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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

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## **Sensory analysis — Methodology — Ranking**

*Analyse sensorielle — Méthodologie — Essai de classement par rangs*

Reference number  
ISO 8587 : 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 8587 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annex B is for information only.

# Sensory analysis — Methodology — Ranking

## 1 Scope

This International Standard describes a method for sensory evaluation of test samples with the aim of placing a series of test samples in a ranking order.

The method applies to performing multisample difference testing using the criterion of intensity of single attributes, components of attributes or total impression.

It is especially recommended for the pre-sorting of test samples (to be followed by the application of other test methods) or when other methods are beyond the capabilities of the assessors to use reliably.

Among other things, the method enables the influence of different raw materials, processing, treatment, packaging and storage to be determined.

It may also be suitable for use in the training of assessors.

## 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 5492-1 : 1977, *Sensory analysis — Vocabulary — Part 1*.

ISO 5492-2 : 1978, *Sensory analysis — Vocabulary — Part 2*.

ISO 5492-3 : 1979, *Sensory analysis — Vocabulary — Part 3*.

ISO 5492-4 : 1981, *Sensory analysis — Vocabulary — Part 4*.

ISO 5492-5 : 1983, *Sensory analysis — Vocabulary — Part 5*.

ISO 5492-6 : 1985, *Sensory analysis — Vocabulary — Part 6*.

ISO 5495 : 1983, *Sensory analysis — Methodology — Paired comparison test*.

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

ISO 8589 : —<sup>1)</sup>, *Sensory analysis — General guidance for the design of test rooms*.

## 3 Definitions

See ISO 5492 for the definition of terms relating to sensory analysis. Statistical terms are used as defined in accordance with ISO 3534 : 1977, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols*.

## 4 Principle

Simultaneous presentation of several test samples in random order to assessors.

Ranking of the samples according to a specified criterion (for example, total impression, particular attribute or specific characteristic of an attribute). If a reference sample is used, it is placed unidentified among the other samples.

Statistical evaluation of the test results.

## 5 Apparatus

The apparatus shall be selected by the test supervisor, according to the nature of the product, the number of samples, etc., and shall in no way affect the test results.

If standardized apparatus corresponds to the needs of the test, it shall be used.

1) To be published.