

**Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of
crude fibre content - Method with
intermediate filtration**

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 6865:2001 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 6865:2000 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 09.03.2001 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 6865:2001 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 6865:2000.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 09.03.2001 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala:</p> <p>This International Standard specifies a method with intermediate filtration for the determination of the crude fibre content. A manual procedure and semi-automatic procedure are described.</p>	<p>Scope:</p> <p>This International Standard specifies a method with intermediate filtration for the determination of the crude fibre content. A manual procedure and semi-automatic procedure are described.</p>
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ICS 65.120

Võtmesõnad: agricultural products, animal feeding products, determination of content, food, insoluble matter, tests

English version

Animal feeding stuffs

**Determination of crude fibre content – Method with intermediate filtration
(ISO 6865 : 2000)**

Aliments des animaux –
Détermination de la teneur en cellulose brute – Méthode avec filtration intermédiaire (ISO 6865 : 2000)

Futtermittel – Bestimmung des Rohfasergehaltes – Verfahren mit Zwischenfiltration (ISO 6865 : 2000)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2000-10-04.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

International Standard

ISO 6865 : 2000 Animal feeding stuffs – Determination of crude fibre content – Method with intermediate filtration,

which was prepared by ISO/TC 34 'Agricultural food products' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 327 'Animal feeding stuffs – Methods of sampling and analysis', the Secretariat of which is held by NEN, as a European Standard.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by April 2001 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 6865 : 2000 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in Annex ZA (normative).

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method with intermediate filtration for the determination of the crude fibre content. A manual procedure and a semi-automatic procedure are described.

The method is applicable to animal feeding stuffs with a crude fibre content greater than 10 g/kg.

NOTE For animal feeding stuffs with a crude fibre content equal to or less than 10 g/kg, the method described in ISO 6541 [7] may be used.

This International Standard is also applicable to cereals and pulses.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative documents referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*.

ISO 6498:1998, *Animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples*.

3 Term and definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following term and definition apply.

3.1

crude fibre content

loss in mass resulting from ashing of the dried residue obtained after acid and alkaline digestion of the sample by the procedure described in this International Standard, divided by the mass of the test portion

NOTE The crude fibre content is expressed in grams per kilogram. It may also be expressed as a mass fraction in percent.

4 Principle

The test portion is treated with boiling dilute sulfuric acid. The residue is separated by filtration, washed and then treated with boiling potassium hydroxide solution. The residue is separated by filtration, washed, dried, weighed and then ashed. The loss in mass resulting from ashing corresponds to the mass of crude fibre in the test portion.