

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
1216

Second edition
1990-11-15

Corkwood in planks — Grading, classification and packing

Liège en planches — Calibrage, classification et emballage



Reference number
ISO 1216:1990(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 1216 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 87, *Cork*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1216:1979), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

© ISO 1990

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Corkwood in planks — Grading, classification and packing

1 Scope

This International Standard defines commercially dry corkwood in planks, determines its grading in terms of the thickness of the planks and specifies its classification and packing.

NOTES

1 In order for maturity and commercial qualities to be attained, it is essential that reproduction cork is not stripped before 9 years.

2 Corkwood in planks is considered as commercially dry when its moisture content, determined in accordance with ISO 2386, is not higher than 14 % (m/m).

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 633:1986, *Cork — Vocabulary*.

ISO 2386:1988, *Corkwood in planks, virgin cork, ramassage, gleanings, corkwood refuse and corkwaste — Determination of moisture content*.

3 Grading

Unless otherwise agreed, corkwood in planks is

graded in terms of the thickness¹⁾ of the planks, in the following manner.

Grade 09 $\leq d < 22$ — Extra thin: with a thickness of between 9 mm and 22 mm.

Within this grade, the following sub-grades may be separated:

09 $\leq d < 14$: from 9 mm to 14 mm

14 $\leq d < 18$: from 14 mm to 18 mm

18 $\leq d < 22$: from 18 mm to 22 mm

Grade 22 $\leq d < 27$ — Thin: with a thickness of between 22 mm and 27 mm.

Grade 27 $\leq d < 32$ — Pint: with a thickness of between 27 mm and 32 mm.

Grade 32 $\leq d < 40$ — Quart: with a thickness of between 32 mm and 40 mm.

Grade 40 $\leq d < 54$ — Thick: with a thickness of between 40 mm and 54 mm.

Within this grade the following sub-grades may be separated:

40 $\leq d < 45$: from 40 mm to 45 mm

45 $\leq d < 54$: from 45 mm to 54 mm

Grade 54 $\leq d < \infty$ — Extra thick: with a thickness greater than 54 mm.

4 Classification

Corkwood in planks may be classified in seven qualities which may be combined in groups of two or, at most, three.

1) The distance between the back and the belly, measured with a vernier gauge, expressed in millimetres, and obtained as the average of four measurements carried out at points as far as possible from each other.