

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
11108

First edition
1996-12-15

Information and documentation — Archival paper — Requirements for permanence and durability

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*Information et documentation — Papier pour documents d'archives —
Prescriptions pour la permanence et la durabilité*

Document Preview

ISO 11108:1996

<https://standards.itih.ai/catalog/standards/iso/e1d8c388-6e95-4bdb-8cad-d834dcf005b1/iso-11108-1996>



Reference number
ISO 11108:1996(E)

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 11108 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Physical keeping of documents*.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Information and documentation — Archival paper — Requirements for permanence and durability

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements for archival paper. It is applicable to unprinted papers intended for documents and publications required for permanent retention and frequent use. For these documents and publications, paper of high permanence and high durability is required.

NOTES

- 1 Archival paper is primarily required for documents and publications intended to be kept permanently because of their high historical, legal or other significant value. Archival paper is for special purposes, not for common use. The use of the term “archival paper” does not imply that all papers kept in archives are “archival papers”.
- 2 The relationship between this International Standard and ISO 9706 is described in annex A.

2 Normative references

ISO 11108:1996

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 186:1994, *Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality*.

ISO 187:1990, *Paper, board and pulps — Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning of samples*.

ISO 302:1981, *Pulps — Determination of Kappa number*.

ISO 536:1995, *Paper and board — Determination of grammage*.

ISO 1974:1990, *Paper — Determination of testing resistance (Elmendorf method)*.

ISO 4046:1978, *Paper, board, pulp and related terms — Vocabulary*.

ISO 5626:1993, *Paper — Determination of folding endurance*.

ISO 6588:1981, *Paper, board and pulps — Determination of pH of aqueous extracts*.

ISO 9706:1994, *Information and documentation — Paper for documents — Requirements for permanence*.

ISO 10716:1994, *Paper and board — Determination of alkali reserve*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 archival paper: Paper of high permanence and high durability.

3.2 permanence: The ability to remain chemically and physically stable over long periods of time.

[ISO 9706]

3.3 durability: The ability to resist the effects of wear and tear when in use.

3.4 alkali reserve (of a paper): A compound (such as calcium carbonate) that neutralizes acid that might be generated as a result of natural ageing or from atmospheric pollution, determined as specified in ISO 10716.

[ISO 9706]

4 Required characteristics

4.1 General

A sample of the lot under inspection shall be obtained as described in ISO 186. By visual inspection, the paper shall be free from obvious defects, such as creases, large specks, holes and wrinkles.

4.2 Fibre composition

The paper shall be made principally from fibres of cotton, cotton linters, hemp, flax, or mixtures thereof. If a minor fraction of fully bleached chemical pulp is used to reach desirable performance, the amount shall be specified.

NOTE — A desirable performance does not only refer to the intrinsic properties of paper, but also includes, for instance, printing performance in various printing devices. For this reason, a maximum limit for a fully bleached chemical pulp fraction is not specified.

4.3 Grammage

The grammage, determined as described in ISO 536, shall be at least 70 g/m².

NOTE — No upper limit is given, but the ISO definition of paper excludes materials of grammage exceeding 225 g/m².

4.4 Tearing resistance

The tearing resistance in any direction (machine or cross) shall be at least 350 mN.

The samples shall be conditioned at 23 °C and 50 % relative humidity as described in ISO 187. The tear test shall be performed as described in ISO 1974.

4.5 Folding endurance

The paper shall have a folding endurance in any direction (machine or cross) of at least 2,42 when determined with the Schopper instrument or at least 2,18 when determined with the Lhomargy, the Köhler-Molin or the MIT instrument.