

Australian Standard®

Feather and down—Methods of test

Method 4: Sampling in view of tests

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS-035, Continental Quilts to supersede part of AS 2479—1987, *Down and/or feather filling materials and filled products*. After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The Committee referred to EN 1883:1998, *Feather and down—Sampling in view of tests* when developing this Standard.

The term ‘normative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a Standard.

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies a method for obtaining a representative laboratory bulk sample of a lot of feather materials and of feather materials in a manufactured product.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard.

AS

2001 Methods of test for textiles

2001.1 Part 1: Conditioning procedures

1301 Methods of test for pulp and paper

1301.414 Method 414: Conditioning of paper for testing

1301.415 Method 415: Standard atmosphere for testing paper and board and procedures for monitoring the atmosphere

3 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard the following definition applies.

3.1 Lot (or consignment)

All the containers of a feather material or of manufactured products of one defined type and quality delivered to one customer according to one consignment.

3.2 Container

Units or packaging within the consignment (a carton, a case, a bale, etc.) the identification of which is quoted explicitly on the dispatch note.

Containers can or cannot contain packages.

3.3 Package

Elementary unit (which can be unwound) within each container in consignment.

3.4 Package sample

Elementary unit selected at random from those of the lot, regarded as representative of it and from which individual samples are drawn.

3.5 Individual sample

Manufactured article or portion of material drawn in order to prepare a laboratory bulk sample.

3.6 Laboratory bulk sample

Manufactured article or portion of the lot taken to be representative of the whole, and which is available to the laboratory.

The size and nature of the laboratory bulk sample should be sufficient to overcome adequately the variability of the bulk source and to facilitate ease of handling in the laboratory.

3.7 Test specimen

Manufactured article or portion of material required to give an individual test result, and selected from the laboratory bulk sample.

3.8 Selected at random

Taken in such a way that each part of the whole has an equal chance of being selected.

4 PRINCIPLE

Withdrawal of individual samples selected at random from the united packages; these packages are taken at random from a lot. The samples form a laboratory bulk sample to provide the test specimens for various tests.

5 APPARATUS

5.1 Container

Of suitable dimensions in which to mix the laboratory bulk sample.

5.2 Square box

Of about (50 × 50) cm in size and 15 cm high.

5.3 Wooden cross

For dividing the square box diagonally.

6 PROCEDURE

6.1 Test conditions

The representative laboratory bulk sample shall be conditioned in accordance with AS 2001.1 and the temperature and relative humidity are measured in accordance with AS/NZS 1301.414 and AS/NZS 1301.415.

The test specimen for analysis (excluding determination of moisture content) shall be taken from the conditional laboratory sample.

6.2 Feather material

If only a single package, (bag, bale or manufactured article) is to be tested, three individual samples shall be collected using gloves, at three different places in the contents, i.e. the upper, middle and lower part. The quantity of individual samples taken shall be in accordance with Appendix A.

In the case of several packages belonging to one lot, the package sample shall be selected at random from different items of the lot and at different places.

The number of package sample is governed by Appendix A, as well as the quantity of material to be extracted from each package.

The individual sample together form the laboratory bulk sample.

NOTE: The packages selected should be intact and in good external condition.

The procedure shall be as follows:

- (a) The laboratory bulk sample is placed in a suitable container (5.1) and carefully mixed.
- (b) If the laboratory bulk sample is greater than one necessary to carry out all the requested analyses, transfer the mixture (6.3) to the square box (5.2) and spread equally.
- (c) Divide the content of the square box with the cross.
- (d) Collect the content of two opposite triangles is and equally spread again.
- (e) Repeat the procedure until there remains the quantity of the laboratory bulk sample necessary for the determination prescribed.

6.3 Manufactured product

The quantity of individual samples taken shall be in accordance with Table A2 (first two columns), if not otherwise specified in the Standard relevant to the test carried out.

7 TEST REPORT

The test report should include at least some of the following information:

- (a) A reference to this Standard, i.e. AS 4823.4.
- (b) Date and place of sampling.
- (c) Identification mark of the sample tested.
- (d) Name and address of the buyer.
- (e) Name and address of the seller.
- (f) The references to the lot.
- (g) The size of the lot.
- (h) The number of drawn units.
- (i) The reference to the article on which the elementary drawings have been done.
- (j) The mass of each elementary drawing.
- (k) The global mass of the laboratory sample.
- (l) Any deviation from the Standard procedure and any other circumstances that may have affected the result.