

Pulps - Laboratory sheets - Determination of physical properties (ISO 5270:2012)

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

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Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
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ICS 85.040

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English Version

**Pulps - Laboratory sheets - Determination of physical properties
(ISO 5270:2012)**

Pâtes - Feuilles de laboratoire - Détermination des
propriétés physiques (ISO 5270:2012)

Faserstoff - Laborblätter- Bestimmung der physikalischen
Eigenschaften (ISO 5270:2012)

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 5270:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6 “Paper, board and pulps” in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 5270:2012 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 5270:2012 without any modification.

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Introduction

This International Standard includes the determination of physical properties of both “low grammage” sheets and “high grammage” sheets, prepared in accordance with ISO 5269-1, ISO 5269-2 or ISO 5269-3. The oven-dry grammage of the “low grammage” sheets is (60 ± 2) g/m² using the conventional sheet former, as described in ISO 5269-1 and ISO 5269-3, or (75 ± 2) g/m² using the Rapid-Köthen sheet former, as described in ISO 5269-2 and ISO 5269-3. The oven-dry grammage of the “high grammage” sheets is 140 g/m², with a tolerance of 3 % using the conventional and the Rapid Köthen sheet formers, except for the z-directional tensile strength where the grammage is ≥ 90 g/m².

For determination of physical properties, ISO 5270 refers to the relevant International Standards for paper and board for the description and calibration of the required equipment, and for the calculation and reporting of results. This International Standard, however, specifies the procedures for testing laboratory sheets where the amount of material is limited, compared to testing of paper and board to which the relevant International Standards referred to are applicable, and for that reason there may be a discrepancy.

Pulps — Laboratory sheets — Determination of physical properties

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the relevant International Standards to be used for the determination of physical properties of laboratory sheets made of all kind of pulps. It is applicable to laboratory sheets prepared in accordance with ISO 5269-1, ISO 5269-2 or ISO 5269-3.

In this International Standard, it is left to the pulp producer and the pulp user to agree upon which properties are relevant to be tested. The results are, if applicable, reported in index form.

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 187:1990, *Paper, board and pulps — Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning of samples*

ISO 534, *Paper and board — Determination of thickness, density and specific volume*

ISO 536, *Paper and board — Determination of grammage*

ISO 1924-2, *Paper and board — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Constant rate of elongation method (20 mm/min)*

ISO 1924-3, *Paper and board — Determination of tensile properties — Part 3: Constant rate of elongation method (100 mm/min)*

ISO 1974, *Paper — Determination of tearing resistance — Elmendorf method*

ISO 2493-1, *Paper and board — Determination of bending resistance — Part 1: Constant rate of deflection*

ISO 2493-2, *Paper and board — Determination of bending resistance — Part 2: Taber-type tester*

ISO 2758, *Paper — Determination of bursting strength*

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

ISO 5269-2, *Pulps — Preparation of laboratory sheets for physical testing — Part 2: Rapid-Köthen method*

ISO 5269-3, *Pulps — Preparation of laboratory sheets for physical testing — Part 3: Conventional and Rapid-Köthen sheet formers using a closed water system*

ISO 5626, *Paper — Determination of folding endurance*

ISO 5636-3, *Paper and board — Determination of air permeance (medium range) — Part 3: Bendtsen method*

ISO 5636-4, *Paper and board — Determination of air permeance (medium range) — Part 4: Sheffield method*

ISO 5636-5, *Paper and board — Determination of air permeance (medium range) — Part 5: Gurley method*

ISO 7263, *Corrugating medium — Determination of the flat crush resistance after laboratory fluting*

ISO 9895, *Paper and board — Compressive strength — Short-span test*

ISO 12192, *Paper and board — Determination of compressive strength — Ring crush method*

ISO 15754, *Paper and board — Determination of z-directional tensile strength*

NOTE A separate International Standard, ISO 15361^[1], has been published for pulps describing the determination of zero-span tensile strength, wet or dry.

3 Principle

Determination of physical properties of laboratory sheets using the procedure and equipment described in the relevant International Standards given in Tables 1 and 2. The results are, if applicable, reported in index form.

NOTE The properties to be measured are jointly determined by the pulp producer and the pulp user.

4 Apparatus

The equipment is specified in the respective International Standards given in Tables 1 and 2 to which this International Standard refers. The equipment shall be calibrated in accordance with the instructions in the relevant International Standards given in Tables 1 and 2.

5 Trimmed laboratory sheets

5.1 Selection of laboratory sheets

Depending on the properties to be tested, determine the number of laboratory sheets required (see Table 1 and/or Table 2). The specification of the number of test pieces needed for each property defines the area required for testing and thus the number of sheets.

Each sheet shall be free of visible defects.

5.2 Conditioning of laboratory sheets

Condition the laboratory sheets in the standard atmosphere (23 ± 1 °C and (50 ± 2) % relative humidity, or in the atmosphere allowed in tropical countries, according to ISO 187).

ISO 187 states in its Introduction that “Unless otherwise specified, the equilibrium condition should be attained by the sorptive process”. For tests in which the hysteresis of the equilibrium moisture content may lead to important errors, the sample shall be pre-conditioned before conditioning (see ISO 187:1990, 6.1). If it is known that conditioning will result in an equilibrium moisture content equivalent to that achieved by sorption, the pre-conditioning may be omitted.

If the laboratory sheets have been prepared using the conventional sheet former, according to ISO 5269-1 or ISO 5269-3, the sheets may reach equilibrium by desorption. If the laboratory sheets have been prepared using the Rapid-Köthen sheet former, according to ISO 5269-2 or ISO 5269-3, the sheets may reach equilibrium by sorption of moisture.

Whenever the test atmosphere is known to have been outside the limits and there is any chance that the moisture content of the sheets has been changed by such excursions, all sheets must be reconditioned before any further testing (see ISO 187).

Keep the laboratory sheets in the conditioning atmosphere until testing is completed.

NOTE 1 Pre-conditioning using heat may change the optical properties and is, for that reason, not recommended for the sheets to be used for measuring optical properties.

NOTE 2 It is not recommended to use the Rapid-Köthen sheet former, described in ISO 5269-2 and ISO 5269-3, for preparation of laboratory sheets intended for determination of optical properties, since the high temperature used when drying the sheets may change the optical properties.