



International
Standard

ISO 712-1

**Cereals and cereal products —
Determination of moisture
content —**

**Part 1:
Reference method**

*Céréales et produits céréaliers — Détermination de la teneur
en eau —*

Partie 1: Méthode de référence

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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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 document 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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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Cereals and pulses*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 338, *Cereal and cereal products*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This first edition of ISO 712-1 cancels and replaces ISO 712:2009, of which it constitutes a minor revision. The changes are as follows:

— numeration and change in the title to align with the new ISO 712-2.

A list of all parts in the ISO 712 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Cereals and cereal products — Determination of moisture content —

Part 1: Reference method

1 Scope

This document specifies a routine reference method for the determination of the moisture content of cereals and cereal products.

This document applies to: wheat, rice (paddy, husked and milled), barley, millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), rye, oats, triticale, sorghum in the form of grains, milled grains, semolina or flour.

The method is not applicable to maize and pulses.

NOTE For moisture content determination in maize, see ISO 6540^[5]; and for pulses, see ISO 24557^[7].

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

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:

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

3.1

moisture content

true moisture content

mass loss undergone by a product

Note 1 to entry: Moisture content is expressed as a percentage.

4 Principle

If necessary, a laboratory sample is ground after conditioning. A test portion is dried at a temperature between 130 °C and 133 °C, under conditions which enable a result to be obtained which corresponds to that obtained by the absolute method described in [Annex B](#).

5 Apparatus

5.1 Analytical balance, capable of weighing to an accuracy of $\pm 0,001$ g.

5.2 Grinding mill, having the following characteristics:

- a) made of material which does not absorb moisture;
- b) easy to clean and having as little dead space as possible;
- c) enables grinding to be carried out rapidly and uniformly, without appreciable development of heat (difference of temperatures before and after grinding smaller than or equal to 5 °C);

NOTE A grinding mill fitted with a cooling device can conform with this requirement.

- d) air tight to avoid water exchange between sample and external air;
- e) adjustable to obtain particles of the dimensions indicated in [Table 1](#).

5.3 Metal dish, non-corrodible under the test conditions, or **glass dish**, with a lid and having an effective surface area enabling the test portion to be distributed, to give a mass per unit area of not more than 0,3 g/cm².

5.4 Constant-temperature oven, electrically heated, controlled in such a way that, during normal working, the temperature of the air and of the shelves carrying the test portions is maintained within the range 130 °C to 133 °C in the vicinity of the test portions.

The oven shall have a heat capacity such that, when initially adjusted to a temperature of 131 °C, it can regain this temperature in less than 30 min after insertion of the maximum number of test portions that can be dried simultaneously.

The effectiveness of the ventilation shall be determined using durum wheat semolina, of maximum particle size of 1 mm, as the test material. The ventilation shall be such that, after insertion of the maximum number of test portions that the oven can accommodate and drying at a temperature of 130 °C to 133 °C, the results, after heating the same test portions for 2 h and then for a further 1 h, do not differ by more than 0,15 g of moisture per 100 g of sample.

5.5 Desiccator, containing an effective desiccant.

6 Sampling

Sampling is not part of the method specified in this document. A recommended sampling method is given in ISO 24333^[6].

A representative sample, in an airtight packaging, should have been sent to the laboratory. It should not have been damaged or changed during transport or storage.

7 Preparation of the test sample

7.1 Products not requiring grinding

Products having particle size characteristics indicated in [Table 1](#) do not need to be ground before the determination.

Mix the laboratory sample thoroughly before taking the test portion ([8.2](#)).

Table 1 — Particle size characteristics of products not requiring grinding

Particle size characteristics mm	Proportion %
$\leq 1,7$ (1,8) ^a	100
$> 1,0$ (1,0) ^b	≤ 10
$< 0,5$ (0,56) ^a	≥ 50
^a Nominal size of openings, ISO 3310-1, [1] that does not retain this particle size.	
^b Nominal size of openings, ISO 3310-1, [1] that retains this particle size.	

7.2 Products requiring grinding

7.2.1 General

If the products do not have the particle size characteristics mentioned in [Table 1](#), they shall be ground either without preconditioning ([7.2.2](#)) or with preconditioning ([7.2.3](#)), as required.

7.2.2 Grinding without preconditioning

For products that are not likely to undergo variations in moisture content during grinding (in general, products with a moisture content between 9 % and 15 %), grind without preconditioning.

NOTE The range of moisture contents given for conditioning products before grinding corresponds approximately in the laboratory to a temperature of 20 °C and a relative humidity of 40 % to 70 %.

Adjust the grinding mill ([5.2](#)) to obtain particles of the dimensions indicated in [Table 1](#).

Then, quickly grind a quantity of the laboratory sample according to the apparatus used and at least greater than that required for the test portion, and immediately proceed in accordance with [8.2](#).

7.2.3 Grinding with preconditioning

Products which are likely to undergo changes in moisture content during the course of grinding (in general, products with a moisture content greater than 15 % or less than 9 %) shall be preconditioned so as to bring their moisture content to between 9 % and 15 % before grinding.

If the moisture content is more than 15 % (the most frequent case), weigh, to the nearest 0,001 g, a sufficient quantity of the laboratory sample to provide a test portion greater than 5 g (see [7.2.2](#)). Record the mass of the test portion before preconditioning and dish as m'_2 . Pre-dry in accordance with [8.3](#), except that the time of heating in the oven ([5.4](#)) shall be 7 min to 10 min and the product shall be cooled to laboratory temperature with the dish ([5.3](#)) uncovered and without a desiccator, for at least 2 h.

NOTE It is possible that these times are not be suitable for all products, e.g. paddy rice.

For products having moisture contents of less than 9 %, weigh, to the nearest 0,001 g, a sufficient quantity of the laboratory sample to provide a test portion greater than 5 g (see [7.2.2](#)). Record the mass of the test portion before preconditioning and dish as m'_2 . Place in a suitable atmosphere (generally that of the laboratory) and leave until a moisture content within the limits indicated above is obtained.

After conditioning, weigh the sample to the nearest 0,001 g. Record the mass of the test portion after preconditioning and dish as m'_3 . Grind immediately, adjusting the grinder so as to obtain particles of the dimensions indicated in [Table 1](#), and immediately proceed in accordance with [7.2.2](#).