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**Packed cork — Virgin cork, raw reproduction cork, burnt cork, boiled reproduction cork and raw cork waste — Sampling to determine moisture content**

*Liège emballé — Liège mâle, liège de reproduction cru, liège flambé, liège de reproduction bouilli et rebut — Échantillonnage pour la détermination de l'humidité*

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Published in Switzerland

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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 87, *Cork*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 2385:2015), which has been technically revised. The main change compared to the previous edition is the simplification of the sampling method, maintaining the representativeness of the sample.

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).

# Packed cork — Virgin cork, raw reproduction cork, burnt cork, boiled reproduction cork and raw cork waste — Sampling to determine moisture content

## 1 Scope

This document specifies a method of sampling for the determination of moisture content of packed cork, either virgin cork, raw reproduction cork, burnt cork, boiled reproduction cork and raw cork waste.

## 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 633, *Cork — Vocabulary*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 633 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/>

## 4 General

The whole package shall be handled in batches and all the packages of a same batch must be identical and include, in similar proportion, a single type of cork from those mentioned in the title of this document. Additionally, in the case of boiled reproduction cork that is grouped by thickness and/or quality, all packages of the same batch shall be identical in quantity as concerns to these parameters.

No more than 24 h shall elapse between the time of determination of the initial total mass of the batch and the time at which the laboratory samples are taken.

## 5 Sampling method

Count the total number of packages in the batch.

Determine the total initial mass of the batch (mass of packages included) by direct weighing.

From the whole batch, take randomly some packages containing the cork pieces, 5 packages minimum corresponding to a mass of at least 60 kg.

Open each package and determine the corresponding mass of each one. Extrapolate the value obtained for the total number of packages, thus obtaining the total mass of the packages.

From the different opened packages, collect randomly an equal number of cork pieces or parts of cork pieces), in order to obtain a total mass of approximately 30 kg of cork. If only part of a cork piece is to be collected, make sure that the part taken from the cork piece is representative of the whole piece of cork in terms of moisture content.