
**Durum wheat semolina and
alimentary pasta — Estimation of
cooking quality of alimentary pasta by
sensory analysis —**

**Part 1:
Reference method**

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*Semoule de blé dur et pâtes alimentaires — Appréciation de la qualité
culinaire des pâtes par analyse sensorielle —*

Partie 1: Méthode de référence

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Cereals and pulses*.

This first edition of ISO 7304-1 cancels and replaces ISO 7304:1985, which has been technically revised.

ISO 7304 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Durum wheat semolina and alimentary pasta — Estimation of cooking quality of alimentary pasta by sensory analysis*:

- *Part 1: Reference method*
- *Part 2: Routine method*

Durum wheat semolina and alimentary pasta — Estimation of cooking quality of alimentary pasta by sensory analysis —

Part 1: Reference method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 7304 sets out a method for estimation by sensory analysis of the cooking quality of alimentary pasta. Estimation takes place through the evaluation of the following:

- firmness, by chewing;
- liveliness, by manual handling;
- starch release, by manual handling.

The method does not express a preference and only gives an estimate relating to the evaluation of the cooking of the pasta; it does not apply to small pasta shapes usually consumed in soups.

NOTE This method can be applied to all forms of alimentary pasta produced from durum wheat and to products made from common wheat or a mixture of common wheat and durum wheat as long as the appropriate national regulations allow these raw materials to be used in alimentary pasta.

This part of ISO 7304 has been specifically designed to establish the reference method with a view to the development, approval or monitoring of instrumental or practical methods of sensory analysis.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 4120, *Sensory analysis — Methodology — Triangle test*

ISO 5492, *Sensory analysis — Vocabulary*

ISO 8586, *Sensory analysis — General guidelines for the selection, training and monitoring of selected assessors and expert sensory assessors*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 5492 and the following apply.

3.1

firmness

resistance to cutting between the teeth

3.2

liveliness

ability of one strand of pasta to slide smoothly over another, which depends on the degree of adhesion

Note 1 to entry: This property can be evaluated manually by assessing the ability of the cooked pasta strands to stick to each other or to the fingers after handling (between thumb, major, and index).

3.3

starch release

state of surface breakdown of the cooked pasta accompanied by the release of starch

Note 1 to entry: This state can be evaluated visually by assessing the quantity of starch remaining on the fingers after handling (between thumb, major, and index).

3.4

optimum cooking time

OCT

t

time after which the continuous white line visible at the centre of a strand of pasta during cooking disappears

Note 1 to entry: Optimum cooking time is determined by crushing using a crushing plate (6.10) in the case of long pasta or by cutting the strand at right angles with a blade (6.11) in the case of short pasta.

Note 2 to entry: By convention, the white line is considered to have disappeared when it is visible only as a row of dots.

3.5

overcooking

cooking time longer than the *optimum cooking time* (3.4) resulting from a deliberate desire to place the pasta in a critical situation in order to measure the impact on *firmness* (3.1), *liveliness* (3.2), and *starch release* (3.3)

Note 1 to entry: Such overcooking may correspond to 50 % or 100 % over the optimum cooking time (or any other factor).

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4 Principle

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Estimation of the three parameters mentioned in the scope by chewing and manual handling of pasta after cooking (for the optimum cooking time or until overcooked).

Sensory analysis of at most six samples presented to a panel of at least 10 qualified assessors, one after the other in random order.

5 Reagents

5.1 Water.

If tap water is used, validate the hardness thereof. If the hardness is other than French hardness $15\text{ °f} \pm 1$, bring it to the target value using an appropriate water softener.

If bottled water is used, obtain water with a total mineral salt content of approximately 300 mg/l.

5.2 Sodium chloride, of analytical grade.

6 Apparatus

6.1 **Balance**, capable of weighing to the nearest 0,01 g.

6.2 **Steel containers (pan)**, thick-bottomed, diameter approximately 17 cm, capacity 2,5 l.

6.3 **Electric hotplates**, diameter approximately 19 cm, power output about 1 500 W.

6.4 Colander, for pasta, made of stainless steel, diameter approximately 25 cm to 30 cm, with holes approximately 2 mm in diameter.

6.5 Timer.

6.6 Flat white plates, identical and in sufficient number for the performance of the tests.

6.7 Fork or spatula.

6.8 Graduated cylinder, capacity 1 l.

6.9 Water softener.

6.10 Transparent plastic crushing plate.

6.11 Cutter, with a sharp blade.

6.12 30 mm taper-ended micrometre, suitable for measuring all short strands of pasta after cutting into pieces.

6.13 30 mm flat-ended micrometre, suitable for measuring all long strands of pasta.

6.14 Container, volume approximately 200 ml.

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7 Sampling

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

Sampling is not part of the method specified in this part of ISO 7304. A recommended sampling method is given in ISO 24333.

8 Cooking procedure

8.1 Optimum cooking time (OCT), t

The optimum cooking time should be determined before the actual test using the same cooking conditions as in [8.2](#).

Two minutes before the estimated cooking time, usually written on the package by the manufacturer or, if this is not the case, on the basis of experience with pasta of similar diameter or thickness:

- remove a long strand and crush it using the crushing plate ([6.10](#)) or
- remove a short strand of pasta and cut it using the cutter ([6.11](#)).

