

Paper, board and pulp — Determination of acid-soluble calcium

ICS 85.040; 85.060

National foreword

This British Standard reproduces verbatim ISO 777:2005 and implements it as the UK national standard. It supersedes BS ISO 777:2001 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PAI/11, Methods of test for paper, board and pulps, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Cross-references

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, the ISO title page, pages ii to iv, pages 1 to 6, an inside back cover and a back cover.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 777

Third edition
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Paper, board and pulp — Determination of acid-soluble calcium

*Papier, carton et pâte — Détermination de la teneur en calcium soluble
dans l'acide*



Foreword

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

ISO 777 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 777:2001), of which it constitutes a minor revision. Apart from minor editorial modifications, only the title has been changed, to be consistent with ISO 1830:2005, and to make a distinction with ISO 17812 (to be published) which specifies the method to determine the total mass fraction of calcium, manganese, iron and copper.

The first edition of this International Standard included the titrimetric procedure as well as the procedure based on atomic absorption spectroscopy. In the second edition, the titrimetric procedure was deleted, as it is now seldom used, and the scope was enlarged to include paper and board in addition to pulp.