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Third edition
2011-08-15

Pulps — Determination of acid-insoluble ash

Pâtes — Détermination des cendres insolubles dans l'acide



Reference number
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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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Foreword

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

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 776:1982), which has been technically revised. The ignition temperature has been changed from 575 °C to 525 °C to be consistent with the temperature specified in ISO 1762. The method also requires that the minimum mass of acid-insoluble residue be 10 mg instead of 1 mg, in order to improve the accuracy of the test.

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Introduction

Acid-insoluble ash consists primarily of silica and silicates. This material, when present in the finished paper or paperboard, can have an abrasive effect on punches, knives, slitters and dies which come into contact with paper during finishing operations. Paper made from pulps with more than 400 mg/kg (based on oven-dried mass) of acid-insoluble ash can cause premature dulling of such equipment. The level of silica in pulp can vary significantly depending on several factors, including wood type, water quality, and the presence of silicate-based additives, such as clay and talc. For example, in bleached kraft pulps, the silica mass fraction can range from under 100 mg/kg to over 1 000 mg/kg.