
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



390

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Asbestos-cement products — Sampling and inspection

Produits en amiante-ciment — Échantillonnage et contrôle

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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.

International Standard ISO 390 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 77, *Products in fibre reinforced cement*, and results from the merging of ISO Recommendations R 390-1964 and R 1260-1970, which are cancelled and replaced by the present document.

It was submitted directly to the ISO Council, in accordance with clause 6.12.1 of the Directives for the technical work of ISO, and with the agreement of the experts of Technical Committee ISO/TC 69, *Applications of statistical methods*.

ISO Recommendations R 390-1964 and R 1260-1970 (which now constitutes the annex to this International Standard) had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Iran**	Portugal
Austria	Ireland	Romania
Belgium	Israel	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	Italy	Spain
Colombia*	Japan*	Sweden
Czechoslovakia*	Korea, Rep. of*	Switzerland
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France	Netherlands	U.S.S.R.*
Germany	New Zealand	Venezuela
Greece	Norway	Yugoslavia
Hungary	Peru	
India	Poland	

* approved ISO/R 390 only.

** approved ISO/R 1260 only.

No member body expressed disapproval of the documents.

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Asbestos-cement products – Sampling and inspection

1 SCOPE

This International Standard establishes certain rules for batching, sampling, inspection and acceptance/rejection of asbestos-cement products.

2 FIELD OF APPLICATION

The purpose of this International Standard is to provide a uniform method to be used in determining whether supplies of asbestos-cement goods should be accepted as conforming to the relevant International Standard requirements for such products.

It provides for a double sampling plan for the method of inspection by attributes as well as for an alternative single sampling plan for the method of inspection by variables.

3 DEFINITIONS

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

3.1 inspection : The process of measuring, examining, testing, gauging or otherwise comparing the unit of product with the applicable requirements.

3.2 inspection by attributes : A system of inspection whereby the decision to accept or reject an inspection lot is based on the number of tested units of product classified as conforming or not conforming to certain requirements.

3.3 inspection by variables : A system of inspection whereby the decision to accept or reject an inspection lot is based on the average and variability of the measurements of a quality characteristic of the tested units of product.

3.4 sample : One or more units of product drawn from an inspection lot, the units of the sample being selected at random without regard to their quality.

3.5 range : The difference between the largest and smallest readings within a sample or group of samples.

3.6 consignment : That part of a delivery which comprises units of the same category.¹⁾

3.7 homogeneous consignment : A consignment comprising units of product made of the same ingredients and under essentially the same conditions (see 4.2).

3.8 sample size : The number of units of product in a sample.

3.9 unit of product : The entity of product inspected.

3.10 inspection lot : A fraction of a consignment/sub-consignment accepted or rejected as a whole depending on the quality found by inspection of a sample drawn from the lot.

3.11 maximum inspection lot : The largest inspection lot which could, *a priori*, be expected to be homogeneous.

3.12 minimum inspection lot : The smallest inspection lot from which samples should be drawn.

3.13 double sampling plan : A sampling plan containing at most two samples, the initial (first) and the second samples. The final decision to accept or reject the inspection lot may be reached after inspecting the initial or both samples according to the provisions of clause 7.

3.14 single sampling plan : A sampling plan containing one sample only. The decision to accept or reject the inspection lot may be reached after inspecting the sample according to the provisions of clause 7.

3.15 relevant International Standard : The International Standard prepared by ISO/TC 77 for the particular type of asbestos-cement products.

1) Examples :

Pipes of different diameters are regarded as belonging to different categories.

Sheets of different profiles are regarded as belonging to different categories.

Sheets of the same profile but of different lengths may be regarded as belonging to the same category.