
Packed cork — Virgin cork, raw reproduction cork, ramassage, gleanings, burnt cork, boiled reproduction cork and raw corkwaste — Sampling to determine moisture content

Liège emballé — Liège mâle, liège de reproduction cru, liège de ramassage, liège gisant, liège flambé, liège de reproduction bouilli et rebut — Échantillonnage pour la détermination de l'humidité



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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 87, *Cork*.

This third edition of ISO 2385 cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2385:1993), of which it constitutes a minor revision. Minor editorial details have been introduced in this edition.

Packed cork — Virgin cork, raw reproduction cork, ramassage, gleanings, burnt cork, boiled reproduction cork and raw corkwaste — Sampling to determine moisture content

1 Scope

This International Standard applies to packed cork and specifies the method of sampling virgin cork, raw reproduction cork, ramassage, gleanings, burnt cork, boiled reproduction cork and raw corkwaste for the determination of moisture content.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 633, *Cork — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 633 apply.

4 General

The whole of the consignment shall be handled in lots (batches), and all the packages of a same lot shall be identical and shall include, in similar proportion, only one of the types of cork mentioned in the title of this International Standard. Additionally, in the specific case of boiled reproduction cork which is grouped and classed according to its thickness and/or quality, all packages of the same lot shall be identical in quantity as concerns those parameters.

5 Sampling method

5.1 General

In order to guarantee that the laboratory samples are representative of the lot, the constitution of these samples (5.2 to 5.5) shall be carried out at random. The sampling shall be done as quickly as possible, provided that it does not exceed 24 h after the moment of the determination of the total initial mass of the lot. From this moment onward, the cork removed shall be kept in a closed room without ventilation.

The total mass of packages shall be determined through direct weighing of portions thereof, together with the procedures described in 5.4, extrapolating the value obtained for the total amount of the packages.

5.2 Elementary samples

Determine the total initial mass of the lot (including packages) by directly weighing the entire lot from which the samples shall be taken.

When removing the elementary samples from the lot, guarantee that together they represent at least 1 % of the entire number of packages that constitute the lot.

5.3 Gross sample

The gross sample is obtained by gathering all the elementary samples (5.2).

5.4 Reduced sample

Take at random from the gross sample (5.3) a maximum of six elementary samples.

Each of these samples shall be opened and the mass of the corresponding packages shall be determined by direct weighing. Then, from each opened sample, take three parts, with more or less the same mass of cork pieces. Remove these parts from the upper one-third, the middle one-third and the lower one-third of the opened sample, in order to obtain, from all the opened samples, a total mass of about 30 kg.

5.5 Laboratory samples

Mix together the cork pieces from the reduced sample (5.4) and divide this mixture into two similar laboratory samples. Place each laboratory sample in an air-tight container: the first one for direct use in the moisture test and the second one to be given to the entity responsible for the sampling, for possible control.

6 Sampling report

The sampling report shall mention the following information:

- a) the designation of the product and, if appropriate, its size and quality;
- b) the identifying mark of the product or number of the lot;
- c) the names of both supplier and buyer;
- d) the initial number of elementary samples (5.2);
- e) the number of elementary samples which were opened to obtain the reduced sample;
- f) the date when the total initial mass of the lot was determined;
- g) the date when the sampling ended (5.5);
- h) the place of the lot from which the samples were taken;
- i) the name of the entity responsible for the sampling;
- j) total initial mass of the lot (excluding the packages);
- k) identification of any events which may have affected the sampling;
- l) reference to this International Standard.