International Standard



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION●MEЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ●ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Cork — Composition cork — Test methods

Liège – Aggloméré composé – Méthodes d'essai

First edition — 1986-04-15

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO 7322:1986 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/da10136e-0f64-405d-8e03-4cca38ea6fe3/iso-7322-1986

UDC 674.833 : 620.1 Ref. No. ISO 7322-1986 (E)

Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting. TANDARD PREVIEW

International Standard ISO 7322 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 87; Cork.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other international Standard implies its 0f64-405d-8e03-latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Cork — Composition cork — Test methods

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the test methods to be used for the determination of the following characteristics of composition cork: thickness, apparent density, tensile strength, compressibility and recovery, resistance to boiling water, and behaviour in boiling hydrochloric acid.

- 3.8 Device for hydrochloric acid test, equipped with
- 3.8.1 Flask, of fire-resistant glass.
- 3.8.2 Reflux condenser.
- 3.8.3 Heating device with thermostat.

Metal ruler, graduated in 0,5 mm.

2 Reagent

Hydrochloric acid, 1,17 g/ml $< \varrho_{20} < 1,19$ g/ml. (standards.i3.10 Cutting dies.

3 Apparatus

ISO 7322:1984 Test pieces

Ordinary laboratory apparatus pandtandards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/da10136e-0f64-405d-8e03-4cca38ea6fe3/iso-73**2.1**19**Rreparation**

- 3.1 Balance, accurate to 0,01 g.
- 3.2 Chronometer.
- **3.3 Conditioning chamber**, with adjustable temperature and humidity
- **3.4** Static load press, with flat parallel plates of dimensions greater than those of the test pieces and equipped with
- **3.4.1 Cylindrical indentor**, made of steel, 28,2 mm in diameter (625 mm² surface), fitted on the movable head.
- **3.4.2 Dial micrometer**, accurate to 0,01 mm, attached to the movable head and giving by direct reading the thickness of the compressed material.
- **3.4.3 Weights**, for adjusting the load applied by the mobile head.
- 3.5 Vernier gauge, accurate to 0,1 mm.
- **3.6** Tensile testing machine, accurate to 1 N, with one fixed jaw and one mobile jaw, 12 mm apart. The mobile jaw shall move unloaded at a speed of 300 mm/min.
- 3.7 Open container, for water.

Use the dies (3.10) to cut test pieces from each sheet or slab to be tested at the edges and in the middle of the sample, according to the table.

4.2 Conditioning

Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be carried out at ambient temperature, on test pieces conditioned in the chamber (3.3) for 24 h at 20 \pm 2 °C and 65 \pm 5 % relative humidity.

5 Tests

5.1 Thickness

If the thickness of the test piece is less than 10 mm, use the press (3.6) to determine the thickness. Place the test piece on the base-plate of the press (3.4), apply the indentor to the centre for 15 s under a load of 7 kPa, and then read the thickness on the micrometer (3.4.2).

If the thickness of the test piece is greater than 10 mm, carry out the determination with the vernier gauge (3.5).

The thickness of the sample is the average of the results obtained for the nine test pieces tested.

Express the results in millimetres rounded off to the nearest $0,1\ mm$.

Dimensions of Test Number of test pieces Remarks test pieces **Thickness** 100×50 9 100 × 50 5 Use the test pieces Apparent density used for the thickness test. 100×50 5 Use the test pieces Tensile strength used for the apparent density test. 3 See 5.4.1. Compressibility and 50 × 50 recovery or cylindrical having a cross-sectional area of 625 mm² 3 for each fluid 50×50 Use the test pieces Behaviour in fluids used for the or cylindrical having preceding test.

a cross-sectional area of 625 mm²

Table - Dimensions and number of test pieces

5.2 Apparent density

iTeh STANDA piece. Set the machine in operation and record the force at which rupture occurs.

5.2.1 Procedure

(standar any test in which rupture occurs in or at the level of the jaws shall be eliminated and replaced by a new test piece.

Use the ruler (3.9) to determine the length and the width of each test piece, and weigh on the balance (3.1).

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5.2.2 Expression of results

The apparent density of the sample, expressed in kilograms per cubic metre, is given by the formula

$$\frac{m}{l \times b \times d} \times 10^6$$

where

is the mass of the test piece, in grams, rounded off to the nearest 0,1 g;

l is the length of the test piece, in millimetres, rounded off to the nearest integer;

is the width of the test piece, in millimetres, rounded off to the nearest integer;

d is the thickness of the piece, in millimetres, rounded off to the nearest 0,1 mm.

The apparent density of the sample shall be the average of the values obtained from each test piece.

Express the result rounded off to the nearest integer.

5.3 Tensile strength

5.3.1 Procedure

Clamp each test piece in the jaws of the machine (3.8) so that the force is exerted on the longitudinal direction of the test The tensile strength of the test piece, expressed in megapascals, is given by the formula

$$\frac{F}{h}$$

where

F is the force at which rupture occurs, in newtons, rounded off to the nearest integer;

is the width of the test piece, in millimetres, rounded off to the nearest integer;

d is the thickness of the test piece, in millimetres, rounded off to the nearest 0,1 mm.

The tensile strength of the sample shall be the average of the values obtained from each test piece.

Express the result rounded off to the nearest 0,01 MPa.

5.4 Compressibility and recovery

5.4.1 Preparation of test pieces

Take three test pieces; each test piece may be composed of one or several piled up units of the material in order to obtain a thickness between 4 and 6,5 mm.

5.4.2 Procedure

Place each test piece (see 5.4.1) on the base plate of the press (3.6). Apply a load of 7 kPa for 15 s and immediately read the thickness d_1 . Then increase the load so that a pressure of 700 kPa is reached within 10 s and maintain for a further 60 s. Measure the thickness under load d_2 . Remove the major load and allow the test piece to recover under preload of 7 kPa for 60 s, and read the thickness d_3 under this pressure.

5.4.3 Expression of results

The compressibility, expressed as a percentage, is given by the formula

$$\frac{d_1-d_2}{d_1}\times 100$$

The recovery, expressed as a percentage, is given by the for-

$$\frac{d_3 - d_2}{d_1 - d_2} \times 100$$

where

 d_1 is the initial thickness, in millimetres rounded off to the nearest 0,01 mm;

 d_2 is the thickness under load, in millimetres, rounded off to the nearest 0,01 mm;

nttps://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/da10136e-0f64-405d-8e03da3 is the final thickness, in millimetres, rounded off to the so-7322-1a)86all details required to identify the sample completely; nearest 0,01 mm.

The compressibility and the recovery of the test piece shall be the average of the values obtained from the three test pieces.

Express the result rounded off to the nearest integer.

Resistance to boiling water

5.5.1 Procedure

Place the test pieces in the boiling water for 3 h. Remove the test pieces from the water and make a visual examination.

5.5.2 Expression of results

The result of the test is expressed by stating the presence or absence of disintegration 1) in the test pieces.

Behaviour in boiling hydrochloric acid

5.6.1 Procedure

Heat the flask (3.10.1) containing the hydrochloric acid (clause 2) and the test pieces until the acid reaches boiling point. Maintain it at this temperature for 30 min. Then remove the test pieces and make a visual examination.

5.6.2 Expression of results

The result of the test is expressed by stating the presence or iTeh STANDAR Dabsence of disintegration 1) in the test pieces.

 ± 198 The test report shall include the following information :

- the results obtained;
- all details of procedure not specified in this International Standard or optional:
- any occurrences that may have affected the results.

¹⁾ A test piece is said to disintegrate if it splits open and/or if it shows substantial loss of particles during the test.

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