Repeat this operation every 30 s until the continuous white line, visible at the centre of the crushed strand or the cut section, disappears. The time required for the line to disappear is the optimum cooking time for this type of pasta (see illustration in [Annex A](#)).

8.2 Sample preparation

- Weigh out ([6.1](#)) 100 g of pasta.

- Place the 2,5 l steel container (pan) (6.2), containing 1 500 ml of tap water (5.1) measured using the graduated cylinder (6.8), on an electric hotplate (6.3).
- Add 10,5 g of sodium chloride (5.2) to the water (i.e. 7 g per litre of water).
- Turn on the hotplate (6.3) and bring the water to a boil.
- Keep the water close to boiling point so that it can be brought back to the boiling point as soon as the pasta is added.
- Add the 100 g test sample of pasta to the steel container (pan) and start the timer (6.5) at the same time. Adjust the hotplate so that the water simmers, use a fork or spatula (6.7) to ensure that all of the pasta is submerged, and for long strands, twist after softening so that they are submerged without breaking.
- Cook the pasta for the time, t , determined in 8.1 (or the desired overcooking time).
- While the pasta is cooking, mix it with a fork or spatula (6.7) three times for 10 s. Do this at one-quarter, one-half, and three-quarters of the cooking time.
- When the desired cooking time has elapsed, quickly empty the steel container (pan) into the colander (6.4) and drain the cooked pasta immediately, gently hitting the colander three times within the first 5 s.
- Put the whole cooked test sample onto a plate (6.6).
- Chewing to establish firmness shall take place 5 min after draining.
- Manual handling to establish liveliness and starch release shall take place after 5 min rest after draining.

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9 Sensory analysis <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9ffd853b-e7b6-4cfb-a391-2f4847f77694/sist-iso-7304-1-2018>

A reference sample (see 9.1.8) is systematically presented for analysis in order to provide a comparison with the test samples.

9.1 General test conditions

9.1.1 The tests shall be carried out in a room specially designed for sensory analyses.

9.1.2 The panel shall consist of at least 10 qualified assessors, selected by means of a triangle test in accordance with ISO 4120, adapted for the estimation of cooked pasta.

9.1.3 Previous training on the estimation of the firmness of cooked pasta shall be given to the assessors using reference samples which have been cooked at various cooking times, that is at OCT or longer, in order to cover a wider firmness range as possible.

9.1.4 The assessors shall be trained in accordance with ISO 8586.

9.1.5 The samples shall be presented one after another, starting with the reference sample. No assessor shall ever have more than one plate plus the reference sample in front of him/her (see 9.1.8). At the most, six pastas may be evaluated (including the reference sample) at one time.

9.1.6 Cooked and overcooked products shall never be presented in the same series.

9.1.7 Tasting shall be carried out in red or yellow artificial light and presentations of a single series shall progress regularly without interruption.

9.1.8 Reference sample (during each test, a sample known to the assessors shall be presented): prepared under the same conditions as the rest of the series, and the firmness, liveliness, and starch release ratings of which are known to the assessors and fall in the middle of the range (between 30 and 70 in a range from 10 to 100); this test sample shall remain available to the assessor throughout the entire test.

9.2 Progress of the test

The test shall always start with the presentation of the reference sample, the firmness, liveliness, and starch release ratings of which are known to the assessors; the coded test samples then follow.

9.2.1 Each assessor is presented with a plate containing a cooked pasta sample.

9.2.2 The assessor shall first assess the pasta for firmness by chewing for 5 min after draining. The assessor shall give a rating, expressed as a whole number, from 10 (very tender) to 100 (very firm). The ratings increase with increasing firmness.

9.2.3 Each assessor shall then, after 5 min have elapsed since draining, assess the pasta for liveliness. During this operation, the assessor stirs the pasta on the plate by hand and assesses the strands' ability to stick to each other or to the fingers.

- Put one hand into a container (6.14) full of water and then wipe dry.
- Pick up a handful of pasta, handle it and drop the pasta back onto the plate.
- Analyse the way in which the strands of the pasta separate from each other and from the fingers.
- Repeat the procedure three times.
- Give a rating, based on the three successive evaluations, expressed as a whole number, from 10 (very sticky) to 100 (not at all sticky). The ratings increase with increasing liveliness.

9.2.4 Each assessor shall then assess the pasta for starch release. During this operation, the assessor manually removes, by rubbing, the starch that covers the surface of the cooked pasta and evaluates the quantity of starch transferred to his/her hand.

- Put one hand into a container (6.14) full of water and then wipe dry.
- Place the hand on the pasta and rub gently with the fingers.
- Repeat the procedure three times.
- Give a rating, based on the three successive evaluations, expressed as a whole number, from 10 (a large quantity of starch) to 100 (no starch). The ratings decrease with decreasing quantities of starch.

10 Expression of results

The results for a given cooking time are expressed as a whole number in relation to a scale defined for the three parameters analysed.

Rate the sample analysed by referring to the rating scale (see [Table 2](#)) specified for the three parameters (see [Table 1](#)).