SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST ISO 6741-2

prva izdaja
januar 1996

Tekstilije - Vlakna in preje - Določanje trgovske mase pošiljk - 2. del: Metode priprave laboratorijskih vzorcev (prevzet standard ISO 6741-2:1987 z metodo platnice)

Textiles - Fibres and yarns - Determination of commercial mass of consignments - Part 2: Methods for obtaining laboratory samples

Textiles - Fibres et fils - Détermination de la masse commerciale d un lot - Partie 2: Méthodes d obtention des échantillons pour laboratoire

Deskriptorji: določanje, preje, preskušanje, tekstilna vlakna, tekstilije, trgovska masa

ICS 59.060 * 59.080.20

Referenčna številka
SIST ISO 6741-2:1996 (en)

Nadaljevanje na straneh od II do IV in 1 do 5

UVOD

Standard SIST ISO 6741-2 (en), Tekstilije - Vlakna in preje - Določanje trgovske mase pošiljk - 2. del: Metode priprave laboratorijskih vzorcev, prva izdaja, 1996, ima status slovenskega standarda in je z metodo platnice prevzet mednarodni standard ISO 6741-2, Textiles - Fibres and yarns - Determination of commercial mass of consignments - Part 2: Methods for obtaining laboratory samples, first edition, 1987-04-15, v angleškem jeziku.

NACIONALNI PREDGOVOR

Mednarodni standard ISO 6741-2:1987 je pripravil tehnični odbor Mednarodne organizacije za standardizacijo ISO/TC 38 Tekstilije.

Standard ISO 6741 je sestavljen iz naslednjih delov pod splošnim naslovom Tekstilije - Vlakna in preje - Določanje trgovske mase pošiljk:

1. del: Določanje mase in izračuni
2. del: Metode priprave laboratorijskih vzorcev
3. del: Postopki čiščenja vzorca
4. del: Vrednosti trgovskih dodatkov in trgovskih vlag - repriz (Tehnično poročilo)

Odločitev za prevzem tega standarda po metodi platnice je dne 1995-05-25 sprejel tehnični odbor USM/TC TEK Tekstil in tekstilni izdelki.

Ta slovenski standard je dne 1995-12-04 odobril direktor USM.

ZVEZE S STANDARDI

S prevzemom tega mednarodnega standarda veljajo naslednje zveze:

SIST ISO 6348	Tekstilije - Določanje mase - Slovar
JUS F. A0. 015	Tekstilije - Ugotavljanje mase - Izrazi in definicije
JUS F. B2. 011	Tekstilije - Preja iz vlaken določene dolžine - Tehnične zahteve
JUS F. S2. 010	Preskušanje tekstilij - Določanje deleža vlage v surovem bombažu in bombažnih vlaknih
JUS F. S2. 011	Preskušanje tekstilij - Določanje vlage v volni
JUS F. S3. 101	Preskušanje tekstilij - Določanje količine volnenega vlakna (Dobiti-Randmana) v pošiljki surove ali delno oprane volne
JUS F. S3. 101	Preskušanje tekstilij -Določanje surovinske sestave tekstilnih izdelkov - Splošna določila
JUS F. S9. 050	Preskušanje tekstilij - Izločanje vzorcev za preskušanje kakovosti surovega bombaža

OSNOVA ZA IZDAJO STANDARDA

- Prevzem standarda ISO 6741-2:1989

OPOMBI

- Povsod, kjer se v besedilu standarda uporablja izraz mednarodni standard , v SIST ISO 6741-2:1996 to pomeni slovenski standard .

- Uvod in nacionalni predgovor nista sestavni del standarda.

VSEBINA **Stran**

Po mnenju Ministrstva za informiranje Republike Slovenije z dne 18. februarja 1992, štev. 23/96-92, spada ta publikacija med proizvode informativne narave iz 13. točke tarifne številke 3, za katere se plačuje 5-odstotni prometni davek.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 6741-2

First edition
1987-04-15

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

Textiles — Fibres and yarns — Determination of commercial mass of consignments —

Part 2 : Methods for obtaining laboratory samples

Textiles — Fibres et fils — Détermination de la masse commerciale d'un lot —

Partie 2 : Méthodes d'obtention des échantillons pour laboratoire

R eference number
ISO 6741-2 : 1987 (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.

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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 6741-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Printed in Switzerland

Textiles — Fibres and yarns — Determination of commercial mass of consignments —

Part 2 : Methods for obtaining laboratory samples

0 Introduction

This document forms part 3 of a four-part International Standard prepared by ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

Part 1: Mass determination and calculations.

Part 2: Methods for obtaining laboratory samples.

Part 3: Specimen cleaning procedures.

Part 4: Values used for the commercial allowances and the commercial moisture regains. (Technical Report.)

The terminology used in this International Standard is in accordance with ISO 6348.

