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Corkwood in planks, virgin cork, ramassage, gleanings, corkwood refuse and corkwaste — Sampling

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FOREWORD

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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 2385 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 87, *Cork.*

It was approved in November 1971 by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Czechoslovakia	Hungary	Romania
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Iran	South Africa, Rep. of
France	Italy	Spain
Germany	Portugal	United Kingdom

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

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0 INTRODUCTION

Cork lots to be checked are usually made up in bales and have a mass of several tens of tonnes or even, for grinding qualities, of hundreds of tonnes. Test samples, by contrast, cannot have a mass of more than a few kilograms.

Moreover, the mass of a piece of cork varies continually with its surroundings, with relative humidity and with temperature, as it does also with processing and packaging operations and with conditions of storage to which it may have been subject.

Furthermore, all other things being equal, two pieces of cork of different thickness and different quality will have different moisture contents.

It follows that the extrapolation method by which the moisture content determined by testing a few test samples is considered as applying to the mass of a lot is open to quite a number of possibilities of error.

The influence of some of these possible sources of error may be considerably reduced by carrying out the sampling systematically, for example by determining masses at the same time and under identical conditions, working on homogeneous lots made up of cork of the same class, thickness and quality, or, if the cork is baled, working on bales obtained from the same press.

On the other hand, a few sources of error such as those resulting from different conditions of storage and transportation cannot be eliminated by any particular sampling procedure. This fact requires that samples be taken in adequate number and mass.

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1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard lays down the method of sampling corkword in planks, virgin cork, ramassage, gleanings, corkwood refuse and corkwaste.

2 DEFINITIONS

2.1 *Definitions of products*

According to ISO/R 633, *Cork — Glossary.*

2.2 *Definitions for sampling*

2.2.1 consignment : Quantity of goods dispatched together under a given contract.

2.2.2 lot : A given part of the consignment which is presumed to have the same characteristics and which permits an evaluation of its quality.

2.2.3 increment : Small portion of material taken from one place in the lot.

2.2.4 gross sample : Quantity resulting from putting together the increments.

2.2.5 reduced sample : Quantity obtained by reducing the gross sample and which is representative of the lot.

2.2.6 laboratory sample : A given part of the reduced sample, as sent to the laboratory.

3 GENERAL

The whole of the consignment must be handled in lots of 100 tonnes maximum, each of which shall include only one class of cork of the same quality and thickness. If the cork is baled, the bales must have come from the same press.

4 SAMPLING METHOD

Determine the initial mass of the whole lot by direct weighing, packing included.

4.1 **Elementary sampling** (increment)

Not later than 6 h after determining the initial mass, take increments at the rate of 1 % with a minimum of 300 kg, as follows :

4.1.1 *Bulk cork in piles*

Take every piece of cork located between two vertical planes one on each side of the median vertical plane which divides the pile lengthwise into two equal parts.

4.1.2 *Baled cork*

Take sample bales by selecting those with an initial