
**Paper and board — Cut-size office
paper — Measurement of curl in a
pack of sheets**

*Papier et carton — Papier en format à usage de bureau — Mesurage
du tuilage dans un paquet de feuilles*





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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. 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 of 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document 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 second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14968:1999), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

The main changes are as follows:

- the normative references in [Clause 2](#) have been updated;
- editorial corrections have been applied.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Curl in cut-size office papers plays an important part in the performance of these papers in copying processes. Frequently, cut-size papers are used on copier and other printing devices, operating at high speeds. Curl which exists in the ream before the paper enters the imaging process, and curl developed during the imaging process, can affect office paper performance, especially if two-sided printing or collating is involved. Common problems experienced include jamming and misregistration.

The experience used in developing this test method was limited to uncoated papers in the commonly used cut sizes. The technique is basic and can be used with coated papers as well as paperboard to identify the type and magnitude of curl.

The test method identifies the type and degree of curl in a pack of sheets but does not address variations that might be present in individual sheets. The method of ISO 11556 can be used to measure curl in individual sheets.

It should be recognized that the curl occurring after processing in a copier or a printing device may bear no relation to the curl of the paper as received.

Paper and board — Cut-size office paper — Measurement of curl in a pack of sheets

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the measurement of curl in cut-size office papers. The test method is typically used in evaluating papers of the type described in ISO 216.

This method is limited to papers with a maximum dimension of 300 mm in both directions.

The measurement can be made on papers as received, after conditioning, or after processing in a copier or printing device.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 186:2002, *Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality*

3 Terms and definitions

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

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

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

3.1

curl

deviation from a flat surface which has three major components: magnitude, direction of curl axis and the side towards which the paper curls

3.1.1

curl magnitude

quantitative measure of the deviation of a paper test piece from a flat surface

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed as the reciprocal of the radius of curvature, R , of the curled test piece with units of reciprocal metres (m^{-1}).

Note 2 to entry: The radius of curvature for the curled test piece is the distance from the arc to the centre of a circle, of which the arc forms a part. The reciprocal radius (R^{-1}) has a value of zero for a flat sheet.

Note 3 to entry: Curl characteristics of paper and board are time-dependent and the magnitude of any curl may be transient.

3.1.2

curl axis direction

direction of the curl axis of paper and board, characterized as follows:

- curl axis which is perpendicular to the paper's machine direction;
- curl axis which is parallel to the paper's machine direction;

7 Sampling

7.1 If tests are being made to evaluate a lot, the sample shall be selected in accordance with ISO 186:2002, 5.1.

7.2 For the purposes of this document, a test piece is understood to be a pack of 10 to 15 consecutive sheets.

7.3 When taking paper from unopened packages, open the package, pull out 10 to 15 consecutive sheets and make the measurement, in accordance with the procedure (see [Clause 8](#)). To ensure that only samples which have experienced minimum exposure to the atmosphere are selected, do not pull sheets from near the top or bottom of the pack.

7.4 When taking paper from stacks that are not wrapped, pull 10 to 15 sheets from some distance down the stack to avoid paper that has been exposed to the atmosphere. Make the measurement, in accordance with the procedure (see [Clause 8](#)) without delay.

7.5 Identify the machine direction and referenced side of the paper.

The referenced side is the side that should be imaged first.

If the machine direction (MD) is unknown, it may be determined by reference to the Bibliography.

7.6 When sampling paper after copying or from a printing device, allow at least 2 min of continuous operation for a stack to build and then pull out 10 to 15 sheets from the machine and make the measurement in accordance with [Clause 8](#) without delay. Do not pull sheets from the top or bottom of the printed stack.

8 Procedure

8.1 It is recommended that the curl for all four edges be measured, except when there is a very dominant curl with axis parallel or perpendicular to the paper's machine direction. In this case, only the curl of the two short or two long edges needs to be measured. The procedure that follows applies to all four edges of the test piece. If no dominant curl is apparent, begin at any of the four edges.

8.2 Select the test piece in accordance with [7.3](#), [7.4](#) or [7.6](#).

8.3 Hold the test piece on one edge vertically between the thumb and forefinger at mid-height, about 10 mm from the edge. Immediately superimpose the opposite free edge without contact over the curl gauge arcs and read the radius of curvature for whichever arc is the nearest match to the test piece.

NOTE In the event of a diagonal curl, a more accurate estimate of the curl magnitude can be obtained if the test piece is suspended at such a point on its edge that the curl axis is vertical. Using a set of templates, as suggested in [5.1](#), will facilitate this measurement.

8.4 For non-processed test pieces, record the side towards which the paper curls, that is, towards or away from the referenced side. For test pieces processed through a copier or other printing device, record whether the test piece curls towards or away from the last imaged side.

NOTE For determining curl after copying or processing through a printing device: if there is significant splaying in the pack of sheets, such that no single curl value can be measured, it is probable that the copier or printer has not reached a satisfactory operating temperature. In this case, the test can be rerun after feeding at least 100 copies through the machine before pulling out the test sheets.

