INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 1795

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Raw rubber in bales — Sampling

Caoutchouc brut en balles — Échantillonnage

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (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 set up 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.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the Technical Committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are now in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, Technical Committee ISO/TC 45 has reviewed ISO Recommendation R 1795 and found it suitable for transformation. International Standard ISO 1795 therefore replaces ISO Recommendation R 1795-1971.

ISO Recommendation R 1795 was approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Hungary	Spain
Austria	India	Sri Lanka
Brazil	Iran	Sweden
Canada	Israel	Switzerland
Chile	Italy	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	New Zealand	U.S.A.
France	Peru	U.S.S.R.
Germany	Poland	
Greece	South Africa, Rep. of	

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the Recommendation.

No Member Body disapproved the transformation of ISO/R 1795 into an International Standard.

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Raw rubber in bales — Sampling

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies a method for consumer sampling of raw rubber in bales.

The sampling plan is intended primarily for referee purposes and is optional for quality control of production.

2 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

2.1 lot : An assembly of bales of rubber bearing the same grade and lot marks.

2.2 sample : A group of bales selected to represent the lot.

2.3 piece : The rubber taken from a bale of the sample to represent the bale.

3 METHOD OF SELECTING THE SAMPLE

The greater the number of bales in the sample the more representative is the sample of the lot, but in most cases practical considerations impose a limit on what is possible.

The number of bales chosen at random shall be in accordance with the following table :

Number of bales in lot	Number of bales in sample
less than 40	4
from 40 to 100	7
more than 100	10

Each bale forming the sample shall be tested and reported upon separately.

4 METHOD OF TAKING THE PIECE

A piece or pieces shall be taken from the selected bale by cuts without the use of lubricant, through the entire bale, normal to the surfaces of largest area of the bale for block forms or rubber, and normal to the surface of rubber sheets for other types. The outer wrapping sheets, polyethylene wrapping, bale coating, or other surface material shall be removed from the piece or pieces in the sample.

The total mass of the piece or pieces shall be between 600 and 1 500 g depending on the test to be carried out.

Unless the piece is immediately tested, it shall be placed in an air-tight container of not more than twice the volume of the piece, or wrapped in two layers of aluminium foil, until required.

5 SAMPLING REPORT

The sampling report shall give the following information :

a) the number and kind of bales forming the lot;

b) the number of bales forming the sample;

c) all details required for full identification of the sample.