SRI LANKA STANDARD 1271 : 2016

ISO 3781 : 2011

UDC 676

METHOD OF TESTING OF

PAPER AND BOARD FOR TENSILE STRENGTH AFTER IMMERSION IN WATER

(FIRST REVISION)

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Sri Lanka Standard

METHOD OF TESTING OF PAPER AND BOARD FOR TENSILE STRENGTH AFTER IMMERSION IN WATER (FIRST REVISION)

SLS 1271 : 2016
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Sri Lanka Standards are subject to periodical revision in order to accommodate the progress made by industry. Suggestions for improvement will be recorded and brought to the notice of the Committees to which the revisions are entrusted.

This standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

Sri Lanka Standard
METHOD OF TESTING OF PAPER AND BOARD FOR TENSILE STRENGTH AFTER IMMERSION IN WATER
(FIRST REVISION)

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard was approved by the Sectoral Committee on Paper, Board and Packaging and authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 2016-12-28.

This Sri Lanka Standard was first published in 2005 which was an adoption of ISO 3781: 1983 Paper and board- Determination of tensile strength after immersion in water. The text of International Standard has been technically revised as ISO 3781: 2011. The text of this ISO 3781: 2011 has been accepted to adopt as the first revision to **SLS 1271: 2016**

This Sri Lanka Standard is identical with ISO 3781: 2011 Paper and board- Determination of tensile strength after immersion in water published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

TERMINOLOGY AND CONVENTIONS

The text of the International Standard has been accepted as suitable for publication, without deviation, as a Sri Lanka Standard. However, certain terminology and conventions are not identical with those used in Sri Lanka Standards. Attention is therefore drawn to the following:

a) Wherever the words “International Standard” appear referring to a particular Standards they should be interpreted as “Sri Lanka Standard”.

b) The comma has been used throughout as a decimal marker. In Sri Lanka Standards it is the current practice to use the full point at the base as the decimal marker.

c) Wherever page numbers are quoted, they are ISO page numbers.

Cross References

International Standard	Corresponding Sri Lanka Standard
ISO 186, Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality	No corresponding Sri Lanka Standard
ISO 187, Paper, board and pulps — Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning of samples	No corresponding Sri Lanka Standard
ISO 1924-2, Paper and board — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Constant rate of elongation method (20 mm/min)	SLS 474 Method for the determination of tensile properties of paper and board - Part 2- Constant rate of elongation method (20 mm/min)
ISO 1924-3, Paper and board — Determination of tensile properties — Part 3: Constant rate of elongation method (100 mm/min)	SLS 474 Method for the determination of tensile properties of paper and board - Part 3- Constant rate of elongation method (100 mm/min)
ISO 14487, Pulps — Standard water for physical testing	No corresponding Sri Lanka Standard

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SLS 1271:2016

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 3781

Third edition
2011-09-01

Paper and board — Determination of tensile strength after immersion in water

Papier et carton — Détermination de la résistance à la traction après immersion dans l'eau

Reference number
ISO 3781:2011(E)

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Published in Switzerland

Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

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.

ISO 3781 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Test methods and quality specifications for paper and board*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 3781:1983), of which it constitutes a minor revision. It is no longer applicable to tissue paper or tissue products, which are covered by ISO 12625-5. In addition, precision data have been added.

Paper and board — Determination of tensile strength after immersion in water

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a test method for the determination of the wet tensile strength of paper or board after its immersion in water for a specified period.

In principle, the method is applicable to both paper and board, provided an appropriate soaking time is agreed between the interested parties.

This International Standard is not applicable to tissue paper and tissue products or other lightweight, highly absorbent paper which is difficult to handle or of low strength when wet (see ISO 12625-5[1]).

NOTE The tensile strength testing is performed using an apparatus operating at a constant rate of elongation of 20 mm/min, as per ISO 1924-2, or 100 mm/min, as per ISO 1924-3. Therefore, depending on which method is chosen, only one or the other of those International Standards is needed for performing the test.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 186, *Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality*

ISO 187, *Paper, board and pulps — Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning of samples*

ISO 1924-2, *Paper and board — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Constant rate of elongation method (20 mm/min)*

ISO 1924-3, *Paper and board — Determination of tensile properties — Part 3: Constant rate of elongation method (100 mm/min)*

ISO 14487, *Pulps — Standard water for physical testing*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1
wet tensile strength
maximum tensile force per unit width that a test piece soaked with water will withstand before breaking in a tensile test

[ISO 12625-5:2005, definition 3.1]

NOTE It is expressed in kilonewtons per metre.

