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**Paper and board — Determination of  
resistance to bending —**

**Part 2:  
Taber-type tester**

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

*Partie 2: Rigidimètre Taber*

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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](http://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](http://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 of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document 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 2493-2:2011), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- additional data to be reported in [Clause 12](#);
- several editorial updates.

A list of all parts in the ISO 2493 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

# Paper and board — Determination of resistance to bending —

## Part 2: Taber-type tester

### 1 Scope

This document specifies procedures to measure the bending resistance of paper and paperboard using a Taber-type tester.

This document is used to determine the bending moment required to deflect the free end of a 38 mm wide vertically clamped specimen by 15° when the load is applied at a bending length of 50 mm. For boards that tend to be permanently deformed if bent through 15°, the half bending angle, i.e. 7,5°, can be used. The bending resistance is expressed in terms of the bending moment and parameters set by the manufacturer of the Taber-type tester.

The method is primarily used for papers with a high grammage.

NOTE This document does not cover the low-range version of the Taber-type instrument that uses a bending length of 10 mm (see Reference [5]).

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

#### 3.1 bending moment

*M*

torque required to bend a rectangular test piece clamped at one end, measured under the conditions specified in this document

Note 1 to entry: Bending moment is expressed in millinewton metres (mN·m).

### 3.2 bending resistance

*B*

mean *bending moment* (3.1) required to bend a rectangular test piece fastened at one end in a clamp, the bending moment being measured under the conditions specified in this document

Note 1 to entry: Bending resistance is expressed in millinewton metres (mN·m).

### 3.3 bending angle

$\alpha$

angle through which the clamp rotates while moving from its initial position to the position at which the *bending resistance* (3.2) is measured

Note 1 to entry: The bending angle is 15° or 7,5° (see [Clause 10](#)).

### 3.4 bending length

constant radial distance between the clamp and the position on the test piece at which the force is applied

### 3.5 bending resistance index

*bending resistance* (3.2) divided by the grammage to the third power

## 4 Principle

A test piece of defined dimensions is bent through a specified bending angle (3.3) using a specific type of testing instrument. The resulting bending moment is read from the instrument scale.

For details regarding the test method precision, see [Annex A](#).

## 5 Apparatus

5.1 **Bending resistance tester** (see [Figure 1](#)), consisting of the following components.

5.1.1 **Pendulum**, P, rotating around a centre-point, CP, on low-friction bearings, carrying a clamp, C, that has two screws for holding and centring the test piece, TP. At the high end, a centre-line, L, is engraved. At the lower end of the pendulum on its centre-line is a stud, S1, to which weights may be attached and that loads the pendulum at a distance of 100,0 mm ± 0,1 mm from the centre-point. Without added weights, the loading is 10,000 g ± 0,001 g.

5.1.2 **Vertical disc**, VD, rotating around the centre-point, CP, and driven by a motor, carries two driving arm attachments, DAA, so located as to provide the test piece, TP, with a cantilevered loading length via two driving arms, DA. The bending length (3.4) is 50,0 mm ± 0,1 mm. The driving arms are adjustable by means of screws which enables testing of test pieces of different thicknesses. The ends of the driving arms have rollers as means of transmitting the force to the test piece. It is possible to adjust the length of the arms so that the distance between the test piece and each roller is 0,33 mm ± 0,03 mm.

On the edge of the upper part of the disc, a centre-line mark is engraved. Two reference lines are engraved on the periphery of the vertical disc, VD, at an angular distance of 7,5° and 15° on both sides of the centre-line mark.

A driving mechanism drives the vertical disc, VD, at a nominal constant rate which is allowed to vary between 170° and 210° per minute.

5.1.3 **Fixed annular disc**, FAD, located around the periphery of the vertical disc, VD. The fixed annular disc has a scale from 0 to 100 on both sides of a centre-line mark, zero. The scale shows the bending