



AFDC 16 (3632)DTZS/ISO 5223:1995-Amd-1;1999

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

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**Test sieves for cereals — Amendment 1: Additional sizes**

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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## 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the statutory national standards body for Tanzania, formally established by the Act.No.3 of 1975, which was amended and repealed by Act.No.2 of 2009.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 5223:1995: -Amd-1:1999 Test sieves for cereals — Amendment 1: Additional sizes, 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 requirements for test sieves to be used for the laboratory determination of undesirable substances in a sample of cereals and which pass through test sieves of the following nominal sizes:

a) test sieves with long rounded apertures:

1,00 mm \_ 20,0 mm

1,50 mm \_ 20,0 mm

1,60 mm \_ 20,0 mm

1,70 mm \_ 20,0 mm

1,80 mm \_ 20,0 mm

1,90 mm \_ 20,0 mm

2,00 mm \_ 20,0 mm

2,20 mm \_ 20,0 mm

2,25 mm \_ 20,0 mm

2,50 mm \_ 20,0 mm

2,80 mm \_ 20,0 mm

3,50 mm \_ 20,0 mm

3,55 mm \_ 20,0 mm

b) test sieves with round apertures:

diameter 1,40 mm

diameter 1,80 mm

diameter 4,50 mm

Test sieves with long rounded apertures listed in a) are used in particular for separating "shrivelled" kernels from rye, triticale, durum wheat, common wheat and barley. Exceptions are those with apertures of 1,50 mm and 1,60 mm which are used for grading rice, as well as those with apertures of 2,50 mm and 2,80 mm which are usually used for the calibration of malting barley