



**ISO 5267-2**

**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"*

**Third edition  
2025-10**



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Published in Switzerland

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

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 5267-2:2001), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- references to a standardizing laboratory and to authorized laboratories, and consequently to ISO 4094, have been removed to comply with ISO guidelines and ISO 4094 now is only relevant to optical standards;
- some contradictions have been corrected;
- an error in the table in [Annex C](#) has been corrected.

A list of all parts in the ISO 5267 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

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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. One such instrument is the “Canadian Standard” freeness tester. The only practical means of achieving the required degree of accuracy for the measurement of “Canadian Standard” freeness is by the maintenance procedure specified in [Annex B](#) and in [Annex C](#). Results of this test do not necessarily correlate with the drainage behaviour of a fibre suspension on a commercial paper machine.

A crucial part of the equipment used to determine “Canadian Standard” freeness is the screen plate. When developing the test, the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada (Paprican) found that even when screen plates were made to carefully defined specifications, they were variable in performance. A particular plate was chosen as the ‘standard’ plate and unless the plate used in a “Canadian Standard” freeness tester matches the performance of this original reference plate the instrument will produce an erroneous result. Production and calibration of Canadian Freeness Test plates thus requires the existence of an organisation which maintains a master plate that matches the performance of the original reference plate using a procedure detailed in this document<sup>1)</sup>.

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

NOTE Two slightly different types of “Canadian Standard” freeness testers have been in use, as described in [Annex A](#). These generally provide similar results, although some differences can occur.

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1) At the date of publication of this document, FPInnovations, the successor of Paprican, is an organisation that maintained a master drainage plate using a procedure that meets the requirements detailed in [Annex B](#). This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO.