

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
ISO

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Second edition
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Adhesives — Animal glues — Methods of sampling and testing

*Adhésifs — Colles d'origine animale — Méthodes d'échantillonnage
et d'essai*



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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.

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.

International Standard ISO 9665 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 11, *Products*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9665:1993), annex A of which has been updated.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Introduction

The physical and chemical properties of animal glue depend firstly on the nature of the raw material and secondly on the methods of processing. It is not possible to develop any simple tests that will evaluate completely the quality of a glue, or its suitability for a particular use. If, however, the glue is made from a specific type of raw material by a usual method of manufacture, then the following tests provide indications of the behaviour of the glue in use, and may be taken as reliable criteria of quality.

Amongst these properties, the gel strength or viscosity, or both, are usually included as general indices of quality. The foam test is of interest when the glue is to be applied by special machines. Many of the physical tests (e.g. gel strength, water absorption, foam) are of an empirical character, but if the methods are carefully followed consistent results are obtainable which will provide useful information both to the manufacturer and user.

Small samples of glue rapidly change their moisture content in response to changes in atmospheric humidity. It is essential to keep the moisture content of samples unchanged after they are taken. The use of sealed waterproof storage containers is recommended for this purpose.

If a consignment undergoes long delays in transit, the average moisture content may change between the times of sampling by producer and consumer. To avoid this problem causing unnecessary disputes, it is recommended that, when gel strengths or viscosities are reported, the results of moisture content tests should also be given, if an accurate comparison is required. Although the remaining tests listed in table 1 may also be slightly affected by changes in moisture content, the differences are not significant and it is not necessary to report moisture contents for them.