8.5 Note and record the dominant direction of the curl axis as parallel to, or perpendicular to the machine direction. Note if there is any evidence for a diagonal curl.

In the case of a significant diagonal curl, the results shall be interpreted with caution.

8.6 Record the presence of any double curl.

9 Expression of results

9.1 Dominant curl axis — parallel to, or perpendicular to the machine direction axis

Calculate the mean of the two measured edges, in reciprocal metres.

9.2 No dominant curl

Report all four measured edges separately, in reciprocal metres.

NOTE In this case, the highest curl value and curl direction can be highlighted.

9.3 Concave side

Report the side to which the paper curls, that is, towards or away from the referenced side.

10 Precision

Eight curl measurements carried out in accordance with this document, on each of four reams of different qualities of cut-size office papers, produced results which ranged between $\pm 0,25 \text{ m}^{-1}$ and $\pm 0,375 \text{ m}^{-1}$ around the mean for each ream. No data are available to assess reproducibility between laboratories at the time of publication.

11 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- a) a reference to this document, i.e. ISO 14968:2021;
- b) date and place of testing;
- c) full identification of the paper sample as to grade, type, grammage, dimensions, and any other pertinent information;
- d) the number of sheets in each test piece (pack);
- e) the ambient test atmosphere and conditioning time, where appropriate;
- f) details of image, full identification of any imaging device used (trade name or brand name, type) and the feeding direction of the paper;
- g) for each test piece and each direction of curl, the curl magnitude and side towards which the test piece curls as described in [Clause 9](#);
- h) any double curl tendency;
- i) for test pieces that have been imaged, in addition to the information required in g), the side imaged or, in the case of two-sided imaging, the side imaged first;
- j) any significant amount of diagonal curl;

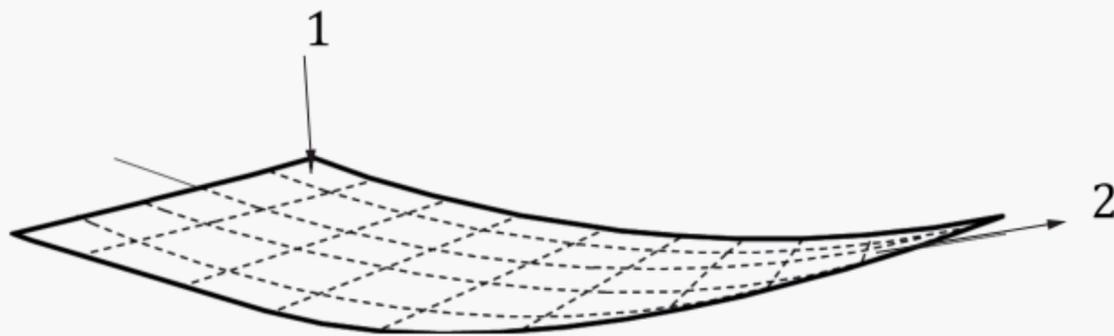
k) any departure from this document or any circumstances that may have affected the results.

Annex A (informative)

Types of curl

A.1 Types of curl

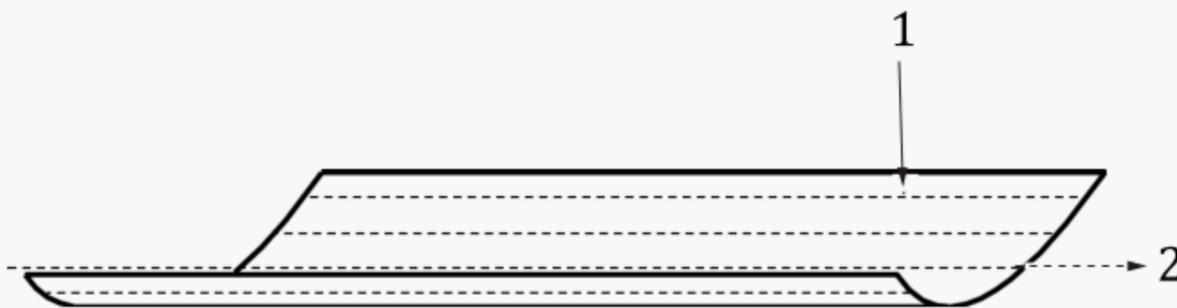
If a symmetrical curl occurs, depending on the dimensions of the test piece and the test properties, the following types of curl may occur.



