

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 6888-1:1999/A1:2003

01-november-2003

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Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) - Part 1: Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium - Amendment 1: Inclusion of precision data (ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 1:2003) TANDARD PREVIEW

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Mikrobiologie von Lebensmitteln und Futtermitteln - Horizontales Verfahren für die Zählung von koagulase-positiven Staphylokokken (Staphylococcus aureus und andere Spezies) - Teil 1: Verfahren mit Baird-Parker-Agar /3-Änderung-1? Präzisionsdaten (ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 1:2003)

Microbiologie des aliments - Méthode horizontale pour le dénombrement des staphylocoques a coagulase positive (Staphylococcus aureus et autres especes) - Partie 1: Technique utilisant le milieu gélosé de Baird-Parker - Amendement 1: Inclusion des données de fidélité (ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 1:2003)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 6888-1:1999/A1:2003

ICS:

07.100.30 Mikrobiologija živil Food microbiology

SIST EN ISO 6888-1:1999/A1:2003 en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 6888-1:1999/A1

July 2003

ICS 07.100.30

English version

Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) - Part 1: Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium - Amendment 1: Inclusion of precision data (ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 1:2003)

Microbiologie des aliments - Méthode horizontale pour le dénombrement des staphylocoques à coagulase positive (Staphylococcus aureus et autres espèces) - Partie 1: Technique utilisant le milieu gélosé de Baird-Parker -Amendement 1: Inclusion des données de fidélité (ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 1:2003) Mikrobiologie von Lebensmitteln und Futtermitteln -Horizontales Verfahren für die Zählung von koagulasepositiven Staphylokokken (Staphylococcus aureus und andere Spezies) - Teil 1: Verfahren mit Baird-Parker-Agar -Änderung 1: Präzisionsdaten (ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 1:2003)

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

This amendment A1 modifies the European Standard EN ISO 6888-1:1999; it was approved by CEN on 2 June 2003.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for inclusion of this amendment into the relevant 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 amendment exists in three official versions (English, French). 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, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

EN ISO 6888-1:1999/A1:2003 (E)

CORRECTED 2003-09-24

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 6888-1:1999/A1:2003) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34 "Agricultural food products" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 275 "Food analysis - Horizontal methods", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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 January 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2004.

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, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 1 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 6888-1:1999/A1:2003 without any modifications.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 6888-1

First edition 1999-02-15 **AMENDMENT 1** 2003-07-01

Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) —

Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium

https://standards.iteh.aAMENDMEN358135-Inclusion-of precision data

Microbiologie des aliments — Méthode horizontale pour le dénombrement des staphylocoques à coagulase positive (Staphylococcus aureus et autres espèces) —

Partie 1: Technique utilisant le milieu gélosé de Baird-Parker

AMENDEMENT 1: Inclusion des données de fidélité



Reference number ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd.1:2003(E)

ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd.1:2003(E)

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Published in Switzerland

ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd.1:2003(E)

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 2.

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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Amendment 1 to ISO 6888-1:1999 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Microbiology*.

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ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd.1:2003(E)

Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (*Staphylococcus aureus* and other species) —

Part 1:

Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium

AMENDMENT 1: Inclusion of precision data

Page iv

Introduction, Subclause 0.2

Replace part of the second paragraph by the following text.

"Both parts of ISO 6888 are given equivalent status. Nevertheless, it is recommended to use the procedure described in ISO 6888-2 (see reference [1]) for the foods (such as cheeses made from raw milk and certain raw meat products) likely to be contaminated by: "OS. 110. a1)

<u>SIST EN ISO 6888-1:1999/A1:2003</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/38858135-ba35-497d-98bc-

7b46cde0534a/sist-en-iso-6888-1-1999-a1-2003

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Subclause 9.4.1

Replace Note 1 and Note 2 by the following text.

"NOTE 1 **Typical colonies** are black or grey, shining and convex (1 mm to 1,5 mm in diameter after incubation for 24 h, and 1,5 mm to 2,5 mm in diameter after incubation for 48 h) and are surrounded by a clear zone which may be partially opaque. After incubation for at least 24 h, an opalescent ring immediately in contact with the colonies may appear in this clear zone.

NOTE 2 Atypical colonies have the same size as typical colonies and may present one of the following morphologies:

- shining black colonies with or without a narrow white edge; the clear zone is absent or barely visible and the
 opalescent ring is absent or hardly visible;
- grey colonies free of clear zone.

Atypical colonies are formed mainly by strains of coagulase-positive staphylococci contaminating, for example, dairy products, shrimps and giblets. They are less often formed by strains of coagulase-positive staphylococci contaminating other products.

NOTE 3 **Other colonies** are all the remaining colonies possibly present on the plates that do not show the typical or atypical appearance described in Notes 1 and 2, and are considered as the background flora."