

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
10277

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**Aluminium ores — Experimental methods
for checking the precision of sampling**

*Minerais alumineux — Méthodes expérimentales de contrôle de la fidélité
d'échantillonnage*



Reference number
ISO 10277:1995(E)

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.

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.

International Standard ISO 10277 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 129, *Aluminium ores*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Sampling*.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annex B is for information only.

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Aluminium ores — Experimental methods for checking the precision of sampling

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the experimental methods to be applied for checking the precision of sampling of aluminium ores, expressed in terms of the standard deviation, being carried out in accordance with the methods prescribed in ISO 8685.

NOTE 1 These methods may also be applied for the purpose of checking the precision of preparation of samples being carried out in accordance with the methods prescribed in ISO 6140.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 10277. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 10277 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 6139:1993, *Aluminium ores — Experimental determination of the heterogeneity of distribution of a lot.*

ISO 6140:1991, *Aluminium ores — Preparation of samples.*

ISO 8685:1992, *Aluminium ores — Sampling procedures.*

3 Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout this International Standard:

- d_2 factor to estimate the standard deviation from the range ($d_2 = 1,128$ for a pair of determinations)
- n number of increments
- R_1 absolute difference between determinations on subsample A and subsample B
- \bar{R}_1 mean absolute difference between determinations on subsamples A and B for n_s sampling units
- R_2 absolute difference between determinations on divided subsamples B_1 and B_2
- \bar{R}_2 mean absolute difference between determinations on divided subsamples B_1 and B_2 for n_s sampling units
- R_3 absolute difference between determinations on the same divided subsample B_2