



Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results —

Part 2:

Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement method

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

Exactitude (justesse et fidélité) des résultats et méthodes de mesure —

Partie 2: Méthode de base pour la détermination de la répétabilité et de la reproductibilité d'une méthode de mesure normalisée

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 1

Technical Corrigendum 1 to International Standard ISO 5725-2:1994 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 69, *Applications of statistical methods*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Measurement methods and results*.

Page 12, subclause 7.3.4.3

Add the following note at the end of the subclause 7.3.4.3:

“NOTE According to 7.3.2.1, an item is to be called a statistical outlier if the test statistic is greater than its 1 % critical value. When the Grubbs' test is first applied to a group of cell means, a critical value from Table 5 is used to test the highest cell mean using a test at the 0,5 % level, and to test the lowest cell mean at the 0,5 % level. This amounts to a test of the most extreme cell mean at the 1 % level in accordance with 7.3.2.1. If the most extreme cell mean is found to be a statistical outlier, the Grubbs' test is then applied to the other extreme cell mean. It can be argued that a one-sided test should now be used. However, the procedure recommended in this part of ISO 5725 is to use only the critical values tabulated in Table 5 (the critical values for two-sided tests at the 1 % significance level) in order that all cell means be treated consistently. A similar argument may be used to justify the use of the two-sided 5 % critical values in Table 5 for all tests for statistical stragglers.”