

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 1974

Fourth edition
2012-05-01

Paper — Determination of tearing resistance — Elmendorf method

*Papier — Détermination de la résistance au déchirement —
Méthode Elmendorf*



Reference number
ISO 1974:2012(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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ISO 1974:2012(E)

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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 1974 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Test methods and quality specifications for paper and board*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 1974:1990), which has been technically revised. The specification for the tester has been moved from Annex A to Clause 5 and is given in more general terms so that this International Standard is applicable to a wider range of designs. In addition, new precision data have been inserted in Annex C.

Paper — Determination of tearing resistance — Elmendorf method

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the (out-of-plane) tearing resistance of paper. It can also be used for boards having a low grammage if the tearing resistance is within the range of the instrument.

This International Standard does not apply to corrugated fibreboard, but it may be applied to the components of such boards. It is not suitable for determining the cross-direction tearing resistance of highly directional paper (or board).

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 186, *Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality*

ISO 187, *Paper, board and pulps — Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning of samples*

ISO 536, *Paper and board — Determination of grammage*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

tearing resistance

mean force per sheet required to continue the tearing started by an initial cut in the test piece

NOTE 1 If the initial cut is in the machine direction, the result is given as the machine-direction tearing resistance; similarly, if the initial cut is in the cross-direction, the result is given as the cross-direction tearing resistance.

NOTE 2 The tearing resistance is expressed in millinewtons (mN).

3.2

tear index

tearing resistance of the paper (or board) divided by its grammage

NOTE The tear index is expressed in millinewton square metres per gram ($\text{mN}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{g}$).

3.3

test piece

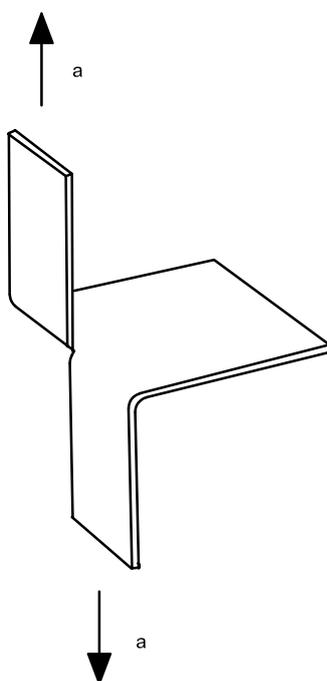
pack of four rectangular sheets of the same size

NOTE The dimensions depend on the design of the apparatus clamp used (see Clause 8).

4 Principle

An initial cut is made in a test piece (of four superimposed sheets), which is then torn out-of-plane through a given distance along one single tear line using a pendulum. The work done in tearing the test piece is measured as the loss in energy of the pendulum.

The mean tearing force of a single sheet is calculated by dividing the work done by the distance torn and the number of sheets in a test piece.



a Tearing force.

Figure 1 — Principle of the Elmendorf method

5 Apparatus

5.1 **Elmendorf-type tear tester**, of suitable capacity, consisting of the following parts.

5.1.1 **Stationary frame**, mounted on a rigid base and provided with a levelling device. The frame shall be held stationary during the measurement by its mass or by attaching the tear tester to a stable stand.

5.1.2 **Pendulum**, carried by the frame. The pendulum is formed, in principal, by a sector of a circle and is free to swing about a horizontal axis on low-frictional bearings.

To enable a wide range of tearing resistance to be measured, a set of interchangeable pendulums having different capacities (see Table 1), or one pendulum having interchangeable weights, may be used. The result shall fall within approximately 20 % to 80 % of the maximum reading.

Table 1 — Recommended pendulum capacities

Capacity mN
2 000
4 000
8 000
16 000

Pendulums that have other capacities, e.g. 32 000 mN, may exist. High-capacity pendulums may be used for testing very strong papers such as asphalt paper.

NOTE 1 High-capacity pendulums are, in many cases, used when more than one test piece, i.e. more than four sheets, are torn together. This is, however, not in compliance with this International Standard.

The pendulums shall have an arrangement for attaching calibration weights.

NOTE 2 The total work done by the pendulum includes the work done in tearing the test piece and also the work done in lifting and bending the test piece and overcoming friction between the torn edges of the test piece. With some instruments, the total work done also includes overcoming frictional forces due to the test piece rubbing on the pendulum during the test. This is a major source of error on such apparatus, and apparatus on which this occurs is not considered suitable for testing in accordance with this International Standard. Instruments modified by a suitable cut-out to avoid this problem are available.

5.1.3 Catch, which holds the pendulum when it is raised from its equilibrium position to the starting position and which can instantaneously be released.

5.1.4 Two clamping jaws, one stationary jaw attached to the frame, and one movable jaw attached to the pendulum. The jaws shall be mounted in such a way that the test piece does not touch the pendulum or the frame when bent due to the tearing force.

