

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
15319**

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Recycled pulps — Estimation of visible contraries by instrumental means using reflected light

*Pâtes recyclées — Estimation des défauts visibles par des moyens
automatiques en 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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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 15319 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Test methods and quality specifications for pulp*.

Annexes B and C form a normative part of this International Standard. Annex A is for information only.

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Introduction

This International Standard is complementary to ISO 5350-1, which concerns inspection of laboratory sheets by transmitted light, ISO 5350-2, which concerns inspection of mill sheets by transmitted light, and ISO 5350-3, which concerns inspection of mill sheets by reflected light. All these International Standards are intended for pulps in general and are primarily based on visual inspection, though procedures based on instrumental means are incorporated in the annexes of ISO 5350-1 and ISO 5350-2.

NOTE A high content of specks renders visual inspection very time-consuming to carry out.

In this International Standard, the inspection procedure and the instrument to be used are not described in detail, as hindrances should not be created for the future development of instruments for counting of contraries.

15319-1999

Recycled pulps — Estimation of visible contraries by instrumental means using reflected light

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the estimation of visible contraries in pulp by instrumental means using reflected light.

This International Standard cannot be used for inspection of pulps of low brightness, i.e. for evaluation of light contraries in dark pulp. Spots which look brighter than the surrounding area due to fluorescence will not be detected by the method described in this International Standard.

NOTE 1 The evaluation of contraries smaller than 0,04 mm² is not covered by this International Standard. See informative annex A.

NOTE 2 This International Standard is mainly intended for the assessment of product quality. Modifications may be needed if it is applied to process control.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 638, *Pulps — Determination of dry matter content.*

ISO 4119, *Pulps — Determination of stock concentration.*

ISO 5263, *Pulps — Laboratory wet disintegration.*

ISO 5269-1, *Pulps — Preparation of laboratory sheets for physical testing — Part 1: Conventional sheet-former method.*

ISO 5269-2, *Pulps — Preparation of laboratory sheets for physical testing — Part 2: Rapid-Köthen method.*

ISO 7213, *Pulps — Sampling for testing.*

3 Term and definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following term and definition applies.

3.1 contrary speck

any unwanted particle, embedded in the surface of the sheet, including dirt and shives, of specified minimum size and having a markedly contrasting light reflectance with respect to the surrounding area of the sheet, according to the comparison chart in annex B