
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



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**Cork — Expanded pure agglomerated —
Deformation under constant pressure**

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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 2191 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 87, *Cork*.

It was approved in March 1971 by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

France	Italy	Spain
Germany	Portugal	United Kingdom
Iran	South Africa, Rep. of	Yugoslavia

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

Cork — Expanded pure agglomerated — Deformation under constant pressure

1 SCOPE

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the deformation under load of expanded pure agglomerated cork, when subjected to a constant pressure which is given in the specifications applying to the type of expanded pure agglomerated corkboard being tested.

2 FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method is applicable to corkboards which are subject, when in use, to a continuous and uniformly distributed load.

3 APPARATUS

3.1 Disc saw

3.2 Dynamometric ring, calibrated for the load corresponding to the pressure specified in the ISO document applying to the type of agglomerated corkboard being tested.

3.3 Oven regulated at a temperature of 20 ± 2 °C and at a relative humidity of 65 ± 5 %.

3.4 Testing device, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, basically made up of a lever (B) with bevelled supporting points of hardened steel, at the end of which are suspended weights (C). The load is applied to the test piece through a steel plate (D) measuring 120 mm × 120 mm. The mass of parts D, E and F shall be such as to exert a force of 15 ± 1.5 daN.

3.5 Micrometer dial gauge, graduated in 0.01 mm, with a range of 25 mm, and accuracy ± 0.01 mm.

4 PROCEDURE

4.1 Preparation of test samples

Take, at random, three sample boards and, using the saw (3.1), cut a test piece 10 cm × 10 cm × 5 cm from each of them.

Place the test pieces in the oven (3.3) for at least 24 h before testing.

4.2 Testing procedure

Carry out the tests at a temperature of 20 ± 2 °C and at a relative humidity of 65 ± 5 %.

Use the dynamometric ring (3.2) to determine the mass which must be suspended at the end of the lever so that the pressure exerted on the test piece is in accordance with the specifications of the ISO document applying to the type of agglomerated corkboard being tested. (See Figure 1.)

Place the test piece on plate (A) of the testing device (3.4) and adjust the micrometer dial gauge (3.5) so that its stem rests on the lever along a vertical passing through the centre of the test piece. (See Figure 2.)

Read the deformation every hour for the first 5 or 6 h, then once a day, at the time of day at which the test was started, for 11 days, after which the test piece shall be removed.

5 EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

Give the results of the test as follows :

- For each test piece, show with maximum accuracy the values of the deformation during the first 5 or 6 h;
- show the function deformation-time for the 11 days period as a graph, using a logarithmic scale to plot time on the abscissa and a linear scale to plot deformation as the ordinate;
- residual deformation 24 h after completing the test may also be given.

6 TEST REPORT

The test report shall include the following information :

- the result obtained;
- the method used;
- all details of procedure not specified in this International Standard, or optional;
- any occurrences that may have affected the results;
- all the information necessary for the full identification of the sample.