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Packaging — Sacks — Determination of the friction of filled sacks

Emballages — Sacs — Détermination du frottement des sacs pleins



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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 International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 15119 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 122, *Packaging*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Sacks*.

Introduction

This International Standard specifies three methods for the determination of the friction of filled sacks.

The friction of filled sacks is of importance for sacks which are usually stacked for transport and/or storage. It is important to determine the friction filled sacks will undergo so as to determine, for example, if additional strapping is necessary when transporting palletized loads or, if additional means are necessary when loading a pallet with sacks.

The friction of filled sacks is influenced not only by the material of the sack, but also by the printing on the sack, the characteristics of the filling commodity of the sack and the filling degree of the sack. Therefore this International Standard specifies test methods for sacks filled as is intended for final use.

The methods in this International Standard are intended to be an aid to designers and users of sacks to make the right choice for the type of sack for a given product to be packed and a given handling method. The described methods give a basis for comparison of different designs and filling degrees of sacks. The results of the different methods are not interchangeable.

The inclined plane method is used for determining the coefficient of coherent friction of a layer of sacks against a second layer of stacked sacks, especially palletized sacks.

The pendulum method and the tilting plane method are suitable for testing the friction behaviour of a single sack and are important, for example during the process of filling.