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International Standard 607

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

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Surface active agents and detergents — Methods of sample division

Agents de surface et détergents — Méthodes de division d'un échantillon

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Descriptors : surfactants, detergents, sampling, test specimen conditioning, test equipment.

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.

International Standard ISO 607 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 91, *Surface active agents*, and was circulated to the member bodies in August 1978.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	India	Romania
Austria	Iran	South Africa, Rep. of
Belgium	Ireland	Spain
Bulgaria	Italy	Switzerland
Chile	Japan	United Kingdom
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Korea, Rep. of	USA
France	Mexico	USSR
Germany, F. R.	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
Hungary	Portugal	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 607-1967, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Surface active agents and detergents — Methods of sample division

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies methods for obtaining a reduced sample of surface active agent or detergent suitable for use with single or mixed products, in the form of powders, pastes or liquids.

The sample reduction process may be required for the following reasons :

- a) the preparation of a final sample or a laboratory sample of mass greater than 250 g from a blended bulk sample of mass greater than 500 g;
- b) the preparation of several equivalent laboratory samples and/or reference samples and/or storage samples, each of mass greater than 250 g, from a final sample;
- c) the preparation of a test sample from a laboratory sample.

2 Reference

ISO 6206, *Chemical products for industrial use — Sampling — Vocabulary*.

3 Definitions¹⁾

3.1 bulk sample : A collected set of samples which do not maintain their individual identities.

3.2 blended bulk sample : A collected set of samples blended together to obtain a uniform bulk sample.

3.3 reduced sample : A sample that has been obtained by reducing the quantity of another sample without change of composition.

NOTE — It may also be necessary to reduce the particle size in the course of reducing the quantity.

3.4 final sample : A sample obtained or prepared under the sampling plan for possible subdivision into identical portions for testing, reference or storage.

3.5 laboratory sample : A sample as prepared for sending to the laboratory and intended for inspection or testing.

3.6 reference sample : A sample prepared at the same time as, and equivalent to, the laboratory sample, which is acceptable to the parties concerned, and retained for use as a laboratory sample if a disagreement occurs.

3.7 storage sample : A sample prepared at the same time as, and equivalent to the laboratory sample, and intended for possible future use as a laboratory sample.

3.8 test sample : A sample prepared from the laboratory sample and from which test portions will be taken.

4 Principle

Reduction of a bulk sample by a mechanical process until a reduced sample is obtained.

1) Definitions based on ISO 6206.