



BSI Standards Publication

Cork — Vocabulary

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of [ISO 633:2019](#). It supersedes [BS ISO 633:2007](#), which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PRI/81, Cork.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© The British Standards Institution 2019
Published by BSI Standards Limited 2019

ISBN 978 0 580 91461 4

ICS 01.040.79; 79.100

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 January 2019.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected
------	---------------

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
633**

Third edition
2019-01-02

Cork — Vocabulary

Liège — Vocabulaire



Reference number
ISO 633:2019(E)
Documents
Document Sharing Hub
© ISO 2019



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2019, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
3.1 Cork	1
3.1.1 Constitution	1
3.1.2 Types of cork resulting from stripping	2
3.1.3 Cork anomalies	3
3.2 Products and by-products resulting from cork preparation	5
3.3 Common operations to which cork is submitted	6
3.4 Cork products and by-products obtained by shaping	6
3.4.1 Products	6
3.4.2 By-products	7
3.5 Specific terms concerning cork stoppers and discs	8
3.5.1 Parts of the cork stoppers	8
3.5.2 Characteristics of cork stoppers	9
3.5.3 Types of cork stoppers according to their constitution	10
3.5.4 Types of cork stoppers according to their shape	11
3.5.5 Common practices used in the manufacturing of cork stoppers and cork products destined for the cork stopper industry	11
3.5.6 Cork stoppers' visual anomalies	12
3.6 Products and by-products resulting from cork granulation and agglomeration intended for the cork stopper industry and for applications other than bottling	14
3.6.1 Products resulting from cork granulation intended for cork stopper industry and for applications other than bottling	14
3.6.2 Products and by-products resulting from cork granulation and agglomeration intended for applications other than bottling	14
3.6.3 Types of presentation of agglomerated cork products	15
3.6.4 By-products	15
3.7 Other cork products	15
Bibliography	17

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 87, *Cork*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition ([ISO 633:2007](http://www.iso.org/iso/633:2007)), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- definitions of different stoppers have been clarified;
- new necessarie definitions have been added.

Cork — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines cork as a raw material for the industry, as well as the terms to be used in describing the different forms in which cork can be found. This document also indicates the terms and definitions concerning its main products, some of the operations to which cork can be submitted and anomalies that can be associated with it.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Cork

3.1.1 Constitution

3.1.1.1

cork

protective layer of bark which, periodically, can be harvested from the trunk and branches of the cork oak (*Quercus suber* L.) constituting the raw material for cork products

3.1.1.2

layer

vein

suberous tissue produced during a one yearly growth cycle of the cork oak, comprising a high-coloured large softer band formed at the beginning of the year, the spring layer, and a thinner darkish band grown towards the end of that year, the autumn layer

Note 1 to entry: The number of layers formed from the beginning of the cork's growth determines the number of years of the cork bark, i.e. its "age".

3.1.1.3

lenticel

radial canals which allow essential gaseous exchanges between the tree tissues and the atmosphere

3.1.1.4

pore

opening of the *lenticels* (3.1.1.3), in cross-section

Note 1 to entry: The surface of the lenticels in cross-section is called porosity. This surface is taken into account when visually classifying the *cork stoppers* (3.4.1.3).

3.1.1.5

back

outer side of the suberous tissue, in relation to the tree

3.1.1.6

belly

inner side of the suberous tissue, in relation to the tree

Note 1 to entry: The belly is only visible after *stripping* ([3.1.1.8](#)).

3.1.1.7

face

surface of stripped *cork* ([3.1.1.1](#)) obtained in the cross direction to the *back* ([3.1.1.5](#)) and to the tree axis, except the back and *belly* ([3.1.1.6](#))

3.1.1.8

stripping

extraction of part of the *cork* ([3.1.1.1](#)) bark covering living cork oak trees, performed every 9 years at least. It is carried out during the period of the year that physiologically allows its easy separation from the tree, without causing damage to the tree's vascular cambium

Note 1 to entry: In French, different terms are used for the first extraction "démasclage" and for subsequent extractions "levée". In English, the term "stripping" is always used for all the extractions.

3.1.2 Types of cork resulting from stripping

3.1.2.1

virgin cork

cork ([3.1.1.1](#)) obtained from the first *stripping* ([3.1.1.8](#)) of the trunk and branches

Note 1 to entry: This type of cork is called "cortiça de desboia" in Portugal. If it is virgin cork from living trees where the cork has been stripped from a level over the preceding stripping it is called "cortiça de aumentos" in Portugal.

3.1.2.2

reproduction cork

cork ([3.1.1.1](#)) obtained after *stripping* ([3.1.1.8](#)) *virgin cork* ([3.1.2.1](#))

3.1.2.2.1

first reproduction cork

cork ([3.1.1.1](#)) obtained from the first *stripping* ([3.1.1.8](#)) of *reproduction cork* ([3.1.2.2](#)) and formed after the stripping of the *virgin cork* ([3.1.2.1](#)), not useable by the cork industry for transformation by shaping

Note 1 to entry: There is no specific term in English and French.

Note 2 to entry: This type of cork is called "secundeira" in Portugal and "segundero" in Spain.

3.1.2.2.2

second reproduction cork

reproduction cork ([3.1.2.2](#)) stripped after *first reproduction cork* ([3.1.2.2.1](#)), fit to be used by the cork industry for transformation by shaping or granulation

Note 1 to entry: This type of cork is called "amadia" in Portugal and "corcho fábrica" in Spain.

3.1.2.3

raw cork waste

low quality *reproduction cork* ([3.1.2.2](#)), that has not been boiled and is not suitable for transformation by shaping