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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

Oilseeds — Determination of impurities content

Graines oléagineuses — Détermination de la teneur en impuretés

Reference number
ISO 658 : 1988 (E)

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 approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 658 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 658 : 1980), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Oilseeds — Determination of impurities content

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the impurities content of oilseeds used as primary industrial materials. It also defines the various categories of impurities as usually understood.

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 listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 659 : 1988, *Oilseeds — Determination of hexane extract (or light petroleum extract), called "oil content".*

ISO 664 : 1977, *Oilseeds — Reduction of contract samples to analysis samples.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 impurities: All foreign matter, organic and inorganic, other than seeds of the species under consideration.

3.2 fines: The particles passing through the sieves for which the aperture sizes are given in table 1, according to the species being analysed.

In the case of groundnut, meal from the seeds contained in the fines is not regarded as an impurity.

3.3 non-oleaginous impurities: Non-oleaginous foreign bodies (for example bits of wood, pieces of metal, stones, seeds of non-oleaginous plants), fragments of stalks, leaves and all other non-oleaginous parts belonging to the oleaginous seed analysed (for example bits of shell, loose or adhering to palm kernels), retained by the sieves of the aperture sizes given in table 1. In the case of seeds sold in their shells, for example sunflower seeds (*Helianthus annuus* Linnaeus) or pumpkin seeds (*Cucurbita pepo* Linnaeus), the loose shells are regarded as impurities only if their proportion is larger than that of the corresponding kernels present in the same sample.

3.4 oleaginous impurities : Oilseeds other than those of the species under consideration.

4 Principle

Separation of the impurities, by sieving and sorting, into three categories as follows:

— fines;

— non-oleaginous impurities;

— oleaginous impurities.

Determination of the mass of total impurities or, on request, of the mass of each category of impurity.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Sieves, having round holes of the diameter given in table 1.

Table 1 — Diameter of holes of sieves

Nature of product	Aperture diameter mm
Copra	2,0
Medium and larger-sized seeds (see ISO 664)	1,0
Small seeds (see ISO 664)	0,5

5.2 Tweezers, or other suitable instruments.

5.3 Analytical balance.