

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

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.

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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 1215 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 87, *Cork*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1215:1980), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

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

1 Scope and field of application

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

NOTE — In order for reproduction cork to attain its maturity and commercial qualities, it is essential that it is not stripped before 9 years.

2 References

ISO 633, *Cork — Vocabulary*.

ISO 2386, *Corkwood in planks, virgin cork, ramassage, gleanings, corkwood refuse and corkwaste — Determination of moisture content*.

3 Definitions

3.1 commercially dry virgin cork, ramassage, gleanings, corkwood refuse and corkwaste : Virgin cork, ramassage, gleanings, corkwood refuse and corkwaste (see ISO 633) of which the moisture content, determined in accordance with ISO 2386, is not higher than 14 %.

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

4 Packaging

4.1 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 hoops or any other method which may be mutually agreed.

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.

4.2 Unless otherwise agreed, the tare corresponding to the mass of the sacking wrap, the steel hoops or any other material 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.

4.3 Unless otherwise agreed, each type of cork shall be packaged separately.

5 Marking

In addition to any other required marks, bales shall carry the indications of the type of cork and the name of the exporting country.

6 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.