International Standard 1124

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

Rubber compounding ingredients — Carbon black — Sampling shipments in bulk or in bins

Ingrédients de mélange du caoutchouc — Noir de carbone — [redacted] en vrac ou en conteneurs rigides ou souples

Échantillonnage de chargements

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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 developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been authorized 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.

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.

International Standard ISO 1124 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products.*

This second edition was submitted directly to the ISO Council, in accordance with clause 6.11.2 of part 1 of the Directives for the technical work of ISO. It cancels and replaces the first edition (i.e. ISO 1124-1976), which had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	India	Spain
Austria	Iran	Sweden
Brazil	Israel	Switzerland
Canada	Italy	Thailand
Czechoslovakia	Japan	United Kingdom
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Netherlands	USA
France	New Zealand	USSR
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The member body of the following country had expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Germany, F.R.

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Rubber compounding ingredients — Carbon black — Sampling shipments in bulk or in bins

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1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a procedure for the sampling of carbon black for use in the rubber industry, delivered in bulk (hopper rail cars, bulk road trailers) or in bins. This method is for use in obtaining conventionally representative samples of the carbon black in each compartment or in the entire vehicle or bin. These samples may be used to determine the average quality or to ascertain the variability in quality.

2 Sampling procedure

2.1 Bulk containers

Normally each compartment of the bulk container is fitted with two laterally opposed sampling ports.

After first withdrawing and discarding from each port at least 5 dm^3 * of carbon black, take from each of these ports a sample of about 5 dm^3 and place in an airtight container.

The samples thus obtained may be stored individually or composited, as agreed between the purchaser and the supplier.

2.2 Bins

From bins, take the sample from the loading opening using a scoop designed to cause only minimum pellet breakdown.

The sample should be taken approximately 30 cm below the surface to avoid water or moisture surface contamination.

The samples thus obtained may be stored individually or composited, as agreed between the purchaser and the supplier.

3 Treatment and storage of samples

3.1 Store the samples in airtight containers until the tests are completed.

3.2 Handle with care the samples collected for the determination of pellet quality to avoid breakdown of the pellets.

3.3 Pass each sample through a single-stage riffle-type sample splitter at least twice in order to prevent stratification. This is particularly important for tests of pellet quality.

4 Sampling report

The sampling report shall include the following information :

a) identification of the sample;

b) number and location of the sample ports sampled;

c) size of sample.

* 1 dm^3 = 1 000 cm^3