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International Standard



5633

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Paper and board — Determination of resistance to water penetration

Papier et carton — Détermination de la résistance à la pénétration de l'eau

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Descriptors : papers, paperboards, tests, water resistance tests.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (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 authorized 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.

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 5633 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, and was circulated to the member bodies in November 1982.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Finland	Romania
Austria	France	South Africa, Rep. of
Belgium	Germany, F.R.	Spain
Brazil	India	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Italy	Tanzania
Canada	Kenya	Thailand
Chile	Korea, Rep. of	Turkey
China	Mexico	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	New Zealand	USA
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Norway	Venezuela

The member body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Sweden

Paper and board — Determination of resistance to water penetration

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the resistance of paper and board to water penetration under standard conditions.

2 Field of application

The method is applicable to papers and boards which have been rendered water resistant or waterproof. They may have been rendered waterproof by internal sizing, by surface sizing, by coating, or by lamination using waterproof laminants, or by any other method.

The method is not suitable for corrugated fibreboard but may be applied to the components of such boards.

3 References

ISO 186, *Paper and board — Sampling for testing*.

ISO 187, *Paper and board — Conditioning of samples*.

4 Definition

For the purpose of this International Standard, the following definition applies:

resistance to water penetration: That property of paper or board which retards the passage of water from one surface of the paper or board to the other surface.

5 Principle

Measurement of the time taken for penetration of the paper or board under a static head of water under the conditions specified in this International Standard.

6 Reagent

Distilled water, containing 0,1 % eosin dye.

NOTE — The temperature of the water is important and should be maintained at the temperature selected for conditioning (see clause 10).

7 Apparatus (see figures 1 and 2)

NOTE — The dimensions quoted in 7.1 to 7.3 apply to apparatus as shown in figure 2. Other types of apparatus in compliance with the system illustrated in figure 1 are also suitable.

7.1 Cylindrical metal cup, having an internal diameter of $112,8 \pm 0,2$ mm and an external diameter of approximately 170 mm, fitted with a water inlet and outlet, each fitted with a tap.

7.2 Annular metal ring, with an internal diameter of $112,8 \pm 0,2$ mm, an external diameter of approximately 170 mm and approximately 10 mm thick.

7.3 Two rubber gaskets, each with an internal diameter of $112,8 \pm 0,2$ mm and an external diameter of approximately 170 mm.

7.4 Means of clamping the ring to the cup, with the gaskets between, to give a leakproof seal.

7.5 Manometer, allowing a pressure of up to 1 000 mm head of water to be applied.

7.6 Timing device.

8 Sampling

Sampling shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 186. No creases, obvious flaws nor prints shall be included in the test area.

9 Preparation of the test pieces

Sufficient test pieces, each measuring 175 mm × 175 mm, shall be cut from each specimen to permit at least two valid determinations to be made. Test pieces of other sizes are permissible, according to the requirements of the apparatus used.

10 Conditioning and test conditions

Conditioning of the test pieces shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 187.

The procedure (clause 11) shall be carried out under the same atmospheric conditions used for conditioning.