
**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.

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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.

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3.1

impurities in oilseeds

all foreign matter, organic and inorganic, other than seeds of the species under consideration

3.2

finer 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 finer 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

4 Principle

The impurities are separated, by sieving and sorting, into three categories as follows:

- fines;
- non-oleaginous impurities;
- oleaginous impurities.

The mass of total impurities is determined or, on request, the mass of each category of impurity.

5 Apparatus

- 5.1 **Sieves**, having round holes with diameters as given in Table 1.
- 5.2 **Tweezers**, or other suitable instruments.
- 5.3 **Analytical balance**, capable of being read to the nearest 0,005 g.
- 5.4 **Sample dividers**, capable of taking 10 g sample aliquots of small seeds and 100 g sample aliquots of sunflower seeds and soyabeans.

Table 1 — Aperture sizes of sieves

Nature of product	Aperture diameter mm
Copra	2,0
Medium and larger sized seeds (see ISO 664)	1,0
Small seeds (see ISO 664)	0,5

6 Sampling

Sampling is not part of the method specified in this International Standard. A recommended sampling method is given in ISO 542 [1].

It is important the laboratory receive a sample which is truly representative and has not been damaged or changed during transport or storage.

7 Preparation of test sample

Prepare the test sample in accordance with ISO 664.

8 Procedure

NOTE If it is required to check whether the repeatability limits (10.2) are met, carry out two single determinations in accordance with 8.2.2 to 8.2.3.