

Draft Tanzania Standard

Sensory analysis - Identification and selection of descriptors for establishing a sensory Profile by a multidimensional approach

DRAFT STANDARD FOR PUBLIC COMMENT ONLY

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

NATIONAL FOREWORD

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This standard was adopted by sensory evaluation technical committee, under the supervision of Food and Agriculture Standards Divisional committee (AFDC).

This draft of Tanzania standard is identical to ISO 11035:1994(E)– Sensory analysis - Identification and selection of descriptors for establishing a sensory Profile by a multidimensional approach, which was published by International Organization for Standardization.

TERMINOLOGY AND CONVENTIONS.

This text of International standard, if found suitable, may be approved for publication as Tanzania standard without deviations.

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used in Tanzania standards: attention is drawn especially to the following: -

1. The comma has been used as decimal marker for Metric dimensions. In Tanzania standards, it's currently practice to use "full point" on the baseline as decimal marker.
2. Where the words "International standard (s)" appear, referring to this standard they should read "Tanzania Standard(s)".

SCOPE

This International Standard describes a method for identifying and selecting descriptors which can then be used for drawing up the sensory Profile of a product.

It describes the different stages in the process for setting up tests through which a complete description of the sensory attributes of a product can be obtained:

- from a qualitative Point of view, by defining by means of descriptors all the perceptions for distinguishing one product from others of the same type;
- from a quantitative Point of view, by evaluating the intensity of each descriptor (stronger or weaker impression analysed by an assessor on one element of the Overall perception).

The so-called "Sensory Profile" method can be used:

- to define a production Standard; identification of the nature of the differences makes it easier to grasp the issue;
- to improve or develop products;
- to study the influence of the ageing of products and also of the conditions of storage and preservation; it is thus possible to determine those characteristics which vary and to what extent;
- to compare a product with those of the Same type already on the market; it is therefore possible to tell the nature of the differences in terms of sensory perception