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**Packed cork — Virgin cork, raw  
reproduction cork, ramassage,  
gleanings, burnt cork, boiled  
reproduction cork and raw corkwaste  
— Determination of moisture content**

*Liège emballé — Liège mâle, liège de reproduction cru, liège de  
ramassage, liège gisant, liège flambé, liège de reproduction bouilli et  
rebut — Détermination de l'humidité*

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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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 87, *Cork*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 2386:1998), of which it constitutes a minor revision. Minor editorial details have been introduced in this edition.

# Packed cork — Virgin cork, raw reproduction cork, ramassage, gleanings, burnt cork, boiled reproduction cork and raw corkwaste — Determination of moisture content

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for determination of the moisture content of packed cork, either virgin cork, raw reproduction cork, ramassage, gleanings, burnt cork, boiled reproduction cork or raw corkwaste.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 633, *Cork — Vocabulary*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions in ISO 633 and the following apply.

### 3.1

#### **moisture content**

loss of mass of a test specimen after drying under specific conditions, compared to the initial mass of the test specimen

## 4 Principle

Determination of the mass of a test specimen, drying and re-determination of its mass, then calculation of the loss of mass in percentage, referred to the initial one.

## 5 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory equipment and, in particular, the following.

**5.1 Balance**, with a resolution of at least 0,5 g.

**5.2 Drying oven**, ventilated, and set at  $(103 \pm 2)$  °C.

**5.3 Open containers** (dried), of adequate capacity to hold the test specimens.

To dry the containers, place them in the oven at  $(103 \pm 2)$  °C for 30 min. After that, let them cool during 30 min in the desiccator.

**5.4 Desiccators**, of adequate capacity to hold the containers, and containing an efficient desiccant (e.g. silica gel or calcium chloride).

## 6 Procedure

### 6.1 Test sample

From the laboratory sample, take at random three test specimens of mass about 400 g each.

### 6.2 Determination

Determine the mass of each container ( $m_1$ ).

Place each test specimen in a container and determine the mass of each set ( $m_2$ ).

Put the sets in the oven (5.2) set at  $(103 \pm 2)$  °C, for at least 1 h. Then place them in the desiccator (5.4) and let them cool for at least 30 min. Then determine the mass of each set.

Repeat the procedure described above until constant mass (i.e. until two consecutive weighings of each set do not differ by more than 0,5 g) ( $m_3$ ).

To accelerate the test, it is advisable that the first drying lasts for at least 3 h.

## 7 Results

### 7.1 Calculation

The moisture content of each test specimen, referred to the initial mass (before drying) and expressed as a percentage is given by the formula:

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

where

$m_1$  is the mass of the container, in grams rounded off to the nearest 0,5;

$m_2$  is the mass of the container and test specimen (set) before drying, in grams rounded off to the nearest 0,5;

$m_3$  is the mass of the container and test specimen (set) after drying, in grams rounded off to the nearest 0,5.

### 7.2 Expression of results

Take as the moisture content of the lot of corkwood, the average, rounded off to the nearest integer, of the results obtained for each test specimen.

## 8 Test report

The test report shall include the following particulars:

- a) all details required to identify the sample;
- b) the result obtained, in accordance with [Clause 7](#);
- c) reference to this International Standard;
- d) all operating details not specified in this International Standard;
- e) details of any incidents which may have influenced the results.