

## SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 25264-2:2000

01-april-2000

Vlaknine - Laboratorijsko mletje - 2. del: Metoda z mlinom PFI (ISO 5264-2:1979)

Pulps - Laboratory beating - Part 2: PFI mill method (ISO 5264-2:1979)

Zellstoff - Labormahlung - Teil 2: PFI-Mühle-Verfahren (ISO 5264-2:1979)

Pâtes - Raffinage de laboratoire - Partie 2: Méthode au moulin PFI (ISO 5264-2:1979)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 25264-2:1994

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ICS:

85.040 Vlaknine Pulps

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EN 25264-2

NORME EUROPÉENNE

**EUROPÄISCHE NORM** 

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UDC 676.1:542.67

Descriptors:

Paper pulps, test specimen conditioning, refining, laboratory equipment

English version

Pulps - Laboratory beating - Part 2: PFI mill method (ISO 5264-2:1979)

Pâtes - Raffinage de laboratoire - Partie 2: DARD PRE Zellstoff - Labormahlung - Teil 2: Méthode au moulin PFI (ISO 5264-2:1979) ANDARD PRE Zellstoff - Labormahlung - Teil 2: Méthode au moulin PFI (ISO 5264-2:1979) (standards.iteh.ai)

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## CEN

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

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

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#### **Foreword**

This European Standard has been taken over by CEN/TC 172 "Pulp, paper and board" from the work of ISO/TC 6 "Paper, board and pulps" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

This document was submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure (UAP) and was approved without any modification.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 1994, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 1994.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom CTA NID A DIE VIEW

(standards.iteh.ai) Endorsement notice

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The text of the international standard ISO 5264-2:1979 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to international publications are listed in annex ZA (normative).

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Annex ZA (normative)
Normative references to international publications with their relevant European publications

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	•	<u>EN</u>	Year
ISO 638		Pulps - Determinat	tion of dry matter	EN 20638	

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## International Standard



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION●MEЖДУНАРОДНАЯ OPFAHU3AUUN FOR CTAHDAPTU3AUUN●ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

## Pulps — Laboratory beating — Part 2 : PFI mill method

Pâtes - Raffinage de laboratoire - Partie 2 : Méthode au moulin PFI

First edition — 1979-08-15Teh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

Descriptors: paper pulps, test specimen conditioning, refining, laboratory equipment.

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UDC 676.1:542.67

Ref. No. ISO 5264/2-1979 (E)

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#### **FOREWORD**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and nongovernmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 5264/2 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/1 Paper, board and pulps, and was circulated to the member bodies in December 1977

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries;

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South Africa, Rep. of **Belgium** Iran b11350fff8 Canada Ireland Spain

Sweden Chile Italy Czechoslovakia Switzerland Kenya Finland Mexico Turkey

France Netherlands United Kingdom Germany, F. R. Norway USA

**USSR** Hungary Poland Romania

India

The member bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds:

> Australia New Zealand

## Pulps — Laboratory beating — Part 2: PFI mill method

#### Introduction

It has been agreed that the ultimate aim of standardization of laboratory beating should be to develop one test method which is internationally acceptable and which, if possible, allows the energy consumption during beating to be measured. 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 the following methods

- Valley beater,
- PFI mill.
- Jokro mill.

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it has been decided to provide agreed guidance on the use of s.iteh.ai) these equipments in order to achieve consistency of results with each instrument. While all three methods will show as similar trend in respect of the pulp tested, the actual results and significantly aboratory equipment and cannot be correlated between different types of beater 1. The position will be kept under review, and the methods will be replaced by a single method as soon as practicable.

#### Scope

This International Standard specifies a method, using a PFI mill, for the laboratory beating of pulp. The description is limited to the furnishing and beating of the stock, the withdrawal and distribution of samples, and the beating equipment.

The beating is a preliminary step in testing the physical properties of pulp.

Part 1 specifies a method of laboratory beating using a Valley beater and Part 3 a method using a Jokro mill.

## 2 Field of application

In principle, this method is applicable to all kinds of pulp.

NOTE - In practice, the method may not give satisfactory results with certain extremely long-fibred pulps, such as cotton linters.

### References

ISO 638, Pulps — Determination of dry matter content.

ISO 4119, Pulps — Determination of stock concentration.

ISO 5263, Pulps - Laboratory wet disintegration. 2)

#### **Principle**

A measured amount of pulp of specified stock concentration is beaten between a roll with bars and a smooth beater housing, both rotating in the same direction, but at different peripheral speeds.

## Apparatus and auxiliary materials

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- PFI mill, as described in annex A
- Standard disintegrator, as described in ISO 5263.
- 5.3 Balance, capable of weighing the sample to an error of less than 0,2 g.
- **5.4** Distilled water, or water of similar quality.

NOTE - Distilled water, or water of similar quality, is particularly recommended with a view to obviating any difficulties that might arise from the use of different qualities of water by the interested parties.

### Preparation of sample

If the pulp is wet or air-dry, weigh out a sample for dry matter determination in accordance with ISO 638. If the pulp is in slush form, determine the dry matter content in accordance with ISO 4119.

Take an amount of the pulp corresponding to 30  $\pm$  0,5 g of oven-dry pulp (do not cut the pulp, and avoid the use of cut

At present, some countries are of the opinion that the PFI mill described in ISO 5264/2 meets these requirements best of all.

2) At present at the stage of draft.

<sup>1)</sup> Should one of the three methods listed become the future standard method, that one of the methods should be chosen which works in the most economical way and yields the highest reproducibility of results obtained in different laboratories.