Most contracts of sale between buyer and seller specify either that the invoice mass of a consignment shall be determined by an independent third party, or that the seller's figure may be subject to an independent third-party check. This part of ISO 6741 describes the methods which are to be used by the independent third party in these cases. The figure for the commercial mass which results from the application of the procedures in this part of ISO 6741 either becomes the invoice mass of the consignment or is compared with the declared invoice mass plus or minus the tolerance agreed between the buyer and seller.

It is not intended that the methods in this part of ISO 6741 necessarily be used by the seller to establish his invoice mass.

The methods described in this part of ISO 6741 are, for the most part, destructive.

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 6741 specifies methods for obtaining laboratory samples for mass determination by one of the methods given in ISO 6741-1. The method appropriate for particular fibres is indicated in ISO 6741-4

The procedures comprise:

Nature of consignment	Procedure described
Bulk staple in bales	Hand sampling (two methods) Core sampling
Tow and strands in bales and cases	Hand sampling
Unsupported wound or coiled packages of raw silk, tow sliver, top or yarn in containers	Hand sampling
Yarn wound on supports	Cutting method Winding (four methods)

When a replicate sample is required for other tests or as a precaution against misadventure, the mass taken during sampling shall be doubled and the sample shall then immediately be halved to provide the two samples.

2 References

ISO 6348, *Textiles — Determination of mass — Vocabulary*.

ISO 6741, *Textiles — Fibres and yarns — Determination of commercial mass of consignments*

— *Part 1 : Mass determination and calculations.*

— *Part 4 : Values used for the commercial allowances and the commercial moisture regains.* (Technical Report.)

3 Principle

Laboratory samples are taken from the containers in the consignment samples obtained as specified in ISO 6741-1 and placed in stoppered, air-tight vessels for subsequent processing.

4 Apparatus

Air-tight vessels, of low hygroscopicity and known mass, capable of holding the material being tested. For example, a stoppered glass jar or a clean, grease-free polyethylene bag of minimum thickness 70 µm, inside a second similar polyethylene bag, is sometimes used. In the latter case, both bags shall be sealed and free of holes.

5 Sampling procedure

Sample, preferably immediately after weighing each container in the consignment sample as specified in 6.2 of ISO 6741-1, in accordance with 5.1, 5.2 or 5.3, as appropriate.

5.1 Consignments of bulk staple in bales

5.1.1 Method A

Remove the bale wrappers. Take samples from the bale in such a manner that

— each sample is taken from the appropriate zone described below;

— no more than 30 s elapse between the exposure of a sample and its confinement in an air-tight vessel (clause 4).

Samples may be taken with a hook, but any handling shall be carried out with gloves of an impervious material.

Consider the bale as being made up of two zones, inner and outer, both of about the same volume (see figure 1). The dimensions of the inner zone shall be 80 % of those of the bale, i.e. the thickness of the outer layer represents 10 % of the corresponding dimension of the bale.

a) From the outer zone take 12 samples, each weighing about 5 g, two being taken from each face at randomly different positions and depths within the layer.

b) From the inner zone take a further six samples, each weighing about 10 g. Consider the inner zone to be made up of six equal layers (see figure 2), three layers above and three layers below the centre line of the bale, and take one sample at random from each of these layers.

As each sample is taken from the bale, place it immediately into a pre-weighed, air-tight vessel. There should finally be about 120 g of fibre in the vessel.

5.1.2 Method B

Remove the bale wrappers.

Use a hand sampling method similar to that described in 5.1.1.

Employ three distinct points of sampling situated on a diagonal line of the parallelepiped constituted by the bale and positioned at 20 %, 50 % and 80 % of its length. Take one sample, mass at least 150 g, at each point and place it immediately into a pre-weighed, stoppered, air-tight vessel (clause 4). The mass of the staple in the vessel should finally be about 500 g.

