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**Inspection of grain and oilseeds - Methods for
sampling and sample reduction**

粮食、油料检验

扦样、分样法

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Inspection of grain and oilseeds - Methods for sampling and sample reduction

This Standard applies to the quality inspection of grains and oilseeds.

1 Sampling tools

1.1 Sampler: also known as grain probe. There are two types: packaging and bulk packaging.

1.1.1 Packaging sampler: three types.

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1.1.1.1 Large grain sampler: the overlength is 75cm; the probe length is 55cm; the mouth width is 1.5~1.8cm; the head is pointed or duckbill; the maximum outer diameter is 1.7~2.2cm.

1.1.1.2 Medium and small grain sampler: the overlength is 70cm; the probe length is 45cm; the mouth width is about 1cm; the head is pointed; the maximum outer diameter is about 1.5cm.

1.1.1.3 Powdered grain sampler: the overlength is about 55cm; the probe length is about 35cm; the mouth width is 0.6~0.7cm; the head is pointed; the maximum outer diameter is about 1cm.

1.1.2 Bulk packaging sampler: three types.

1.1.2.1 Thin tube sampler: the overlength is 1m or 2m; with three holes, each hole mouth length is about 15cm; the mouth width is about 1.5cm; the head length is about 7cm; the outer diameter is about 2.2cm.

1.1.2.2 Thick tube sampler: the overlength is 1m or 2m; with three holes, each hole mouth length is about 15cm; the mouth width is about 1.8cm; the head length is about 7cm; the outer diameter is about 2.8cm.

1.1.2.3 Electric suction sampler (inapplicable to impurity inspection).

1.2 Sampling shovel: mainly used for sampling of flowing grain, oilseeds or upside-down sampling.

diameter of the round warehouse is less than 8m, each layer sets 1, 2, 4 points, 7 points in total, according to the inner, middle and outer circles. When the diameter is more than 8m, each layer sets 1, 4, 8 points, 13 points in total, according to the inner, middle and outer circles. Conduct sampling according to layers and points.

2.3 Packaging sampling method

2.3.1 The number of sampling packages of medium and small grains and oilseeds shall not be less than 5% of the total number of packages. The number of wheat flour sampling packages is not less than 3% of the total number of packages. The package points of sampling shall be evenly distributed.

When sampling, use the packaging sampler, with notch down, to insert the other end of the package diagonally from one end of the package. Then put the notch upwards and take it out. The number of samplings per packaging is the same.

2.3.2 Sampling packets of extra-large grains and oilseeds (such as peanuts, kernels, sunflower seeds, castor beans, broad beans, sweet potato chips): Not less than 10 packages when it is less than 200 packages. When it is more than 200 packages, for every additional 100 packages, increase 1 package.

When sampling, take the upside-down packaging and unpacking method. Sampling ratio: For upside-down packaging, it is 20% of the number of sampling packages specified. For unpacking: it is 80% of the number of sampling packages specified.

Upside-down packaging: Put the sampling package on a clean plastic sheet or the ground first. Remove the stitches. Put it down slowly. Hold the two corners of the bottom of the package tightly with both hands. Lift it to about 50cm height. Drag down about 1.5m and pour out all. Use the sampling shovel to take the samples out from the middle and the bottom of the package. The number of samples per package and each point is consistent.

Unpacking: Disconnect 3~5 stitches at the package mouth. Use the sampling shovel to take the required samples from the upper part. The number of samples per package is consistent.

2.4 Flowing grain sampling method

Sampling of mechanically conveyed grain and oilseeds: According to the quantity of inspected grain and oilseeds and the delivery time, determine the number of samplings and the quantity to be taken each time. Then periodically take samples from the end of the grain flow.

2.5 Sampling method of sporadic receipt and payment of grain and oilseeds

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