

## საქართველოს სტანდარტი

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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## **Statistical methods for quality control of building materials and components**

*Méthodes statistiques de contrôle de la qualité des matériaux et éléments  
de construction*



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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.

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.

International Standard ISO 12491 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 98, *Bases for design of structures*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Reliability of structures*.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

## Introduction

Quality control of building materials and components is, according to ISO 2394, an indispensable part of an overall concept of structural reliability. As quality control is generally a time-consuming and expensive task, various operational techniques and activities have been developed to fulfil quality requirements in building. It appears that properly employed statistical methods can provide efficient, economic and effective means of quality control, particularly when expensive and destructive tests are to be performed. The purpose of this International Standard is to provide general techniques for quality control of building materials and components used in building or other civil engineering works.

Described techniques consist predominantly of classical statistical methods of common interest for all the participants in the building process. For other more sophisticated techniques and specific problems, existing statistical standards listed in annex A should be applied.