

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
186

Third edition
1994-11-15

**Paper and board — Sampling to determine
average quality**

Papier et carton — Échantillonnage pour déterminer la qualité moyenne



Reference number
ISO 186:1994(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 186 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Test methods and quality specifications for paper and board*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 186:1985), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

© ISO 1994

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method of obtaining a representative sample from a lot of paper or board for testing to determine whether or not its average quality complies with set specifications including solid and corrugated fibreboard (see ISO 4046).

For some tests, special methods of sampling may be necessary; these will be given in the International Standard for the appropriate method of test.

NOTE 1 If less than 50 % of the lot is available for sampling, then sampling will be invalid in the absence of agreement to the contrary.

This method is unsuitable for determining the variability within a lot.

NOTES

2 Information on sampling for other purposes is given in ISO 2859-1:1989, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 1: Sampling plans indexed by acceptable quality level (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection*, ISO 2859-2:1985, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 2: Sampling plans indexed by limiting quality (LQ) for isolated lot inspection*, ISO 2859-3:1991, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 3: Skip-lot sampling procedures*, and ISO 3951:1989, *Sampling procedures and charts for inspection by variables for percent nonconforming*.

3 Information on the preparation of test pieces is given in the appropriate standard test methods.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions

of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 4046:1978, *Paper, board, pulp and related terms — Vocabulary*.

3 Definitions

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

3.1 lot: The aggregate of paper or board of a single kind of specified characteristics produced under conditions that are presumed uniform, and available for sampling at one time.

A lot comprises one or more nominally identical units. Where the material to be tested has already been incorporated into a manufactured article (for example a packing case), the lot is the aggregate of such articles of a single kind, of specified characteristics. (See figure 1.)

3.2 unit: A component of a lot which may be in the form of a reel, a bale, a bundle, a parcel, the contents of a packing case, a pallet load, etc. (See figure 1.)

3.3 sheet: The area of paper or board taken from the selected units. (See figure 1.)

3.4 specimen: An area of paper or board cut to given dimensions, from the sheets (or manufactured articles). (See figure 1.)