
International Standard



5512

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Sunflower seed for the manufacture of oil — Specification

Graines de tournesol destinées à l'huilerie — Spécifications

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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 developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been authorized 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.

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.

International Standard ISO 5512 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*, and was circulated to the member bodies in April 1981.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

Australia	Iraq	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	Ireland	Tanzania
Czechoslovakia	Israel	Thailand
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Kenya	Turkey
Ethiopia	Korea, Dem. P. Rep. of	United Kingdom
France	Korea, Rep. of	USSR
Hungary	Mexico	Yugoslavia
India	New Zealand	
Iran	Romania	

The member bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds:

Canada
Germany, F.R.
Netherlands

Sunflower seed for the manufacture of oil — Specification

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies requirements for sunflower seed intended for the manufacture of oil for industrial use including foodstuffs.

2 References

ISO 542, *Oilseeds — Sampling.*

ISO 658, *Oilseeds — Determination of impurities content.*

ISO 659, *Oilseeds — Determination of hexane extract (or light petroleum extract), called "oil content".*

ISO 664, *Oilseeds — Reduction of contract samples to analysis samples.*

ISO 665, *Oilseeds — Determination of moisture and volatile matter content.*

ISO 729, *Oilseeds — Determination of acidity of oils.*¹⁾

3 Requirements

3.1 Organoleptic and sanitary characteristics

Sunflower seed shall be sound, ripe, without foreign odour (phytopharmaceutical products etc.) or any odour indicating a change in condition (mouldy, rotten, burnt odour, etc.).

The presence of living insects is not permitted.

3.2 Physical and chemical characteristics

See the table.

4 Sampling

See ISO 542 and ISO 664.

5 Methods of test

The samples of sunflower seeds shall be tested for conformity to the requirements of this International Standard by the methods of test referred to in the table.

6 Packing, marking, storage and transport

Until requirements are internationally standardized, current national regulations or commercial practice shall be applicable.

Table

Characteristic	Requirement	Method of test
Impurities — total, % (m/m) max. including stones and metallic particles not passing through a sieve of nominal aperture size 1 mm, % (m/m) max.	2 0,2	ISO 658
Moisture and volatile matter content of product as received, having an oil content of less than 45 % (m/m), % (m/m) max.	9	ISO 665
Moisture and volatile matter content of product as received, having an oil content greater than 45 % (m/m), % (m/m) max.	8*	
Moisture and volatile matter content of product as received, % (m/m) min.	6	
Oil content of product as received, expressed in relation to a moisture and volatile matter content of 9 % (m/m), % (m/m) min.	40	ISO 659
Acidity of extractable oil, expressed as oleic acid content, % max.	2	ISO 729

* For seeds intended for grinding within a short time (3 months after harvesting), a maximum value of 9 % (m/m) is acceptable

1) At present at the stage of draft. (Revision of ISO/R 729-1968.)