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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 27680-2011

**Copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates -- Experimental
methods for checking the bias of sampling**

铜、铅、锌和镍精矿 检查取样误差的实验方法

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard is in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules drafted.

This standard uses the translation method identical with ISO 13292:2006 (E) Experimental side "of copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates --- check sampling error law".

This standard and ISO 13292. Compared to 2006, the main changes are as follows.

--- With a decimal point instead of a comma as the decimal point in the international standard ";. ";";

--- Remove the cover of the international standards, directory, foreword and introduction.

This standard by the national non-ferrous metals Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC243) centralized.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the test method to check copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrate sampling error of sampling methods according to ISO 12743. This standard specifies the method can also be used to check if there are errors in sample handling and check different locations (such as loading and unloading points) exchange of samples and sample batches Possible analysis of significant differences.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

ISO 12743 Copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates - Sampling methods of metal and moisture content determination (Copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates-Sampling procedures for determination of metal and moisture content)

3 General

This standard applies only to the program paired data. Method B to check errors and from a technical perspective and experience can be quasi A control method is indeed the result, and if there is no significant difference between Method B Method A and the results obtained, it can be as a routine method B method.

Chapter 5 of the program is to check with the control method is generally used to compare the error, independent sample test (for example, when loading method A Analysis and Method B time of discharge) or exchange-like can also be used to check if there are significant differences between the results.

By comparing the final system or manual collection of samples (Method B) and collected from a fixed conveyor (Method A) on the control increment, test Mechanical sampling system errors and manual sampling methods. Analytical methods and test procedures with the standard reference material to check.

Even at full capacity loading systems have the ability to start, stop standard methods from the conveyor belt to take control of parts of the sample difficult to implement. the Lord the problem is to start weight loss and difficulty cargo loading system, which may cause a delay in shipment schedules and unloading process.

Another high cost comparison method, the ore stream is diverted to produce a material transfer conveyor bed section to install the equivalent of deputy prototype Mechanical sampling (Method B) the main conveyor belt to stop sampling on the transfer conveyor take control increments (Method A). Transfer conveyor should Having sufficient length to establish the material bed section and is not affected due to the shunt plate longitudinal segregation. Subsamples sampler and to transfer the sub-band Pour point should be as close as possible.

Sampling and sample preparation process is more prone to error than analytical techniques and testing methods. Because subsamples and control the quality and size in increments on both decreases gradually parts of the test sample and the sample becomes easier to damage and contamination. Thus, the sample processing system is more likely than sampling Errors at different stages of sample handling procedures should be subject to error test.

When the test error, than the number of experiments (data) not less than 20. The data needed for the two methods depends on the difference between the number of variance and detection the error delta.

Any physical and chemical properties, such as copper, lead, zinc, nickel or moisture content can be used to check for errors. Not only by the usual error A parameter generation, so check those parameters will reduce the quality of short-term fluctuations, especially those that concern the parameters to determine the error difference. Before testing should begin

to detect whether the error factors exist.

If error checking is to assess the subsample sampling equipment performance, it is recommended methods A and B from the concentrate portion as close as possible