
**Oilseeds — Manual or automatic
discontinuous sampling**

*Graines oléagineuses — Échantillonnage discontinu manuel ou
automatique*



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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Oleaginous seeds and fruits and oilseed meals*.

This first edition of ISO 21294, together with ISO 21293, cancels and replaces ISO 542:1990, which has been technically revised.

Introduction

Most oilseeds are marketed on the basis of the result of analysis of the samples representing lots, and disputes are invariably settled by reference to these samples. Careless or inaccurate sampling practices could lead to misunderstandings, delays and unwarranted financial adjustments.

Correct sampling is a difficult process and one that requires the most careful attention. Emphasis cannot therefore be too strongly laid on the necessity of obtaining a representative sample of oilseeds for analysis.

Oilseeds — Manual or automatic discontinuous sampling

1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements for discontinuous sampling of oilseeds, using the manual or automatic method, for the purpose of assessing their quality and condition.

NOTE An example of “condition” is an odour due to a treatment product.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 664, *Oilseeds — Reduction of laboratory sample to test sample*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

discontinuous sampling

sampling by automatic or manual means of at least one position within a *lot* (3.3) of both static and moving oilseeds

Note 1 to entry: Manual sampling of moving oilseeds is considered discontinuous sampling.

Note 2 to entry: For comparison, continuous sampling is the automatic uninterrupted sampling of moving oilseeds within a lot across the entire flow (for example, a permanent sampling system on a conveyor belt or any circulation flow that enables continuous sample taking throughout the loading or discharge of the consignment; there is no break in the sampling procedure).

EXAMPLE Hand-scoops, manual and/or automatic samplers (sequenced), shovels, suitable sampling buckets, etc. are means of sequenced sampling and are part of discontinuous sampling.

3.2

consignment

quantity of oilseeds dispatched or received at one time and covered by a particular contract or shipping document

Note 1 to entry: The consignment can be composed of one or more lots or part of a lot.

3.3

lot

stated quantity of the *consignment* (3.2) presumed to be of uniform characteristics, which can be sampled in order to determine its quality and condition

Note 1 to entry: The quantity of the lot can be of a mass up to 5 000 t.