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**LY**

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**LY/T 3149-2019**

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**Cork products--Vocabulary**

软木制品 术语

**(English Translation)**

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### Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard was proposed and managed by the National Forestry Biomass Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC 416).

This standard was drafted. Institute of Wood Industry, Chinese Academy of Forestry, Shandong Lotex Softwood Development Co., Ltd., Xiamen Minghong Tang Crafts Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Senhaoshi Softwood Co., Ltd., First Inspection (Beijing) Testing Technology Co., Ltd., Nanjing Forestry University, Hunan Provincial Commodity Quality Supervision and Inspection Institute, South China Agricultural University, Northwest A & F University, Shandong Linyi Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau Technical Service Center.

### 1 Scope

This standard specifies the main terms and definitions of cork and its products.

This standard applies to cork raw materials and their products.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are essential for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 23778-2009 corks for wine and other food packaging LY/T 1317-2013 suppository  
LY/T 1318-1999 cork brick (for low temperature insulation) LY/T 1320-2010 cork paper LY/T

1657-2015 cork floor LY/T 1857-2009 cork decorative panel LY/T 2560-2015 Cork composite decorative roll (sheet)

### 3.1 Raw material

#### 3.1.1

Cork

*Quercus variabilis* B1., *Quercus suber*, or tree-like trunks, branches, or pericarp it consists of cork cells that are continuously meristematic to the cork formation layer. The outer skin of the tree can be collected periodically when it reaches a certain age and thickness.

[Note. LY/T 1317-2013, 2.1] 3.1.2 Virgin cork the cork skin that was peeled from the trunk or branch for the first time is commonly called scalp skin.

#### 3.1.3

Reproduction cork

After the primary emboli are plucked, the emboli formed again grow.

#### 3.1.4

First regeneration of cortical secundaria After the birth of the primary suppository, the regenerated suppository for the first time is commonly known as the second skin.

#### 3.1.5

Second reproduction cork After the first regeneration of the suppository skin, a new layer of the regenerating suppository skin is commonly mined, commonly known as three-way skin.

#### 3.1.6

Thickness of virgin cork Thickness from the low peak to the inner surface of the primary cortex surface.

#### 3.1.7

Thickness of reproduction cork Regenerative suppositories do not include the actual thickness of the hard surface back.

#### 3.1.8

Back

The outer surface of the regenerating suppository is mainly composed of dead cells of bast cells. It is hard and brittle and has no cork use.

#### 3.1.9

Belly

The inner surface of the suppository with the inner layer of the plug, commonly known as the endothelium.

#### 3.1.10

Cross section

A cross-section of the plucked cortex, perpendicular to the trunk.

#### 3.1.11

Side

Sides perpendicular to the back skin and end face.

#### 3.1.12

Thick back skin outside bark Excessively hard thickened suppository.

### 3.2 Raw raw material

#### 3.2.1

Cork manufactured cork the cork skin is made into a plate-like material with a certain specification after preliminary processing such as cooking, scraping, flattening, cutting, etc.

Raw materials.

#### 3.2.2

Cork blocks

The blocky cork obtained by cutting cork can be classified according to size and density.

#### 3.2.3

Cork tile

Cork pieces up to 0.8mm thick.

#### 3.2.4

Cork sheet

The product obtained after the pure cork particles and the elastic adhesive are cemented, heat-set and sectioned.

#### 3.2.5

Cork granulated cork the cork is a pure granular cork made from powder, grinding, sieving, and wind selection.

#### 3.2.6

Cork powder

Cork particles less than 0.2 mm in size.

#### 3.2.7

Expanded granulated cork Cork after heat treatment, commonly known as carbonized cork.

#### 3.2.8

Cork composition cork Cork granules and elastic adhesives are obtained through agitation, mixing, compression molding, heat setting, and mold release.

#### 3.2.9

Expanded pure agglomerated cork Cork granules are products obtained by molding, baking, cooling, and demoulding without the addition of adhesive.

#### 3.2.10

Recuperated cork

Cork granules obtained by crushing cemented cork and its processing residues.

#### 3.2.11

Preliminary waste

Scraps from cork manufacturing.

#### 3.2.12

Belly pieces

Regeneration of endothelial cork waste during cortical sectioning.

#### 3.2.13

Back waste

Regeneration of cork waste with dorsal skin produced during slicing.

#### 3.2.14

Strip cork waste

Residual scrap left from strip cork.

#### 3.2.15

Cork panels or slab

Rectangular plates of uniform thickness on the cross section, which are significantly smaller than the length and width.