

INTERNATIONAL ISO
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Paper, board and pulps — International calibration of testing apparatus — Nomination and acceptance of standardizing and authorized laboratories

Papiers, cartons et pâtes — Étalonnage international des appareils d'essai — Désignation et agrément des laboratoires de référence et des laboratoires agréés



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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 4094 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4094:1991). It follows the scheme established in the first edition, with many changes made largely for the sake of clarity. Major changes include the following:

- a) in the Scope, it is indicated that this standard is for use specifically by ISO/TC 6 or one of its subcommittees;
- b) in Clause 5, it is made clear that a laboratory may function as a standardizing laboratory, an authorized laboratory, or both;
- c) in 7.1.2, it is stipulated that costs associated with the qualification procedure shall be borne by the applicant laboratory;
- d) the need for strict confidentiality in assessing nominations is emphasized in 7.1.1, and the identification of a deputy convenor is suggested for those situations in which the convenor cannot be neutral;
- e) in 8.3, it is required that the convenor report, every two years to the ISO/TC 6 Secretariat, the results of interlaboratory meetings and comparisons held during that period;
- f) a new Clause 10 has been added, specifically dealing with the revocation of appointments.

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Introduction

The objective of standardization of testing methods is to create the means by which comparable results can be obtained on different occasions and in different laboratories, to control the processes that determine the acceptability of a product. Most testing methods for paper, board and pulps are linked with the existence of some kind of reference standard to which the numerical results are to be related. In many cases, the comparison is made by means of readily available instruments of appropriate accuracy: for example, a balance with certified weights, a chronometer, a calibrated length-measuring device such as a micrometer, etc. However, in certain instances, the relation to the reference standard may not be obvious, or there may be practical problems in measuring particular properties; the test method must therefore include additional instructions for ensuring reasonable accuracy of the results. This may be accomplished with the aid of transfer standards, when the results are related either to certain properties of a unique reference standard, or to results obtained at specified laboratories entrusted with the performance of certain delicate measurements. Standardizing laboratories and authorized laboratories act as links in supplying the transfer standards required.