INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 56/I

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Shellac — Specification — Part I : Hand-made shellac

Gomme laque en feuilles — Spécification — Partie I : Gomme laque en feuilles de fabrication manuelle

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 56/I was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 50, *Lac*, and was circulated to the member bodies in March 1977.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Sweden
Belgium	India	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	Yugoslavia

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

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Shellac — Specification — Part I : Hand-made shellac

0 INTRODUCTION

0.1 ISO/R 56, published in 1957, covered shellac, hand-made as well as machine-made. It has now been revised into two parts, one for each kind.

0.2 The usual trade descriptions of hand-made shellac are based on the Indian names of the host trees, the season of cropping the sticklac, visual differences, or a combination of any of these. The use of these grade designations has led to confusion and some marketing difficulties. When ISO/R 55 was prepared in 1957, it was decided to adopt only six grades of hand-made shellac, which were independent of the names of host trees or seasons. However, the expectation that the ISO grades for hand-made shellac would be increasingly adopted in trade and ultimately replace the traditional grade designations has not come about. A new system has, therefore, been adopted in this International Standard so that hand-made shellac can now be completely identified by combination of the ISO grade and the trade grade.

0.3 For matter insoluble in hot alcohol, two limits are prescribed, in line with the trade practice, a basic limit and a relaxed limit. The relaxed limit shall be the limit for rejection.

0.4 The requirement for non-volatile matter soluble in cold alcohol has not been retained as the requirement is applied in practice to waste products of lac only. The methods for quantitative determination of rosin have also been dropped since this type of adulteration is no longer in evidence. In ISO/R 56, an alternative method (the Westinghouse method) was given for determination of flow. In this International Standard it has been dropped.

0.5 Three of the requirements for hand-made shellac, namely those for

a) matter insoluble in hot alcohol,

b) absence of rosin, and

c) absence of orpiment,

are included in this International Standard as essential clauses.

The remaining requirements, namely those for

d) volatile matter (moisture),

e) colour index,

f) wax,

g) ash,

h) matter soluble in water,

j) flow test,

k) heat polymerization test,

m) acid value,

n) lead content,

p) grit, and

q) iodine value,

are optional.

0.6 The sizes of sieves given in the text of this International Standard have been indicated in terms of aperture dimensions, in accordance with ISO 565, *Test sieves — Woven metal wire cloth and perforated plate — Nominal sizes of apertures.*

0.7 For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this International Standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or an analysis, shall be rounded off to the same number of places as the specified value, it being always understood that the analyst will carry out the determination to at least one place more than in the specified value.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

1.1 This International Standard specifies requirements and corresponding methods of test for hand-made shellac.

1.2 This International Standard is intended chiefly to cover the technical provisions for guidance in the purchase of the material, but does not include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

1.3 The limits prescribed in this International Standard are limits for rejection.

2 DEFINITIONS

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