INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 2844

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Prints and printing inks — Determination of the resistance of prints to spices

Impressions et encres d'imprimerie — Détermination de la résistance des impressions aux épices

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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 Committeé. 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 2844 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 130, *Graphic technology*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in August 1972.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Australia	India	Spain
Austria	Ireland	Sweden
Chile	Germany	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	New Zealand	Thailand
Denmark	Poland	Turkey
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Romania	United Kingdom
France	South Africa, Rep. of	

The Member Bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Finland
Italy

Printed in Switzerland

Prints and printing inks — Determination of the resistance of prints to spices

0 INTRODUCTION

This International Standard is in technical conformity with CEI specification 11-60 of the European Committee of the Paint and Printing Ink Manufacturer's Associations.

1 SCOPE

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance of prints to spices.

2 FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard applies to all print substrates such as paper, board, metals (thin metal sheets or plate) and plastics materials, and to all printing processes : letterpress, lithographic or gravure.

3 REFERENCES

ISO/R 105/I, *Tests for colour fastness of textiles — Part 3.*

ISO/R 676, *Spices and condiments — Nomenclature — First list.*

ISO/R 948, *Spices and condiments — Sampling.*

4 DEFINITION

By **resistance of prints to spices** is meant the resistance of a print to the particular spice used for the test.

The print is considered to be resistant to the spices under test when, under the test conditions and provided that the substrate has undergone no change, any deterioration is only negligible, and bleeding is not below grade 4 of the grey scale, nor does it lose its resistance to friction and the ink film undergoes no softening.[1)]

5 TEST METHOD

5.1 Principle

A test piece is applied with the printed side in contact with a filter paper covering the spice under test.

An assessment is made of any changes to the print together with any variation in its resistance to friction and bleeding of the colour onto the filter paper.

NOTE — The effect of any given spice varies according to the form it takes (for example natural or ground), its method and time of storage, etc.

5.2 Apparatus and reagent

5.2.1 Filter paper for quantitative analysis, having a very smooth, non-hardened surface. The size of the strips of filter paper should be 60 mm × 90 mm.

5.2.2 Petri dish, diameter 120 mm, height 40 mm, with hermetic sealing.

5.2.3 Glass slides, 60 mm × 90 mm.

5.2.4 Grey scale, for assessment of bleeding. (In accordance with ISO/R 105/I — Part 3.)

5.2.5 The spice under test.

1) Certain national bodies in charge of food products require more stringent conditions.