

## **SENSOORNE ANALÜÜS**

**Üldine juhend assessorite valikuks, koolitamiseks ja jälgimiseks**

### **Osa 1: Valitud assessorid**

Sensory analysis

General guidance for the selection, training and monitoring of assessors

Part 1: Selected assessors

**EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA****NATIONAL FOREWORD**

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-ISO 8586-1:2001 "Sensoorne analüüs. Üldine juhend assessorite valikuks, koolitamiseks ja jälgimiseks. Osa 1: Valitud assessorid" sisaldab rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 8586-1:1993 "Sensory analysis. General guidance for the selection, training and monitoring of assessors. Part 1: Selected assessors" identset ingliskeelset teksti.</p>	<p>This Estonian Standard EVS-ISO 8586-1:2001 consists of the identical English text of the International Standard ISO 8586-1:1993 "Sensory analysis. General guidance for the selection, training and monitoring of assessors. Part 1: Selected assessors".</p>
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**Käsitlusala**

Käesolev ISO 8586 osa määrab kriteeriumid valitud assessorite valikuks ning koolitamise ja jälgimise protseduurid. Antud osa on täienduseks standardile ISO 6658.

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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 8586-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*, Sub-Committee SC 12, *Sensory analysis*.

ISO 8586 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Sensory analysis — General guidance for the selection, training and monitoring of assessors*:

- *Part 1: Selected assessors*
- *Part 2: Experts*

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO 8586. Annexes B and C are for information only.

## Introduction

A sensory analysis panel constitutes a true "measuring instrument", and consequently the results of the analyses conducted will depend on its members.

The recruitment of persons willing to participate in a panel therefore needs to be carried out with care and to be considered as a real investment, both in time and financially.

Sensory assessment may be made by three types of assessor:

- "assessors",
- "selected assessors", and
- "experts".

Assessors can be "naïve assessors" who do not have to meet any precise criterion, or "initiated assessors" who have already participated in sensory tests.

"Selected assessors" are assessors who have been selected and trained.

"Experts" can be "expert assessors" who have already demonstrated particular acuity in panel work and have developed a good long-term memory, or "specialized expert assessors" who draw on additional knowledge gained in particular fields.

This part of ISO 8586 concerns only the recruitment, selection, training and monitoring of candidates intended to become selected assessors. The recruitment, selection, training and monitoring of candidates intended to become experts will form the subject of ISO 8586-2.

The selection and training methods to be employed depend on the tasks which one intends to give the selected assessors. It should be pointed out that these methods sometimes only constitute a way of choosing the better candidates among those who are available, rather than those who satisfy predetermined criteria. This is particularly the case when it is necessary to constitute internal panels.

A preliminary selection of candidates has to be undertaken at the recruitment stage, in order to eliminate those who would be unsuited for sensory analysis. However, the final selection can only be made after training and the completion of the envisaged tasks.

The recommended procedure involves

- a) recruitment and preliminary screening of naïve assessors;
- b) training of naïve assessors who will become initiated assessors;

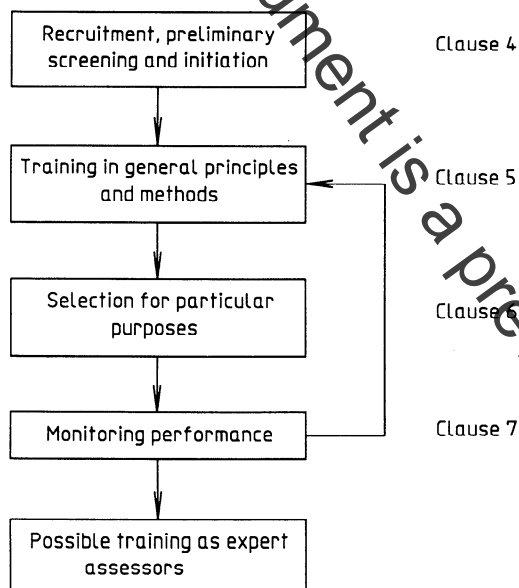
- c) selection of initiated assessors according to ability to perform particular tests; they will then become selected assessors;
- d) selection following the performance of an actual sensory assessment (useful in the case of descriptive analyses);
- e) possible training of selected assessors to become expert assessors.

In certain cases (especially for descriptive sensory analysis), the panel may be divided into specialized sub-groups.

The exact procedures covered by a) and b) and the nature of the tests performed in c) and d) depend on the tasks which the panel is to perform.

The performance of selected assessors should be monitored regularly to ensure that the criteria by which they were initially selected continue to be met.

The entire process is illustrated in the following diagram.



# Sensory analysis — General guidance for the selection, training and monitoring of assessors —

## Part 1: Selected assessors

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 8586 specifies criteria for the selection and procedures for the training and monitoring of selected assessors. It supplements the information given in ISO 6658.

### 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 8586. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 8586 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 4120:1983, *Sensory analysis — Methodology — Triangular test*.

ISO 4121:1987, *Sensory analysis — Methodology — Evaluation of food products by methods using scales*.

ISO 5492:1992, *Sensory analysis — Vocabulary*.

ISO 6658:1985, *Sensory analysis — Methodology — General guidance*.

### 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 8586, the definitions given in ISO 5492 apply.

### 4 Recruitment, preliminary screening and initiation

Recruitment is an important starting point in forming a panel of selected assessors. Different recruitment methods and criteria are available and there are various tests that can be used for screening candidates for suitability for further training.

#### 4.1 Principle

To recruit candidates and to select those most suitable for training as selected assessors.

#### 4.2 Recruitment

The following three questions arise when recruiting persons to form a sensory analysis panel:

- where should one look for the people who will constitute the group?
- how many people shall be selected?
- how shall the people be selected?

##### 4.2.1 Types of recruitment

Two types of recruitment are available to organizations:

- recruit through the personnel department of the organization (internal recruitment), or
- recruit people from outside the organization (external recruitment).

It is possible to constitute a mixed panel made up of both types of recruitment.