



Technique

1. Obtain your representative barley sample using an appropriate sampling procedure.
2. Draw a handful of grain from the sample. Note: this should be done before the sample is screened in any way.
3. Place this grain onto the 100 grain slotted tray.
4. Holding the slotted tray with both hands, with the discharge opening closest to your body, rock the sample back and forth until each hole is filled with a grain.
5. You may need to gently brush out some grains from holes that are double-filled.
6. You may need to place individual grains into any empty slots, so that each slot contains one grain. (A total of 100 grains)
7. Once the all the holes are filled, allow the excess grains to slide out through the open corner.
8. You may need to gently blow on the tray to remove excess dust and chaff.

With practice, this technique will consistently and efficiently separate exactly 100 grains.

Once 100 grains are counted out, they can be assessed.

Determination of defective grains

1. Using the metal tweezers included in your kit, gently roll each grain over in its slot.
2. Pick out defective grains in accordance with the Grain Trade Australia Commodity Standards
3. Once the inspection process is complete, count the various defects in each category to give a total count.
4. This count can be directly expressed as a percentage, for example, four dark tipped grains is equal to 4%.

Please note:

Broken grains are counted by percentage of weight of a 100 gram subsample, not the 100 grain test.

Heat damaged, bin burnt or storage mould affected grains are counted out of the entire load.

Insect damaged grains are counted out of a half-litre sample, not the 100 grain test.