



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD

## SIST ISO 3783:2011

01-maj-2011

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**Papir, karton in lepenka - Določanje odpornosti proti cepljenju - Metoda IGT s pospešeno hitrostjo (električni model)**

Paper and board -- Determination of resistance to picking -- Accelerated speed method using the IGT-type tester (electric model)

### iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Papier et carton -- Détermination de la résistance à l'arrachage -- Méthode d'impression à vitesse accélérée avec l'appareil de type IGT (modèle électrique)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **ISO 3783:2006**

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**ICS:**

85.060          Papir, karton in lepenka          Paper and board

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**Paper and board — Determination of  
resistance to picking — Accelerated  
speed method using the IGT-type tester  
(electric model)**

*Papier et carton — Détermination de la résistance à l'arrachage —  
Méthode d'impression à vitesse accélérée avec l'appareil de type IGT  
(modèle électrique)*

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<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Apparatus</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4.1 Inking device</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4.2 Printing device</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>4.3 Evaluation devices</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>4.4 Materials and aiding devices</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>5 Sampling, conditioning and sample preparation</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>5.1 Sampling</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>5.2 Conditioning</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>5.3 Sample preparation</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>6 Procedure</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>6.1 Preparation and adjustment of apparatus</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>6.1.1 Selection of pick-test oil and end-velocity</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>6.1.2 Ink pipette (if applicable)</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>6.1.3 Preparation of inking device</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>6.1.4 Preparation of the printing device</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>6.2 Testing of test strips</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>6.3 Assessment of results</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>6.3.1 Assessment of the result on paper</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>6.3.2 Assessment of the result on board</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>6.4 Completion of the test</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>7 Expression of results</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>8 Precision</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>9 Test report</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Annex A (informative) Checking the printing device and the inking device</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Annex B (informative) Pick-test oil application</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Annex C (informative) Appearance of pick</b> .....	<b>12</b>

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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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 3783 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Test methods and quality specifications for paper and board*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3783:1980), which has been technically revised. The main changes are in the use of a pick-start viewer for the assessment of the start of the pick or delamination, the use of the viscosity of the pick-test oils for normalisation of the results to 23 °C, and the clear definition of the velocity profile for the testers.

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## Introduction

Pick is the name commonly given to damage to the paper surface occurring during the printing operation. When the printing form is lifted from the paper, the ink exerts on the paper a force, which increases with increasing viscosity and tack of the ink and with increasing printing speed. When this force exceeds a critical value, which depends on the paper, the surface of the paper is damaged.

The minimum printing speed at which pick occurs is a measure of the pick resistance of the paper.

Using specified testing equipment, the paper or board is printed with a pick-test oil of known viscosity, at constant printing force and at an increasing velocity. Pick velocity and pick resistance are derived from the distance between the starting point of the print and the point on the print where the first damage is observed.

In the case of paperboard when the adhesion between the outer layer and the next layer is too low, delamination between the layers can occur during printing.

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# Paper and board — Determination of resistance to picking — Accelerated speed method using the IGT-type tester (electric model)

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies an accelerated speed method for determining the surface strength in terms of the pick velocity and pick resistance of coated and uncoated paper and board, and in terms of the delamination resistance of the liner on paperboard, by simulating the behaviour in the printing process. Because of the limited area tested and the general character of the test, it will not usually detect local imperfections such as surface debris.

This test is especially important for papers and boards which are to be printed in lithographic offset or letterpress, because the inks used in these techniques traditionally have a high viscosity and high tack values. Due to the increasing tendency for the tack and viscosity of modern flexographic inks to be high, this method is also useful in that field.

In the interpretation of the test results, attention must be given to the fact that the results can be seriously influenced by differences in testing conditions, differences in instruments and differences in the calibration state of the test equipment.

The pick velocity, etc., determined here should not be interpreted as being the running speed of a printing press in practice.

NOTE 1 Although IGT-type testers of the pendulum type are outside the scope of this International Standard, the described method can also be used for these instruments. The results will be slightly different, due to the difference in velocity profile.

