



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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**Papir, karton in lepenka - Določanje prepustnosti zraka (srednje območje) - 3. del:
Bendtsenova metoda**

Paper and board -- Determination of air permeance (medium range) -- Part 3: Bendtsen method

Papier et carton -- Détermination de la perméabilité à l'air (plage de valeurs moyennes) -
- Partie 3: Méthode Bendtsen

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**Paper and board — Determination of
air permeance (medium range) —**

**Part 3:
Bendtsen method**

*Papier et carton — Détermination de la perméabilité à l'air (plage de
valeurs moyennes) —*

Partie 3: Méthode Bendtsen



Reference number
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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Test methods and quality specifications for paper and board*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 5636-3:1992), which has been technically revised. In this third edition mainly editorial changes have been made and also precision data has been added as informative [Annex C](#).

ISO 5636 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Paper and board — Determination of air permeance (medium range)*:

- *Part 3: Bendtsen method*
- *Part 4: Sheffield method*
- *Part 5: Gurley method*
- *Part 6: Oken method*

NOTE 1 *Part 1: General method* will be withdrawn after the third editions of Parts 3, 4 and 5 have been published, as it was considered redundant.

NOTE 2 *Part 2: Schopper method* was withdrawn in 2006 as it was considered obsolete.

NOTE 3 *Part 6: Oken method* is being prepared.

Paper and board — Determination of air permeance (medium range) —

Part 3: Bendtsen method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 5636 specifies the Bendtsen method for determining the air permeance of paper and board using the Bendtsen apparatus.

It is applicable to papers and boards which have air permeances between $0,35 \mu\text{m}/(\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s})$ and $15 \mu\text{m}/(\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s})$ when tested with the Bendtsen apparatus.

It is unsuitable for rough-surfaced materials which cannot be securely clamped to avoid leakage.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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

air permeance

mean air flow rate through unit area under unit pressure difference in unit time, under specified conditions

Note 1 to entry: Air permeance is expressed in micrometres per pascal second [$1 \text{ ml}/(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}) = 1 \mu\text{m}/(\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s})$].

Note 2 to entry: This property is called air permeance, and not air permeability, because it is reported as a sheet property and is not standardized with respect to thickness to give a material property per unit thickness.

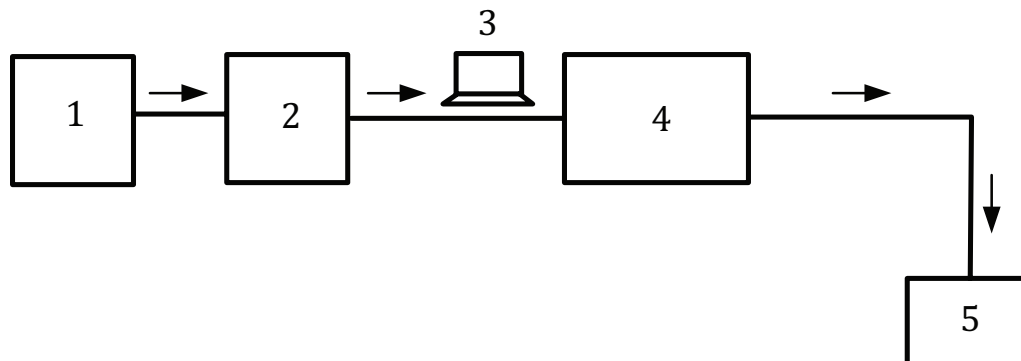
4 Principle

A test piece is clamped between a circular gasket and an annular flat surface of known dimensions. The absolute air pressure on one side of the test area of the test piece is equivalent to atmospheric pressure and the difference in pressure between the two sides of the test piece is maintained at a small, substantially constant, value during the test. Determination of the flow of air through the test area in a specified time.

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5 Apparatus

Bendtsen apparatus, see [Figure 1](#), consisting of a compressor (see [5.1](#)) and a pressure stabilizing reservoir (see [5.2](#)) to supply air, a flowmeter (see [5.4](#)) with a pressure controlling device (see [5.3](#)) and a measuring head (see [5.5](#)).



Key

- 1 compressor
- 2 pressure stabilizing reservoir
- 3 pressure controlling device
- 4 flowmeter
- 5 sample clamping device and measuring head

Figure 1 — Flow diagram of the Bendtsen apparatus

5.1 Compressor, generating air at a pressure of about 127 kPa. If necessary, filters shall be provided to ensure that the air is clean and free of oil.

5.2 Pressure stabilizing reservoir, having a vessel volume of about 10 litres and installed between the compressor and the pressure controlling device, or some other means of providing a stable air flow.

NOTE The pressure stabilizing reservoir is not normally supplied with the apparatus. Its provision, or some other means of providing a stable air flow, is the responsibility of the user.

5.3 Pressure controlling device, to control the air pressure at the inlet of the flowmeter. This shall comprise a manostat weight, a pressure regulator or some other means of creating a steady nominal air pressure of $(1,47 \pm 0,02)$ kPa measured at the manostat.

NOTE Most Bendtsen apparatus are provided with three interchangeable manostat weights but only the 1,47 kPa manostat meets the requirement of this part of ISO 5636.

5.4 Variable-area flowmeters, to measure the flowrate in the following ranges: 5 ml/min to 150 ml/min, 50 ml/min to 500 ml/min and 300 ml/min to 3 000 ml/min. The resolution of these variable-area flowmeters shall be 2 ml/min, 5 ml/min and 20 ml/min respectively. The variable-area flowmeter may be replaced by an electronic air flowmeter having a measuring range suitable for the material measured that allows the air flow to be determined with an error of less than ± 5 ml/min or ± 5 % whichever is greater.

On some apparatus the available measuring ranges are 0 to 300 ml/min and 300 ml/min to 3 000 ml/min. The resolution of these variable area flowmeters shall be 1 % of the maximum reading scale.

5.5 Measuring head, consisting of a device in which the test piece is clamped between an annular flat surface and a circular rubber gasket. The annular ring and the gasket shall be of such dimensions that the