive weighings does not exceed 0,005 g.

Carry out two determinations on the same ground sample.

7.3 Notes on drying procedure

7.3.1 If it is desired to use the same test portion for the determination of total ash, the drying shall be carried out in a suitable dish, as specified in ISO 1575.