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Packaging:— Vocabulary— ==

Part_1:
Paper sacks

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Contents

Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
Bibliography	34
Index	35

Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
3.1 General terms	1
3.2 Terms related to air permeability perforation methods	3
3.3 Terms related to pasting	3
3.4 Terms related to the sack bottom	4
3.5 Terms related to bottom types	6
3.6 Terms related to valve types in sewn sacks	7
3.8 Terms related to descriptions of the sack and other construction details	12
3.9 Terms related to types of sacks	13
3.10 Terms related to types of sack paper	18
3.11 Other terms related to sack manufacture	20
Bibliography	22

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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 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).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 122, *Packaging*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Performance requirements and tests for means of packaging, packages and unit loads (as required by ISO/TC 122)*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 261, *Packaging*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6590-1:1983), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- general editorial changes have been made to the document in line with ISO/IEC Directives Part 2;
- updates have been made to the figures accompanying specific terms and definitions;
- considerations have been made to align with existing standards in order to avoid additional interpretations of identical terms, where necessary, and conversely proposing updates to existing definitions where considerations should be made in renewing the definitions in other standards;
- new terms have been added to reflect the development within the field;
- old terms for products and services no longer in use have been deleted.

A list of all parts in the ISO 6590 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.

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Packaging — Vocabulary — —

Part 1: Paper sacks

1 Scope

This document defines terms commonly used in paper sacks manufacture. It refers to single- and multi-ply sacks made of paper or combination of paper and other materials where the paper is the main part.

It does not refer to bags for retail trade.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

~~For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions 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 General terms

3.1.1 3.1.1

paper sack

flexible packaging of single or multiple *plies* [3.1.2], [3.1.2], predominantly made of paper

Note-1 to entry: Suitable for packaging large quantities of powdery or granulate products mainly intended for business-to-business distribution chains activities.

Note-2 to entry: Hereafter, where the word sack is used in the text of this document, paper sack is to be understood. If no prefix is applied to a term under definition, paper sack is also to be understood.

3.1.2 3.1.2

ply

sheet of paper or other flexible material, or combination of such materials, forming the walls of a sack

3.1.3 3.1.3

gusset

fold with a prescribed size inserted in the longitudinal edges of a *tube* [3.1.4], [3.1.4]

3.1.4 3.1.4

tube

one or more *plies* [3.1.2], [3.1.2] in the form of a flattened cylinder with a prescribed width cut into a prescribed length

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3.1.4.1 3.1.4.1

flat tube

tube 3.1.4 comprised solely of one or more flattened cylindrical *plies* 3.1.2

3.1.4.2 3.1.4.2

gusseted tube

tube 3.1.4 comprised of one or more *plies* 3.1.2 with folds inserted in the longitudinal edges

3.1.4.3 3.1.4.3

flush cut tube

flat tube 3.1.4.1 or a *gusseted tube* 3.1.4.2 with *plies* 3.1.2 cut collectively or individually to a prescribed length

