

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION R 658

OLEAGINOUS SEEDS

DETERMINATION OF IMPURITIES

1st EDITION
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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 658, *Oleaginous seeds – Determination of impurities*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*, the Secretariat of which is held by the Magyar Szabványügyi Hivatal (MSZH).

Work on this question by the Technical Committee began in 1960 and led, in 1963, to the adoption of a Draft ISO Recommendation.

In March 1966, this Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 899) 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	Hungary	Poland
Belgium	India	Romania
Bulgaria	Iran	South Africa,
Chile	Ireland	Rep. of
Colombia	Israel	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Italy	U.A.R.
Finland	Netherlands	United Kingdom
France	New Zealand	U.S.S.R.
Germany	Norway	Yugoslavia

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 February 1968, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

OLEAGINOUS SEEDS

DETERMINATION OF IMPURITIES

1. SCOPE

This ISO Recommendation describes a method for the determination of impurities in oleaginous seeds used as primary industrial materials, and defines the various categories of impurities as usually understood.

2. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 By *impurities* are meant all foreign matter, organic and inorganic, other than seeds of the basic species.
- 2.2 By *finer* are meant the particles passing the sieves shown in Table 1 (see clause 5.2.1), according to the species being analysed.

In the case of groundnut, meal from the seeds contained in the fines is not regarded as an impurity.

- 2.3 By *non-oleaginous impurities* are meant non-oleaginous foreign bodies (bits of wood, pieces of metal, stones, seeds of non-oleaginous plants), fragments of stalks, leaves and all other non-oleaginous parts belonging to the oleaginous seed analysed (for example bits of shell, loose or adhering to palm kernels), retained by the sieves with holes of the diameters given shown in Table 1. In the case of seeds sold in their shell, for example sunflower seeds (*Helianthus annuus* Linnaeus) pumpkin seed (*Cucurbita pepo* Linnaeus), the loose shells are regarded as impurities only if their proportion is larger than that of the corresponding kernels present in the same sample.
- 2.4 By *oleaginous impurities* are meant foreign oleaginous seeds.

3. PRINCIPLE

Separation of the impurities by sieving and sorting, into three categories :

- fines,
- non-oleaginous impurities,
- oleaginous impurities.

Determination of the mass of each category.