

AMENDMENT NO. 1 NOVEMBER 2011
TO
IS 4261 : 2001 GLOSSARY OF TERMS RELATING TO
PAPER AND PULP BASED PACKAGING MATERIALS

(First Revision)

(Page 1, col 1 Definition of ‘Board’) — Substitute the following for the existing definition:

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“Board (Paper Board) — Generic term applied to certain types of paper frequently characterized by their relatively high rigidity.

NOTES

1 In the generic sense, the term ‘**paper**’ may be used to describe both paper and board. The primary distinction between paper and board is normally based upon thickness or grammage, though in some instances the distinction will be based on the characteristics and/or end-use. For example, some materials of lower **grammage**, such as certain grades of folding box board and corrugating raw materials, are generally referred to as ‘board’, while other materials of higher grammage, such as certain grades of blotting paper, felt paper and drawing paper, are generally referred to as ‘paper’.

2 For some purposes, materials of grammage less than 224 g/m² or thickness less than 0.3 mm are considered to be paper and materials of grammage 224 g/m² or above or thickness 0.3 mm or above are considered to be board.”

(Page 4, col 2 Definition of ‘Paper’) — Substitute the following for the existing definition:

“Paper — Generic term for a range of materials in the form of a coherent sheet or web, excluding sheets or laps of **pulp** as commonly used for paper making or dissolving purposes, and non-woven products, made by deposition of vegetable, mineral, animal or synthetic fibres, or their mixtures, from a fluid suspension onto a suitable forming device, with or without the addition of other substances.

NOTES

1 Papers may be coated, impregnated or otherwise converted, during or after their manufacture, without necessarily losing their identity as paper. In conventional paper making processes, the fluid medium is water; new developments, however, include the use of air and other fluids.

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(CHD 15)