

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION R 948

SPICES AND CONDIMENTS

SAMPLING

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 948, *Spices and condiments – Sampling*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*, the Secretariat of which is held by the Magyar Szabványügyi Hivatal (MSZH).

Detailed work on this question by the Technical Committee led, in 1966, to the adoption of a Draft ISO Recommendation.

In April 1967, this Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 1228) was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Australia	Iran	Romania
Bulgaria	Ireland	South Africa, Rep. of
Colombia	Israel	Thailand
Czechoslovakia	Korea, Rep. of	U.A.R.
France	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Greece	Norway	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	Poland	Yugoslavia
India	Portugal	

No Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft.

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided, in January 1969, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

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SPICES AND CONDIMENTS

SAMPLING

1. SCOPE

This ISO Recommendation describes a method of sampling spices and condiments.

2. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 *Consignment*. The quantity of spice or condiment despatched or received at one time and covered by a particular contract or shipping document.
- 2.2 *Lot*. A stated quantity of the consignment, assumed to be of uniform quality, which will allow the quality to be assessed.
- 2.3 *Primary sample*. A small quantity of spice or condiment taken from a single position in the lot.
- 2.4 *Bulk sample*. The quantity of spice or condiment obtained by combining and mixing the primary samples drawn from any one particular lot.
- 2.5 *Final lot sample (laboratory sample)*. A sample representing the quality of the lot, obtained by reduction of the bulk sample and intended for analysis or other examination.

3. GENERAL

- 3.1 Sampling should be carried out by a person appointed by agreement between buyer and seller and, if desired by either of them, in the presence of the buyer (or his representative) and of the seller (or his representative).
- 3.2 In drawing, preparing, storing and handling the samples, care should be taken that the properties of the product are not affected. The following precautions and directions should be observed.
 - 3.2.1 Samples should be drawn in a protected place not exposed to damp air, dust or soot.
 - 3.2.2 The sampling apparatus should be clean and dry.
 - 3.2.3 Precautions should be taken to protect the samples, the product being sampled and the sample containers from adventitious contamination.

4. APPARATUS

The apparatus required falls under the following headings :

4.1 Sampling from bags

Sack-type spears or triers.

4.2 Mixing and dividing

Shovels and dividing apparatus.

5. CONSTITUTION OF LOTS

All the containers in a single consignment of spice or condiment pertaining to the same variety, year of production and grade should constitute a lot.

If a consignment is declared or is known to include different varieties, different classes or different years of production, or if it appears that the lot is heterogeneous, the containers holding products of similar characteristics should be grouped together, and each group thus obtained should constitute a separate lot.

6. PRIMARY SAMPLES

- 6.1 The number (n) of containers to be drawn from a lot in a stationary stack depends on the size of the lot and should be in accordance with the following Table.

TABLE – Number of containers to be drawn for sampling

Lot size (N)	Number of containers to be drawn (n)
1 to 5 containers	All containers
6 to 49 containers	5 containers
50 to 100 containers	10 % of the containers
Over 100 containers	The square root of the number of containers, rounded to the nearest whole number

These containers should, as far as possible, be drawn at random from the lot and, in order to achieve this, a random number table agreed between the buyer and seller should be used. If such a table is not available, the following procedure should be adopted :

Starting from any container, count the containers as 1, 2, 3 . . . etc. up to r and so on. Every r th container thus counted should be withdrawn from the lot for sampling; the value of r is equal to

$$\frac{N}{n}$$

where

N is the total number of containers in the lot,

n is the number of containers to be drawn (see Table).

If r is a fractional number, its value should be taken as equal to the integral part of it.