
International Standard



1215

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Commercially dry virgin cork, ramassage, gleanings, corkwood refuse and corkwaste — Definitions and packaging

Liège mâle, liège de ramassage, liège gisant, rebuts et déchets commercialement secs — Définitions et emballage

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Foreword

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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 1215 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 87, *Cork*, and was circulated to the member bodies in September 1979.

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

Australia	Italy	South Africa, Rep. of
France	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Spain
Germany, F. R.	Portugal	United Kingdom
Hungary	Romania	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 1215-1970, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Commercially dry virgin cork, ramassage, gleanings, corkwood refuse and corkwaste — Definitions and packaging

0 Introduction

The mass of cork varies continually with its surroundings and the atmospheric conditions, as it also does with processing and packaging operations and conditions of storage. It is therefore necessary to fix a level for moisture content at which the cork may be classified as commercially dry.

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard defines commercially dry virgin cork, ramassage, gleanings, corkwood refuse and corkwaste, and specifies their packaging.

2 Definitions

2.1 commercially dry virgin cork, ramassage, gleanings, corkwood refuse and corkwaste : Virgin cork, ramassage, gleanings, corkwood refuse and corkwaste of which the moisture content, determined by heating in an oven at a temperature of 103 ± 2 °C until constant mass is reached and expressed as a proportion of the initial mass, is equal to 14 %.

2.2 gross mass of bales : The mass of the commercially dry cork and its packaging.

3 Packaging

3.1 Virgin cork, ramassage, gleanings, corkwood refuse and corkwaste shall be delivered in bales having the shape of rectangular parallelepipeds, or in other packagings as may be agreed between the interested parties; the contents of the bales shall be kept compressed by the use of steel wire or steel hoops.

To ensure that the bales retain their shape and compactness, planks or strips of the same cork as the contents of the bale (or as similar as possible) may be used. If necessary, fillets of wood and/or a sacking wrap can also be used as a packaging aid.

3.2 Unless otherwise agreed, the tare corresponding to a mass of the sacking, the steel wire or hoops shall not exceed 3 % of the gross mass of the bale; similarly, if sacking, steel wire and wood fillets are used, their tare shall not exceed 5 % of the gross mass of the bale.

4 Loss in transit

The loss in transit (breakage) acceptable in normal conditions of carriage shall be limited to 3,5 % of the gross mass of the bales.