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**Tissue paper and tissue products —  
Part 12:  
Determination of tensile strength  
of perforated lines — Calculation  
of perforation efficiency**

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
*Papier tissue et produits tissues —  
Partie 12: Détermination de la résistance à la rupture par traction  
des lignes de prédécoupe — Calcul de l'efficacité des perforations*

ISO 12625-12:2010

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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 12625-12 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 172, *Pulp, paper and board*, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Test methods and quality specifications for paper and board*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

ISO 12625 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Tissue paper and tissue products*:

- *Part 1: General principles for the use of terms* <sup>ISO 12625-12:2010</sup>  
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- *Part 3: Determination of thickness, bulking thickness and apparent bulk density*
- *Part 4: Determination of tensile strength, stretch at break and tensile energy absorption*
- *Part 5: Determination of wet tensile strength*
- *Part 6: Determination of grammage*
- *Part 7: Determination of optical properties*
- *Part 8: Water-absorption time and water-absorption capacity, basket-immersion test method*
- *Part 9: Determination of ball burst strength*
- *Part 12: Determination of tensile strength of perforated lines — Calculation of perforation efficiency*

The following part is under preparation:

- *Part 13: Determination of the spectral reflectance factor (brightness) at the wavelength R 457 nm with and without UV stimulus and opacity*

## Introduction

Tissue papers such as toilet paper and kitchen towel are often pre-cut. They are used after separation of two consecutive sheets.

It is important to know the efficiency of the pre-cut perforations.

The perforation strength should be enough to ensure the product cohesion, but not too high, so that sheets can be easily separated. Depending on the type of tissue product, forces can be applied perpendicular to the perforation lines, or in the direction of the perforation lines.

This part of ISO 12625 has been prepared by harmonizing those standards applicable to tissue paper and tissue products that are currently in use. It specifies a procedure to determine perforation efficiency based on the method described in ISO 12625-4 for the determination of the tensile strength of tissue paper and tissue products.

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# Tissue paper and tissue products —

## Part 12:

# Determination of tensile strength of perforated lines — Calculation of perforation efficiency

## 1 Scope

This part of ISO 12625 specifies a test method for the determination of the tensile strength of perforated lines of tissue paper. It uses a tensile-testing apparatus operating with a constant rate of elongation.

This method is only used for measuring machine-direction tensile strength, that is for cross-direction perforations on tissue paper.

The calculation of perforation efficiency is also specified in this part of ISO 12625.

It is expressly stated that the detection of impurities and contraries in tissue paper and tissue products can be carried out according to ISO 15755.

For the determination of moisture content in tissue paper and tissue products, ISO 287 can be applied.

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## 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*

ISO 536, *Paper and board — Determination of grammage*

ISO 1924-2, *Paper and board — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Constant rate of elongation method (20 mm/min)*

ISO 7500-1, *Metallic materials — Verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Verification and calibration of the force-measuring system*

ISO 12625-1, *Tissue paper and tissue products — Part 1: General guidance on terms*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 12625-1 and the following apply.

#### 3.1 tensile strength

$S$   
maximum tensile force per unit width that a test piece will withstand before breaking in a tensile test

#### 3.2 perforation efficiency

$E_p$   
difference between the tensile strengths of non-perforated and perforated material from the same sample divided by the tensile strength of non-perforated material

NOTE 1 The performance efficiency is expressed as a percentage.

NOTE 2 The higher the perforation efficiency, the easier the sheet separation.

#### 3.3 tie bar

uncut zone in the perforation line

### 4 Principle

A perforated test piece of tissue paper or tissue product, of given dimensions, is stretched to break in the machine direction at a constant rate of elongation using a tensile-testing apparatus that measures and records the tensile force as a function of the elongation of the test piece.

From the recorded data, the tensile strength is calculated.

In order to determine the perforation efficiency, measurements are performed both on perforated and non-perforated tissue products.

### 5 Apparatus

#### 5.1 Tensile-testing apparatus

The tensile-testing apparatus shall be in accordance with ISO 1924-2. It is capable of stretching a test piece of tissue paper or tissue product of given dimensions, at a constant rate of elongation of  $(50 \pm 2)$  mm/min, and recording the tensile force as a function of elongation.

The force-measuring system shall measure loads with an accuracy of  $\pm 1\%$  of the reading or  $\pm 0,05$  N, whichever is the greater. It shall be calibrated and verified in accordance with the requirements of ISO 7500-1.

#### 5.2 Tensile-tester clamps

The tensile-testing apparatus shall have two clamps of at least 50 mm in width. Each clamp shall be designed to grip the test piece firmly, but without damage, along a straight line across the full width of the test piece (the clamping line) and shall have a means for adjusting the clamping force.

The clamps should preferably grip the test piece between a cylindrical and a flat surface, with the plane of the test piece tangential to the cylindrical surface. Other types of clamps may be used if it can be ensured that the test piece does not slip or suffer any damage during the test.



During the test, the clamping lines shall be parallel to each other. They shall also be perpendicular to the direction of the applied tensile force and to the long dimension of the test piece.

The distance between the clamping lines (the test span length) shall be  $(100 \pm 1)$  mm. In cases where the distance between perforations on the finished products is less than 100 mm and it is not possible to obtain a test piece of 150 mm in length (as required in 8.1) containing only one perforation line, a test span length of  $(50 \pm 1)$  mm shall be used.

This deviation from the specified procedure shall be recorded in the test report.

