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## **Tissue paper and tissue products — —**

### **Part 5: Determination of wet tensile strength**

*Papier tissue et produits tissue —*

*Partie 5: Détermination de la résistance à la rupture par traction à l'état humide*

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## Foreword

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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 document 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)).

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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*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 172, *Pulp, paper and board*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 12625-5:2016), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- updated force measurement requirements (~~5.1.1~~ in 5.1.1 and ~~5.2.1~~; 5.2.1);
- added clarification to 7.2.17.2.1 (“accelerated” and “rapid” have the same meaning in this document).

A list of all parts in the ISO 12625 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).

# Tissue paper and tissue products —

## Part 5: Determination of wet tensile strength

### 1 Scope

This document specifies a test method for the determination of the wet tensile strength of tissue paper and tissue products after soaking with water, using a tensile-strength-testing apparatus operating with a constant rate of elongation.

Currently, two types of tensile-strength-testing apparatus are commercially available, one where the test piece is positioned vertically and, for the other, horizontally. This document applies for both. For vertical tensile-strength-testing apparatus, a device that is held in the lower grip of the tensile-strength-testing apparatus, called a Finch Cup, is used to achieve the wetting. For horizontal tensile-strength-testing apparatus, the soaking device is placed between the two clamps.

This document is not applicable to cases where impurities and contraries are determined ~~(see ISO 15755).~~

### 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*

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 — Calibration and verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Calibration and verification of the force-measuring system*

ISO 12625-1, *Tissue paper and tissue products — Part 1: Vocabulary*

### 3 Terms and definitions

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

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

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

#### 3.1

##### wet tensile strength

maximum tensile force per unit width that a test piece soaked with water will withstand before breaking

Note 1 to entry: The wet tensile strength is expressed in newtons per metre (N/m).

### 3.2

#### wet-tensile-strength retention

ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the tensile strength of the wet test piece to the tensile strength of a different test piece from the same sample in the dry, conditioned state

Note 1 to entry: "Conditioned state" according to ISO 187.

## 4 Principle

A test piece of tissue paper or tissue product of given dimensions, soaked in water for a given period of time under specified conditions, is stretched (elongated) to break at a constant rate of elongation, using a tensile-strength-testing apparatus that measures and records the tensile force as a function of the elongation of the test piece.

The test can be carried out by a vertical or a horizontal tensile-strength-testing apparatus.

In order to wet the test pieces for a vertical tensile-strength-testing apparatus, a device called a Finch Cup, which is held to the lower clamp, is used. For a horizontal tensile-strength-testing apparatus, a soaking cup is inserted between the clamps.

From the wet tensile strength and the tensile strength of the same sample in the dry conditioned state, the wet-tensile-strength retention can be calculated.

Precision data are available in [Annex A](#).

## 5 Apparatus

### 5.1 Vertical tensile-strength-testing apparatus

#### 5.1.1 Tensile-strength-testing apparatus

The tensile-strength-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 on a strip chart recorder or any equivalent device.

The force-measuring system (normally a load cell) shall measure loads with an accuracy of  $\pm 1\%$  of the reading or  $\pm 0,025$  N, whichever is greater, and shall be calibrated in accordance with the requirements of ISO 7500-1.

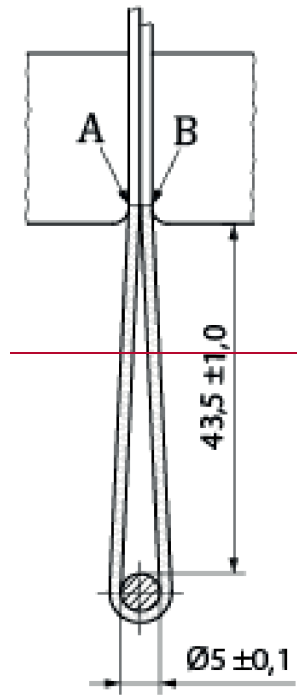
#### 5.1.2 Tensile-testing apparatus clamps

The tensile-strength-testing apparatus (5.1.1) shall have an upper clamp with a minimum of 50 mm width, for holding both ends of the test piece firmly and without slippage. To avoid damaging the test pieces, the clamp surfaces that touch the pieces should be smooth and have rounded edges, i.e. free from burrs. The lower clamp shall be designed to grip the Finch Cup soaking device (5.1.3) firmly. The clamps shall have means for adjusting the clamping force.

