

TERAVILJA SÕELAD

**Test sieves for cereals
(ISO 5223:1995+ISO 5223:1995/Amd 1:1999)**

EVS

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA**NATIONAL FOREWORD**

See Eesti standard EVS-ISO 5223:2013 „Teravilja sõelad“ sisaldab rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 5223:1995 „Test sieves for cereals“ ja selle muudatuse ISO 5223:1995/Amd 1:1999 „Additional sizes“ identset ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian Standard EVS-ISO 5223:2013 consists of the identical English text of the International Standard ISO 5223:1995 „Test sieves for cereals“ and its Amendment ISO 5223:1995/Amd 1:1999 „Additional sizes“.
Ettepaneku rahvusvahelise standardi ümbertrüki meetodil ülevõtuks on esitanud EVS/TK 1, standardi avaldamist on korraldanud Eesti Standardikeskus.	Proposal to adopt the International Standard by reprint method has been presented by EVS/TK 1, the Estonian standard has been published by the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Standard EVS-ISO 5223:2013 on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teataja 2013. aasta septembrikuu numbris.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Käsitlusala

See rahvusvaheline standard määrab nõuded teraviljaproovides soovimatute võõrkehade laboratoorseks määramiseks kasutatavatele sõeladele, milles proovid peavad läbima järgmiste nominaalsuurustega sõelaavad:

a) katsesõelad piklike ümardatud avadega:

- 1,00 mm × 20,0 mm
- 1,50 mm × 20,0 mm
- 1,60 mm × 20,0 mm
- 1,70 mm × 20,0 mm
- 1,80 mm × 20,0 mm
- 1,90 mm × 20,0 mm
- 2,00 mm × 20,0 mm
- 2,20 mm × 20,0 mm
- 2,25 mm × 20,0 mm
- 2,50 mm × 20,0 mm
- 2,80 mm × 20,0 mm
- 3,50 mm × 20,0 mm
- 3,55 mm × 20,0 mm

b) katsesõelad ümmarguste avadega:

- läbimõõt 1,40 mm
- läbimõõt 1,80 mm
- läbimõõt 4,50 mm

Loendis a) nimetatud katsesõelu kasutatakse eriti „kidurate“ terade eraldamiseks rukkist, tritikalest, durumnisust, tavanisust ja odrast. Erandiks on sõelaavad 1,50 mm ja 1,60 mm, mida kasutatakse riisi sortimiseks, nagu ka sõelaavad 2,50 mm ja 2,80 mm, mida tavaliselt kasutatakse linnaseodra kalibreerimiseks.

Sõelu ümmarguste avadega läbimõöduga 1,40 mm kasutatakse riisipuru (tera väikesed osised) eraldamiseks, sõelaava läbimõöduga 1,80 mm kasutatakse sorgole ja sõelaava läbimõöduga 4,50 mm kasutatakse katkiste terade eraldamiseks maisist.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

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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 5223 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Cereals and pulses*, in collaboration with the International Association for Cereal Science and Technology (ICC).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 5223:1983), which has been technically revised.

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International Organization for Standardization
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Introduction

The commercial value of a batch of cereals is affected by the presence of undesirable substances. The amount of these substances in a sample is measured by carrying out various separating processes, of which the principal one is test sieving.

The test sieving procedure is carried out under conditions determined by commercial practice, contracts or official regulations, with low accuracy. Consequently, more often than not, the only dimensions given for test sieves are the diameter or the width of the apertures in the perforated plate. The other features of test sieves are not normally specified, despite their effect on the results.

Therefore, this international Standard describes those test sieves most frequently used in commerce.

EVS

Test sieves for cereals

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements for test sieves to be used for the laboratory determination of undesirable substances in a sample of cereals and which pass through test sieves of the following nominal sizes:

a) test sieves with long rounded apertures:

1,00 mm × 20,0 mm
1,70 mm × 20,0 mm
1,80 mm × 20,0 mm
1,90 mm × 20,0 mm
2,00 mm × 20,0 mm
2,20 mm × 20,0 mm
2,50 mm × 20,0 mm
2,80 mm × 20,0 mm
3,55 mm × 20,0 mm

b) test sieves with round apertures:

diameter 4,50 mm

Test sieves with long rounded apertures listed in a) are used in particular for separating “shrivelled” kernels from rye, durum wheat, common wheat and barley, with the exception of those with apertures of diameters 2,50 mm and 2,80 mm, which are usually used for the calibration of malting barley.

Test sieves with round apertures of diameter 4,50 mm are used for separating broken grains from maize.

This International Standard does not apply to test sieves used for testing grain for insect infestation.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were 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 editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 2395:1990, *Test sieves and test sieving — Vocabulary*.

ISO 3310-2:1990, *Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 2: Test sieves of perforated metal plate*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 2395 apply.

4 Requirements

4.1 General

All parts shall be made of metal. A cover and a receiver, made of the same metal and gauge as the sieve frame, shall be used.