

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
8656-1

First edition
1988-12-15



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION
МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

ANSI Internat Doc Sect

Refractory products — Sampling of raw materials and unshaped products —

Part 1: Sampling scheme

Produits réfractaires — Échantillonnage des matières premières et des matériaux non façonnés préparés —

Partie 1: Schéma d'échantillonnage

Reference number
ISO 8656-1:1988 (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 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 8656-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 33, *Refractories*.

ISO 8656 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Refractory products — Sampling of raw materials and unshaped products*:

- *Part 1: Sampling scheme*
- *Part 2: Determination of the coefficient of variation*

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO 8656.

Refractory products — Sampling of raw materials and unshaped products —

Part 1: Sampling scheme

1 Scope

This part of ISO 8656 specifies methods and conditions of sampling for raw materials and prepared unshaped refractory products, in order to indicate the mean values of a consignment and the interval of sampling.

It does not apply to products in the form of large static quantities or cargoes from which reliable samples cannot be taken.

The type of sampling equipment, and the preparation and reduction of the samples, which should not alter the properties to be tested, are to be agreed between the interested parties.

NOTE — Difficulties may be encountered when sampling certain types of unshaped products, for example mouldables.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 8656. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 8656 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3534 : 1977, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols*.

ISO 8656-2 : —¹⁾, *Refractory products — Sampling of raw materials and unshaped products — Part 2: Determination of the coefficient of variation*.

3 Definitions

NOTE — See also ISO 3534.

3.1 lot: Defined quantity of a particular material manufactured or produced in conditions which can be considered as being uniform.

3.2 consignment: Quantity of material supplied at one time. A consignment may consist of one or several lots or parts of a lot.

3.3 test lot: Specific quantity subjected to inspection (checking), manufactured normally by a supplier in conditions which can be assumed to be uniform.

3.4 packaged unit: Packaged part of a lot (for example, in a sack or small container).

3.5 sample: Quantity of material taken from a consignment or a lot, intended to supply information, and possibly serve as a basis for a decision concerning the consignment or lot or the process by which it has been produced.

3.6 increment: Quantity of material taken at one time from a larger quantity of material.

3.7 standard deviation of sampling: Standard deviation of the random variations introduced into the measurement of a chosen property by sampling.

3.8 bulk sample: The aggregation of the increments.

3.9 partial sample: Sample obtained by dividing the bulk sample.

3.10 laboratory sample: Sample intended to be used for an inspection or for laboratory tests.

3.11 test sample; final sample, analytical sample: Sample taken from the laboratory sample and prepared in a suitable manner for subjection to particular tests (for example, determination of grain size distribution, humidity, chemical composition, physical or other properties).

3.12 coefficient of variation: Ratio of the standard deviation to the absolute value of the arithmetic mean (this ratio may be expressed as a percentage).

1) To be published.