

## EUROKOTE: TECHNICAL PROPERTIES

PROPERTY	RELATED REGULATION	INFLUENCE ON PRODUCT QUALITY
<b>*CHARACTERISTIC*</b>		
<b>Substance</b>	ISO 536	Intrinsic property related to the customer's requirements. For paper in reels, substances somewhat below the nominal values are established in order to increase productivity. Some papers (coated, bulk, thermal paper) prioritize thickness over substance with the aim of meeting specific objectives concerning the final measurements of the spine or small reels.
<b>Thickness/caliper</b>	ISO 534	Intrinsic property related to the customer's requirements. For paper in reels, substances somewhat below the nominal values are established in order to increase productivity. Some papers (coated, bulk, thermal paper) prioritize thickness over substance with the aim of meeting specific objectives concerning the final measurements of the spine or small reels.
<b>Whiteness-D65/C2</b>	ISO 11475/ISO 11476	Property related to the appearance of the product. Greater whiteness tends to be associated with higher quality. As visual perception of this property depends on the kind of illuminant used, 2 different conditions are typically used for measuring, exterior light (D65 sunlight) and interior light (C2 fluorescent).
<b>Dry opacity</b>	ISO 2471	Property of the sheet which does not permit transparency of the print made on the back. It is particularly important in lower substances. Some markets (USA) prioritize this property over whiteness.
<b>Gloss-20°</b>	Tappi T653	Property related to the appearance of the product. The reflective character of the surface improves the gloss quality of the print. There are 3 measurement systems by light reflection in three distinct angles (coated-75°, cast-coated-20° and metallized-60°). In each case the system applied is the most accurate way of quantifying visual perception.
<b>*RUNNABILITY*</b>		
<b>Absolute/relative humidity</b>	ISO 287/Tappi T502	Absolute humidity is a measure of the water content of the paper (manufacturing control). Relative humidity denotes the moisture content of the paper balanced with environmental conditions. Moisture content in balance with the environmental conditions of operation areas allows for a print free of movements and disruptions and avoids problems of curl during operation. Paper subjected to operation processes at high temperatures (rotary, laser printing, silk screen printing, etc.) requires lower humidity in order to avoid curling or blistering.
<b>*PRINTABILITY*</b>		
<b>Ink gloss</b>	TP/ME-IM-08	The surface structure of paper and its absorptive properties influence the final distribution of the printed ink and its reflective character. In the laboratory the paper is printed with different standardized inks depending on the printing system (offset-rotogravure-typography-flexography), since the response of the paper is different for each impression type.
<b>*APPLICATION*</b>		
<b>Cobb</b>	ISO 535	Sizing measures the capacity of the paper to repel water that comes into contact with its surface. At the level of printability, it has a degree of influence on the stability of the layer (sufficient resistance to water during printing) in papers with treatments sensitive to this property (carbonless, thermal) and the final behavior of uncoated paper that will be used for writing (correct setting of the ink).
<b>Resistance to wet traction</b>	ISO 3781	Property related to the physical resistance of the paper itself, its sizing, and the content of its composition of additives that strengthen this characteristic in humid conditions. Has an influence on the physical resistance of the label in bottling processes and the subsequent use of container in conditions of high humidity, condensation and even immersion in water (wrinkling, surface damage and tearing of labels).

\*RELATED REGULATION: Those which have been used as a reference in developing the test method.

\*TEST METHOD: Documented analytic procedure for measuring or quantifying the property

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