

Paper and board intended for contact with foodstuffs — Sensory analysis —

Part 2: Off-flavour (taint)

The European Standard EN 1230-2:2001 has the status of a British Standard

ICS 55.040; 67.250; 85.060

National foreword

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee CW/47, Materials in contact with food, to Subcommittee CW/47/3, Paper board in contact with food, which has the responsibility to:

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Summary of pages

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English version

Paper and board intended for contact with foodstuffs — Sensory analysis — Part 2: Off-flavour (taint)

Papier et carton destinés à entrer en contact
avec les denrées alimentaires — Analyse
sensorielle —
Partie 2: Flaveur atypique (flaveur ou odeur
parasite)

Papier und Pappe vorgesehen für den Kontakt
mit Lebensmitteln — Sensorische Analyse —
Teil 2: Geschmacksübertragung

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Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN /TC 172, "Pulp, paper and board", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2002.

EN 1230 contains the following parts:

- Part 1: Odour
- Part 2: Off flavour (taint)

The annexes A, B and C are informative ; annex D is normative. This European Standard also contains a Bibliography.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

The taint test is valid for evaluation of whether the material to be tested may bring about a change in the taste (flavour) of the food to be in contact with the material. The test serves for evaluating the possible off-flavour transmitted from a paper and board intended for food packaging or otherwise to come into contact with foodstuffs. According to the results conclusions may be drawn as to the suitability of the material tested for packaging of foodstuffs.

For evaluation of the test substance three alternative testing procedures are described:

- 1) the triangle test;
- 2) the extended triangle test;
- 3) the multicomparison test.

It is recommended to use the triangle test when rating of the intensity of taint is not needed. This test is less affected by the presence of atypical data than the multicomparison test.

The extended triangle test, though very useful, is not used by the majority of sensory laboratories, as it is very demanding as regards the assessors. Two different psychological tasks are involved in these tests (difference and intensity) and the results are dependent on one another.

The multicomparison test may be preferred when a large number of samples are to be tested, as this procedure is less time consuming compared to the triangle tests. It is also the most common sensory test applied for evaluation of paper and board. The method is statistically less efficient than the triangle test.

NOTE The triangle and the extended tests are described in detail in ISO 5492. The multicomparison test is not described in any ISO Standard.

In order to give reliable results this test should be performed by selected assessors.

The result may be influenced by the time elapsed between manufacturing and testing as well as by the storage conditions of the paper or board.

Part 1, "Odour" comprises the corresponding method for the estimation of odour originating from paper or board intended for food contact.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies whether a paper or board sample contains substances which may be transmitted through the air space to a test substance and affect its taste. It is applicable to all kinds of paper and board, including coated and printed material, intended to come into contact with foodstuffs. It is not applicable for the determination of consumers' preference.