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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 22836-2008

Pulp - Determination of fiber fibrillation

纸浆 纤维帚化率的测定

Issued on: December 30, 2008 **Implemented on: September 1, 2009**

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China;
Standardization Administration of China**

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Foreword

The standards on the basis of "measurement rate of papermaking fibers broom," the original light industry standard QB/T 2598-2003 on. Appendix A of this standard is a normative appendix. 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. China Pulp and Paper Research Institute, the national paper quality supervision and inspection center, China Paper Association Professional Committee of Standardization Members will. The main drafters of this standard. Wang, Tang Zhiming, Wang Juhua. Determination of pulp fibers fibrillation rate

1 Scope

GB/T 22836-2008 is the Chinese national standard on pulp - determination of fiber fibrillation, 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 30 December 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 September 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 measuring the rate of pulp fibers broom. This standard applies to the determination of the degree of fiber broom or paper pulp.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and

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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.

GB/T 4688-2002 paper, paperboard and pulp analysis of fibers

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 In the cell walls, cellulose chains gathered together to form tiny wires.

3.2 After beating action of physical or chemical fibers to produce fluff wall, tearing, in silk and so on.

3.3 Than the number of fiber end of the first fiber broom degree measured.

Principle

4 It will be measured using a fiber analyzer fiber amplification, and then control the fiber broom classification standard reference chart (see Appendix A), based on fiber and fiber wall The degree of separation dimension end microfibers, the observed phenomenon fiber broom divided into four grades and recorded, and then calculate the integrated fiber broom Rate.

5 Reagents and materials

5.1 Unless otherwise stated, the analysis uses only recognized as analytical grade reagents and distilled or deionized water or equivalent purity.

5.2 zinc chloride iodine dye (Herzberg stain) formulation

5.2.1 saturated solution of zinc chloride Zinc chloride ($ZnCl_2$) was added to the warm water of about 100mL, until the remaining dissolved solute is no longer allowed to cool to room temperature, and observed there Zinc chloride crystallization. The solution was stored in a brown reagent bottle aside.

5.2.2 iodine solution Mixing potassium iodide (KI) 2.1g and iodine (I_2) 0.1g, pipette 5mL of water was added dropwise, stirred to mix with addition of water.

Note. Iodine was dissolved in a small amount of water is important, and potassium iodide was added to dissolve the iodine. If there have not been dissolved and residual iodine may be due to added water Too fast, this solution should be discarded.

5.2.3 zinc chloride iodine dye (Herzberg stain)

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