

International Standard



3720

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Black tea — Definition and basic requirements

Thé noir — Définition et caractéristiques de base

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Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 3720 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 3720-1981), subclause 4.1 of which has been technically revised, and the annex to which has been replaced by a reference to ISO 5498.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Black tea — Definition and basic requirements

0 Introduction

Tea is grown and manufactured in numerous countries of the world and is blended and/or drunk in many more. Black tea may be produced from tea from one garden or region or may be a blend of teas from two or more origins.

The desired characteristics of a black tea and the resulting liquor depend on many factors including the type of water to be used for brewing, whether the liquor is to be drunk with or without milk or lemon, and on individual tastes.

The objects of this International Standard are to specify the plant source from which black tea is to be manufactured and to set requirements for certain chemical characteristics which, if met, are an indication that the tea has been subjected to recognized good production practice.

It is a matter for the parties concerned whether to apply the requirements of this International Standard to a consignment or lot of black tea. The quality of teas is usually assessed by tea tasters, who base their judgements on their previous experience of tea from the producing area and their knowledge of national or regional conditions and preferences in the consuming country. Account may be taken of characteristics such as the appearance of the tea before preparation of a liquor, the appearance of the infused leaf and the appearance, odour and taste of the liquor. An expert tea taster can assess whether a tea would be unlikely to comply with the chemical requirements. Thus, in practice, time and expense can be saved by submitting teas for chemical analysis only if the tea is considered "suspect" by a tea taster.

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the parts of a named plant that are suitable for making black tea for consumption as a beverage and the chemical requirements for black tea that are used to indicate that tea from that source has been produced in accordance with good production practice.

It also specifies the packing and marking requirements for black tea in containers.

It is not applicable to decaffeinated black tea.

2 References

- ISO 1572, *Tea — Preparation of ground sample of known dry matter content.*
- ISO 1573, *Tea — Determination of loss in mass at 103 °C.*
- ISO 1574, *Tea — Determination of water extract.*
- ISO 1575, *Tea — Determination of total ash.*
- ISO 1576, *Tea — Determination of water-soluble ash and water-insoluble ash.*
- ISO 1577, *Tea — Determination of acid-insoluble ash.*
- ISO 1578, *Tea — Determination of alkalinity of water-soluble ash.*
- ISO 1839, *Tea — Sampling.*
- ISO 3103, *Tea — Preparation of liquor for use in sensory tests.*
- ISO 5498, *Agricultural food products — Determination of crude fibre content — General method.*
- ISO 6078, *Black tea — Vocabulary.*

3 Definition

black tea : Tea derived solely and exclusively, and produced by acceptable processes, notably fermentation and drying, from the leaves, buds and tender stems of varieties of the species *Camellia sinensis* (Linnaeus) O. Kuntze, known to be suitable for making tea for consumption as a beverage.

[Definition reproduced from ISO 6078.]

4 Basic requirements

4.1 General requirements

The tea shall have no taint and shall be reasonably free from extraneous matter. Liquor for assessment of taint shall be prepared by the method described in ISO 3103. The assessment shall be described in the test report using terms defined in ISO 6078.