
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



2569

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Cork stoppers — Classification and characteristics

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FOREWORD

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Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

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No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

Cork stoppers – Classification and characteristics

1 SCOPE

This International Standard specifies the classification and general characteristics of cork stoppers.

2 DEFINITIONS

2.1 cork stopper. See 4.1.3 of ISO/R 633, *Cork – Glossary*.

2.1.1 body : The volume of the cork stopper defined by its lateral surface (cylindrical or tapered stoppers), or intended to enter the neck of the containers (flange stoppers).

2.1.2 flange : The part which in a flange stopper has the largest diameter (see 3.1.1.1).

2.1.3 ends : The bases of the cylinder, of the frustum or of the prism depending on the shape of the stopper.

2.1.3.1 top : The larger diameter end of a tapered stopper.

2.1.3.2 point : The smaller diameter end of a tapered stopper.

3 CLASSIFICATION

3.1 According to shape

3.1.1 Cylindrical stopper. A stopper which has the shape of a cylinder generated by rotating a rectangle round one of its parallel sides.

3.1.1.1 Flange stopper. A cylindrical stopper the body of which has been thinned to a smaller diameter, retaining or not its cylindrical shape.

3.1.2 Tapered stopper. A stopper which has the shape of a frustum.

3.1.3 Tapered cylindrical stopper. A stopper part of which is tapered, juxtaposed to another part cylindrical.

3.1.4 Hand-imitation stopper. A stopper shaped as a right quadrangular prism with rounded lateral edges.

3.1.5 Added-top stopper. A cylindrical, tapered or tapered/cylindrical stopper the top of which is made of material other than cork.

3.2 According to type of manufacture

3.2.1 Manufactured simply by cutting from corkwood.

3.2.1.1 One piece.

3.2.1.2 Several pieces glued together.

3.2.2 Made of agglomerated cork.

3.2.3 Association of pieces simply cut from corkwood with pieces of agglomerated cork.

3.2.4 Association of pieces simply cut from corkwood and/or pieces of agglomerated cork, with materials other than corkwood for the added-top of the stopper.

3.3 According to type of finish

3.3.1 Sanded-end stopper. A stopper both ends of which have been finished by abrasion to make them plane and perpendicular to the axis, without altering its shape.

3.3.2 Sanded-body stopper. A stopper the body of which has been finished by abrasion.

3.3.3 Clean-end stopper. A stopper which has been subjected to cleaning of the lenticels of one or of both ends.

3.3.4 Rounded stopper. A stopper which has had the edge rounded by abrasion at one or both ends.

3.3.5 Chamfered stopper. A stopper with chamfered edges at one or both ends.

3.3.6 Drilled stopper. A stopper with one or several longitudinal perforations.

4 DIMENSIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Length. The distance between the two ends of the stopper.

4.2 Partial length. The distance between the bases of the cylindrical sections or frustums which make up the stopper.

4.3 *Diameters*

4.3.1 Diameter of a cylindrical stopper. The diameter of the median section of the body.

4.3.2 Diameters of a tapered stopper. The diameters of the two bases.

4.3.3 Diameters of added-top stoppers. The diameters of the added-top and of the body.

5 TREATMENT AND BRANDING

Cork stoppers may undergo one or several of the following treatments after manufacture .

5.1 Washing.

5.2 Filling-in of pores.

5.3 Colouring.

5.4 Branding.

5.5 Waxing.

5.6 Lacquering.

5.7 Sterilization.

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