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# International Standard



# 927

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

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## Spices and condiments — Determination of extraneous matter content

*Épices — Détermination de la teneur en matières étrangères*

Second edition — 1982-12-01

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UDC 633.82/.84 : 543.8

Ref. No. ISO 927-1982 (E)

**Descriptors** : agricultural products, spices, chemical analysis, determination of content, impurities.

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (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 set up 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 927 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*.

This second edition was submitted directly to the ISO Council, in accordance with clause 6.11.2 of part 1 of the Directives for the technical work of ISO. It cancels and replaces the first edition (i.e. ISO 927-1980), which had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Greece	Romania
Brazil	Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of
Bulgaria	India	Thailand
Chile	Iran	Turkey
Colombia	Israel	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Korea, Rep. of	USSR
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
France	Poland	
Germany, F. R.	Portugal	

No member body had expressed disapproval of the document.

# Spices and condiments — Determination of extraneous matter content

## 0 Introduction

This International Standard is applicable to most spices and condiments. In view of the number and variety of such products, however, it may be necessary, in particular cases, to modify the method or even to choose a more suitable method.

Such modifications or other methods will be indicated in the International Standards giving specifications for the spices or condiments in question.

## 1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of extraneous matter in spices and condiments.

## 2 Reference

ISO 948, *Spices and condiments — Sampling*.

## 3 Definition

**extraneous matter** (in a given spice or condiment): The foreign substances designated in the specification relating to that spice or condiment and separated by the procedure specified in this International Standard or by a special procedure specified in the specification relating to the spice or condiment.

## 4 Principle

Physical separation and weighing of the extraneous matter in a test portion.

## 5 Apparatus

### 5.1 Watch glass.

### 5.2 Analytical balance.

## 6 Sampling

Sample the material by the method specified in ISO 948.

## 7 Procedure

### 7.1 Preparation of test sample

Thoroughly mix and, if necessary, divide the laboratory sample.

### 7.2 Test portion

Weigh, to the nearest 1 g, 100 to 200 g of the test sample (7.1), according to the nature of the material.

### 7.3 Determination (see the note to clause 8)

Separate the extraneous matter from the test portion (7.2) and transfer it to the watch glass (5.1), previously dried and weighed to the nearest 1 mg. Weigh the watch glass and extraneous matter to the nearest 1 mg.

## 8 Expression of results

The extraneous matter, expressed as a percentage by mass, is equal to :

$$(m_2 - m_1) \times \frac{100}{m_0}$$

where

$m_0$  is the mass, in grams, of the test portion;

$m_1$  is the mass, in grams, of the watch glass;

$m_2$  is the mass, in grams, of the watch glass and extraneous matter.

NOTE — If limits are specified in the specification relating to the spice or condiment for individual components of the extraneous matter, the procedures should be carried out in respect of each of these components and the results reported individually.

## 9 Test report

The test report shall show the method used and the results obtained. It shall also mention all operating details not specified in this International Standard, or regarded as optional, as well as any circumstances that may have influenced the results.

The test report shall include all the information required for the complete identification of the sample.