NOTE 2 The use of the Westvaco type device and the use of tack-graded inks are not covered by this International Standard.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

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

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 3.1

#### **pick**

rupture of the surface layer of a paper or a board during manufacture or printing, which occurs when an external tensile force applied normal to the surface is greater than the cohesion of the paper or board

## ISO 3783:2006(E)

NOTE In the case of coated papers, the rupture may take the form of particles of coating or fibres wholly or partly detached from the sheet, blistering or gross stripping. In the case of uncoated papers, the rupture normally takes the form of the removal of fibre aggregates and is difficult to determine due to the paper surface structure, since the visual assessment is easily influenced by human factors.

### 3.2 pick velocity

$\nu_p$   
velocity at which pick of the surface of the printed paper begins under the conditions defined in this International Standard

### 3.3 pick resistance

$P(23)$   
velocity at which the surface of the paper begins to exhibit pick at a pick-test oil temperature of 23 °C

### 3.4 liner lifting

separation of one or more layers of the board caused by the application of a force normal to the surface

### 3.5 delamination velocity

$\nu_d$   
velocity at which delamination of the surface of the printed paper begins in the equipment defined in this International Standard

### 3.6 end-velocity

$\nu_e$   
set velocity to be reached after 200 mm of the print

### 3.7 delamination resistance

$D(23)$   
velocity at which delamination begins at a pick-test oil temperature of 23 °C

## 4 Apparatus

### 4.1 Inking device

**4.1.1 Inking device**, consisting of two or more inking drums having contact with a top-roller. The ink-distributing surface area  $A$  of the rollers shall be known to the nearest 0,1 cm<sup>2</sup>. Each inking arrangement shall incorporate one or more holders, on which the printing discs to be inked in can be mounted.

The distributing surface area  $A$  is calculated as:

$$A = \sum_{1}^{n} (\pi \times d_n \times l_n) \quad (1)$$

where

$d_n$  is the diameter of roller or drum number ( $n$ );

$l_n$  is the effective length of roller or drum number ( $n$ );

$n$  is the number of rollers excluding the printing disc.

NOTE 1 The lifetime of the rubber- or elastomer-covered parts is limited, if properly handled, to a maximum of approximately 3 years.

NOTE 2 The transfer characteristics of rubber rollers can be changed by, for example, using them for different applications, inks, bad cleaning, unsuitable cleaning solvents and ageing. If tests are made using different top-rollers, it is important that the top-rollers are identical, and a test to determine the ink transfer may have to be performed.

NOTE 3 The terms “inked in” and “ink” are used here to conform to general usage, even when a pick-test oil is used instead of an ink.

**4.1.2 One or more aluminium printing discs**, (10,0 ± 0,2) mm wide, with smooth edges, a diameter of (65,0 ± 0,2) mm and a temperature-insulating handgrip.

**4.1.3 Ink pipette**, for applying an accurate quantity of pick-test oil to the inking device, having a minimum volume of 2 ml and a resolution of at least 0,01 ml, but preferably 0,001 ml.

NOTE If the inking device is equipped with a dispensing system with sufficient accuracy, no ink pipette is required.

## 4.2 Printing device

**4.2.1 Printing device**, having a sector with a radius of (85,0 ± 0,2) mm, incorporating a facility enabling a packing (see 4.2.2) to be mounted on the sector under tension, and a test piece to be mounted on the packing. The sector shall be capable of being driven over a distance of 200 mm at a uniformly increasing velocity:

$$\frac{\delta_v}{\delta_s} = \text{constant} \quad \text{iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW} \quad (2)$$

where

$\delta_v$  is the velocity increase;

$\delta_s$  is the distance increase.

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The actual velocity shall not differ by more than 5 % from the theoretical value over the workable range, as specified for the tester.

The force with which the printing disc contacts the test piece on the sector shall be adjustable or fixed to the force specified in this International Standard. The actual force shall not deviate by more than ± 10 N from the set force.

It is important that the printing device be properly calibrated with regard to printing velocity and printing force between the printing disc and the sector (see Annex A).

**4.2.2 Packing**, consisting of 5 or 6 layers of paper with a total thickness of (1,5 ± 0,1) mm. Each layer shall have a grammage of approximately 150 g/m<sup>2</sup> and a thickness of approximately 0,3 mm.