During the test, the upper clamping line and the Finch Cup soaking device (5.1.3) rod shall be parallel to each other. They shall also be perpendicular to the direction of the applied tensile force and to the length axis of the test piece.

The distance between A and B is the total span length and shall be  $(100 \pm 1)$  mm. The distance between A and B divided by two is the test span length and shall be  $(50 \pm 1)$  mm. [See Figure 1 for positioning of a test piece.](#)

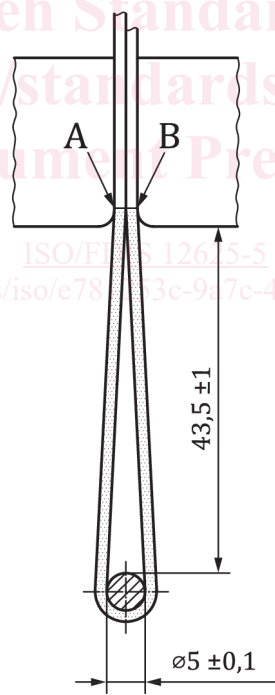




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**Key**

- A clamping line on one end of the test piece
- B clamping line on the other end of the test piece

**Figure 1 — Positioning of a test piece**

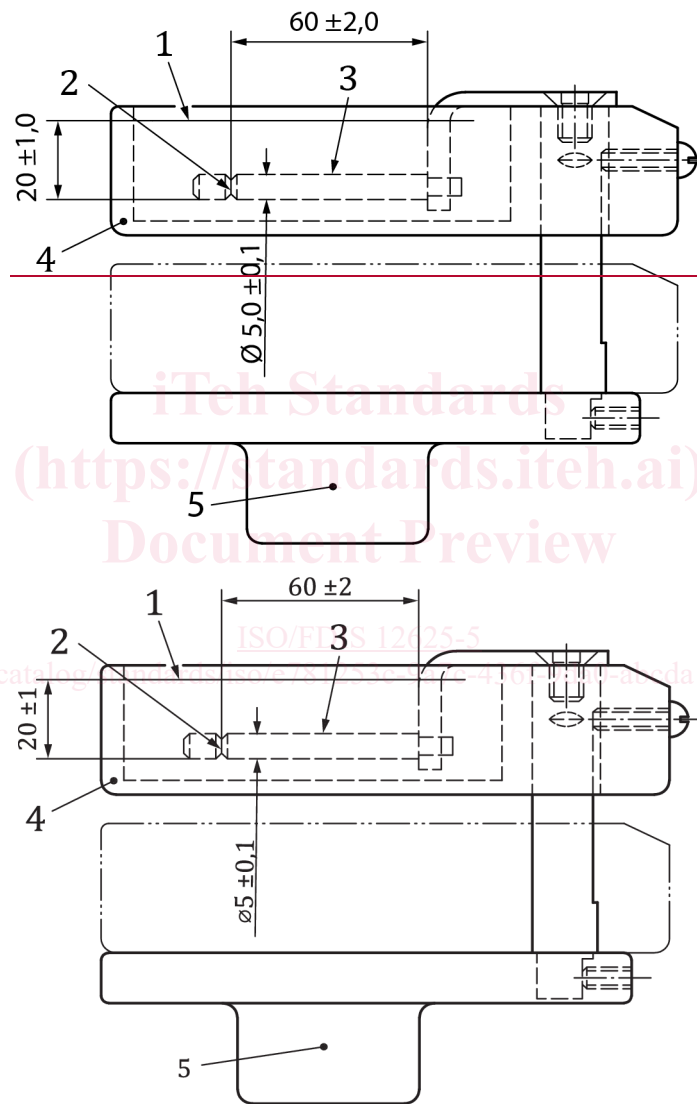
### 5.1.3 Finch Cup soaking device

A Finch Cup soaking device (see [Figure 2](#)) consists of a support system that holds a horizontal cylindrical rod of  $(5,0 \pm 0,1)$  mm diameter, and approximately 60 mm length, and a water container.

The water container shall be constructed such that it can be moved vertically and locked in a raised position. In the locked raised position, the water in the container shall completely surround the cylindrical rod which is thereby immersed in the liquid to a depth of  $(20 \pm 1)$  mm, as shown in [Figure 2](#).

Projecting downwards, from the bottom of the device, is a rigid metal tongue by means of which the device can be held in the lower clamp of the tensile-strength-testing apparatus.

Dimensions in millimetres



**Key**

- 1 liquid level mark
- 2 positioning groove
- 3 rod
- 4 water container (movable)