3.2
wet tensile strength retention
ratio of the tensile strength of a wet test piece to that of another test piece from the same sample in the dry, conditioned state

NOTE 1 It is expressed as a percentage.

NOTE 2 Adapted from ISO 12625-5:2005, definition 3.2.

4 Principle

Immersion in water, for an appropriate period of time, of a test piece of the paper or board being tested, and determination of its wet tensile strength.

From the wet tensile strength and the tensile strength in the dry, conditioned state, the wet tensile strength retention is calculated.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Tensile strength testing apparatus, complying with ISO 1924-2 or ISO 1924-3 for dry tensile strength testing.

5.2 Water for soaking: distilled or deionized water as specified in ISO 14487, having the temperature specified for conditioning in ISO 187.

6 Sampling

If the tests are made to evaluate a lot, select the sample in accordance with ISO 186. If the tests are made on another type of sample, ensure that the test pieces taken are representative of the sample received.

7 Conditioning

For testing of dry tensile strength and for tests which involve soaking for less than 1 h, the specimen and the test pieces shall be conditioned in accordance with ISO 187. Conditioning is not necessary for tests involving soaking for 1 h or longer.

If the material has been specially treated (for example, with urea-formaldehyde), care shall be taken to ensure that sufficient time has elapsed after treatment to allow the wet strength to be fully developed before soaking the test pieces.

8 Preparation of test pieces

Depending on the method chosen, using an apparatus operating at a constant rate of elongation of 20 mm/min or 100 mm/min, prepare test pieces in accordance with ISO 1924-2 or ISO 1924-3 respectively.

Prepare a sufficient number of test pieces to enable ten valid wet tensile strength readings in the machine direction (MD) and ten valid readings in the cross direction (CD).

If the wet tensile strength retention is also to be calculated, then ten additional test pieces for determination of the dry tensile strength in the MD and another ten for the CD are required.

9 Procedure

In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, soak the test pieces until saturated; normally, this means a soaking time of 1 h. Use water (5.2) and a suitable shallow dish.

Boards and other hard-sized papers may require a soaking time of 24 h or longer to attain a satisfactory degree of saturation. The appropriate soaking time may be selected to simulate particular conditions of use, by agreement between the interested parties.

For very absorbent papers, it is recommended that only the centre portion of the test piece be wetted, while the portion held by the clamps remains dry (see ISO 12625-5[1]).

After soaking, remove the test pieces from the dish. Lightly blot the first test piece in order to remove surplus water and immediately test it by the method specified in ISO 1924-2 or ISO 1924-3. Repeat for the remaining test pieces.

Carry out ten tests in the MD and ten in the CD of the immersed test pieces.

If the wet tensile strength retention is also to be calculated, carry out ten additional tests in the MD and another ten in the CD of the dry, conditioned test pieces.

10 Calculation and expression of results

10.1 General

Calculate and report the wet tensile strength and, if required, the wet tensile strength retention separately for the MD and CD, as follows.

10.2 Wet tensile strength

Calculate the wet tensile strength, σ_{wet}, using Equation (1):

$$\sigma_{\text{wet}} = \frac{\bar{F}_{\text{wet}}}{b} \tag{1}$$

where

$\bar{F}_{\text{wet}}$ is the mean maximum tensile force, in kilonewtons;

b is the width of the dry test piece (15 mm), in metres.

Report the wet tensile strength, in kilonewtons per metre, to three significant figures.

10.3 Wet tensile strength retention

If required, calculate the wet tensile strength retention, σ_{R}, as a percentage of the corresponding value in the dry state using Equation (2):

$$\sigma_{\text{R}} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{wet}} \times 100}{\sigma_{\text{dry}}} \tag{2}$$

where

σ_{wet} is the wet tensile strength, in kilonewtons per metre;

σ_{dry} is the tensile strength in the dry, conditioned state, in kilonewtons per metre.

