

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**5263**

Second edition  
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## **Pulps — Laboratory wet disintegration**

*Pâtes — Désintégration humide en laboratoire*



Reference number  
ISO 5263:1995(E)



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## 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.

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 5263 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Test methods and quality specifications for pulps*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 5263:1979), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this International Standard.

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# Pulps — Laboratory wet disintegration

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies an apparatus and a method for the laboratory wet disintegration of pulp. It specifies the disintegration apparatus and in some cases the disintegration procedures required in a number of other International Standards dealing with pulps.

In principle, this method is applicable to most kinds of pulp, including recycled fibres. It is not suitable for some very long-fibred pulps such as those from cotton and similar materials; it is not recommended for the removal of latency from mechanical pulps (see footnote 3, of table 1).

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 638:1978, *Pulps — Determination of dry matter content*.

ISO 4119:1995, *Pulps — Determination of stock concentration*.

## 3 Definition

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

**3.1 disintegration of a pulp sample:** Mechanical treatment in water so that interlaced fibres, which were free in the pulp stock, are again separated from one another without appreciably changing their structural properties.

## 4 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and

**4.1 Disintegrator**, as described in annex A.

**4.2 Balance**, capable of weighing the sample with an accuracy of  $\pm 0,2$  g.

## 5 Preparation of sample

If the pulp is wet or air-dry, weigh out a sample for dry matter determination in accordance with ISO 638. If the pulp is in slush form, determine the dry matter content in accordance with ISO 4119.

Take the amount of pulp specified in table 1. Do not cut the pulp and avoid taking cut edges. Pulps having a dry matter content equal to or greater than 20 % (*m/m*) shall be soaked in 1 litre to 1,5 litres of water at  $20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  (see notes 1 and 2) for the time specified in table 1. If the pulp is in the form of sheets or slabs, tear the soaked pulp into pieces of dimensions approximately 25 mm  $\times$  25 mm.

### NOTES

1 The type of water to be used should be of same quality as that required in the test for which the pulp is disintegrated.

2 Where necessary for climatic reasons, a temperature of  $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  may be applied, provided that this is noted in the test report.