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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



# 1310

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

## Carbon black for use in the rubber industry — Sampling packaged shipments

*Noir de carbone livré en sacs pour l'industrie des élastomères — Échantillonnage*

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Descriptors : rubber industry, carbon black, sampling.

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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.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the Technical Committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are now in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, Technical Committee ISO/TC 45 has reviewed ISO Recommendation R 1310 and found it suitable for transformation. International Standard ISO 1310 therefore replaces ISO Recommendation R 1310-1970.

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ISO Recommendation R 1310 was approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Australia	India	South Africa, Rep. of
Austria	Iran	Spain
Brazil	Israel	Sweden
Canada	Italy	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	Thailand
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	New Zealand	Turkey
France	Peru	United Kingdom
Germany	Poland	U.S.A.
Greece	Portugal	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	Romania	

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the Recommendation.

No Member Body disapproved the transformation of ISO/R 1310 into an International Standard.

# Carbon black for use in the rubber industry – Sampling packaged shipments

## 1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies a method for the sampling of carbon black for use in the rubber industry, delivered in bags, cartons or other types of package.

## 2 GENERAL

2.1 Packaged shipments of carbon black are generally delivered in packages of 25 kg (or 50 lb). The packages may be grouped in unit loads, stacks, or may be loaded in tiers of loose bags. In each case, a shipment involves a given number of packages, units, tiers, or a definite total weight.

2.2 Samples shall be taken as agreed between the interested parties either at the point of manufacture or at the point of delivery. Samples may be taken from the

packages as loaded or as received. Each sample taken represents a unit, a lot, or a given weight of the material. The number of samples to be taken shall be as agreed between the interested parties.

2.3 The size of the individual sample taken shall be related to the tests to be made on the material. It is recommended that no sample be smaller than 1 kg in mass or 3 l in volume.

## 3 APPARATUS

**Sampling device** consisting of an open polyethylene tube, of diameter no less than 25 mm, which can be inserted into the package to its approximate geometric centre. The carbon black sample can be poured through this tube from the geometric centre of the package. (See figure.)

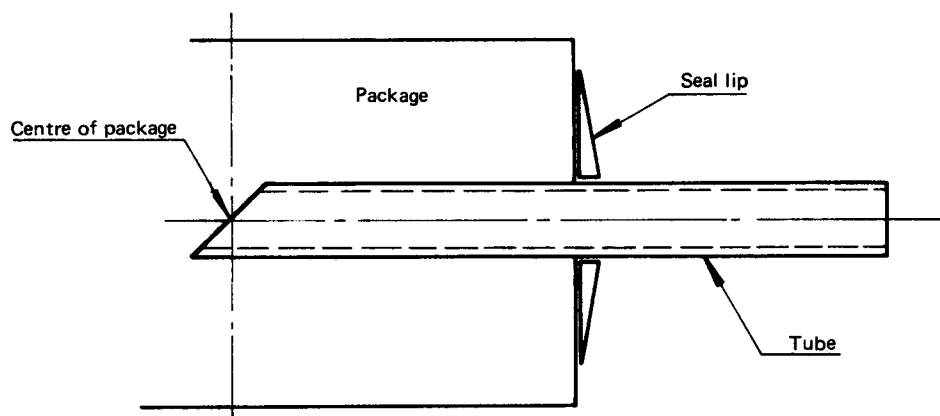


FIGURE – Sampling device

#### 4 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Place the bag of carbon black to be sampled in an upright position. Adjust the seal lip on the tube at a distance from the bevelled end corresponding to the depth required to reach the geometric centre of the bag. Make a slit at the approximate centre of the upper end of the bag. Insert the sampling tube into the cut bag with the bevelled end pointing downward to the required depth. Hold the seal lip against the bag to act as a seal. Turn the bag upside down to allow the carbon black to flow through the tube into an adequate container. Discard approximately the first half litre of sample material. Remove a sufficiently large sample for testing. Finally, upend the bag once again, remove the sampling device and seal the bag opening. Take care not to break up the pellets with the sampling device.

#### 5 TREATMENT AND STORAGE OF SAMPLES

5.1 Prior to testing, pass all samples through a single-stage riffle-type sample splitter at least twice in order to prevent stratification. This is particularly important for tests of

pellet quality. Tests on such samples should produce average quality data. When maximum and minimum quality data are desired for a given shipment (for example for loss on heating), each sample shall be tested independently.

5.2 Handle the samples collected for the determination of the pellet quality with care to avoid breakdown of the pellets.

5.3 Store the samples in airtight containers until the tests are completed.

#### 6 SAMPLING REPORT

The sampling report shall include the following information :

- a) identification of the sample;
- b) number of samples;
- c) location of the samples in the shipment.

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