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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 5267-1

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

July 2000

ICS 85.040

English version

Pulps - Determination of drainability - Part 1: Schopper-Riegler method (ISO 5267-1:1999)

Pâtes - Détermination de l'égouttabilité - Partie 1:
Schopper-Riegler (ISO 5267-1:1999)

Faserstoffe - Prüfung des Entwässerungsverhaltens - Teil
1: Schopper-Riegler-Verfahren (ISO 5267-1:1999)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 12 June 2000.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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

Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 6 "Paper, board and pulps" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 172 "Pulp, paper and board", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2001, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2001.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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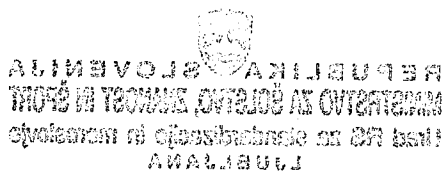
Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 5267-1:1999 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

SIST EN ISO 5267-1:2000

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards 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.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 4119	1995	Pulps - Determination of stock concentration	EN ISO 4119	1996

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
5267-1

Second edition
1999-03-01

Pulps — Determination of drainability — Part 1: Schopper-Riegler method

*Pâtes — Détermination de l'égouttabilité —
Partie 1: Méthode Schopper-Riegler*

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Reference number
ISO 5267-1:1999(E)

ISO 5267-1:1999(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 5267-1 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 5267-1: 1979), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The main amendment is the addition of ISO 14487 to clause 6 (formerly clause 7) to specify the water used in the test.

ISO 5267 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Pulps — Determination of drainability*:

— *Part 1: Schopper-Riegler method*

— *Part 2: "Canadian Standard" freeness method*

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this part of ISO 5267.

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Pulps — Determination of drainability — Part 1: Schopper-Riegler method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 5267 specifies a method for the determination of the drainability of a pulp suspension in water in terms of the Schopper-Riegler (SR) number.

The Schopper-Riegler test is designed to provide a measure of the rate at which a dilute suspension of pulp may be dewatered. It has been shown that the drainability is related to the surface conditions and swelling of the fibres, and constitutes a useful index of the amount of mechanical treatment to which the pulp has been subjected.

In principle, this method is applicable to all kinds of pulp in aqueous suspension. However, in practice, the Schopper-Riegler test provides acceptable results only if a sufficiently dense mat of fibres is formed on the wire screen. For this reason, the test is not recommended for some extremely short-fibred pulps, such as those from well-beaten hardwoods, as most of the fibres will pass through the wire screen, resulting in anomalous reduction of the SR number. The most reliable results are obtained within the range of 10 to 90 SR number.

The results of this test do not necessarily correlate with the drainage behaviour of a pulp material on a commercial paper machine.

NOTE A method for the determination of drainability in terms of the "Canadian Standard" freeness number is specified in ISO 5267-2:1980, *Pulps — Determination of drainability — Part 2: "Canadian Standard" freeness method*.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 5267. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 5267 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 4119:1995, *Pulps — Determination of stock concentration*.

ISO 14487:1997, *Pulps — Standard water for physical testing*.

3 Definition

For the purposes of this part of ISO 5267, the following definition applies.

3.1

Schopper-Riegler number scale

scale on which a discharge of 1 000 ml corresponds to a SR number of zero and zero discharge to a SR number of 100

3.2

stock

aqueous suspension of disintegrated pulp