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**Cylindrical cork stoppers — Physical  
tests —**

**Part 3:  
Determination of humidity content**

*Bouchons cylindriques en liège — Essais physiques —  
Partie 3: Détermination du taux d'humidité*



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

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.

ISO 9727-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 87, *Cork*.

This first edition of ISO 9727-3, together with the other parts of ISO 9727:2007, cancels and replaces ISO 9727:1991, which has been technically revised.

ISO 9727 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Cylindrical cork stoppers — Physical tests*:

- *Part 1: Determination of dimensions*
- *Part 2: Determination of mass and apparent density for agglomerated cork stoppers*
- *Part 3: Determination of humidity content*
- *Part 4: Determination of dimensional recovery after compression*
- *Part 5: Determination of extraction force*
- *Part 6: Determination of liquid tightness*
- *Part 7: Determination of dust content*

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# Cylindrical cork stoppers — Physical tests —

## Part 3: Determination of humidity content

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 9727 specifies a test method for determining the humidity content of cylindrical cork stoppers, ready for use or semi-worked.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

#### 3.1

##### **constant mass**

mass of a stopper submitted to a drying operation is called constant when the difference between two consecutive weighings does not differ by more than 10 mg

### 4 Apparatus

#### 4.1 Long method

**4.1.1 Balance**, with a resolution less than or equal to 0,001 g.

**4.1.2 Desiccator**, with a hygroscopic salt and a saturation indicator.

**4.1.3 Ventilated oven**, at  $103\text{ °C} \pm 4\text{ °C}$ .

#### 4.2 Quick method

**4.2.1 Specific device to measure resistivity**, with two electrodes adapted to the cork material and that can be checked through a standard resistance (4.2.2).

**4.2.2 Standard resistance.**