

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST ISO 2493-1:2013

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Nadomešča:

SIST ISO 2493:1996

Papir, karton in lepenka - Ugotavljanje upogibne odpornosti - 1. del: Konstantna hitrost upogiba

Paper and board -- Determination of bending resistance -- Part 1: Constant rate of deflection

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Papier et carton -- Détermination de la résistance à la flexion -- Partie 1: Valeur à gradient de flexion constant SIST ISO 2493-1:2013

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ISO 2493-1:2010

ICS:

85.060 Papir, karton in lepenka Paper and board

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 2493-1

First edition 2010-11-15

Paper and board — Determination of bending resistance —

Part 1: Constant rate of deflection

Papier et carton — Détermination de la résistance à la flexion —

iTen STPartie 1: Valeur à gradient de déflexion constant

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ISO 2493-1:2010(E)

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ISO 2493-1:2010(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.

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 2493-1 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 first edition, together with ISO 2493-2, cancels and replaces ISO 2493:1992, which has been technically revised. In the revision, ISO 2493:1992 was divided into two parts due to different measuring principles. This part of ISO 2493 describes the constant rate of deflection and ISO 2493-2 describes the Taber-type tester. This part also gives the possibility to use a smaller bending length and a lower bending angle if needed. Optional calculation in index form has been added. A precision statement has been added in informative Annex A.

Example 1992

Example 1992

Example 2493-1-2013

**Example 2493

ISO 2493 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Paper and board* — *Determination of bending resistance*:

- Part 1: Constant rate of deflection
- Part 2: Taber-type tester

ISO 2493-1:2010(E)

Introduction

In ISO 2493:1992, two principles for determining the bending resistance were incorporated in the same standard, although the two principles were very different.

One principle involved the deflection of an equal number of test pieces with opposing surfaces towards the direction of deflection; this principle is described in this part of ISO 2493.

The other principle used a Taber-type tester, where the test piece was inserted and deflected to the top side and then, without changing the test piece, it was deflected in the opposite direction. This principle is described in ISO 2493-2. The method is based on TAPPI Test Method T 489 om-04^[4].

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Paper and board — Determination of bending resistance —

Part 1:

Constant rate of deflection

1 Scope

This part of ISO 2493 specifies procedures, based on the two-point loading principle, for determining the bending resistance of paper and board.

NOTE 1 See ISO 5628^[1] for a detailed description of the two-point loading principle.

This part of ISO 2493 applies to the measurement of the bending resistance within the range 20 mN to 10 000 mN. It is not applicable to corrugated board but can be applicable to the components of such board.

The bending angle is 15° and the bending length is 50 mm.

For samples having a bending resistance that is too low to measure with a bending length of 50 mm, a shorter bending length, i.e. 10 mm, can be used. (Standards.iteh.ai)

IMPORTANT — The results obtained when using different bending lengths will not be comparable.

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For boards that tend to be permanently deformed if bent through 15° athe half bending angle, i.e. 7,5°, can be used.

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NOTE 2 Taber-type testers and testers using the principle of constant rate of deflection do not give comparable results. For this reason, ISO 2493:1992 has been divided into two parts.

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