### 5.3 Cutting device

The cutting device shall meet the requirements of ISO 536 and shall produce test pieces  $(50,0 \pm 0,5)$  mm wide, with undamaged, straight, smooth and parallel edges.

## 6 Sampling

If the tests are being made to evaluate a lot, the sample shall be selected in accordance with ISO 186. If the tests are being made on another type of sample, make sure the specimens taken are representative of the sample received.

## 7 Conditioning

Condition the samples according to ISO 187, unless otherwise agreed between the parties concerned, and keep them in the standard atmosphere throughout the test.

## 8 Preparation of test pieces

### 8.1 Dimensions

#### 8.1.1 Non-perforated test pieces

Non-perforated test pieces shall be  $(50 \pm 0,5)$  mm in width and at least 150 mm in length, excluding perforations and faults. With the exception of tissue paper or tissue products having an embossed pattern, the test pieces shall be free of creases, kinks, wrinkles, folds or other thickness variations.

Test pieces shall be cut with their length in the machine direction.

#### 8.1.2 Perforated test pieces

Each perforated test piece shall be  $(50 \pm 0,5)$  mm in width and at least 150 mm in length, excluding faults. With the exception of tissue paper or tissue products having an embossed pattern, the test pieces shall be free of creases, kinks, wrinkles, folds or other thickness variations.

Test pieces shall be cut with their length in the machine direction.

Perforation lines shall be located in the middle of the length of the test pieces.

## 8.2 Number of test pieces

Cut sufficient test pieces to ensure 10 valid results on non-perforated papers and 10 valid results on perforated papers for each sample of tissue product.

Cut at least 10 test pieces in the machine direction with the perforation line in the middle.

Each of the 10 test pieces should be cut from a different perforation line.

Care should be taken not to handle the test pieces in any way that might decrease the perforation tensile strength (by stretching or breaking any of the perforations).

In addition, cut at least 10 non-perforated test pieces in the machine direction. Each test piece should be cut from different sheets.

## 9 Procedure

### 9.1 General

Ensure that the tensile-testing apparatus is calibrated. Check that the force reading is zero when there is no load on the sample.

Adjust the distance between the clamping lines to  $(100 \pm 1)$  mm. In cases where the test piece length is less than 150 mm, a test piece length of  $(50 \pm 1)$  mm shall be used.

Set the rate of elongation to  $(50 \pm 2)$  mm/min (see 5.1).

Carry out all testing in the same standard atmosphere as used for conditioning

### 9.2 Non-perforated test pieces

Place the non-perforated test piece in the clamps so that any observable slack is eliminated but the test piece is not placed under any significant strain (see Figure 1).

Do not touch the test area of the test piece between the clamps with the fingers. Align and tightly clamp the test piece and carry out the test.

NOTE Any deviation from the vertical line would induce a decrease in the measured strength of the non-perforated test pieces, and thus a lower calculated perforation efficiency than the true one.

Continue the test until the test piece ruptures and record the maximum tensile force.

Repeat the described procedure until 10 valid results are obtained.

Record all the readings, except those for test pieces that break within 5 mm of the clamping line.

### 9.3 Perforated test pieces

Place the perforated test piece in the clamps so that any observable slack is eliminated but the test piece is not placed under any significant strain. The perforation line shall be  $(50 \pm 5)$  mm from the upper clamp (see Figure 2).

Do not touch the test area of the test piece between the clamps with the fingers. Align and tightly clamp the test piece and carry out the test.

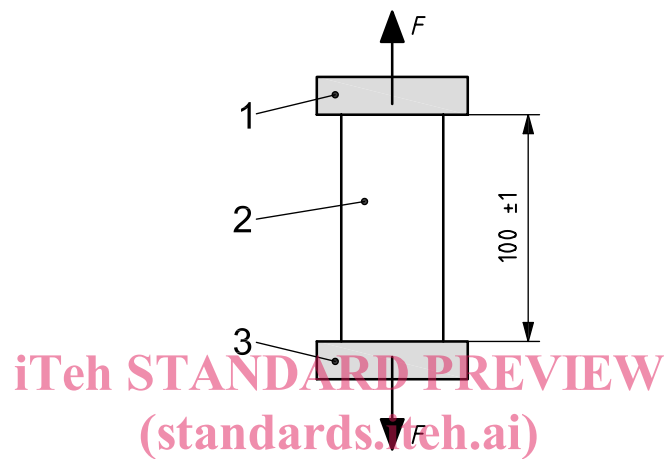
NOTE Any deviation from the vertical line would induce a decrease in the measured strength of the perforated test pieces, and thus a greater calculated perforation efficiency than the true one.

Continue the test until the test piece ruptures and record the maximum tensile force.

Repeat the described procedure until 10 valid results are obtained.

Record all the readings, except those for test pieces that did not break at the perforation line.

Dimensions in millimetres



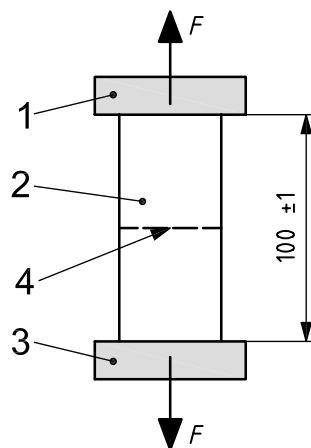
**Key**

- 1 upper clamp
  - 2 test piece
  - 3 lower clamp
- $F$  tensile force

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**Figure 1 — Non-perforated test piece**

Dimensions in millimetres



**Key**

- 1 upper clamp