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**Cork stoppers — Determination of  
global migration**

*Bouchons en liège — Détermination de la migration globale*



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# Contents

	Page
Foreword .....	iv
<b>1 Scope .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Principle .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>5 Reagents and materials .....</b>	<b>1</b>
5.1 Reagents .....	1
5.2 Materials .....	2
<b>6 Apparatus .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>7 Preparation of test pieces .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>8 Procedure .....</b>	<b>3</b>
8.1 Test conditions .....	3
8.2 Contact with the simulant .....	3
8.3 Determination .....	3
8.4 Blank test .....	3
<b>9 Calculation and expression of results .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>10 Test report .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Bibliography .....</b>	<b>5</b>

## 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)).

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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: [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 third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 10106:2018). The main changes compared to the previous edition are that [Clauses 1, 2, 6.1, 6.2, Clauses 8 and 10](#) have been technically revised.

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).

# Cork stoppers — Determination of global migration

## 1 Scope

This document specifies a test method to measure the global migration of cork stoppers.

It is applicable to all types of cork stoppers that are ready to use, simulating the real conditions of use. This includes all kind of cork stoppers (completely or partially inserted in the bottle neck).

A bottle with an adequate finish is used to carry out the test.

## 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 and the following 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 <https://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1 global migration

mass of the non-volatile constituents of the cork stopper ceded to the simulant during the test

### 3.2 simulant

solution intended to simulate the foodstuff

## 4 Principle

Introduction of the cork stopper in the neck of a bottle containing the appropriate simulant. The contact cork stopper/simulant is carried out in specific conditions of time and temperature. After evaporation of the obtained solution, the global mass transferred to the simulant from the cork stopper is determined, by weighing.

## 5 Reagents and materials

### 5.1 Reagents

#### 5.1.1 Demineralized water.

#### 5.1.2 Ethanol grade with a volume fraction minimum of 96 %.