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2022-02

Paper and board — Determination of alkali reserve

Papier et carton — Détermination de la réserve alcaline



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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10716:1994), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The main changes are as follows.

— [Clause 2](#) has been updated.

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Introduction

Papers produced to be stable for long time periods normally contain some alkaline filler, such as calcium carbonate, as an alkali reserve to prevent attack from acid substances in ambient air or formed by deterioration of substances in the paper. Specifications for paper permanence can require a minimum alkali reserve.

The required alkali reserve is obtained by adding some form of calcium carbonate to the paper furnish but other substances can also be used for this purpose. By expressing the test results in moles per kilogram of alkaline substances and not as a calcium carbonate content, no confusion arises when alkaline substances other than calcium carbonate are used.