SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Nadomešča:
SIST EN ISO 8254-1:2003

Papir, karton in lepenka - Merjenje zrcalnega sijaja - 1. del: 75-stopinjski sijaj z usmerjenim snopom svetlobe, metoda TAPPI (ISO 8254-1:2009)

Paper and board - Measurement of specular gloss - Part 1: 75 degree gloss with a converging beam, TAPPI method (ISO 8254-1:2009)

Papier und Pappe - Bestimmung des Spiegelglanzes - Teil 1: Messung mit einem konvergierenden Strahl bei 75°, TAPPI-Verfahren (ISO 8254-1:2009)

Papiers et cartons - Mesurage du brillant spéculaire - Partie 1: Brillant à 75 degrés avec un faisceau convergent, méthode TAPPI (ISO 8254-1:2009)

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85.060	Papir, karton in lepenka	Paper and board

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 8254-1:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6 "Paper, board and pulps" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 172 “Pulp, paper and board”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2009.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 8254-1:2009 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 8254-1:2009 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 8254-1

Second edition
2009-02-15

Paper and board — Measurement of specular gloss —

Part 1: 75° gloss with a converging beam, TAPPI method

Papiers et cartons — Mesurage du brillant spéculaire —

Partie 1: Brillant à 75° avec un faisceau convergent, méthode TAPPI

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

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ISO 8254-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8254-1:1999). It has been technically revised, in part to harmonize the wavelength specified in 5.2.1 with that specified in ISO 8254-2:2003 and ISO 8254-3:2004. The reference wavelength defining the high-gloss reference standard has been changed from 589,26 nm (sodium D line) to 587,56 nm (helium d line), but this change has a negligible effect on the measured specular gloss value.

ISO 8254 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Paper and board — Determination of specular gloss*:

— *Part 1: 75° gloss with a converging beam, TAPPI method*

— *Part 2: 75° gloss with a parallel beam, DIN method*

— *Part 3: 20° gloss with a converging beam, TAPPI method*

Introduction

This part of ISO 8254 deals with the assessment of the “gloss” of a paper or board surface by determining an optical property called the “specular gloss” which is here defined in terms of a measurement made at 75° using a converging beam geometry, commonly known as the TAPPI method and described in TAPPI 480 om-92[1]. Other parts of this International Standard deal with measurements made at 75° using a collimated beam geometry known as the DIN method, and with measurements made at 20°. Gloss results are greatly dependent on the angle of measurement and on the type of incident beam (converging or collimated), so conditions of measurement shall be carefully defined.

The definition of gloss (3.1) relates to a mode of visual perception, whereas the method described uses a physical measurement of mixed regular and diffuse reflection. The exact correlation between the visual perception and the scale established by the physical measurement is not known. However, this physical gloss scale has proved to be useful for a number of technical applications and consequently its standardization is justified.