# International Standard ISO 4714

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## Composition cork — Specifications

*Aggloméré composé de liège — Spécifications*

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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.

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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 4714 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 87, *Cork.*

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.





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# Composition cork — Specifications



## 1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the classification and certain characteristics of composition cork. The characteristics of aptitude for use will be specified in the relevant International Standards.

This International Standard applies to composition cork made of granulated cork (see ISO 633).

Composition cork of low thickness may be produced as such or may be obtained either by reslicing parallelepipedic blocks or by unwinding cylindrical rolls.

## 2 References

ISO 633, *Cork — Vocabulary*.

ISO 2859, *Sampling procedures and tables for inspection by attributes*.

ISO 7322, *Composition cork — Test methods*.

## 3 Classification and characteristics

### 3.1 Classification

Composition cork is classified within a range of five classes, according to apparent density, as in the table, where the minimum tensile strength is specified for each class.

**Table — Classification**

| Class | Apparent density | Minimum tensile strength |
|---|---|---|
| | kg/m³ | MPa |
| A | $\varrho < 220$ | 0,20 |
| B | $220 \leqslant \varrho < 270$ | 0,25 |
| C | $270 \leqslant \varrho < 320$ | 0,35 |
| D | $320 \leqslant \varrho < 380$ | 0,45 |
| E | $\varrho \geqslant 380$ | 0,60 |

The apparent density and the tensile strength shall be determined according to ISO 7322.

### 3.2 Other characteristics

#### 3.2.1 Thickness

Measure the thickness according to ISO 7322.

The accepted deviations for nominal thickness are

± 15 % for thicknesses under 3 mm

$^{+\ 15}_{\ 0}$ % for thicknesses over 3 mm

#### 3.2.2 Compressibility — Recovery

Determine compressibility and recovery according to ISO 7322.

#### 3.2.3 Resistance to boiling water

Test the resistance of composition cork to boiling water according to ISO 7322. The test piece shall not disintegrate.

NOTE — A test piece is said to disintegrate if it splits open and/or if it shows substantial loss of particles during the test.

#### 3.2.4 Behaviour in boiling hydrochloric acid

Test the behaviour of composition cork in boiling hydrochloric acid according to ISO 7322, and report whether or not there is any disintegration of the test piece. (See note in 3.2.3.)

## 4 Sampling

The interested parties shall agree beforehand on the percentage of packages to be sampled in each lot (not less than three) and the quantity of material to be sampled in each package according to ISO 2859.

## 5 Packing

The composition cork shall be packed in moisture-resistant boxes protecting them against damage during transportation to their destination.