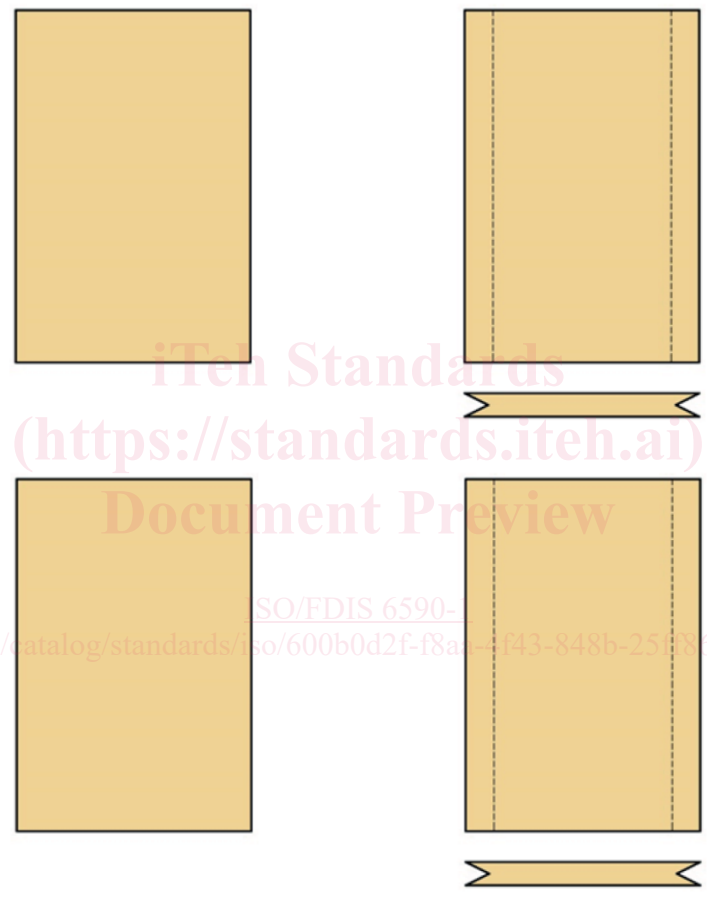


Figure 1— Example of a flush cut tube

3.1.4.4 3.1.4.4

stepped end tube

flat tube 3.1.4.1 or a *gusseted tube* 3.1.4.2 with *plies* 3.1.2 cut individually and staggered in echelon to a prescribed length so that the final tube length will result longer than each single ply length

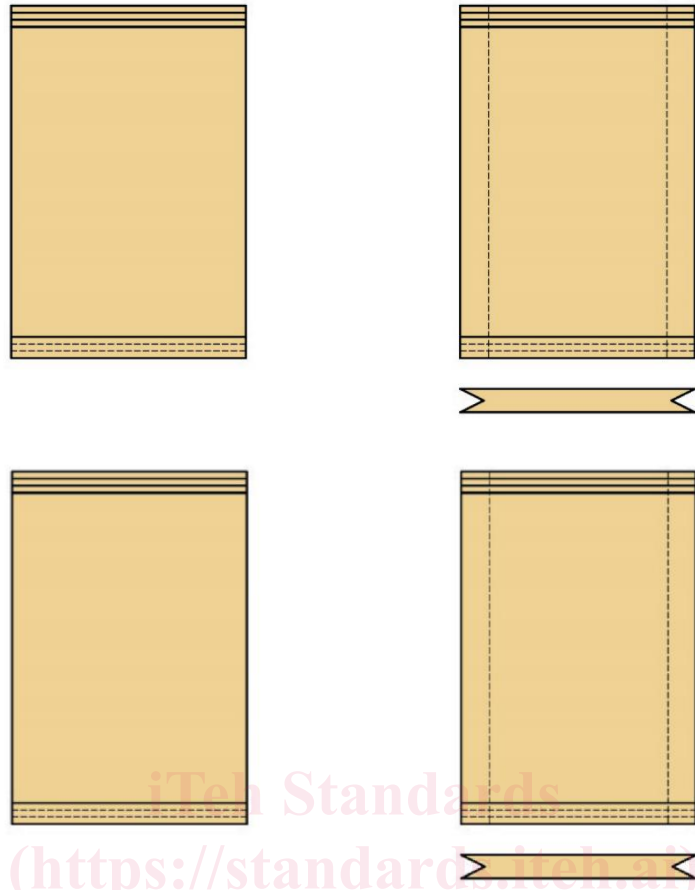


Figure 2. — Example of a stepped end tube

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3.1.4.5 3.1.4.5**notched end tube**

flat tube ~~{3.1.4.1}(3.1.4.1)~~ or a *gusseted tube* ~~{3.1.4.2}(3.1.4.2)~~ with *plies* ~~{3.1.2}(3.1.2)~~ cut individually and staggered in a manner which provides one or two edge notches on one *tube* ~~{3.1.4}(3.1.4)~~ end

