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Pulp and paper — Determination of the effective residual ink concentration (ERIC number) by infrared reflectance measurement

Pâte et papier — Détermination de la concentration d'encre résiduelle relative (nombre ERIC) par mesurage de la réflectance infrarouge



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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.

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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 22754 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*.

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Introduction

This International Standard provides a means of assessing the effective residual ink concentration (ERIC) in paper made from recycled fibres. The presence of residual ink influences the brightness and colour of pulp and of paper made from recycled fibre. The effect of the residual ink can be counteracted more easily if the effective concentration of the ink can be monitored. Brightness is not, however, an effective parameter for monitoring the deinking process, since brightness is affected by the presence not only of ink but also of other light-absorbing materials in the blue region of the spectrum such as lignin and dyestuffs. The ERIC method employs reflectance measurements in the infrared region of the spectrum where the light absorption coefficient of the ink is several orders of magnitude greater than the absorption coefficients of the fibre and other components, and this provides a sensitive means of estimating the concentration of ink^[1]. This International Standard is based on the TAPPI method T 567 pm-97.