I.S. 241 : PART 2 : 1988

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RISH STANDARD

PRESSED PARTICLE BOARDS

PART 2, METHODS OF TEST

NATIONAL STANDARDS AUTHORITY OF IRELAND
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THE IRISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR

PRESSED PARTICLE BOARDS

PART 2, METHODS OF TEST

EOLAS - The Irish Science and Technology Agency in exercise of the power conferred by section 20 (3) of the Industrial Research and Standards Act, 1961 (No. 20 of 1961) and the Science and Technology Act, 1987 (No. 30 of 1987), and with the consent of the Minister for Industry and Commerce, hereby declares as follows:

1. This instrument may be cited as the Standard Specification (Pressed Particle Boards, Part 2, Methods of Test) Declaration, 1988.

2. (1) The Specification set forth in the Schedule to this declaration is hereby declared to be the standard specification for Pressed Particle Boards, Part 2 Method of test.

(2) The said standard specification may be cited as Irish Standard 241 : Part 2 : 1988 or as I.S. 241 : Part 2 : 1988.

Foreword

This standard which has been in use for some years as a provisional standard is now being published as a conventional standard. The technical requirements are unchanged with the exception of Clauses 12 and 20 which are expanded to cover moisture resistant (type MR) boards. Many of the technical requirements of this standard are similar to those of B.S. 5669. Account has been taken of work done by Technical Committees of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) on board materials. Part 2 of this standard is complementary to Part 1, "Pressed Particle Boards". It includes some tests for which quality levels have not been set in Part 1. In this way it is hoped that it will not need revision every time Part 1 is revised or expanded. In accordance with international usage the term particle board rather than chipboard is used throughout the standard. The test methods given in this part of the standard may be used in testing boards manufactured from wood and/or other ligno-cellulosic fibrous materials.

The number of test pieces required for each test are not specified in this part of the specification nor is any guidance given in sampling procedures. The reason for this is that the tests may be used for research purposes, as manufacturers' control tests, or as purchaser's acceptance tests. The sampling procedure and number of tests will depend on the purpose of the tests and also on the need to counter-balance the amount of information required against the cost of the tests. Care should be taken to use samples which are representative of the material under consideration and a record should be made of the sampling procedure adopted and the number of tests. B.S. 2846 is a useful guide to the form of presentation of the results.

Some types of boards have markedly different properties in different directions. It may then be necessary to carry out some of the tests on test pieces cut from the board in two directions at right angles to one another. Tests on pieces having the larger dimension parallel to the length of the board (i.e. machine direction) should be noted as "longitudinal tests" and those on pieces at right angles to them as "transverse tests". This procedure may be necessary for the tests described in Clauses 9, 10, 18,19,20 and 21. In such cases the longitudinal and transverse direction should be marked on the boards by the manufacturer.

A similar distinction should be made if there is any marked difference between the two faces of the board. The relevant tests should be duplicated and the results recorded separately. This may be necessary for the tests described in Clauses 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 20, 22 and 25.

Veneering or other subsequent treatments naturally affect the physical properties as well as the appearance of the boards and although the tests have been devised primarily for the assessment of untreated boards they can also be used to assess the properties of boards that have received such treatments. The results are then indicative of the properties of the treated material, a description of which should be recorded.

The moisture content of the samples tested and the temperature and humidity of the ambient air may affect the results of a particular test. For some