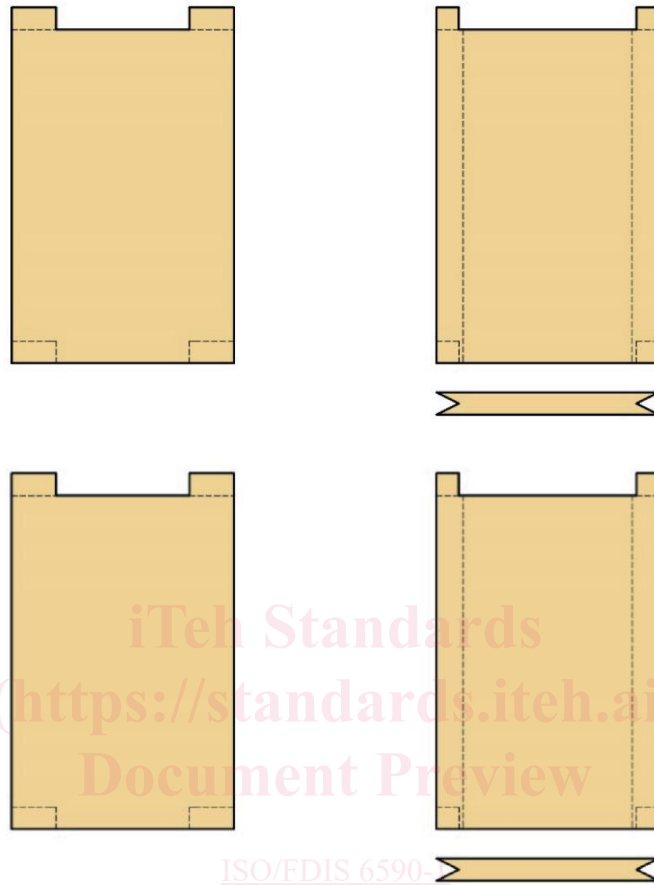


Figure 3.— Example of a notched end tube

3.2 Terms related to air permeability perforation methods

3.2.1 3.2.1**air permeability perforation**

holes pierced through the sack walls or the individual *plies* ~~{3.1.2}(3.1.2)~~, made by needles during manufacturing, in order to facilitate air release during sack filling

3.2.2 3.2.2**micro-perforation**

small holes made on individual plies prior to forming the *tube* ~~{3.1.4}(3.1.4)~~

Note 1-to-entry:- The distance between the micro-holes can vary (e.g. 25-~~x~~ x 25-mm, 10-~~x~~ x 10-mm, 5-~~x~~ x 5-mm or smaller) and can be applied in full or in limited areas of each ply and it is typically obtained with conical needles allowing a variable grade of perforation or with straight needle for a predetermined and more stable degree of perforation.

3.2.3 3.2.3**sack perforation**

process of making holes through the entire sack wall, made directly on the formed *tube* ~~{3.1.4}(3.1.4)~~

Note 1-to-entry:- Sack perforations are usually made on a specific area of the sack wall, typically under the valve position.

3.3 Terms related to pasting

3.3.1 3.3.1

pasting

adhesive bonding

joining together the different *plies* 3.1.2 and the different materials by means of *adhesives* 3.11.3

3.3.2 3.3.2

longitudinal overlap

areas of the longitudinal edges of a *ply* 3.1.2 which are superposed

3.3.3 3.3.3

longitudinal pasting

pasting 3.3.1 by which the longitudinal overlap of a *ply* 3.1.2 is joined together with an *adhesive* 3.11.3 or extrusion

Note 1-to-entry:-The seam may be continuous or interrupted.

3.3.4 3.3.4

cross pasting

application of an *adhesive* 3.11.3 between the *plies* 3.1.2 normally at one or both ends of a *tube* 3.1.4

Note 1-to-entry:-Cross pasting facilitates separation of the front and back side of the tube during manufacture or of the mouth of the sack during filling. It can increase the strength of certain types of sacks.

3.3.5 3.3.5

heat sealing

welding

method of joining together surfaces under controlled application of heat, pressure and dwell time

[SOURCE: ISO 21067-1:2016, 2.5.14, modified — The secondary term "welding" was added and in the definition the word "mating" was replaced with "joining together".

3.3.6 3.3.6

ultrasonic sealing

method of joining together surfaces under controlled application of ultrasounds at a specified frequency

Note 1-to-entry:-Frequencies are typically 20 000 Hz or 30 000 Hz on paper products.

3.3.7 3.3.7

sewing

stitching

joining together individual *plies* 3.1.2 by means of *sewing thread* 3.11.4

3.3.8 3.3.8

pasted closure

closure of a *tube* 3.1.4 at one end only with an *adhesive* 3.11.3

3.4 -Terms related to the sack bottom

3.4.1 3.4.1

bottom

closure, to a prescribed dimension, of one or both tube ends to form the final sack configuration