



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

oSIST prEN 196-7:2026

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Metode preskušanja cementa - 7. del: Metode za vzorčenje in pripravo vzorcev običajnega cementa in njegovih sestavin

Methods of testing cement - Part 7: Methods for sampling and sample preparation of common cement and its constituents

Prüfverfahren für Zement - Teil 7: Verfahren für die Probenahme und Probenvorbereitung von gewöhnlichem Zement und seinen Bestandteilen

Méthodes d'essai des ciments - Partie 7: Méthodes de prélèvement et de préparation d'échantillons de ciment ordinaire et de ses constituants

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **prEN 196-7**

ICS:

91.100.10 Cement. Mavec. Apno. Malta Cement. Gypsum. Lime.
Mortar

oSIST prEN 196-7:2026

en,fr,de

Sample Document

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT
prEN 196-7

August 2026

ICS 91.100.10

Will supersede EN 196-7:2007

English Version

**Methods of testing cement - Part 7: Methods for sampling
and sample preparation of common cement and its
constituents**

Méthodes d'essai des ciments - Partie 7: Méthodes de
prélèvement et de préparation d'échantillons de
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Prüfverfahren für Zement - Teil 7: Verfahren für die
Probenahme und Probenvorbereitung von
gewöhnlichem Zement und seinen Bestandteilen

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prEN 196-7:2026(E)**European foreword**

This document (prEN 196-7:2026) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 51 Cement and building limes”, the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 196-7:2007.

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1 Scope

This document specifies the equipment to be used, the procedures to be applied and the requirements for sampling common cement and/or its constituent materials, representative of defined lots, for testing purposes.

The same equipment and procedures can be used for other types of cement or materials; in some cases, modifications to the procedure are also permitted, provided that this document and/or the modifications are referenced in the relevant product standards.

The provisions of this document are only applicable when samples of constituent of common cement are:

- a) required for evaluating the conformity of common cement or constituent of cement at the characteristics related to common cement, to cement constituents, to the release of dangerous substances to soil and ground water of common cement, and to environmental sustainability of common cement; or
- b) requested for checking a delivery or a lot with a standard, the provisions of a contract or the specification in an order.

This document is applicable to the sampling of powders or bulk materials, whether they are:

- c) contained in silos;
- d) contained in bags, canisters, drums or any other packages;
- e) transported in bulk in road vehicles, railway wagons, ships, etc.

NOTE The requirements of this document can also, by agreement between the parties, be followed for acceptance inspections for all non-standardized hydraulic binders.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp/>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

constituent of common cement

As defined in EN 197-1.

3.2

common cement

As defined in EN 197-1.

prEN 196-7:2026(E)**3.3
order**

formal request, covered by a single requisition placed with one manufacturer, factory, depot, or dispatching centre, issued by a customer or authorized party for the supply or procurement of a product in accordance with specified requirements, quantities, timeframes, and conditions

Note 1 to entry: The order can comprise of one or more consignments delivered over a defined period of time.

**3.4
consignment**

quantity of a product dispatched or received at one time, generally covered by a single dispatch note or transport document, originating from a single manufacturer, factory, depot, or dispatching centre, and presumed to have been manufactured under uniform conditions

**3.5
lot**

quantity of production, quantity of supply, or partial quantity of delivery (railway wagon load, truck load, ship load) or stock of product produced at one time under conditions considered to be uniform

Note 1 to entry: In a continuous process, the quantity produced during an agreed period of time is regarded as a lot.

Note 2 to entry: After specified tests this quantity is regarded as a whole as meeting or not meeting a standard, the provisions of a contract or the specification in an order.

**3.6
increment**

quantity taken in a single operation using the sampling equipment used

Note 1 to entry: Each increment represents a part of the total sample collected for a specific lot or consignment and is intended to be representative of the product in the location and time of sampling.

**3.7
sample**

quantity taken at random, or in accordance with a sampling plan, from a larger quantity (e.g. silo, stock of bags, wagons, trucks, ships, etc.) or from a defined lot, for the purpose of the intended tests

Note 1 to entry: A sample can consist of one or more increments, each intended to be representative of the portion of product from which it was taken.

**3.8
spot sample**

taken within a short period of time and at a fixed point from a larger quantity, for the purpose of the intended tests

Note 1 to entry: A spot sample can be obtained by combining one or more immediately consecutive increments, each intended to be representative of the portion of product from which it was taken.

**3.9
composite sample**

homogeneous mixture of spot samples taken:

- a) at different points; or
- b) at different times.

from a larger mass of the same material

Note 1 to entry: The composite sample is obtained by thoroughly mixing the combined spot samples and, if necessary, reducing the size of the resulting mixture, in order to produce a representative sample for testing.

3.10

laboratory sample

prepared by thoroughly mixing, and if necessary, reducing, a larger sample (spot or composite sample), intended for use by laboratories performing the tests.

3.11

sample for retest

retained for possible subsequent testing in the event that the results obtained from laboratory samples are in doubt or disputed

3.12

retained sample

taken systematically from regular deliveries (for example, for large construction works), if necessary, in the presence of all concerned parties, to be retained for possible testing in the event of doubt, dispute, or subsequent problems.

Note 1 to entry: Definitions 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.12 are applicable only in the case of checks performed at the time of delivery of a supply.

4 General

4.1 Scope

Sampling is the process of selecting and preparing one or more portions from a lot or batch under specified conditions, so that they are representative of the entire lot. These portions are then used for measurement, inspection, or analysis to provide information about the lot from which they were taken.

The purpose of sampling is to:

- obtain a representative specimen or specimens of a lot or batch so that subsequent inspection or measurement results can be reliably related to the whole lot;
- facilitate decisions about conformity, quality level, acceptability or rejection of the lot without inspecting every item.
- support efficient quality-control, acceptance inspection, process monitoring or conformity assessment by reducing labour/time/resources compared to 100 % inspection.
- enable compliance with defined standards, contractual or regulatory requirements, while controlling risks of wrong decision (e.g. producer's risk, consumer's risk).

4.2 Equipment

The equipment used, methods followed, and precautions taken can vary according to the nature of the installation and the circumstances in which the samples are taken.

4.3 Representation

When taking delivery of a supply, sampling should be conducted in the presence of representatives of both the manufacturer (or vendor) and the customer (or purchaser). The absence of one party shall not prevent sampling; however, such absence can be recorded in the sampling report (see Clause 10).