INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Fluorspar — Method of determining the precision of sampling and sample preparation

Spaths fluor — Méthode de détermination de la fidélité de l'échantillonnage et de la préparation des échantillons

Reference number
ISO 9499:1995(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.

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 9499 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 175, *Fluorspar*.

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Fluorspar — Method of determining the precision of sampling and sample preparation

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the precision of fluorspar sampling and sample preparation carried out by the methods specified in ISO 8868.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 8868:1989, *Fluorspar — Sampling and sample preparation.*

3 General conditions

3.1 Number of lots

In order to ensure a reliable result, it is recommended that the precision determination be carried out on more than 20 lots of fluorspar of the same type from the same source; however, if this is impracticable, at least 10 lots shall be sampled. If the number of lots available for the precision determination is not sufficient, each lot may be divided into several part-lots to produce 10 or more part-lots, and the determination carried out on each part-lot, considering each part-lot as a separate lot, in accordance with ISO 8868.

3.2 Number of increments and number of gross samples

The minimum number of increments required for the precision determination shall be twice the number specified in ISO 8868. Thus if the number of increments required for the routine sampling is n, which are combined to form one gross sample, the minimum number of increments required for the precision determination shall be $2n$ and these are combined separately into two gross samples of n increments each.

NOTE 1 If this is impracticable, n increments may be taken and the increments divided into two sets, each comprising $n/2$ increments. (See clause 6.)

3.3 Sample preparation

Preparation of the sample shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 8868.