With the pendulum in its raised position, the jaws shall be separated by a distance of $(2,8 \pm 0,3)$ mm and so aligned that the test piece clamped in them lies in a vertical plane parallel to the axis of the pendulum. The clamping surface in each jaw shall be $25 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$ or $36 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$ wide and $15 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$ deep and the clamping surfaces shall be flat and parallel. The distance between the axis of the pendulum and the top edges of the jaws, which are in a horizontal line, shall be $102,7_{+3,3}^{-0,5}$ mm. The line between the axis and the top edges of the jaws shall make an angle of $(27,5 \pm 0,5)^\circ$ with the vertical.

NOTE The asymmetric tolerance for the distance between the axis of the pendulum and the top edges of the jaws results from keeping a value consistent with the original Elmendorf, e.g. 102,7 mm, taking into account the different types of apparatus existing on the market while at the same time maintaining the value within the desired range.

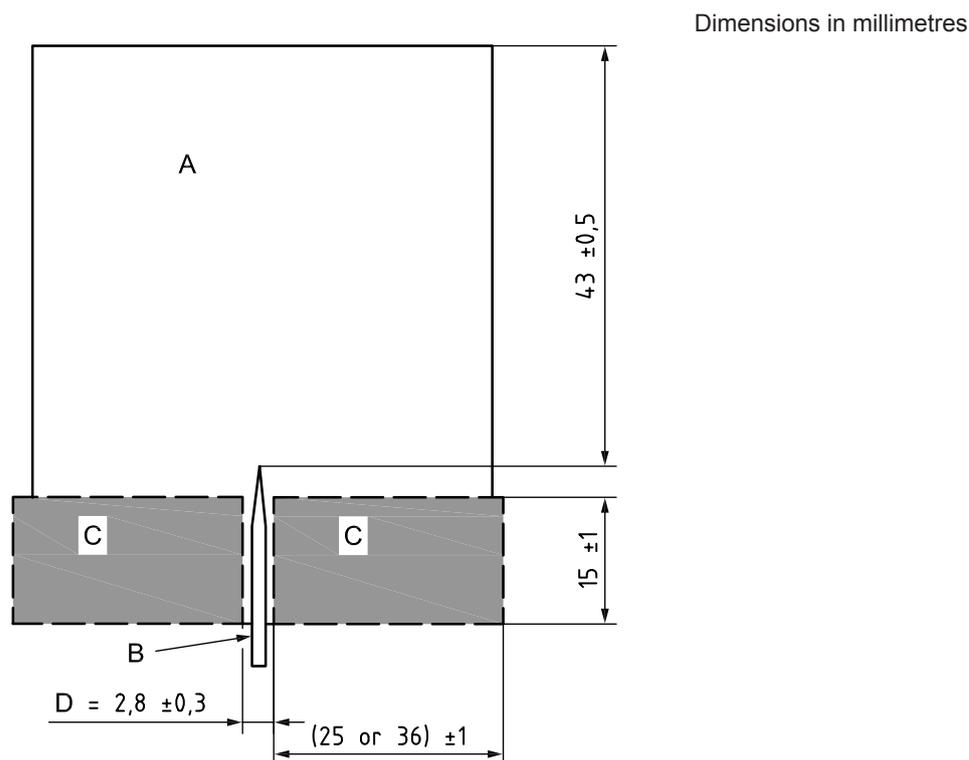
The jaws shall clamp the test piece with a force large enough to prevent the test piece from slipping during the test.

5.1.5 Cutting knife (see Figure 2), if applicable, centred between the clamping jaws and mounted on the frame so that, when a test piece is clamped with the pendulum in the raised starting position, an initial cut can be made in the lower part of the test piece.

The knife shall be adjusted so that the tearing length after cutting is $(43,0 \pm 0,5)$ mm when the lower edges of the test piece rest against the bottom of the jaws.

5.1.6 Means for registering the maximum arc [scale reading A in Equation (2)] through which the pendulum swings when released, e.g. a pointer assembly, or a means for direct reading of the tearing resistance [reading F in Equation (1)], e.g. transducer outputs.

5.2 Device for preparing the test piece, e.g. a suitable die, guillotine or template and knife, if applicable, with the required dimensions (see Figure 2).



Key

- A test piece
- B knife
- C clamp
- D distance between clamps

Figure 2 — Important dimensions of the test piece, the knife and the clamps

6 Sampling

If the tests are made to evaluate a lot, select the sample in accordance with ISO 186. If the tests are made on another type of sample, make sure that the test specimens taken are representative of the sample received.

7 Conditioning

Condition the sample as specified in ISO 187. Keep the sample in the prescribed atmosphere throughout the test.

This test, like other mechanical tests, is very sensitive to changes in moisture content of the test piece. Handle the test pieces carefully and never touch with a bare hand the region of the test piece to be tested. Keep the test pieces away from moisture, heat and other influences that may change their moisture content.

8 Preparation of test pieces

Prepare the test pieces in the same conditioning atmosphere used to condition the samples. If the tear index is to be calculated, determine the grammage of the sample in accordance with ISO 536.

The sample shall be free from folds, creases or other visible defects in the area from which the test piece is cut and the test piece shall not include any part of the sample that is less than 15 mm from the edge of the sheet or reel. If watermarks are present, this shall be stated in the test report.