
**Paints, varnishes and raw materials for
paints and varnishes — Sampling**

*Peintures, vernis et matières premières pour peintures et vernis —
Échantillonnage*

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ISO 15528:2000

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 15528 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

It cancels and replaces ISO 842:1984 and ISO 1512:1991.

Sampling depends on the state of aggregation of the product and the size of the container but not on the type of product, e.g. paint, varnish, binder, pigment, extender or solvent. It was therefore decided to combine ISO 842 and ISO 1512. ISO 8130-9:1992, *Coating powders — Part 9: Sampling*, describes methods for the sampling of coating powders from consignments and for the subdivision of the sample into quantities suitable for test methods specified in other parts of ISO 8130. It was decided that ISO 8130-9 should remain a separate standard and not be combined with ISO 842 and ISO 1512 because it is part of a comprehensive series of standards dealing with coating powders. ISO 1513:1992, *Paints and varnishes — Examination and preparation of samples for testing*, specifies both the procedure for preliminary examination of a single sample as received for testing, and the procedure for preparing a test sample by blending and reduction of a series of samples representative of a consignment of paint, varnish or related product, the samples of the product to be tested having been taken in accordance with ISO 842 and ISO 1512.

Introduction

This International Standard specifies procedures for the sampling of paints and varnishes and of raw materials used in their manufacture. It does not deal with the preparation for testing or reduction of the samples thus taken. This is dealt with in ISO 1513 (see Bibliography).

Correct sampling is a skilled operation and the various procedures need to be carried out with great care by operators having the required knowledge and experience. The general instructions in this International Standard are intended to supplement this knowledge and experience and are applicable to most situations. However, some products may require special sampling precautions that are not given in this International Standard and therefore special vigilance will be necessary on the part of operators to take note of any unusual characteristics exhibited by those products. It is also essential that operators adhere to any special precautions in accordance with product specifications and national safety regulations.

ISO 3165 gives general guidance on safety in the sampling of chemical products for industrial use and is intended to assist those engaged in sampling or in directing the activities of samplers.

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Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling

1 Scope

This International Standard describes manual methods of sampling paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes. Such products include liquids and materials which, without undergoing chemical modification, are capable of being liquefied when heated up, and also powdered, granulated and pasty materials. Samples may be taken from containers, e.g. cans, drums, tanks, containers, tank wagons or ships' tanks, as well as from barrels, sacks, big-bags, silos or silo wagons, or from conveyor belts.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3165:1976, *Sampling of chemical products for industrial use — Safety in sampling*.

ISO 6206:1979, *Chemical products for industrial use — Sampling — Vocabulary*.
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3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the terms and definitions given in ISO 6206 and the following apply.

3.1

batch

definite quantity of a material which was produced under uniform conditions

3.2

lot

total quantity of material which is to be sampled, which may consist of a number of batches or sampling units

3.3

individual sample

that part of a product taken from a bulk material by one sampling operation

3.4

representative sample

sample which complies — within the precision of the test methods used — in all of its characteristic features with the material sampled

3.5

average sample

mixture of equivalent portions of individual samples (3.3)

- 3.6**
top sample
individual sample taken at or near the surface of a material
- 3.7**
bottom sample
individual sample taken at or near the lowest level of a material
- 3.8**
composite sample
individual sample taken from a number of different levels of a material
- 3.9**
intermittent sample
individual sample taken intermittently from a flow of material
- 3.10**
continuous sample
sample taken continuously from a flow of material
- 3.11**
reference sample
individual, average or continuous sample which is taken and stored for a specified period for reference purposes

4 General requirements

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Sampling, the labelling and storage of samples, and the preparation of the associated documentation shall be carried out by skilled personnel. After selection of a clean sampling device of a suitable type and size, sampling shall be performed observing the relevant regulations on health and safety, ensuring that emissions are kept to a minimum.

The sampling method used shall take into account both the physical and the chemical characteristics of the material concerned, e.g. its sensitivity to light and oxidation, its tendency to undergo surface reactions (skin formation) and its hygroscopic, physiological and toxicological characteristics.

Provision shall be made for taking representative samples at a cost which is considered reasonable by the parties concerned, using a procedure which meets the requirements of quality testing and quality management.

Storage of the samples, including the reference samples, shall comply with quality management requirements concerning labelling, traceability and periods of storage.

In the case of particularly sensitive materials, instructions shall be provided with regard to the storage conditions. This is to ensure the quality of, in particular, the reference sample for the entire storage period.

For health and safety information in sampling, see ISO 3165.

5 Sampling equipment

5.1 Sampling devices

5.1.1 General

The choice of sampling device depends on the type of material being sampled, its state of aggregation, the type of container, the level to which the container is filled, the health and safety hazard presented by the material and the sample size required. General requirements for sampling devices include

- easy handling,
- easy cleaning (smooth surfaces),
- commercial availability,
- chemical resistance to the material being sampled.

5.1.2 Scoops

5.1.2.1 Scoop (ladle) (see also 5.1.7)

A scoop is primarily used for taking top samples of solid materials.

