

**Informatsioon ja dokumentatsioon.
Dokumendipaber. Nõuded pikaajaliseks
säilitamiseks**

Information and documentation - Paper for
documents - Requirements for permanence

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 9706:2001 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 9706:1998 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 18.06.2001 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 9706:2001 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 9706:1998.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 18.06.2001 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala: This standard specifies the requirements for permanent paper intended for documents. It is applicable to unprinted papers. It is not applicable to boards.</p>	<p>Scope: This standard specifies the requirements for permanent paper intended for documents. It is applicable to unprinted papers. It is not applicable to boards.</p>
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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
9706

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Information and documentation — Paper for documents — Requirements for permanence

*Information et documentation — Papier pour documents — Prescriptions
pour la permanence*



Reference number
ISO 9706:1994(E)

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 9706 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Physical keeping of documents*.

ISO 9706 was developed on the basis of the standard ANSI Z39.48:1984, *American National Standard for Information Sciences — Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials*. That standard was revised in 1992, and the technical requirements of this International Standard are in conformity with the standard ANSI/NISO Z39.48:1992, *American National Standard for Permanence of Paper for Publications and Documents in Libraries and Archives*. The limiting values of two of the four required characteristics, viz. tear resistance and resistance to oxidation, differ slightly. A symbol of compliance in the form of the mathematical symbol denoting infinity set inside a circle was developed by NISO, the US National Information Standards Organization and introduced in ANSI Z39.48:1984. The NISO symbol is now part of ANSI/NISO Z39.48:1992. The symbol is used in this International Standard with the permission of NISO.

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this International Standard. Annex C is for information only.

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Introduction

Librarians and archivists have found that paper documents made as recently as 50 years ago are beginning to show serious deterioration under typical library and archive storage conditions. The history of the past 1 500 years shows that fibres of pure cellulose have considerable permanence. Modern research indicates that the deterioration is due to the presence of cellulose-degrading compounds in the paper furnish and materials incorporated in the paper during manufacture, e.g. acidic materials such as rosin-alum size.

The purpose of this International Standard is to provide a means of specifying and identifying paper that, according to the present state of knowledge, has a high degree of permanence and is likely to undergo little or no change in properties that influence readability and handling when stored in a protected environment for long periods of time. Standardization of document storage requirements is in progress within ISO/TC 46/SC 10/WG 3 (at present ISO WD 11799, documents ISO 46/10/3 N 1 to 5).

This International Standard is based on a limited number of quantitative tests. For each test limiting values have been laid down. A paper, to be classified in accordance with this International Standard as being suitable for long life documents, records and publications must show test values within the limits given for all the tests prescribed.

The limiting values have been selected so that bulk quantities of paper classified by this International Standard can be produced at reasonable cost. This will allow book printers, publishers, offices, and others to use the paper for all types of documents, records or publications which for some reason are likely to be stored in libraries or archives for a prolonged period.

Papers for sale that comply with the requirements in this International Standard and documents produced on such papers may be identified by a symbol and a statement of compliance. This symbol and statement is described in annex B.

The rationale for exclusion of some commonly used paper tests is given in annex C.

This International Standard can be used as a specification as it stands. It can also be incorporated as an element in other specifications, used in trade, or in other national or International Standards for more specialized purposes.

Information and documentation — Paper for documents — Requirements for permanence

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements for permanent paper intended for documents. It is applicable to unprinted papers. It is not applicable to boards.

NOTE 1 The terms *paper* and *board* are defined in ISO 4046.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 186:1985, *Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality*.

ISO 187:1990, *Paper, board and pulps — Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning of samples*.

ISO 302:1981, *Pulps — Determination of Kappa number*.

ISO 536:1976, *Paper and board — Determination of grammage*.

ISO 1974:1990, *Paper — Determination of tearing resistance (Elmendorf method)*.

ISO 4046:1978, *Paper, board, pulp and related terms — Vocabulary*.

ISO 5127-1:1983, *Documentation and information — Vocabulary — Part 1: Basic concepts*.

ISO 6588:1981, *Paper, board and pulps — Determination of pH of aqueous extracts*.

ISO 10716:—¹⁾, *Paper and board — Determination of alkali reserve*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 document: Paper upon which information is recorded (see also ISO 5127-1).

3.2 permanence: The ability to remain chemically and physically stable over long periods of time.

3.3 permanent paper: Paper which during long term storage in libraries, archives and other protected environments will undergo little or no change in properties that affect use.

NOTE 2 Examples of use of a document include, but are not limited to, the ability of the document to be handled, read, examined, or copied for the purposes of dissemination or transfer to another medium.

3.4 alkali reserve (of a paper): A compound (such as calcium carbonate) that neutralizes acid that might be generated as a result of natural ageing or from atmospheric pollution, determined as specified in ISO 10716.

1) To be published.