
Pulps — Estimation of dirt and shives —

Part 3:

Inspection by reflected light

Pâtes — Estimation des impuretés et bûchettes —

Partie 3: Examen par lumière réfléchie



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 5350-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Test methods and quality specifications for pulp*.

ISO 5350 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Pulps — Estimation of dirt and shives*:

- *Part 1: Inspection of laboratory sheets*
- *Part 2: Inspection of mill-sheeted pulp*
- *Part 3: Inspection by reflected light*

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO 5350. Annex B is for information only.

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Printed in Switzerland

Introduction

This part of ISO 5350 is complementary to ISO 5350-1, which concerns inspection of laboratory sheets by transmitted light and ISO 5350-2, which concerns inspection of mill sheets by transmitted light.

NOTE — The result of inspection by reflected light represents only the number of specks visible on the surface, or near the surface of the pulp sheet. Particles which are embedded in the sheet might not be detected.

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Pulps — Estimation of dirt and shives —

Part 3: Inspection by reflected light

1 Scope

This part of ISO 5350 specifies a method for the estimation by reflected light of the visible dirt and shives in pulps. It is in principle applicable to all kinds of dry pulp delivered in sheets or rolls.

NOTE — Pulps with an apparent high dirt count are preferably inspected by instrumental means.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 5350. 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 5350 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 7213:1981, *Pulps — Sampling for testing*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 5350, the following definitions apply.

3.1 dirt: Any non-fibrous particle which is visible on the sheet, and which has a marked contrast or colour with respect to the rest of the sheet.

3.2 shive: Sliver of wood, or fibre bundle, which is visible and which has a colour in contrast with the rest of the sheet. A shive usually has an aspect ratio (ratio of maximum length to minimum width) of at least 3:1 with a long axis of 1 mm or greater.

4 Principle

The samples to be investigated are inspected on both sides in reflected light, and specks (dirt and shives) larger than or equal to 0,15 mm² are counted and classified according to area. The specks are expressed either as the number in each class or as the total area per square metre of pulp.

By special agreement, dirt and shives as small as 0,04 mm² may be included.