INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Fluorspar — Experimental methods for evaluation of quality variation

Spaths fluor — Méthodes expérimentales pour l'évaluation de la variation de qualité



Reference number ISO 9497:1993(E)

Foreword

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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.

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Fluorspar — Experimental methods for evaluation of quality variation

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies experimental methods for the evaluation of quality variation of fluorspar lots from the same source. These methods are to be used in conjunction with the sampling procedures 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 Quality variation

The quality variation of fluorspar shall be determined by standard deviation within strata on stratified sampling and systematic sampling (denoted σ_w).

Two-stage sampling is employed in the sampling of wagons of fluorspar, in accordance with ISO 8868. However for the purposes of this International Standard an acceptable approximation of the formula for stratified sampling and systematic sampling will be used for sampling from wagons. Accordingly, the method for evaluation of variance between wagons by the two-stage sampling method is not specified in this International Standard.

3.2 Quality characteristics

The quality characteristics chosen for determining the quality variation are generally the calcium fluoride (CaF₂) content and the silica (SiO₂) content; however, it should be recognized that the moisture content, particle size distribution and other quality characteristics may have to be taken into account.