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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION
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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

Corkwood in planks, virgin cork, ramassage, gleanings, corkwood refuse and corkwaste — Determination of moisture content

Liège en planches, liège mâle, liège de ramassage, liège gisant, rebuts et déchets — Détermination de l'humidité

Reference number
ISO 2386 : 1988 (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 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 2386 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 87, *Cork*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 2386 : 1972), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

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Corkwood in planks, virgin cork, ramassage, gleanings, corkwood refuse and corkwaste — Determination of moisture content

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture content of corkwood in planks, virgin cork, ramassage, gleanings, corkwood refuse and corkwaste.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was 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 edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 2385 : 1972, *Corkwood in planks, virgin cork, ramassage, gleanings, corkwood refuse and corkwaste — Sampling.*

3 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory equipment, and

3.1 Balance, capacity 2 kg, accurate to within 0,5 g.

3.2 Electric oven, capable of being controlled at 103 °C ± 2 °C.

3.3 Open containers.

3.4 Desiccator, of adequate capacity to hold the containers (3.3).

4 Sampling

Carry out the sampling of each lot in accordance with the procedure specified in ISO 2385.

5 Procedure

5.1 Test sample

Divide the laboratory sample into test samples of 1 kg or 1,5 kg mass each.

5.2 Determination

Weigh each of the containers (3.3) to the nearest 0,5 g, add one of the test samples (5.1) and weigh with the same precision.

Place the containers and samples in the oven (3.2) controlled at 103 °C ± 2 °C, and dry until constant mass is obtained (i.e. until the results of two consecutive weighings at an interval of 1 h do not differ by more than 0,5 g). After each period of drying, allow the test samples to cool to room temperature in the desiccator (3.4) for 30 min before re-weighing.

NOTE — To determine the moisture content of the material under its conditions of use, place the test samples, weighed dry, in a closed space at 65 % ± 5 % relative humidity until the results of two consecutive weighings, at an interval of 48 h do not differ by more than 0,5 g.

6 Expression of results

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

$$\frac{m_2 - m_3}{m_2 - m_1} \times 100$$

where

m_1 is the mass, in grams, of the container;

m_2 is the mass, in grams, of the container and test sample before drying;

m_3 is the mass, in grams, of the container and test sample after drying.

Take, as the moisture content of the lot, the arithmetic mean, rounded off to the nearest integer, of the values obtained for each test sample.