

Refractory raw materials —

Part 1: Method of sampling

Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Refractory Products Standards Policy Committee (RPM/-) to Technical Committee RPM/12, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- British Cement Association
- British Ceramic Research Ltd.
- British Metallurgical Plant Constructors' Association
- British Steel Industry
- Department of Trade and Industry
- Refractories' Association of Great Britain
- Society of Glass Technology

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Refractory Products Standards Policy Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 31 October 1989

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The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee reference RPM/12
Draft for comment 87/35421 DC

ISBN 0 580 17846 3

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date of issue	Comments

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National foreword

This British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Refractory Products Standards Policy Committee.

It is identical with ISO 8656-1:1988 “*Refractory products — Sampling of raw materials and unshaped products — Part 1: Sampling scheme*”, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

This International Standard was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 33, Refractories, with the active participation of the UK.

Cross-references

International Standard	Corresponding British Standard
ISO 3534:1977	BS 5532 <i>Statistical terminology</i> Part 1:1978 <i>Glossary of terms relating to probability and general terms relating to statistics</i> (Identical)

Additional information. Where this sampling scheme is used for prepared unshaped refractory products (e.g. castables, gunning materials and ramming mixes), unacceptably large amounts of material may be required. For reduced sampling rates, see BS 1902-7.1 The scheme is unsuitable for mouldables (see note to clause 1).

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 10, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

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

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

¹⁾ To be published.