

ICS 85.060
CCS Y 30



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

GB/T 29285-2012

**Pulps -- Laboratory wet disintegration -- Disintegration of
mechanical pulps**

纸浆 实验室湿解离 机械浆解离

(English Translation)

Issued on: December 31, 2012

Implemented on: September 1, 2013

Issued by: Standardization Administration of China

Table of Contents

- Foreword
- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and Definitions
- 4 Instrument

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

Please note that some of the content of this document may involve patents. Release mechanism of the present document does not assume responsibility for the identification of these patents.

This standard uses redrafted Law Amendment uses ISO 5263-2:2004 "Pulp Laboratory wet dissociation - Part 2. mechanical pulp dissociation (20 °C) \u200b\u200b"and ISO 5263-3:2004" Pulp Laboratory wet dissociation Part 3. mechanical pulp dissociation (≥ 85 °C) ".

This standard and ISO 5263-2:2004 and ISO 5263-3:2004 as compared to the main technical differences are as follows.

--- On normative references, this standard has been adjusted technical differences, in order to adapt our technical conditions, the adjusted situation Focus is reflected in the status of Chapter 2, "Normative references", the specific adjustments are as follows.

- Modify with international standards of GB/T 462 instead of ISO 287, ISO 638;
- equivalents adoption of international standards GB/T 5399 instead of ISO 4119;
- Balance scale value is adjusted to 0.1g, higher accuracy;
- Standard water is defined as distilled or deionized water or equivalent purity.

This standard and ISO 5263-2:2004 and ISO 5263-3:2004, compared with more adjustment in the structure, listed in Appendix A of this standard with international standards of control clauses numbered list.

The standard proposed by China National Light Industry Council.

The standard paper by the National Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC141) centralized.

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.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the test procedures and instrumentation laboratory wet mechanical pulp dissociation.

This standard applies to all kinds of mechanical pulp (ie, mechanical pulp, semi-chemical pulp and chemi-mechanical pulp).

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 462 paper, board and pulp - Determination of water sample (GB/T 462-2008, ISO 287. 1985, ISO 638.

1978, MOD)

GB/T 5399 pulp slurry concentration measurement (GB/T 5399-2004, ISO 4119:1995, IDT)

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Mechanical pulp dissociation disintegration of mechanical pulp in the water for free in the slurry, entangled fibers mechanically treated to separate from each other, but without changing its structural properties.

Latent state latency Some properties mechanical pulp suppressed, need higher temperatures dissociation is improved, the situation is called latent state.

Note 1: a latent state in the mechanical treatment process, especially under conditions of processing at high concentration after cooling, twisted fibers is formed. Presumably, by the latent state of wood Prime hardening caused.

Note 2: The slurry latent state depends mainly mechanical process slurry concentration and energy consumption related.

Consumers latent latency removal Use mechanical treatment (ie, dissociation) and heat treatment (above the lignin softening temperature) process.

NOTE: Consumers latent temperature not lower than 85 °C.

4 Instrument

Dissociation is 4.1

4.1.1 Standard dissociation device

The structure shown in Appendix B.

To eliminate latent, the standard dissociation should be equipped with a power supply heating or hot water cylinder to keep the fiber - the temperature of the aqueous suspension of not less than 85 °C.

Note: Standard dissociation device checks in Appendix C.