



AFDC 24(742) DTZS/ISO 6668:2008

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## **DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARDS**

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**Green coffee — Preparation of samples for use in sensory analysis**

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**TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS**

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### NATIONAL FOREWORD

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is a statutory national standards body for Tanzania, established under the Act.No.3 of 1975, amended by Act.No.2 of 2009.

This Tanzania standard is being prepared by Coffee and Coffee Product Technical Committee, under the supervision of Agriculture and Food Standards Divisional Committee (AFDC).

This Tanzania standard is identical adoption of ISO 6668:2008 Green coffee — Preparation of samples for use in sensory analysis published by the Technical Committee ISO/TC 34/SC 15 of International Organization for Standardization.

### TERMINOLOGY AND CONVENTIONS.

The text of international standard is hereby being recommended for approval without deviation for publication as Tanzania standard.

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 specifies a method for the roasting of green coffee, grinding the roasted coffee, and the preparation — from the ground coffee — of a beverage to be used in sensory analysis.

The sensory analysis carried out following this preparation may be used to determine the acceptance or rejection of a shipment of coffee, subject to agreement between the parties concerned. Generally, the sample will require a light roast for assessment of defects, and a medium roast for assessment of flavour and colour.

A beverage prepared in accordance with this International Standard can be used not only for purposes of quality control, but also for purposes of comparative assessment of different samples, in which case an identical procedure can be followed for each of the samples.