NOTE The calculations for dry tensile strength are given in ISO 1924-2 or ISO 1924-3.

11 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

a) reference to this International Standard, i.e. ISO 3781;

b) the date and place of testing;

c) the complete identification of the sample;

d) the soaking time and, if the sample has been conditioned, the conditioning atmosphere used;

e) the International Standard used for tensile strength testing, i.e. ISO 1924-2 or ISO 1924-3;

f) the wet tensile strength calculated in accordance with 10.2;

g) if required, the wet tensile strength retention in accordance with 10.3;

h) any deviation from this International Standard or any other circumstance that might have influenced the results.

Annex A
(informative)

Precision data

The estimates of repeatability and reproducibility are based on data from the CEPI-CTS (Confederation of European Paper Industries Comparative Testing Service) round 2 in 2010.

The calculations have been made according to ISO/TR 24498 [2] and TAPPI Test method T 1200 sp-07 [3].

The repeatability limit, r, can be calculated from $r = 1{,}96 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot s_{\text{within lab}}$.

The reproducibility limit, R, can be calculated as $R = 1{,}96 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{s^2_{\text{within lab}} + s^2_{\text{between lab}}}$.

The repeatability standard deviation reported in Table A.1 is the “pooled” repeatability standard deviation, i.e. the standard deviation is calculated as the root-mean-square of the standard deviations of the participating laboratories. This differs from the conventional definition of repeatability in ISO 5725-1[4]. The repeatability and reproducibility (see Table A.2) limits reported are estimates of the maximum difference which should be expected in 19 of 20 instances, when comparing two test results for material similar to those described under similar test conditions. These estimates may not be valid for different materials or different test conditions.

Repeatability and reproducibility limits are calculated by multiplying the repeatability and reproducibility standard deviations by 2,77.

NOTE $2{,}77 = 1{,}96\sqrt{2}$, provided that the test results have a normal distribution and that the standard deviation, s, is based on a large number of tests.

Table A.1 — Estimation of repeatability of the test method from CEPI-CTS

Material	**Number of laboratories**	**Mean value** N/m	**Standard deviation,** s_r N/m	**Coefficient of variation,** CoV_r %	**Repeatability limit,** r N/m
Sample level 1	10	531	26,6	5,0	73,7
Sample level 2	10	1 777	67,0	3,8	185,7

Table A.2 — Estimation of reproducibility of the test method from CEPI-CTS

Material	**Number of laboratories**	**Mean value,** N/m	**Standard deviation,** s_R N/m	**Coefficient of variation,** CoV_R %	**Reproducibility limit,** R N/m
Sample level 1	10	531	37,3	7,0	103,5
Sample level 2	10	1 777	81,3	4,6	225,3

Bibliography

[1] ISO 12625-5, *Tissue paper and tissue products — Part 5: Determination of wet tensile strength*

[2] ISO/TR 24498:2006, *Paper, board and pulps — Estimation of uncertainty for test methods*

[3] TAPPI Test method T 1200 sp-07, *Interlaboratory evaluation of test methods to determine TAPPI repeatability and reproducibility*

[4] ISO 5725-1:1994, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 1: General principles and definitions*

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Printed at SLSI (Printing Unit)

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) is the National Standards Organization of Sri Lanka established under the Sri Lanka Standards Institution Act No. 6 of 1984 which repealed and replaced the Bureau of Ceylon Standards Act No. 38 of 1964. The Institution functions under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Research.

The Principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote Standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research and research activity.

The Institution is financed by Government grants, and by the income from the sale of its publications and other services offered for Industry and Business Sector. Financial and Administrative control is vested in a Council appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The development and formulation of National Standards is carried out by Technical Experts and representatives of other interest groups, assisted by the permanent officers of the Institution. These Technical Committees are appointed under the purview of the Sectoral Committees which in return are appointed by the Council. The Sectoral Committees give the final Technical approval for the Draft National Standards prior to the approval by the Council of the SLSI.

All members of the Technical and Sectoral Committees render their services in an honorary capacity. In this process the Institution Endeavours to ensure adequate representation of all view points.

In the International field the Institution represents Sri Lanka in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and participates in such fields of Standardization as are of special interest to Sri Lanka.

Printed at the Sri Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08