
**Monolithic (unshaped) refractory
products —**

**Part 2:
Sampling for testing**

Produits réfractaires monolithiques (non façonnés) —

Partie 2: Échantillonnage





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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.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 1927-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 33, *Refractories*.

ISO 1927 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Monolithic (unshaped) refractory products*:

- *Part 1: Introduction and classification*
- *Part 2: Sampling for testing*
- *Part 3: Characterization as received*
- *Part 4: Determination of consistency of castables*
- *Part 5: Preparation and treatment of test pieces*
- *Part 6: Measurement of physical properties*
- *Part 7: Tests on pre-formed shapes*
- *Part 8: Determination of complementary properties*

Monolithic (unshaped) refractory materials —

Part 2: Sampling for testing

1 Scope

This part of ISO 1927 gives guidance on the sampling of monolithic (unshaped) refractory materials for the purpose of inspection and testing for quality and general information on the reduction and treatment of samples prior to testing. It covers all materials formulated as monolithic refractory materials.

NOTE The term “monolithic” is the preferred term, whereas “unshaped” is commonly used in Europe. For the purposes of this part of ISO 1927, the terms “monolithic” and “unshaped” can be used interchangeably.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 5022, *Shaped refractory products – Sampling and acceptance testing*

ISO 8656-1, *Refractory products — Sampling of raw materials and unshaped products — Part 1: Sampling scheme*

ISO 10725, *Acceptance sampling plans and procedures for the inspection of bulk materials*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

batch

quantity of material from which a sample is to be achieved for testing to determine the quality of the material

NOTE A batch consists of material characterized as being of the same type, composition, grading and which, as far as practical, has been manufactured under the same conditions.

3.2

consignment

quantity of material supplied at one time

NOTE A consignment may consist of one or more batches or parts of batches.

3.3

unit package

packaged part of a batch which can be a bag or a big bag (castables, gunning material, ramming mixes), a carton (plastics), wrapped block (tap-hole mixes), a drum or a can (injection material, refractory grout)

NOTE A pallet is not a unit package.

3.4

increment

quantity of material taken at one time from a larger quantity