Key

- 1 referenced side
- 2 machine direction

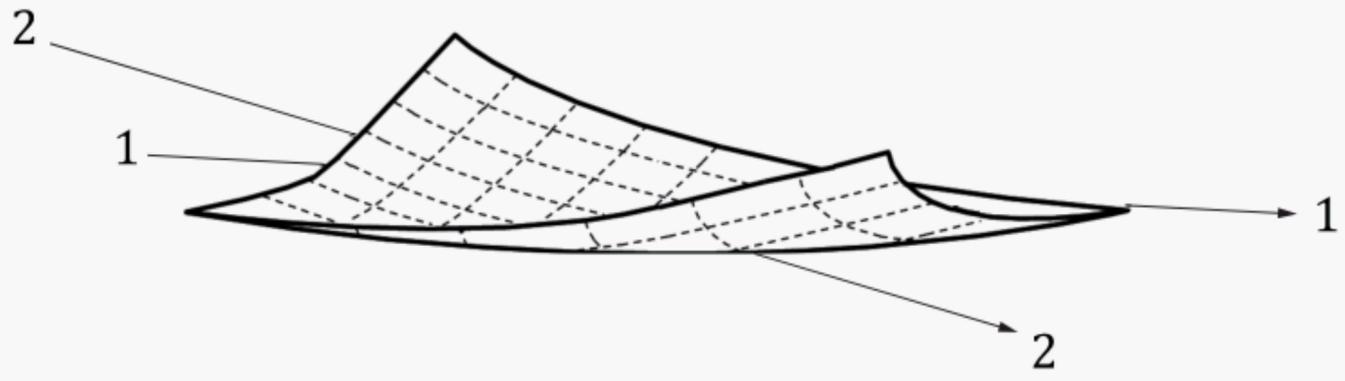
Figure A.1 — Referenced side curl, with axis perpendicular to machine direction



Key

- 1 referenced side
- 2 machine direction

Figure A.2 — Referenced side curl, with axis parallel to machine direction

**Key**

- 1 curl axis
- 2 machine direction

Figure A.3 — Referenced side, diagonal curl

Annex B (informative)

Curl gauge construction

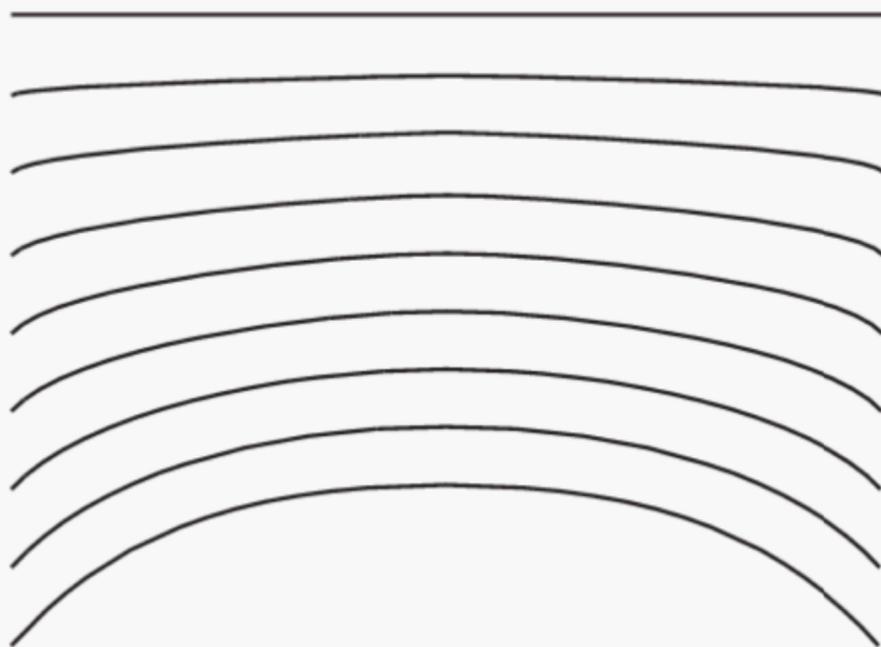
B.1 Curl gauge construction

A curl gauge can be constructed by drawing on a sheet of suitable size paper a series of arcs of specified radii with their centres of curvature aligned parallel to the side with the smaller dimension. The arcs should be at least 210 mm long, separated vertically with the largest radius at the top of the sheet and the smallest at the bottom. It is suggested that a distance of 12 mm be kept between the centre of each arc.

The radii of the arcs (mm) and the curl magnitudes (m^{-1}) to which they correspond are given in [Table B.1](#). Each arc should be labelled with its curl magnitude. A diagram representing a typical gauge is shown in [Figure B.1](#).

Table B.1 — Radii of arcs and corresponding curl magnitudes

Radius of arc R mm	Curl magnitude R^{-1} m^{-1}
∞	0
1 000	1,00
800	1,25
667	1,50
571	1,75
500	2,00
444	2,25
400	2,50
364	2,75
333	3,00
285	3,50
250	4,00
222	4,50
200	5,00
154	6,50
100	10,00



NOTE Illustration only — not to scale and not to be enlarged.

Figure B.1 — Curl gauge

In [Figure B.1](#), copies of the curl gauge made on a toner imaging device should not be used because such a device frequently has a built-in enlargement which changes the dimensions of the arcs.

Bibliography

- [1] ISO 187, *Paper, board and pulps — Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning of samples*
- [2] ISO 216, *Writing paper and certain classes of printed matter — Trimmed sizes — A and B series, and indication of machine direction*
- [3] ISO 11556, *Paper and board — Determination of curl using a single vertically suspended test piece*
- [4] TAPPI T 409, *Machine direction of paper and paper board*
- [5] CPPA standard D1, *Machine direction of paper and paper board*
- [6] SCAN P9 *Paper and board — Identification of machine and cross direction*

