International Standard

ISO 2066

Expanded pure agglomerated cork — Determination of moisture content

Agglomérés expansés purs de liège — Détermination de l'humidité

Second edition — 1986-10-15

UDC 674.83 : 543.81

Ref. No. ISO 2066-1986 (E)

Descriptors : cork, agglomerates, tests, determination, humidity.

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 2066 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 87, *Cork*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 2066-1972), clauses 3 and 7 of which have been technically revised.

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.

Expanded pure agglomerated cork — Determination of moisture content

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a method of determination of moisture content of expanded pure agglomerated cork.

2 Reference

ISO 2219, *Expanded pure agglomerated thermal cork — Characteristics, sampling and packing.* [1]

3 Principle

Weighing of a test sample, followed by heating in specified conditions. Weighing again after cooling in a desiccator to ambient temperature.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Balance, accurate to 0,5 g.

4.2 Oven, capable of being controlled at 103 ± 2 °C.

4.3 Desiccator, containing an efficient desiccant.

4.4 Electric disc saw.

4.5 Metal ruler, graduated in 0,5 mm.

5 Sampling

Sampling shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 2219.

6 Procedure

6.1 Preparation of samples

Use the saw (4.4) to cut, from each board of the sample for laboratory tests, test samples in the shape of right-angled parallelepipeds measuring not less than 30 cm × 30 cm and not more than 50 cm × 50 cm and having the same thickness as the board. [2]

The sides of the test samples shall be flat and parallel.

6.2 Determination

Weigh the test samples using the balance (4.1). Then place them in the oven (4.2), controlled at 103 ± 2 °C, and dry to constant mass (i.e. until the results of two consecutive weighings, separated by intervals of heating of 1 h, do not differ by more than 0,5 g).

After drying, remove the test samples from the oven and allow them to cool to ambient temperature for 30 min in the desiccator (4.3), then reweigh them using the balance.

7 Expression of results

The moisture content of the sample, expressed as a percentage, is given by the formula

$$\frac{m_0 - m_1}{m_0} \times 100$$

where

m_0 is the mass of the sample before drying, in grams and rounded off to the nearest 0,5 g;

m_1 is the mass of the sample after drying, in grams and rounded off to the nearest 0,5 g.

Express the result as the arithmetic mean of the individual results of the three test samples, rounded off to the nearest integer.

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[1] At present at the stage of draft. (Revision of ISO 2219-1972.)

[2] Determination of bulk density (see ISO 2189), thermal conductivity (see ISO 2582), or modulus of rupture by bending (see ISO 2077) may be carried out on these test samples later.