



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST ISO 801-2:1996

01-april-1996

Vlaknine - Določanje prodajne mase v pošiljkah - 2. del: Zračno sušene vlaknine (flash dried), stisnjene v bale

Pulps -- Determination of saleable mass in lots -- Part 2: Pulps (such as flash-dried pulps) baled in slabs

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Pâtes -- Détermination de la masse marchande des lots -- Partie 2: Balles de pâte (comme la pâte séchée en flocons) en plaques

[SIST ISO 801-2:1996](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2bf22d9f-875f-45df-8d1b-d1641067b843/sist-iso-801-2-1996)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: [ISO 801-2:1994](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2bf22d9f-875f-45df-8d1b-d1641067b843/sist-iso-801-2-1996)

ICS:

85.040 Vlaknine Pulps

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
801-2

Second edition
1994-08-01

Pulps — Determination of saleable mass in lots —

Part 2:

**Pulps (such as flash-dried pulps) baled in slabs
(standards.iteh.ai)**

Pâtes — Détermination de la masse marchande des lots —

Partie 2: Balles de pâte en plaques (pâte séchée en flocons)
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/801-2-1996/801-2-1996>



Reference number
ISO 801-2:1994(E)

ISO 801-2:1994(E)**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.

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.

International Standard ISO 801-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Test methods and quality specifications for pulp*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 801-2:1979), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

ISO 801 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Pulps — Determination of saleable mass in lots*:

- *Part 1: Pulp baled in sheet form*
- *Part 2: Pulps (such as flash-dried pulps) baled in slabs*
- *Part 3: Unitized bales*

Annexes A and B of this part of ISO 801 are for information only.

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International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Introduction

The extreme difficulty encountered in the cutting of wedges from thick slabs of pulp, such as flash-dried pulp, for which this test method has been designed, has led to the adoption of a disc sampling procedure, following an extensive investigation (practical and statistical) of the problem. A brief statement of this investigation is given in annex B.

It is recognized that, although the wedge system of sampling is, in theory, more accurate than the disc system, the drilling procedure specified in this part of ISO 801 may be regarded as satisfactory because, in practice, the moisture variation from place to place is relatively small (for example in flash-dried pulps).

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Pulps — Determination of saleable mass in lots —

Part 2:

Pulps (such as flash-dried pulps) baled in slabs

1 Scope

This part of ISO 801 specifies a method for determining the dryness of a lot of pulp baled in slabs and for calculating its saleable mass.

This method is applicable to most kinds of pulp, in bales of approximately 200 kg, and made up of four to six slabs or wads, of fairly uniform and similar thickness. It may also be applicable to bales not composed of individual layers, but which are naturally delaminatable. It does not apply to pulp baled in sheet form or to pulp in unitized bales.

The method is not applicable if the drilling device becomes appreciably hot because of frictional heat evolved during drilling; this can occur with some strong chemical or semichemical pulps.

An example of a full certificate of analysis and related calculations is given in annex A.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 801. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 801 are encouraged to investigate the

possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 801-1:—¹⁾ *Pulps — Determination of saleable mass in lots — Part 1: Pulp baled in sheet form.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 801, the following definitions apply.

3.1 lot: The total number of bales of the same sort of pulp of specific characteristics.

The number of bales comprising a lot is indicated by the invoice or by agreement between the interested parties.

A lot of bales of pulp is said to be "with specification" if it is accompanied by a certificate of origin stating for each bale either

— its gross mass (3.2) and its absolute dryness (3.4),

or

— its saleable mass (3.7).

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 801-1:1979)

3.2 gross mass: The total mass of a bale, a part of a lot or a lot comprising

- contents;
- wrappers (pulp — paper);
- packaging wires or strappings.

3.3 oven-dry mass: The mass obtained on drying pulp at $105\text{ °C} \pm 2\text{ °C}$, until constant mass is reached.

3.4 absolute dryness: The ratio of the oven-dry mass (3.3) of the pulp to its initial mass, expressed as a percentage.

3.5 air-dry mass: The mass of the pulp when its moisture content is in equilibrium with the ambient atmosphere.

3.6 theoretical commercial dryness: A conventional equilibrium value of 88 % or 90 % according to the country and/or commercial agreements.²⁾

3.7 saleable mass: The gross mass (3.2) multiplied by the absolute dryness (3.4) divided by the theoretical commercial dryness (3.6). Usually, it approximates to the air-dry mass (3.5).

3.8 invoiced mass: The saleable mass (3.7) indicated by the vendor on the invoice.

4 Principle

Sample bales are taken from the lot in number which is a function of the total number of bales and slabs in the complete lot and in accordance with a sliding scale. The sample bales are weighed individually and collected in groups containing equal numbers of bales. A disc-shaped test piece is cut from every lap or wad. The test pieces are weighed and dried to constant mass to determine their oven-dry mass. The saleable mass of the lot is then calculated.

5 Apparatus

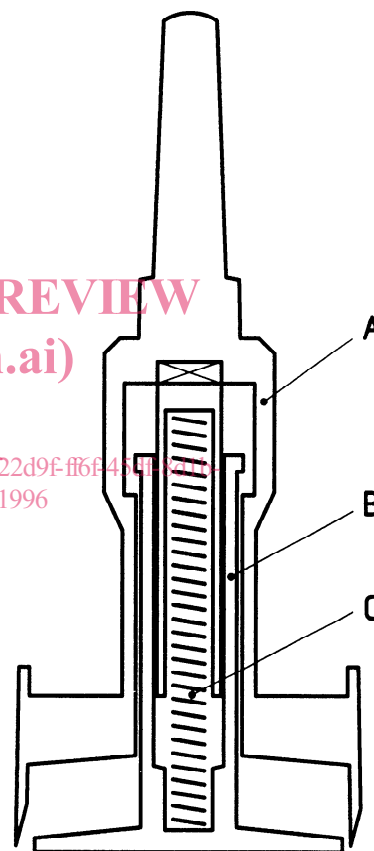
5.1 Scale, suitable for weighing the bales to an accuracy of at least 1/1 000.

5.2 Balance, suitable for weighing the test pieces to an accuracy of at least 1/5 000. The balance shall have a capacity of at least 5 kg and a sensitivity of 0,1 g. Its weighing pan (or weighing table) shall be

wide enough to accommodate the test pieces so that they do not protrude outside the rim of the pan.

NOTE 1 As the test pieces are weighed when still hot, they cause an upstream flow of air around the weighing pan and, in consequence, a negative error in the balance reading. This error is minimized if the pan is wide enough so that no part of the test pieces protrudes outside the rim of the pan.

5.3 Equipment, for cutting the disc-shaped test pieces, comprising a commercial drill of about 1 kW, a drill stand, and a cutting tool. (See figures 1 and 2.)



Outer rotating part, consisting of a cone, an outer casing with four arms holding two cutting knives, and two chip breakers.

Inner stationary part, consisting of a circular footplate, and an inner casing with spring holder and ball bearing.

Coil spring, which expands between the rotating and the stationary parts.

Figure 1 — Cutting tool (see 5.3)

2) If the air dryness is 90 %, the pulp contains 90 parts by mass of absolutely dry fibres and 10 parts by mass of water. For an air dryness of 88 %, the corresponding figures are 88 and 12.



Figure 2 — Cutting tool in use