

ICS 85.010

CCS Y30



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 10337-2008

Replacing GB 10337-1989

Raw material and pulp - Determination of acid - soluble lignin

造纸原料和纸浆中酸溶木素的测定

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Foreword

This standard is GB/T 10337-1989 "paper-making material and pulp - Determination of acid soluble lignin" amendment. This standard replaces GB/T 10337-1989. This standard compared with GB/T 10337-1989, the main changes are as follows:

--- Increased warning;

--- Modify the contents of the reagent (Chapter 4 of this edition);

--- Modified test procedure (Chapter 6 of this edition). The standard proposed by China National Light Industry Council. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee of the paper industry. This standard was drafted. Product Quality Supervision and Inspection Institute of Henan Province, China Pulp and Paper Research Institute. The main drafters of this standard. Li, Yang Changjun, Ruan Jian. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:

--- GB/T 10337-1989. The standard National Standardization Technical Committee commissioned the paper industry is responsible for interpretation. Determination of acid-soluble paper-making material and pulp lignin Warning. Use of this standard shall have a person experiences regular lab work. This standard does not point out all possible security issues, Users have the responsibility to take appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with the conditions relevant national regulations.

1 Scope

GB/T 10337-2008 is the Chinese national standard on raw material and pulp - determination of acid - soluble lignin, in the field of paper technology. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon

as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 19 August 2008 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 May 2009.

Classification: ICS 85.010, CCS Y30. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the method for the determination of acid soluble paper-making material and pulp lignin. This standard applies to the determination of various materials and paper pulp lignin content of acid-soluble.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard. Determination of

GB/T 747 pulp acid-insoluble lignin Determination of

GB/T 2677.8 papermaking material lignin content of acid-insoluble Principle

3 After according to GB/T 2677.8 or

GB/T 747 separate paper pulp raw material or acid insoluble lignin filtrate obtained at a wavelength of 205nm UV absorbance measurements. Absorption value and the filtrate was dissolved lignin content of about 3% sulfuric acid.

4 Reagents

4.1 Unless otherwise stated, should be analyzed using analytical grade reagents and distilled or deionized water or equivalent purity. 4.2 3% sulfuric acid solution. amount of sulfuric acid ($\rho_{20} = 1.84\text{g/mL}$) 17.3mL, slowly into 500mL of water, cooled, diluted to 1000mL.

5 Instruments

General laboratory instruments and

5.1 UV spectrophotometer.

5.2 optical distance 10mm quartz cuvette.

6.1 Preparation of sample solution

6.1.1 according to GB/T 2677.8 or GB/T 747 corresponding test step, but when the second level of 3% sulfuric acid (4.2) hydrolysis, not Reflux boiling method using a solution, but the solution was boiled to open the bottle, and continue to add hot water to the volume of the solution is always kept at a constant 560mL (raw materials) or 1540mL (pulp).

6.1.2 After filtering out the acid insoluble lignin sinking obtained supernatant, filtrate should be clear. The collected filtrate was the sample solution.

6.2 Determination of the sample solution

6.2.1 The sample solution was poured into a cuvette (5.2), and 3% sulfuric acid solution (4.2) as a reference solution with a UV spectrophotometer wave Long 205nm measured absorbance.