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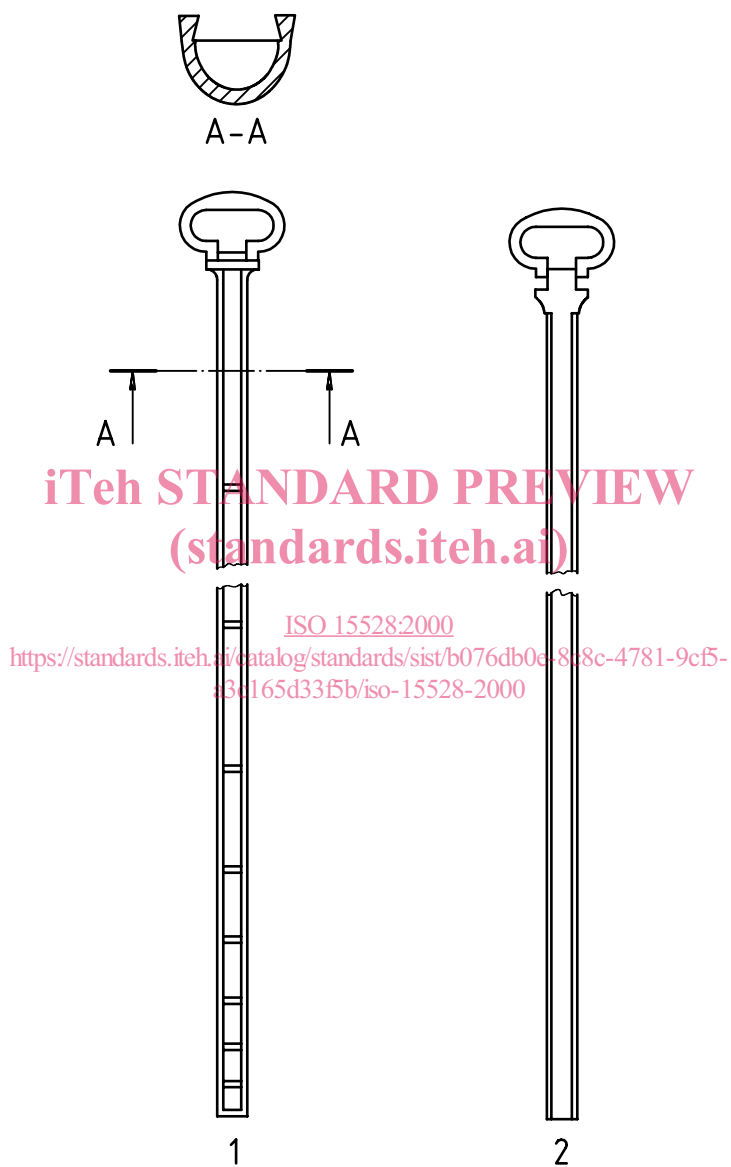
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5.1.2.2 Scoop for liquids

This instrument consists of a D-shaped metal trough divided into compartments along its length, and a shutter that moves vertically along the entire length to open and close compartments (see Figure 1). It is normally from 25 mm to 50 mm in diameter.

The instrument is inserted closed and the shutter pulled out to admit the liquid; the scoop is then closed and withdrawn.



- Key**
- 1 Trough
 - 2 Shutter

Figure 1 — Sample scoop for liquids

5.1.2.3 Scoops for powders

Such scoops are open instruments intended for use with solids in powder form. They are of metal, of semicircular or C-shaped cross-section and when inserted bore out a core through the material (see Figure 2).

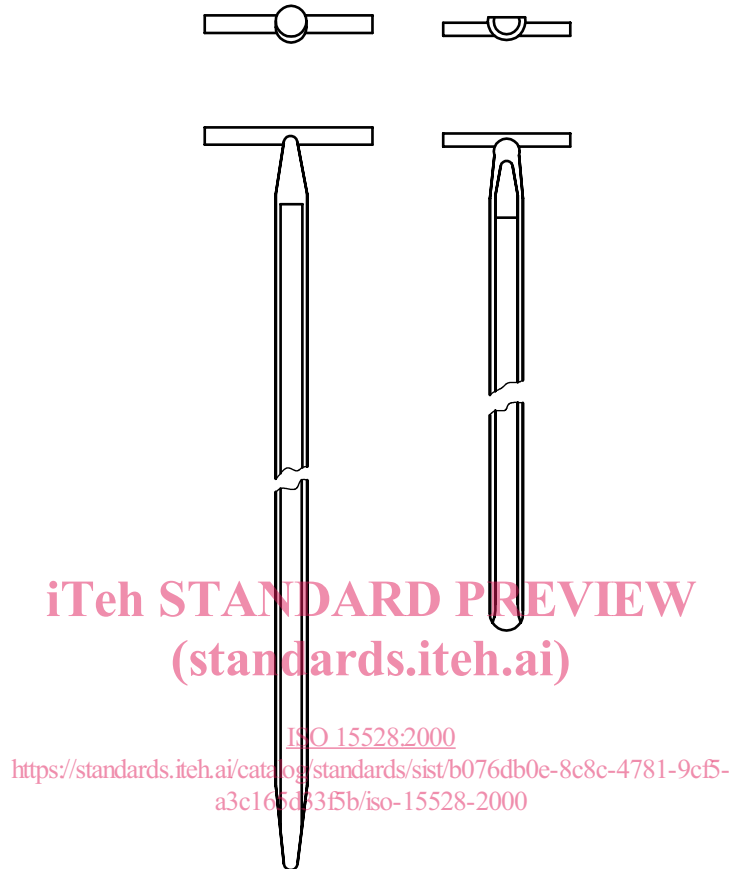


Figure 2 — Sampling scoops for powders