
**Cork — Cork stoppers for still wine —
Sampling plan for the quality control
of cork stoppers**

*Liège — Bouchons de liège pour vins tranquilles — Plan
d'échantillonnage pour le contrôle qualité des bouchons de liège*

Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai



Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2012

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 either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Terms and definitions	1
3 Initial sampling of the batch	1
4 Sampling implementation	2
5 Sampling of stoppers for each test	2
5.1 General	2
5.2 Normal distribution parameters	2
5.3 Random distribution parameters	3
Bibliography	4

Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai

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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 17727 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 87, *Cork*.

Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai

Cork — Cork stoppers for still wine — Sampling plan for the quality control of cork stoppers

1 Scope

This International Standard describes the quality control sampling plans for the receipt and shipping of ready-to-use, cylindrical stoppers (flush with cork mouth finish) in semi-worked or finished cork used for still wines.

These plans do not apply to controls made during production.

This sampling plan applies to the following parameters, for which a standardized analysis method is available. These are the parameters which are applicable to:

- physical tests: dimensions, mass, and apparent density for agglomerate cork stoppers, moisture content, dimensional recovery after compression, extraction force, liquid tightness, and dust content [see ISO 9727 (all parts)];
- chemical tests: analysis of oxidizing residues (see ISO 21128);
- microbiological tests: enumeration of colony-forming units of yeasts, moulds, and bacteria capable of growth in an alcoholic medium (see ISO 10718);
- sensory analysis (see ISO 22308);
- the analysis of releasable 2, 4, 6-trichloroanisole (TCA) (see ISO 20752).

Type tests and validation tests are not included in this International Standard (for example global migration).

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

outer packaging

cardboard box that contains bags of stoppers

2.2

packaging

plastic bag that contains the stoppers

3 Initial sampling of the batch

The definition of a batch will vary according to the supplier, who will define this concept such that a group of stoppers is as homogeneous as possible for the characteristics evaluated.

An initial sample of n stoppers will be taken from a batch of N stoppers.

The quantity n of stoppers to be sampled will be the optimum amount of stoppers necessary to perform the controls: stoppers used in non-destructive tests can be reused. Controls shall be carried out in a logical order, according to this optimization criterion.