



Handläggande organ

Fastställt

Utgåva

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Information and documentation – Paper for documents – Require- ments for permanence (ISO 9706:1994)

The European Standard EN ISO 9706:1998 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official English version of EN ISO 9706:1998.

This standard supersedes the Swedish Standard SS-ISO 9706.

Swedish Standards corresponding to documents referred to in this Standard are listed in "Catalogue of Swedish Standards", issued by SIS. The Catalogue lists, with reference number and year of Swedish approval, International and European Standards approved as Swedish Standards as well as other Swedish Standards.

Information och dokumentation – Dokumentpapper – Krav för åldringsbeständighet (ISO 9706: 1994)

Europastandarden EN ISO 9706:1998 gäller som svensk standard. Detta dokument innehåller den officiella engelska versionen av EN ISO 9706:1998.

Standarden ersätter SS-ISO 9706.

Motsvarigheten och aktualiteten i svensk standard till de publikationer som omnämns i denna standard framgår av "Katalog över svensk standard", som ges ut av SIS. I katalogen redovisas internationella och europeiska standarder som fastställts som svenska standarder och övriga gällande svenska standarder.

ICS 01.140.40; 85.060

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 9706

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ICS 01.140.40; 85.060

Descriptors: documentation, information, documents, paper, writing paper, durability, characteristics, tear strength, kappa number, ph, certification, graphic symbols

English version

**Information and documentation – Paper for documents –
Requirements for permanence (ISO 9706:1994)**

Information et documentation – Papier
pour documents – Prescriptions pour la
permanence (ISO 9706:1994)

Information und Dokumentation – Papier
für Schriftgut und Druckerzeugnisse –
Voraussetzungen für die Alterungs-
beständigkeit (ISO 9706:1994)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 June 1998.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 BRUSSELS

Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 46 "Information and documentation" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 172 "Pulp, paper and board", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 1998.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 9706:1998 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

Introduction

Librarians and archivists have found that paper documents made as recently as 50 years ago are beginning to show serious deterioration under typical library and archive storage conditions. The history of the past 1 500 years shows that fibres of pure cellulose have considerable permanence. Modern research indicates that the deterioration is due to the presence of cellulose-degrading compounds in the paper furnish and materials incorporated in the paper during manufacture, e.g. acidic materials such as rosin-alum size.

The purpose of this International Standard is to provide a means of specifying and identifying paper that, according to the present state of knowledge, has a high degree of permanence and is likely to undergo little or no change in properties that influence readability and handling when stored in a protected environment for long periods of time. Standardization of document storage requirements is in progress within ISO/TC 46/SC 10/WG 3 (at present ISO WD 11799, documents ISO 46/10/3 N 1 to 5).

This International Standard is based on a limited number of quantitative tests. For each test, limiting values have been laid down. A paper, to be classified in accordance with this International Standard as being suitable for long life documents, records and publications must show test values within the limits given for all the tests prescribed.

The limiting values have been selected so that bulk quantities of paper classified by this International Standard can be produced at reasonable cost. This will allow book printers, publishers, offices, and others to use the paper for all types of documents, records or publications which for some reason are likely to be stored in libraries or archives for a prolonged period.

Papers for sale that comply with the requirements in this International Standard and documents produced on such papers may be identified by a symbol and a statement of compliance. This symbol and statement is described in annex B.

The rationale for exclusion of some commonly used paper tests is given in annex C.

This International Standard can be used as a specification as it stands. It can also be incorporated as an element in other specifications, used in trade, or in other national or International Standards for more specialized purposes.

Information and documentation — Paper for documents — Requirements for permanence

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements for permanent paper intended for documents. It is applicable to unprinted papers. It is not applicable to boards.

NOTE 1 The terms *paper* and *board* are defined in ISO 4046.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 186:1985, *Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality*.

ISO 187:1990, *Paper, board and pulps — Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning of samples*.

ISO 302:1981, *Pulps — Determination of Kappa number*.

ISO 536:1976, *Paper and board — Determination of grammage*.

ISO 1974:1990, *Paper — Determination of tearing resistance (Elmendorf method)*.

ISO 4046:1978, *Paper, board, pulp and related terms — Vocabulary*.

ISO 5127-1:1983, *Documentation and information — Vocabulary — Part 1: Basic concepts*.

ISO 6588:1981, *Paper, board and pulps — Determination of pH of aqueous extracts*.

ISO 10716:—¹⁾, *Paper and board — Determination of alkali reserve*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 document: Paper upon which information is recorded (see also ISO 5127-1).

3.2 permanence: The ability to remain chemically and physically stable over long periods of time.

3.3 permanent paper: Paper which during long term storage in libraries, archives and other protected environments will undergo little or no change in properties that affect use.

NOTE 2 Examples of use of a document include, but are not limited to, the ability of the document to be handled, read, examined, or copied for the purposes of dissemination or transfer to another medium.

3.4 alkali reserve (of a paper): A compound (such as calcium carbonate) that neutralizes acid that might be generated as a result of natural ageing or from atmospheric pollution, determined as specified in ISO 10716.

1) To be published.