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Second edition  
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**Pulps — Determination of drainability —  
Part 2:  
“Canadian Standard” freeness method**

*Pâtes — Détermination de l'égouttabilité —*

*Partie 2: Méthode de mesure de l'indice d'égouttage «Canadian Standard»*



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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.

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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 5267 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 5267-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Test methods and quality specifications for pulp*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 5267-2:1980) which has been technically revised.

ISO 5267 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Pulps — Determination of drainability*:

- *Part 1: Schopper-Riegler method*
- *Part 2: "Canadian Standard" freeness method*

Annexes A, B and C form a normative part of this part of ISO 5267. Annexes D and E are for information only.

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## Introduction

The "Canadian Standard" freeness test is designed to provide a measure of the rate at which a dilute suspension of pulp is dewatered under specified conditions. It has been shown that the drainability is related to the surface conditions and swelling of the fibres, and constitutes a useful index of the amount of mechanical treatment to which the pulp has been subjected.

The rate at which a suspension dewateres depends on the conditions of measurement, particularly the geometric characteristics of the instrument. The only practical means of achieving the required degree of accuracy for the measurement of "Canadian Standard" freeness is by the calibration procedure specified in annex C. The reproducibility of this method is entirely dependent on these arrangements being established within and between countries.

Results of this test do not necessarily correlate with the drainage behaviour of a pulp on a commercial paper machine.

A method for the determination of drainability in terms of the Schopper-Riegler number is specified in ISO 5267-1.

NOTE There are two slightly different types of "Canadian Standard" freeness testers in use, as described in annex A. These generally provide similar results, although some differences may occur.