INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 5269-2

Third edition
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Pulps — Preparation of laboratory sheets for physical testing —

Part 2: Rapid-Köthen method

Pâtes — Préparation des feuilles de laboratoire pour essais physiques —

Partie 2: Méthode Rapid-Köthen

Reference number
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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 5269-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Test methods and quality specifications for pulps*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 5269-2:1998), of which the Introduction, Clauses 1, 2 and 7 and Subclause 5.1 have been revised.

ISO 5269 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Pulps — Preparation of laboratory sheets for physical testing*:

— *Part 1: Conventional sheet-former method*

— *Part 2: Rapid-Köthen method*

Introduction

It has been agreed that the ultimate aim of standardization of the preparation of laboratory sheets should be to develop one method which is internationally acceptable and which, if possible, permits the use of different types of sheet-making apparatus.

For practical reasons, it has not proved possible to achieve this at present. Therefore, as an interim measure, in view of the widespread use of equipment described in this part of ISO 5269, it has been decided to provide agreed guidance on the use of different types of equipment in order to achieve consistency of results with each method.

To avoid creating too many levels of results, the method specified in this part of ISO 5269 should preferably be used with the PFI mill method of laboratory beating according to ISO 5264-2. The method specified in ISO 5269-1 (Conventional sheet-former method) should preferably be used with the Valley beater or PFI mill methods of laboratory beating according to ISO 5264-1[2] and 5264-2, respectively.

Pulps — Preparation of laboratory sheets for physical testing —

Part 2:
Rapid-Köthen method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 5269 specifies a method, using a Rapid-Köthen sheet former, for the preparation of laboratory sheets of pulp for the purpose of carrying out subsequent physical tests on these sheets in order to assess the relevant properties of the pulp itself.

This part of ISO 5269 is applicable to most kinds of pulp. It is not suitable for some pulps with very long fibres, such as those made from unshortened cotton, flax and similar materials.

This method is not suitable for the preparation of laboratory sheets for the determination of diffuse blue reflectance factor (ISO brightness) in accordance with ISO 3688[1].

WARNING — When long-fibred pulp is used in the unshortened form, the sheet formation may not always be satisfactory.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 187, *Paper, board and pulps — Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning of samples*

ISO 4119, *Pulps — Determination of stock concentration*

ISO 5263-1, *Pulps — Laboratory wet disintegration — Part 1: Disintegration of chemical pulps*

ISO 5263-2, *Pulps — Laboratory wet disintegration — Part 2: Disintegration of mechanical pulps at 20 °C*

ISO 5263-3, *Pulps — Laboratory wet disintegration — Part 3: Disintegration of mechanical pulps at ⩾ 85 °C*

ISO 5264-2, *Pulps — Laboratory beating — Part 2: PFI mill method*

ISO 5269-1, *Pulps — Preparation of laboratory sheets for physical testing — Part 1: Conventional sheet-former method*

3 Principle

A circular sheet is formed from a pulp suspension on a wire screen under suction. The sheet is subjected to pressure and dried in a dryer, with almost complete prevention of shrinkage, in a specified way with respect to the pressure applied, the suction and the temperature.

4 Equipment

4.1 Rapid-Köthen apparatus, consisting of a sheet former, transfer equipment, one or more dryers and accessories (see Figure 1). The parts of the instrument which come into contact with stock or water shall be corrosion resistant.

4.1.1 Sheet former, consisting of a stock container for preparing the pulp suspension, the screen section on which wet fibre is forwarded, and the suction chamber for drawing off and holding the water after passing through the screen. The lower part of the stock container, screen section and suction chamber may be sealed off.

4.1.1.1 Stock container (see Figure 1)

The stock container consists of a transparent cylindrical tube (1) with an internal diameter of 200 mm ± 0,5 mm and a capacity of not less than 10 litres. The container is graduated in litres. Around the circumference of the lower part of the stock container are two rows of holes (2), 1,5 mm in diameter, one above the other, connecting radially to a circular cavity (3) round the outside of the cylinder. Each row contains 40 holes. The distance between the screen surface and the lower row of holes is 10 mm, and the space between the lower and upper rows is 7 mm. The lower row of holes is drilled horizontally and the upper row is inclined upwards at an angle of 30° towards the centre of the cylinder.

The stock container is so constructed that it can be lifted off the screen section. The circular cavity can be filled with water and compressed air.

4.1.1.2 Screen section

The screen section, which separates the stock container and the suction chamber, consists of the sheet-forming screen (4) and the supporting screen (5).

The nickel sheet-forming screen gauze is evenly stretched over the ring and can be lifted off from the supporting screen. The dimensions of the twilled sheet-forming screen gauze are as follows:

Number of warp wires:	60 wires/cm
Number of weft wires:	55 wires/cm
Wire diameter:	0,060 mm to 0,065 mm

