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International Standard



6639/2

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

Cereals and pulses — Determination of hidden insect infestation — Part 2: Sampling

Céréales et légumineuses — Détermination de l'infestation cachée par les insectes — Partie 2: Échantillonnage

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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.

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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 6639/2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Cereals and pulses — Determination of hidden insect infestation — Part 2: Sampling

0 Introduction

This International Standard describes methods of determining hidden insect infestation in cereals and pulses. It consists of the following parts:

Part 1: General principles.

Part 2: Sampling.

Part 3: Reference method.

Part 4: Rapid methods.

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 6639 specifies methods of sampling cereals and pulses, in bags or in bulk, for the determination of hidden insect infestation.

The methods are applicable as a routine to grain in any form of store or vehicle at any level of trade from producer to consumer.

2 References

ISO 950, *Cereals — Sampling (as grain)*.

ISO 951, *Pulses in bags — Sampling*.

ISO 6644, *Cereals and milled cereal products — Automatic sampling by mechanical means*.

3 Definitions

See ISO 6639/1. In addition, for the purpose of this part of ISO 6639, the following definitions apply.

3.1 consignment: A quantity of grain delivered at one time and covered by one set of shipping documents. It may be composed of one or more lots (see the notes to 3.2).

3.2 lot: An identified quantity of a consignment, to be sampled using a particular sampling plan.

NOTES

1 There is no need to restrict the size of the lot when sampling for hidden insect infestation. A consignment of the same origin and history may be regarded as one lot or may be split into several lots for

sampling, whichever is the more convenient. If the consignment is received in several barges, railway waggons, lorries, stacks, etc., it is usually more convenient to treat each part as a separate lot for sampling purposes. Any parts of a consignment known to be of different origin and/or history are sampled as separate lots.

2 It should be noted that the definition of "lot" for the purposes of sampling for determination of hidden insect infestation differs from the definition of "lot" in International Standards relating to sampling of grain and pulses for the determination of other characteristics.

3.3 increment: A small quantity of grain taken from a single position in the lot.

3.4 bulk sample: The quantity of grain obtained by combining and mixing the increments taken from a specific lot.

3.5 laboratory sample: The quantity of grain removed from the bulk sample, or an increment (see 10.1), intended for examination.

4 General principles

NOTE — Usually there is little or no prior information on the size or distribution of any insect population that may be present in a lot to be sampled. In these circumstances, it is not possible to adopt a sampling scheme which is soundly based on statistical theory. Therefore, sampling schemes described in this part of ISO 6639 do not necessarily enable insect populations to be measured precisely, but have been designed to give a maximum of information in a practical manner.

4.1 Special care is necessary to ensure that all sampling apparatus is clean and dry before, during, and after the sampling of each lot. Sampling shall be carried out in such a manner as to prevent insects from elsewhere from entering the samples, sampling apparatus and sample containers.

4.2 Laboratory samples shall be enclosed in sample bags (5.5) and shall be protected from extremes of temperature and relative humidity and from direct exposure to sunlight. Airtight containers shall not be used for samples as these may cause any insects present to be asphyxiated.

4.3 If related information about the grain, such as moisture content, is required, separate samples should be taken in accordance with ISO 950 or ISO 951 or other relevant standards and should be packaged accordingly.