

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Oilseeds — Reduction of laboratory sample to test sample

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
*Graines oléagineuses — Réduction de l'échantillon pour laboratoire en
échantillon pour essai*
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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.

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.

International Standard ISO 664 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 664:1977), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

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Oilseeds — Reduction of laboratory sample to test sample

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the procedure for obtaining a test sample from a laboratory sample of oilseeds.

NOTE 1 Some contracts for the trading of oilseeds call for analyses of the sample as drawn, i.e. including any impurities that may be present. However, some contracts call for the preliminary quantitative separation of impurities and analysis of the pure seed separated. Analysis of the impurities may also be required.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 658:1988, *Oilseeds — Determination of impurities content*.

3 Principle

After the separation of impurities of large size, if necessary, division of the laboratory sample by appropriate means to obtain a test sample representative of the laboratory sample.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Dividing apparatus, e.g. quartering apparatus, conical divider, multiple-slot divider with distribution system, or other dividing and sorting apparatus which will ensure uniform distribution of the components of the laboratory sample in the test sample.

4.2 Sample container, that can be hermetically closed, of dimensions such that it can just accommodate the test sample.

5 Procedure

5.1 On receipt of the laboratory sample, check and record the conditions of the seals and the container. Store the laboratory sample in a secure place away from heat and extremes of humidity until the test sample is to be prepared.

5.2 Open the laboratory sample carefully and, without delay, carry out the following procedure.

First weigh the laboratory sample and, if necessary, separate and weigh impurities of large size, i.e. those that cannot be mixed in to provide a homogeneous sample. Mix the remaining sample carefully in order to make it as uniform as possible and then, using a dividing apparatus (4.1) appropriate to the nature of the seed, reduce it successively until the minimum mass specified in table 1 has been obtained.

For seeds not included in table 1, the minimum mass of seeds to be obtained shall be the same as that prescribed for species of similar size.

If separation of impurities is required, follow the procedure specified in ISO 658.

5.3 Place the resulting test sample in a dry, clean, container (4.2), close it hermetically and label it.

6 Storage of the test sample

Store the test sample in a secure place away from heat and extremes of humidity.

The analyses shall be carried out as soon as possible after the preparation of the test sample and, in all cases, within 48 h.

Table 1 — Minimum mass of the test sample

Species of seed	Botanical name ¹⁾	Mass min. g
Copra (kernels)	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> Linnaeus	1 000
Medium-size and large seeds including: Castor (seeds) Oil palm kernels Groundnut Shea nut Pumpkin (seeds) Sunflower (seeds) Soya bean Safflower (seeds) Cotton (seeds)	<i>Ricinus communis</i> Linnaeus <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> N.J. Jacquin <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> Linnaeus <i>Butyrospermum paradoxum</i> (C.F. Gaertner) Hepper <i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne <i>Helianthus annuus</i> Linnaeus <i>Glycine max</i> (Linnaeus) Merrill <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> (Linnaeus) <i>Gossypium</i> spp.	500
Small seeds including: Gold of pleasure (seeds) Hemp (seeds) Linseed Rape (seeds) Turnip rape (seeds) Poppy (seeds) White mustard (seeds) Black mustard (seeds) Sesame (seeds)	<i>Camelina sativa</i> (Linnaeus) Crantz <i>Cannabis sativa</i> Linnaeus <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> Linnaeus <i>Brassica napus</i> Linnaeus <i>Brassica rapa</i> Linnaeus <i>Papaver somniferum</i> Linnaeus <i>Sinapis alba</i> Linnaeus <i>Brassica nigra</i> (Linnaeus) W.D.J. Koch <i>Sesamum indicum</i> Linnaeus	200
1) In accordance with ISO 5507:1990, <i>Oilseeds — Nomenclature</i> , and the ISTA <i>List of Stabilized Plant Names</i> , 3rd edition, 1988. The International Seed Testing Association, Zurich.		

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