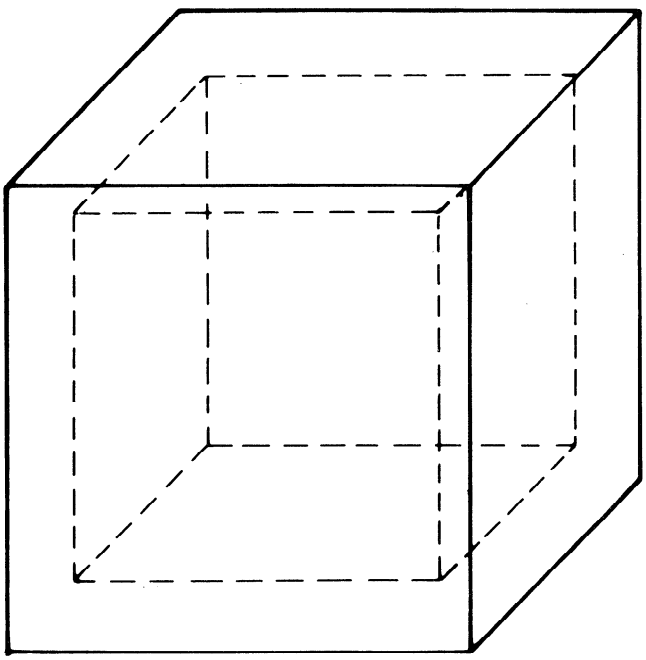

Figure 1 — Zones of a bale

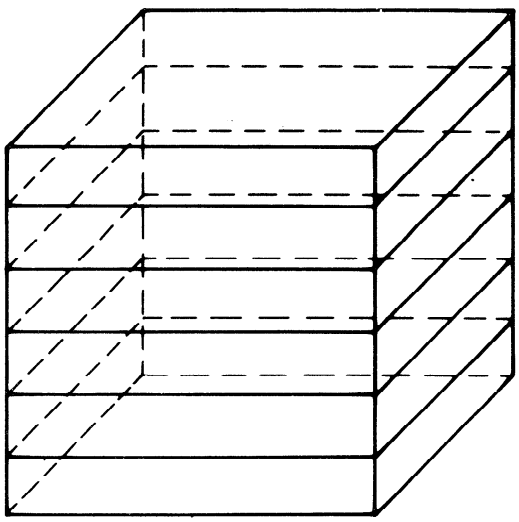

Figure 2 — Layers of inner zone

5.1.3 Method C

Select and use one of the following methods [1].

5.1.3.1 Method C.1

Use a core sampler with a non-rotating coring tube with manual pressure. The diameter of the cutting tip (which shall be sharp to achieve good bale penetration) shall be 12 to 25 mm and the tube length shall be 600 ± 20 mm.

Clear the point of tube penetration and insert the corer in a direction which is parallel to the sides of the bale in the direction of compression to a depth of not less than 47 % of the bale length.

Extract not less than 35 core samples at random from the consignment sample in accordance with table 1. Place the samples from each bale immediately into a pre-weighed, stoppered, air-tight vessel. Use either one vessel per bale or, if a global sample is to be used, one or more large vessels between which all the cores from all the containers are equally divided.

Table 1 — Coring programme for bales, method C1

Number of bales in the consignment sample	Number of cores per bale	Number of cores from each face of the bale*
1	35	18/17
2	18	9/9
3	12	6/6
4	9	5/4
5	7	4/3
6	6	3/3
7, 8	5	3/2
9, 10, 11	4	2/2
12 to 17	3	2/1
18 to 34	2	1/1
35 and above	1	1/0

* Core alternately through the cap and base.

5.1.3.2 Method C2

Use a core sampler with a non-rotating coring tube with mechanical pressure. The diameter of the cutting tip (which shall be sharp to achieve good bale penetration) shall be 18 ± 1 mm [2] and the tube length shall be sufficient to achieve a depth of penetration of at least 90 % of the bale length.

Clear the point of tube penetration on the base of the bale and insert the corer in a direction which is parallel to the sides of the bale in the direction of compression to the full depth of the tube.

Extract not less than 20 core samples at random from the consignment sample in accordance with table 2. Place the samples from each bale immediately into a stoppered, air-tight vessel. Use either one vessel per bale or, if a global sample is to be used, one or more large vessels between which all the cores from all the containers are equally divided.

In the case of high-density bales (more than 450 kg/m^3), special equipment shall be employed. The commercial mass of high-density bales can nevertheless be determined by partial or complete removal of wrappers, followed by methods B, C1 and C2.

Table 2 — Coring programme for bales, method C2

Number of bales in the consignment sample	Number of cores per bale
1	20
2	10
3	7
4	5
5, 6	4
7, 8, 9	3
10 to 19	2
20 and above	1

5.1.3.3 Method C3

Use a core sampler with a non-rotating coring tube with manual pressure. The diameter of the cutting tip (which shall be sharp to achieve good bale penetration) shall be 25 ± 1 mm and the tube length shall be 600 ± 20 mm.

Clear the point of tube penetration and insert the corer in a direction which is parallel to the sides of the bale in the direction of compression to a depth of about 90 % of the bale length.

Extract from each bale the number of cores indicated in table 3. Place the samples from each bale immediately into a pre-weighed, stoppered, air-tight vessel (clause 3). Use either one vessel per container or, if a global sample is to be used, one or more large vessels between which all the cores from all the containers are equally divided.

Table 3 — Coring programme for bales, method C3

Number of bales in the consignment sample	Number of cores per bale	
	Bale mass 150 to 250 kg	Bale mass above 250 kg
1	3	5
2	3	4
3	3	4
4 to 11	2	3
12 and above	1	2

1) Methods C1 and C2 are based upon the IWTO manual and machine coring procedures respectively.

2) The interested parties may agree to use a cutting tip with a diameter between 12 and 25 mm.