

**Tehnilised tselluloosid. Kiudainemassi
kontsentratsiooni määramine**

Pulps - Determination of stock concentration

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 4119:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 4119:1996 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 11.01.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 4119:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 4119:1996.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 11.01.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala:</p> <p>Standard esitab meetodi tehnilise tselluloosi vesisuspensioonide kiudainemassi kontsentratsiooni määramiseks. Seda meetodit kasutatakse laboratoorsetes protseduurides tehnilise tselluloosi muude omaduste määramiseks ning sellele viidatakse mitmes standardis, kus käsitletakse tehnilise tselluloosi suspensioone. See meetod pole mõeldud konsistentse tehnilise tselluloosi kaubandusliku massi määramiseks. Põhimõtteliselt on see meetod rakendatav tehnilise tselluloosi mistahes liiki vesisuspensioonide puhul.</p>	<p>Scope:</p>
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ICS 85.040

Võtmesõnad: kuivaine, paberimassid, sisalduse määramine, testid

ICS 85.040

Descriptors: Pulps, stock concentration, testing.

English version

Pulps

**Determination of stock concentration
(ISO 4119:1995)**

Pâtes; détermination de la concentration
en pâte (ISO 4119:1995)

Halbstoffe; Bestimmung der Stoffdichte
(ISO 4119:1995)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1996-04-05 and is identical to the ISO Standard as referred to.

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, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

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

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

Foreword

International Standard

ISO 4119:1995 Pulps; determination of stock concentration,

which was prepared by ISO/TC 6 'Paper, board and pulp' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 172 'Pulp, paper and board' as a European Standard.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by October 1996 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the 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.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 4119:1995 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the stock concentration of aqueous pulp suspensions. It is used in laboratory procedures for the determination of other pulp properties and is referred to in a range of other ISO standards where pulp suspensions are involved. It is not intended for determining the saleable mass of slush pulps.

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

2 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

2.1 stock: Aqueous suspension of one or more pulps, which may contain fillers and additives.

2.2 stock concentration: Ratio of the oven-dry mass of material that can be filtered from a stock sample, to the mass of unfiltered sample, when determined as specified in this International Standard.

NOTE 1 In this International Standard, the stock concentration is expressed as a percentage by mass [% (m/m)].

3 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and

3.1 Weighing containers, of sufficient size for weighing the stock sample or the filter (see clause 5, note 4).

3.2 Balance, capable of weighing a mass of 100 g to 500 g with an error of less than 0,1 %.

3.3 Filtering device, such as a Büchner funnel, of diameter 90 mm to 150 mm, a large filtering flask, and circular filter paper to fit the funnel; the paper shall be such that all visible fibre and inorganic material will be retained.

3.4 Means for drying the sample, for example suitable drying oven or hotplate. The temperature of the drying oven shall be $105\text{ °C} \pm 2\text{ °C}$ and that of the hotplate $150\text{ °C} \pm 15\text{ °C}$.

NOTES

2 A microwave oven may optionally be used if the operating conditions (power setting and drying time) are experimentally determined to produce the same drying effect on pulp as produced by a normal drying oven. Incorrect operating conditions may cause charring of the sample.

3 A temperature of 150 °C for the hotplate may be too high for some pulps and cause charring of the sample.

3.5 Balance, capable of weighing the dried mat of fibres with an error of less than 0,1 %.

4 Sampling and sample preparation

4.1 General

Mix the stock thoroughly, and stir it while the sample is being taken. Samples shall be removed with a suitable vessel by a scooping action, to minimize the separation of fibres from the water. The entire sample may be obtained in one dipping action, or several smaller samples may be combined, but all of the stock removed shall be included in the sample to be weighed. Incorrect sampling techniques can introduce significant errors at higher concentrations. Take samples for two determinations, or as many as are indicated in the test method for which the determination of stock concentration is being made.