

Draft Tanzania Standard

Sensory analysis — Methodology — Triangle test

DRAFT STANDARD FOR PUBLIC COMMENT ONLY

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 Tanzania standard is identical to ISO 4120:2004 – Sensory analysis — Methodology — Triangle test, 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 procedure for determining whether a perceptible sensory difference or similarity exists between samples of two products. The method is a forced-choice procedure. The method is applicable whether a difference exists in a single sensory attribute or in several attributes.

The method is statistically more efficient than the duo-trio test (described in ISO 10399), but has limited use with products that exhibit strong carryover and/or lingering flavours.

The method is applicable even when the nature of the difference is unknown [i.e. it determines neither the size nor the direction of difference between samples, nor is there any indication of the attribute(s) responsible for the difference]. The method is applicable only if the products are fairly homogeneous.

The method is effective for

a) determining that

- either a perceptible difference results (triangle testing for difference), or
- a perceptible difference does not result (triangle testing for similarity) when, for example, a change is made in ingredients, processing, packaging, handling or storage;

b) or for selecting, training and monitoring assessors.