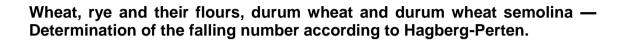


DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD



TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

0. National Foreword

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania, formally established by the Act.No.3 of 1975, which was amended and repealed by Act.No.2 of 2009.

The Cereals and Pulses Technical Committee, under the supervision of the Agriculture and Food Standards Divisional Committee (AFDC), has prepared this Tanzania Standard.

This Tanzania standard is the identical adoption to ISO 3093:2009 Wheat, rye and their flours, durum wheat and durum wheat semolina — Determination of the falling number according to Hagberg-Perten, published by International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Terminology and conventions

The text of the 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 to the following: -

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

1. Scope

This International Standard specifies the determination of the a-amylase activity of cereals by the falling number (FN) method according to Hagberg-Perten.

This method is applicable to cereal grains, in particular to wheat and rye and their flours, durum wheat and its semolina.

This method is not applicable to the determination of low levels of a-amylase activity.

By converting the FN into a liquefaction number (LN), it is possible to use this method to estimate the

composition of mixtures of grain, flour or semolina with known FNs necessary to produce a sample of a required FN.