

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# ISO 15598

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## Tea — Determination of crude fibre content

*Thé — Détermination de l'indice d'insoluble dit «cellulosique»*



Reference number  
ISO 15598:1999(E)

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 15598 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Tea*.

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# Tea — Determination of crude fibre content

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of crude fibre content in tea.

## 2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 1573:1980, *Tea — Determination of loss in mass at 103 °C*.

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*.

## 3 Term and definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following term and definition apply.

### 3.1

#### **crude fibre content**

the whole of the substances which are insoluble and combustible under the operating conditions specified in this International Standard

NOTE It is expressed as a mass fraction, in percent, of the product on a dry basis [formerly expressed as % (*m/m*)].

## 4 Principle

The suitably ground sample is successively treated with boiling sulfuric acid solution and sodium hydroxide solution. The residue is separated by filtration, washed, dried, weighed and then ashed. The loss in mass resulting from ashing is called the crude fibre content.

## 5 Reagents

Use only reagents of recognized analytical grade.

**5.1 Water**, complying with grade 3 of ISO 3696.

**5.2 Sulfuric acid stock solution**,  $c(\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 2,040 \pm 0,040$  mol/l (corresponding to 100 g of sulfuric acid per litre of solution).