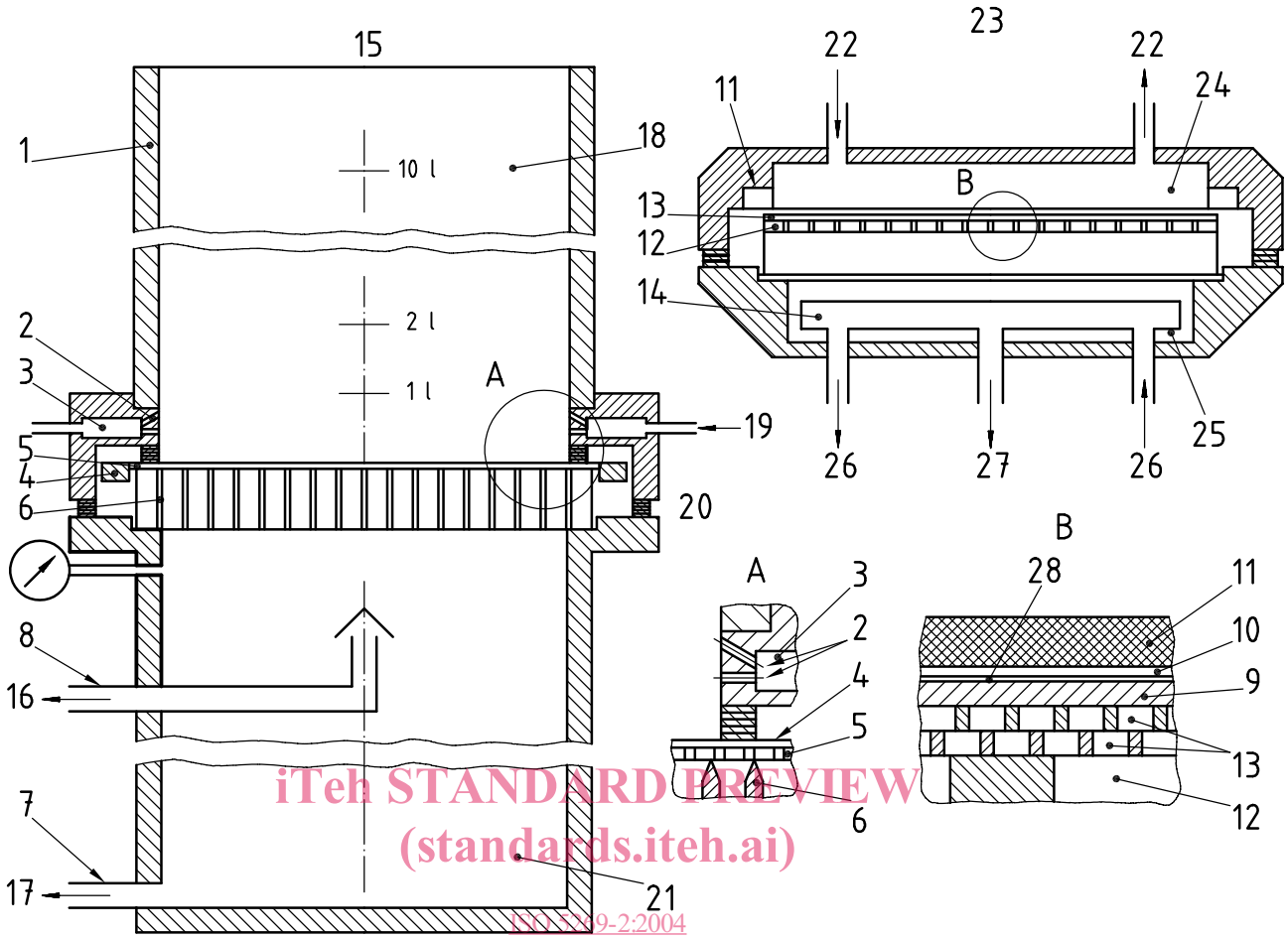
The supporting screen gauze is evenly stretched over bars (6) having a width of 2 mm and a height of 30 mm arranged parallel to one another and spaced 10 mm ± 2 mm apart. The two upper edges of each bar are chamfered at an angle of 75° to the horizontal in such a way that a 0,5 mm wide ledge remains as a support for the supporting screen. The supporting screen shall be exactly horizontally aligned.

The dimensions of the supporting screen gauze in simple plain weave, made from phosphor bronze are as follows:

Number of warp wires:	8 wires/cm
Number of weft wires:	7 wires/cm
Wire diameter:	0,35 mm

4.1.1.3 Suction chamber

The suction chamber has a capacity of more than 10 litres, and has a water outlet (7) that can be closed. The suction chamber can be connected to a vacuum pump by means of a suction tube (8) placed at its axis, and covered so that it is protected against the infiltration of water. A regulating vent limits the maximum suction in the suction chamber to 27 kPa.



Key

1	transparent cylindrical tube	11	rubber diaphragm	21	suction chamber
2	rows of holes	12	perforated, flat plate	22	hot water
3	circular cavity	13	phosphor bronze screen gauzes	23	dryer
4	sheet-forming screen	14	cooling body	24	heating chamber
5	supporting screen	15	sheet former	25	steam chamber
6	bars	16	air	26	tap water
7	water outlet	17	water	27	vacuum pump
8	suction tube	18	stock container	28	laboratory sheet
9	carrier boards	19	water or air		
10	paper cover sheets	20	screen section		

Figure 1 — Rapid-Köthen sheet-forming and drying instrument

4.1.2 Transfer equipment for the wet fibre sheet, consisting of a couch roll, carrier boards and paper cover sheets.

4.1.2.1 Couch roll

The couch roll has a diameter of 120 mm to 130 mm, a length of 240 mm to 260 mm and a mass of 3,0 kg ± 0,2 kg. The outer surface shall be resilient and is preferably made of felt about 20 mm thick.