



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST ISO 948:1997

01-junij-1997

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Spices and condiments -- Sampling

Épices -- Échantillonnage

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International Standard



948

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Spices and condiments — Sampling

Épices — Échantillonnage

First edition — 1980-02-15

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UDC 633.82/.84 : 620.113

Ref. No. ISO 948-1980 (E)

Descriptors : agricultural products, spices, sampling, packages, storage, labelling.

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.

International Standard ISO 948 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*.

It was submitted directly to the ISO Council, in accordance with clause 5.10.1 of part 1 of the Directives for the technical work of ISO. It cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 948-1969, which had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Australia | India | Portugal |
| Bulgaria | Iran | Romania |
| Canada | Ireland | South Africa, Rep. of |
| Colombia | Israel | Thailand |
| Czechoslovakia | Korea, Rep. of | United Kingdom |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. of | Netherlands | USSR |
| France | Norway | Yugoslavia |
| Greece | Poland | |
| Hungary | | |

No member body had expressed disapproval of the document.

Spices and condiments — Sampling

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a method of sampling spices and condiments.

2 Definitions

2.1 consignment : The quantity of spice or condiment dispatched or received at one time and covered by a particular contract or shipping document. It may be composed of one or more lots.

2.2 lot : A stated quantity of the consignment, presumed to be of uniform characteristics, taken from the consignment and allowing the quality to be assessed.

2.3 increment : A small quantity of spice or condiment taken from a single position in the lot.

A series of increments should be taken from different positions in the lot.

2.4 bulk sample : The quantity of spice or condiment obtained by combining and mixing the increments taken from a specific lot.

2.5 laboratory sample : The quantity of spice or condiment removed from the bulk sample and intended for analysis or other examination.

3 General

3.1 Sampling shall be carried out by a person appointed by agreement between buyer and seller and, if desired by either of them, in the presence of the buyer (or his representative) and of the seller (or his representative).

3.2 In taking, preparing, storing and handling the samples, care shall be taken that the properties of the product are not affected. The following precautions and directions shall be observed.

3.2.1 Samples shall be taken in a protected place not exposed to damp air, dust or soot.

3.2.2 The sampling apparatus shall be clean and dry.

3.2.3 Precautions shall be taken to protect the samples, the product being sampled and the sample containers from adventitious contamination.

4 Apparatus

The apparatus required falls under the following headings :

4.1 Sampling from bags

Sack-type spears or triers.

4.2 Mixing and dividing

Shovels and dividing apparatus.

5 Constitution of lots

All the containers in a single consignment of spice or condiment pertaining to the same variety, year of production and grade shall constitute a lot.

If a consignment is declared or is known to include different varieties, different classes or different years of production, or if it appears that the lot is heterogeneous, the containers holding products of similar characteristics shall be grouped together, and each group thus obtained shall constitute a separate lot.

6 Method of taking increments

6.1 The number (n) of containers to be taken from a lot in a stationary stack depends on the size of the lot and shall be in accordance with the following table.

Table — Number of containers to be taken for sampling

| Lot size (N) | Number of containers to be taken (n) |
|----------------------|--|
| 1 to 5 containers | All containers |
| 6 to 49 containers | 5 containers |
| 50 to 100 containers | 10 % of the containers |
| Over 100 containers | The square root of containers, rounded to the nearest whole number |

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These containers should, as far as possible, be taken at random from the lot and, in order to achieve this, a random number table, agreed upon between the buyer and seller, should be used. If such a table is not available, the following procedure shall be adopted :

Starting from any container, count the containers as 1, 2, 3... etc. up to r and so on. Withdraw from the lot every r th container thus counted for sampling; the value of r is equal to

$$\frac{N}{n}$$

where

N is the total number of containers in the lot;

n is the number of containers to be taken (see the table).

If r is a fractional number, its value shall be taken as equal to the integral part of it.

6.2 When the product is in movement, samples may be taken at the time of loading or unloading of the containers. For this purpose, the number of containers to be taken shall also be in accordance with the table. The value of r shall be calculated as indicated above, and every r th container counted during loading or unloading shall be removed for sampling.

6.3 Take increments, by means of an appropriate sampling instrument, from different parts of each container selected.

7 Bulk sample

Thoroughly mix all the increments taken as described above to form the bulk sample.

The size of the bulk sample shall be more than three times the quantity of sample required to carry out all the tests required by the individual specification for the spice or condiment.

8 Laboratory samples

Divide the bulk sample into three or more equal parts, according to the number of laboratory samples required. Each part thus obtained constitutes a laboratory sample; one of these samples is intended for the buyer and another for the seller. The third sample, bearing the seals of the buyer and of the seller (or of their representatives) if they were present at the time of sampling or of the person who sampled the lot, shall constitute the reference sample to be used in the case of dispute between buyer and seller; it shall be kept at a place acceptable to both parties.

9 Packaging and labelling of samples**9.1 Packaging of samples**

The laboratory samples shall be placed in clean, dry, airtight glass containers or other suitable containers which have no action on the product. The sample containers shall be of such a size that they are almost completely filled by the sample. Each sample container, after filling, shall be made airtight by means of a stopper or other suitable closure, and sealed in such a way that it cannot be opened and re-sealed without detection.

9.2 Labelling of samples

The laboratory samples shall be labelled to give information concerning the sample and full details of the sampling i.e.

the date of sampling;

the name and address of the person taking the sample;

the name of the product;

the grade;

the variety;

the year of production.

If any infestation is found at the time of sampling, a record of this shall be included in the details of sampling given on the sample container.

10 Storage and despatch of samples

The laboratory samples shall be stored in such a manner that the temperature of the product does not vary unduly from the normal atmospheric temperature. Samples which are required to be kept for a long time shall be stored in a cool and dark place.

Laboratory samples on which an analysis is to be carried out shall be dispatched to the laboratory as soon as possible.

11 Sampling report

If a sampling report is prepared, besides giving the usual information it shall make reference to the condition of the spice or condiment sampled, to the technique applied if this is other than that described in this International Standard, and to any circumstances that may have influenced the sampling.